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Agrahayana 8, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 29, 1965/Agrahayana 8, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cease-fire in Chhamb-Jaurian Sector

*506. Shri Madhu Limaye: . . .
Shri Bagri.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations have decided to put supervision of cease-fire in the Chhamb-Jaurian sector on a different footing from that in the other sectors such as Sialkot, Lahore, Kasur and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the distinction; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The U.N. Secretary General has separated the supervision of the cease-fire in areas outside of Jammu and Kashmir from the long existing cease-fire operations in Jammu and Kashmir and has set up a separate organisation, to ensure the observance of cease-fire in areas outside of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India have objected to the Secretary-General's decision and have taken the line that the supervision of the cease-fire should be a single operation to be carried out by a single group of observers under one command.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री हेरोल्ड विल्सन आदि सभी लोगों ने और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महा सचिव ने भी शुरू से पाकिस्तान द्वारा अन्तराष्ट्रीय सीमा का जो उल्लंघन किया गया । सितम्बर का और बाद में भारत द्वारा जो जवाबी हमला किया गया 6 सितम्बर को, उन में हमेशा फर्क किया है और हिन्दुस्तान को प्राक्रमणकारी करार दिया है, और क्या इस बात को ले कर ही छन्द-जोरियाँ का प्रयोग इन्तजाम और नाहौर, सियालकोट और राजस्थान का प्रयोग इन्तजाम किया गया है । अगर ऐसी बात है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का विरोध किया है ? यदि हाँ तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा जो निरीक्षक भेजे गये हैं उन को उन्होंने छन्द-जोरियाँ इलाके में क्यों जाने दिया ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to clarify that it will not be proper nor fair to put the Secretary-General along with the other leaders representing the Governments of other countries. The Secretary-General is a distinguished Asian and is highly respected individually as well as Head of the U.N. Organization. I would, therefore, appeal to the members not to say things about the Secretary-General without proper verification. (Interruptions).

On this specific issue the Secretary-General has, in his report, made the position clear that the whole conflict is one and cannot be separated from from other. He gave certain reasons for creating a separate command for areas outside Jammu & Kashmir mainly on the ground that the earlier Group in Jammu & Kashmir was functioning by an agreement of the two Govern-

ments—India and Pakistan—and that the functions of that could not be extended to other areas without the agreement of the two Governments. The whole initiative for restoration of peace was taken by the Security Council on their own and, thereafter the Secretary General constituted a separate Group for areas outside Jammu & Kashmir.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैं ने इसलिये दखन नहीं दिया कि मैं सुनना चाहता था । मैं तो सिर्फ उबांट के बयान की बात कर रहा हूँ । मैंने कोई गैरजिम्मेदाराना बात नहीं कही है । यह हिन्दुस्तान ताइम्स में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दलील की बात है । धारा दूसरा सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी को लेकर एक छोटा सा जुमला है जिसको मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उस के बिना स्पष्टीकरण नहीं होगा । मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

"Because of the difference between the two operations U Thant said that he was separating the supervision of the Cease-fire and withdrawals in areas outside Kashmir from the U.N. Military Observers' Group for India and Pakistan."

यह उनका बयान है कि उन्होंने दोनों ऑपरेशन्स को अलग अलग माना है । मैंने शुरू में जो बात कही वह इस से बिल्कुल साबित हो जाती है । न केवल हैरॉल्ड विल्सन बल्कि महा सचिव भी पाकिस्तान द्वारा छत्रव जोरिया में जो आक्रमण हुआ उस को काश्मीर के अगड़े का हिस्सा मान रहे हैं और हम ने जो जवाबी हमला किया उसे आक्रमण समझ रहे हैं । इस लिये यह सवाल था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब धारा दूसरा सवाल कीजिये । इस एक्सप्लेनेशन से क्या फायदा हुआ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने धारा की जानकारी के लिये इसे रक्खा । मैंने कोई गैरजिम्मेदाराना बात नहीं कही । मैं दूसरा सवाल कर रहा हूँ ।

यह जो निरीक्षक भेजने का काम है खासकर के नौबो देशों के जो निरीक्षक धाये हैं, क्या रूस द्वारा इस की सख्त धालोचना की गई थी । जब रूस ने भी विरोध किया था तब क्या वजह है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार अपनी बात पर धड़ी नहीं । एक और तो हम मांग करते हैं कि सुरक्षा समिति पाकिस्तान को आक्रमणकारी करार दे लेकिन जब मामला आ जाता है तो हम मुक जाते हैं । मैं इसका कारण जानना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of giving in on this issue. I would like to inform the House that the UN Secretary-General has stated that the two operations will be closely co-ordinated administratively and operationally. He has emphasised that. These are his words:

"It is not to be assumed that in this purely administrative action there is any suggestion of treating the conflict between India and Pakistan and the supervision of the cease-fire and the withdrawals otherwise than as a whole."

He has all along taken this line that the whole operation is one and it was only for reasons which he had given that he had to constitute a separate command for areas outside Jammu and Kashmir. If the House is interested to know the detailed reasons, I am prepared to supply them.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या धारा ने अपनी बात रखी ? धारा घड़े क्यों नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : कोई भी मुल्क इतना कमजोर तो हो सकता है कि उस का बस चले और नांग उस के खिलाफ हो जायें लेकिन फँसल उस के खिलाफ हो और उस की मुखालिफत भी काफी हो तब भी वह बेश इस बात को कहे कि यह ठीक है, गलत नहीं है, तो फिर वह विदेशों में किस प्रकार कहेगा कि उस के साथ अन्याय हुआ जब कि खुद उस का कहना है कि ठीक है भलग भलग प्रपरेशन है। जब यू० एन० प्रो० में बात आयेली तो यह कहेंगे कि यह गलत बात है। विदेश मंत्री को दिलेरी के साथ यह बात कहनी चाहिये कि हमारे साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है।

प्रणयन महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

Dr. Ranen Sen: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that the Government of India had objected to the proposal of a separate command set up by the UN Secretary-General. The question put by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye was why in spite of the fact that the Soviet Government had objected to such an action on the part of the UN Secretary-General U Thant, the Government of India did not take advantage of the Soviet Government's objection, and did not stick to their stand and did not refuse to allow these people to come and supervise.

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the Government of India's objection, this is what the Secretary-General in the course of his report to the Security Council has mentioned:

"I have assured the Security Council and the Governments of India and Pakistan that there will be close co-operation and co-ordination between the UNMOGIP and the UNIPOM both administratively and operationally, and, therefore, I have asked the Chief Officer, UNIPOM to establish and maintain the

closest possible direct links with Lt. Gen. Nimmo and UNMOGIP. In view of his long experience and extended service in the area, I have asked Lt. Gen. Nimmo to exercise a general over-seeing function with regard to both operations."

This was an assurance by the Secretary General that one will have overall over-seeing functions over the two operations. We thought that the arrangement should be allowed to work. The second question asked was why in spite of the Soviet objection we did not take advantage of it. The Soviet objections about this were raised at a much later stage, and I think it was about five or six weeks after the command had been established.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That was about the expenses.

Shri Swaran Singh: Even about that, it was only in relation to those expenses that the Soviet Delegation mentioned that a particular General had been sent. There was no earlier objection to the individual concerned. The General who had been sent for the areas outside Jammu and Kashmir is a Canadian General, and we have no particular reason to object to that on that ground.

Shri Nath Pal: May I point out to the Minister that in spite of the many things he has said in the House, he has not been able yet to convince the House—I wonder if he has convinced himself—as to why the Government of India shifted its ground? May I read from the report of the briefing of the Government of India:

"India is of the view that even if for administrative reasons two teams were required, they should have been under one head."

The Government did object to the appointment of two teams. Why did it not remain firm in this objection? The implied meaning of two different teams and insistence on Gen.

Nimmo being the only man in command is there. He has not clarified. Did they object or not? If they objected, why did they withdraw the objection?

Shri Swaran Singh: We never withdrew the objection. Notwithstanding our objection, this decision by the Secretary-General was there.... (Interruptions).

श्री नथ लिमये : मेरा एक ब्दवस्था का प्रश्न है ...

Shri Nath Pal: I do not interrupt.

Government appear to be justifying it and polishing it now. Why does he not maintain that our objection remains? You should have pleaded your helplessness. But the way he replied makes it appear that what has been done is something which he welcomes, which he wanted. I am sure that is the impression you also got.

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir, if that is the impression got, I would not be a party to it.

Shri Nath Pal: But you did create it.

Shri Swaran Singh: If you carefully see through the record again, you will find that I have quoted the Secretary-General explaining it in this form. But we still continue to hold that the better arrangement would have been if there had been only one command. We are opposed to two commands.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma:

Shri Nath Pal: Are not Government free to reject such an arrangement?

Mr. Speaker: No further question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know under what article of the UN Charter or regulation governing the Security Council were these two set-ups constituted....

Mr. Speaker: Articles and regulations are not to be quoted and cited here. He can look into that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Secretary-General made these appointments off his own bat or he had the Security Council and the UN behind him when he was doing so?

Shri Swaran Singh: On an earlier occasion, I explained the position on that issue also. The Secretary-General acted on his own without the approval of the Security Council in respect of the creation of the separate command and also with regard to the nomination of the general who was to head that observers group; the Secretary-General claimed that he acted by virtue of the resolution of the Security Council where he had been authorised to take follow-up action. This action of his, as I explained on an earlier occasion, has been objected to both by the Soviet Union and by France.

Shri Kapur Singh: Just now the hon. Minister said that he would be willing to remove the anxiety of the House on any aspect of this matter. May I tell him that the House is anxious to know whether Government have now clearly realised that as far as the UNO is concerned, it does not consider Kashmir to be an integral part of India? If so, how do Government propose to get out of this predicament?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that is relevant for this purpose.

Shri Kapur Singh: This is the only relevant question that can be asked in this context.

Mr. Speaker: When the divergence is so much, I cannot step in to reconcile.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: While allegations and complaints of cease-fire violations are being lodged almost daily by us, and perhaps counter-complaints by Pakistan too, may I know whether the Government is

fully satisfied with the *modus operandi* which is being pursued at the moment by these observer teams in the matter of investigating into these complaints and finding out who is to blame?

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot say that Government is fully satisfied. The Secretary General, I might inform the House, after every week, or sometimes even earlier than that, makes a report to the Security Council incorporating a summary of the findings of the military observers group both in the Jammu and Kashmir area and outside. There are a very large number of cease-fire violations. I think we have up to now lodged over 1,600 complaints about violations of the cease-fire, and a very large number has also been lodged by Pakistan. On the basis of the observers' group reports up till now about six or seven reports have already been made by the Secretary General to the Security Council, giving the findings of the military observers on the complaints by the two countries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was whether the *modus operandi* of investigating these complaints is found satisfactory or not.

Mr. Speaker: He says no.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He does not say that.

Mr. Speaker: First he said that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He talks about the Secretary General's report.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the main considerations of the Government to oppose the Secretary-General's move to create these two commands and if these reasons remain, why have Government allowed these to be whittled down? Did they make any effort to resist the action of the Secretary General in creating two separate commands?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of India made the following points in support of their contention:

(1) The Security Council Resolution of September 6 speaks of cessation of hostilities in the entire area of conflict; neither that resolution nor any other provides for or warrants treating the conflict or the operations other than as a whole; (2) the operations in the Kashmir sector cannot be separated from the operations by the two countries in the Punjab and other areas; (3) separation of functions between the two groups is bound to cause confusion and it will not be possible to achieve the necessary close co-ordination; (4) the scope and function of the UNMOGIP were in the past expanded by agreement between the CMO and the local army commanders of India and Pakistan without any reference to the Security Council to include investigation of border incidents across the Jammu-Sialkot border. All these were incorporated in a written communication that was sent to the Secretary-General. It was on receipt of this that the Secretary-General entrusted Gen. Nimmo with what he described as general overseeing function with regard to both operations.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that 532 may be taken with this? I am sorry my question, which was worded differently, has been clubbed along with this. However, that does not matter now.

Shri Nath Pal: Before you proceed further, may I make a very humble request that 528, which was filed at short notice and for which you have discretion because of its importance, may be answered in the Question Hour?

Mr. Speaker: I have conveyed to him that I never promised that that question would be taken up. There is some confusion either in my mind or in his.

Shri Nath Pal: Having been a distinguished Judge, you know very well that if there is a doubt, the benefit should go to the Member.

Mr. Speaker: He said I promised. I never did that. I have consulted the record. I do not know where the mistake has taken place.

Reports on Defences in NEFA

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*507. **Shri A. S. Alva:**

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in 'Bharat Jyoti' dated the 26th September, 1965 by Diwan Chaman Lal, M.P. to the effect that one of our Military Officers had submitted a report about strengthening our defences at strategic points in NEFA and that some copies of the same found their way to the Chinese authorities through Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have verified the truth or otherwise of the statement; and

(c) if the report is correct, the steps taken to trace the culprits and to see that such leakages as endanger the safety of the country are not repeated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for the report as all the copies of the report are intact.

(c) Does not arise.

Report on Defences of NEFA and Ladakh

*532. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the report of the Study Group which was appointed in February, 1961 to review the problems concerning the defence of N.E.F.A. and Ladakh under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. L. P. Sen, the

then Chief of the General Staff will be laid on the Table; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Study Group are naturally of a secret nature. It would not be in public interest to disclose them on the floor of the House.

Shri A. S. Alva: May I know whether Mr. Chaman Lal or the previous Defence Minister has been approached in respect of this?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No, Sir.

Shri A. S. Alva: In view of the strategic importance of NEFA is there any move to have a capital in NEFA itself instead of administering it from Shillong?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This question needs to be addressed to the EA Ministry.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: In view of the alarming report—I am glad that all the copies are intact—may I know if the government will consider improving the administration of NEFA and making it an absolutely independent State with a separate capital?

Mr. Speaker: That might be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy Minister, if I heard him aright, denied everything and said, no, and that the copies were intact. May I invite his attention to fact that a veteran Congressman whose name is mentioned in the question captioned his article as "story of a betrayal"—I will call it a foul betrayal if it were true—Why did not the government issue a contradiction at the time when the report appeared in that paper? Is it a fact that not merely Lt. Gen. Sen but before him Gen. Thimmayya also gave a blueprint or plan for the defence of NEFA and

that was turned down by the then Defence Minister? Is this matter referred to in the *post mortem* enquiry by Maj. Gen. Henderson Brookes?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has raised half a dozen questions and I will try to answer them.

Mr. Speaker: In which case, the hon. Minister is at liberty to answer any part.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to answer as many as I can, I am not complaining about it; I am merely making a statement of fact. The point is that I personally saw this allegation only when I received this question and therefore there was no question of contradicting it when it appeared in the article. Secondly, Gen. Thimmayya or many other officers who were in charge of those areas then, and Gen. Thimmayya who was Chief of Army Staff then, naturally had on many occasions to consider the question of defence of the area, and they may have made their own suggestions to be considered from time to time. But there was no question of their being made a reference to in the NEFA enquiry has not disclosed any discussion or consideration.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you do not want, we do not compel. Otherwise, you must tell the House, the country and the nation.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information as to whether the then Defence Minister at a particular time specifically rejected any specific idea.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Henderson Brookes's report refers to it or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No.

Mr. Speaker: No fresh questions to be solicited and answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit, Sir, that you are too narrow in your construction. Here is one question which helps the nation. Why

be restrictive about the scope of the question?

Shri Nath Pai: Before you proceed, the hon. Defence Minister said that he did not see the article. Mr. Speaker, I quite appreciate it; I do not expect the busy defence Minister to go on reading everything but there is a whole paraphernalia attached to his Ministry. Did not anybody read it? Do they read only their own writings? I can understand if he has not read it; what did the department do? This was such an important matter. Why did not any contradiction come from one of the officials. He was a veteran congressman.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In that article it has been specifically mentioned that 16 maps which were all about the strategic points of defence in NEFA were there; 15 of them were submitted to the then Defence Minister and one was locked up in the Secretariat. It states that those 15 are lost; they have gone over to Pakistan and through Pakistan to China. I want to know specifically about the maps mentioned. Has he asked that particular member how he came to know about these maps? He has replied only about the report. This is about the maps mentioned in the article.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am referring to the reports and if the reports have any maps—all those appendices and annexures, whatever they had—those reports with the annexures are intact. That is what I want to say. There was no question of anybody taking it, because the maps that the report contained are not something which are not known to the public; those are the general type of maps, and so the feeling that somebody has conveyed them to China, etc., is completely unfounded. I know the seriousness of the allegation, and the serious consequences, if such a thing happens. I would request the hon. House and the

hon. Members to believe me when I say that, because this certainly involves a very important national security problem, if there was any truth in it, I would never try to conceal it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He led a delegation of Members of Parliament to Africa. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They should not interfere in this manner. If some hon. Members, without being called, put the question, as they like, how can I go on? I have requested so many times that there ought to be orderliness and some discipline. (*Interruption*). Order, order. There is one thing that I would ask of the Minister. Even though they had found that everything was intact, and nothing has been lost, then too, why should a responsible Member who is really leading one of our delegations to represent our case outside, in foreign countries, say that? What justification had he to give that article? That also should be enquired into at least by the Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That certainly needs to be done. I quite agree; but I will have to personally contact him and find out whether he has any special evidence. I will do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister do it?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That the strategic points in NEFA had to be defended was mentioned in that article. May I know if the Government have noted that a large group of Naga hostiles have again crossed over into Burma and then to Pakistan from these very gaps, which are sought to be closed, for further training—and that has been happening for the last six to seven years—and may I know what action Government propose to take?

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant here?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the hon. Defence Minister kindly finally dispel our anxieties on this point by telling us specifically whether the number of copies which is put in that allegation by Mr. Dewan Chamanlal as 16—of which he says 15 were missing and the Deputy Minister has stated that all the copies are intact—is actually 16 or is less or more than that?

Dr. D. S. Raju: 24 copies were prepared and all of them are intact.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Both in manner and customs, the people of NEFA who are residing on the Indian side of the border are akin to those who are living on the Tibetan side of the border and the Chinese agents do find it convenient to contact those people for indoctrination and so on, and therefore, may I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to this fact, and, if not, will the Government kindly make enquiries?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require notice about this particular thing, because he has mentioned certain facts, of which I have no information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि पंडित नेहरू और करनल नासिर की कार्रसपांडेंस के मामले में हुआ कि कापियां ज्यों की त्यों रहीं लेकिन शादी लाल कपूर ने रात को जा कर दुश्मन को सारी नकल करवा दी, बैसे ही इस मामले में कापियां आप के पास रहे लेकिन सेंटर दुश्मन के पास पहुँच जाए इसका क्या उपाय है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो रिपोंर्ट का है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether one of the recommendations in this report was in regard to the raising of two mountain battalions immediately for the security of NEFA.

Mr. Speaker: This is not what is contained in the report; this is about information being passed on to China.

Indian Policemen killed by Chinese

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*508. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Chinese troops killed three Indian policemen who were reported missing after a firing incident at Jaskar in Ladakh on the 19th September, 1965;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the three Indian policemen were abducted and killed by the Chinese; and

(c) the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On September 19, 1965 a party of 30 Chinese soldiers intruded across the "Line of Actual Control" and forcibly kidnapped and killed 3 Indian policemen who were on routine patrol duty near our Tsaskur Post. The Government of India protested against this and demanded the bodies of the policemen which were returned by the Chinese on October 10.

Copies of notes exchanged between India and China regarding the Chinese intrusion at Tsaskur are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5250/65].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Since, from the copy of the correspondence which has been laid on the Table of the House, it appears that not only did the Chinese intrude into our territory but they ransacked the civil post well within the Indian territory and abducted Indian policemen and killed them, may I know whether the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister is

in a position to say why no retaliatory or punitive action was taken in respect of these Chinese activities inside the Indian territory?

Shri Swaran Singh: All defensive actions have been taken from time to time; in spite of that, some incidents have happened at the border, and if the dates are kept in view, it will be noticed that this is the time when the Chinese had given that highly provocative ultimatum and the highly provocative note, to India; we were in the height of our conflict—India and Pakistan—at that time; the conflict was at its height at that time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The last note sent by the Government of India to the Chinese Government says that the Government reserves the right to demand full compensation for the damage done to Indian life and property inflicted by the intruding Chinese troops. But what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in this respect?

Shri Swaran Singh: The action that has been taken is what is mentioned in the note. No separate action has been taken, and what is proposed to be taken also is indicated there: that we reserve the right to claim compensation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, on a point of order. The statement that they reserve the right is not the action that is proposed to be taken. We want to know whether any action in pursuance of this reservation made by the Government is proposed to be taken. That must categorically come before the House.

Shri Swaran Singh: The action proposed to be taken is to claim compensation at some appropriate time. That is what has been mentioned here also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the fact that the intrusions into Indian territory by the Chinese forces have of late become a daily feature, may I know if the Government sees the inevitability of a renewed attack on

India by China and, if so, have the Government brought this matter to the notice of the Colombo powers if the Colombo powers proposals are still in force?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Defence Minister has been informing the House from time to time about the Chinese intrusions; these intrusions have assumed a serious proportion. In reply to the last question about information being given to the Colombo powers, we did inform the Colombo powers at the time when the September provocation in the Chinese note—the Chinese ultimatum—had been delivered to us. We have not informed them about the continuing intrusion into our territory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In what manner has Government reacted—to the hypocritical Chinese blabla and balderdash about humanitarianism and friendship with India, while agreeing to the return of the dead-bodies, and is it a fact that on this occasion, when they returned the dead-bodies—just as they did on an earlier occasion of the then Prime Minister's birthday—14th November, 1959—the Chinese made, cynically made, hectoring speeches and shot scenes with their cameras for their own base propaganda purposes?

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot say if they shot any scenes or prepared any pictures. I cannot give any information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In what way did you react to their blabla about friendship and all that? No reaction?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri A. P. Sharma: Question No. 535 may also be taken up with this.

An hon. Member: What about Question No. 509?

Mr. Speaker: That has been put off, transferred, to 8th December.

Special Delegations to Foreign Countries

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- *510. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhava-
valya:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Kishen Patinayak:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Parashar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Basappa:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanth:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether special delegations consisting of members of Parliament have been sent to certain countries following cease-fire between India and Pakistan on the 23rd September, 1965, to bring home the Indian stand to these countries;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) what are the reports of these

delegations about the reactions of the respective foreign Governments?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight good-will delegations consisting of Members of Parliament are being sent to the following regions:

- (1) East and Central Africa: (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi).
- (2) Eastern Europe: (Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria).
- (3) North Africa: (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal and Mauritania).
- (4) West Asia: (Kuwait, Lebanon, Cyprus, Jordan, Iraq and Iran).
- (5) West Africa: (Guinea, Mali, Congo (Brazzaville and Leopoldville)).
- (6) South East Asia and Far East: (Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore).
- (7) North and East Africa: (Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia).
- (8) West Africa: (Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

This list is subject to slight modifications owing to unavoidable circumstances.

(c) A few of the delegations have returned, and preliminary reports show very satisfactory results. The delegations have been able to meet the leading statesmen and to understand the views and attitudes of the countries visited by them. They have presented India's point of view on both internal and external matters, making it clear that as a secular multilingual democracy we stand against all aggression from any quarter, and that we reject totally any linking of an individual's religion with his national status.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, before you allow supplementaries on this question, I want to point out that

something has been left out from the reply. The question relates to special delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. There is the single-woman-delegation of Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit. She is also a Member of Parliament. We read from papers that she has been visiting various countries as the special representative of our Prime Minister. There is no reference about that in the statement that the hon. Minister has just read out.

Mr. Speaker: He can put that when he gets the opportunity.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the necessity of sending these special delegations abroad arose primarily from the fact that our embassies and high commissions abroad have failed to rise to the occasion in proving India's case in the Indo-Pak conflict vis-a-vis Kashmir forming a part of India.....

Mr. Speaker: Every supplementary should not be a speech.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The reply was also very long, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any change has been noticed noticed in the attitude of UAR, France and U.K. after the visits of our special delegations or envoys to those countries?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part of the question, my answer is "no". With regard to the second part, the countries, UAR and France, were visited by special envoys on behalf of the Prime Minister. Shri Krishna Menon visited UAR and Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit visited France. Both of them explained India's view point and both the visits were successful.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report from Lebanon that the Indian Parliamentary

delegation visiting that country has cut no ice in that country, and its performance there invited remarks from the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Lebanon to the effect that the task of explaining a complicated issue like Kashmir should be left to professional diplomats; if so, Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Press is at liberty to make their own assessment.

Mr. Speaker: It is 'not the Press making the assessment....

Shri Swaran Singh: It is the Press report of a statement having been made by that diplomat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has quoted the Foreign Minister of Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any ground to say that he has not been correctly reported?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; the delegation's report, I think, will be the important thing from which we can make some assessment, and the report has not yet reached me.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh—

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सकई चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं माननीय सदस्य को बुलाऊंगा, तब वह पूछें ।

श्री बागड़ी : जो सवाल चल रहा है, उस के बारे में, जिस का घरेलू में क्वेश्चन कहते हैं, उस की सफाई के नाते में एक बात पूछा चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सकई चाहने वाले माननीय सदस्य को सब से पहले मौका मिलना है । लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए पहले भी खड़ा हुआ है, वह उसी बोलना शुरू करे, जब मैं उस का नाम लूँ—सिर्फ वहीं माननीय सदस्य बोलना शुरू करें, जिस का मैं नाम लूँ । खड़ा तो हो जाए अपनी जगह पर लेकिन बोलेगा नहीं जब तक मैं बुलाऊँगा नहीं । अब आप बोलिये क्या सकई चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : जो संसदीय उस भारत से गए हैं, इनके बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनका चुनने का अधिकार किस को होता है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों का चुनने का अधिकार संसद के अध्यक्ष को होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका चुनाव आपने किया या या ये सरकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल थे ? इस में बड़ा मतभेद है । इसके बारे में थोड़ी सी सफाई हो जानी चाहिये कि आपको इनके चुनाव का अधिकार है या ये सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल थे या ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यहाँ नहीं थे । यह रतिला दी जा चुकी है हाउस को ।

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of External Affairs has tried to evade the previous question by taking shelter under the well-known euphemism that the press is free to say what it likes. Will he tell us then that it is his contention that the remarks attributed by the Statesman reporter to the Foreign Minister of Lebanon....

An hon. Member: Not Foreign Minister but the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Shri Nath Pal: It is equally important in a democracy. If those remarks are not well-founded or true, is he going to depend upon the report of the delegation or does he promise that he will get a clarification from our Ambassador whether those remarks

regarding the performance of the high-powered delegation were uttered or not?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, he said....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give any ruling on it. A point of order is one that is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It must relate to some article of the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure on which the Speaker can give a decision. Unless that is so connected, it is certainly not a point of order and in spite of being repeated day after day my appeal in this respect has fallen on deaf ears. At least during the question hour it should not be done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then it may be treated as a supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: For that he should wait for his turn.

श्री गङ्गाधर सिंह : जी प्रतिनिधि मंडल गए हैं उनके बारे में क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई एकाऊंट है कि इनके जाने की वजह से इतनी दुनिया हमारे हक में दुई है ? क्या उन जागों को कनविस किया गया है और उन्होंने हमारे हक में कहना शुरू किया है या गिकं इंसिस्टेंस ही की बरबार रहती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्तरिम मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : ईटीगेन भेजने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि दुनिया को ही वे बदल देंगे या सब की राय को ही बदल देंगे । एक खास स्थिति में, एक खास मौके पर यह फैसला हुआ कि वे अपनी बात कहें और समझावें । बहुत ज़ोरों से पार्लियामेंट में भी यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हमें अपनी पब्लिसिटी का और भी बड़ा प्रचार करना चाहिये । इसलिए एक यह निर्णय लिया गया, एक यह फैसला लिया गया । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि इससे कोई जादू हो जाएगा ।

लेकिन हाँ, जितने कार्टवट की, जितने सम्पर्क की बात हो सकती है वह की जा रही है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I should like to know whether the Government have tried to verify or ascertain the correctness of the report in the Statesman of yesterday and whether Government are in a position to contradict that report, particularly the very highly uncomplimentary statement of the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lebanese Parliament? If that is not so, would the Government not defer its actual conclusion in respect of the work done by our Parliamentary delegation in Lebanon?

Shri Swaran Singh: We will verify the correctness of that report.

श्री सच्चिदानंद : विदेशों में जो ये प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजे गये थे क्या उन से यह कहा गया था कि वे सरकार की नीति से उन देशों को अवगत करें या उन से यह कहा गया था कि अजना की भावनाओं में और हिन्दुस्तान के दृष्टिकोण से अवगत करावें ? इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरी चीज व्यापक है, पहली सीमित है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जरूर दोनों चीजों का खयाल रखेंगे थे ।

श्री बागड़ी : वे जो प्रीति मंडल भेजे गये हैं विदेशों में इनके बारे में

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रीति मंडल ?

श्री बागड़ी : घोर क्या कहूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सत्यापन करें । उनका आप खयाल न करें ।

श्री बागड़ी : उनका खयाल करना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी तरफ से आप काम बन्द कर दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : इन मंडलों को चुनने का तरीका क्या था । मैं भी विदेशों में हो आया हूँ, मैं भी कई मुक्तों में गया हूँ । एक तो वे मुक्त हैं जो कि न्योता देते हैं और उस न्योते को जब स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तब मंडलों को भेजा जाता है । अगर इस तरह का न्योता नहीं था तो क्या वे मुक्त था के खिलाफ थे या हम में थे; कुछ मुक्तों के दूतों ने मुझ से कहा है कि हमारे देशों में इनको नहीं भाना चाहिये क्योंकि हो सकता है कि वहाँ इनका अपमान हो । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस दृष्टिकोण से ये बनाये गये थे ? इन पर, इनमें से एक एक भावमी पर, एक एक मंडल पर खर्च क्या हुआ और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म भी करें अब तो सवाल बहुत लम्बा . . .

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे प्रश्न ही के बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : औरों के लिए भी मैं कह रही हूँ ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं धूम कर आया हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि कौसी इनकी वहाँ इज्जत होनी है । इसी दृष्टिकोण से मैं कहता हूँ कि आप यह बताएँ कि कितना पैसा इन मंडलों पर खर्च हुआ है, और किस तरह से मंडल भेजे गये हैं, इसका चुनाव किस ङग से किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी सारा पोर्नल इंटरव्यू है । यही बता दिया जाये कि कितना खर्च किया गया है और किस तरीके से भेजे गये हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Only a few of them have gone; so, I cannot give really the total expense on this. If a separate notice is given, I will collect that information. As regards selection, Members were selected for the various delegations, some from the Opposition and some from the Gov-

ernment side, keeping in view their suitability for the countries to which those delegations were to be sent.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है । सवाल का पूरा जवाब भी नहीं आया है । इनको पता ही नहीं है कि खर्च कितना हुआ है ? जितना हो चुका है उतना ही बता दें ? एक एक चीज के लिए भ्रमण भ्रमण सवाल दिये जायेंगे तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । कौन कौन गये थे, उसके लिए भी भ्रमण से नोटिस दो । यह तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ तो जायें ।

इस तरह से सवाल नहीं हो सकता है । नहीं इस तरह से जवाब दिया जा सकता है । बेशक मैं समझता हूँ कि जवाब भ्रष्ट रहे हैं । लेकिन उस में कमर सिर्फ मिनिस्टर का ही नहीं होता है कि जवाब भ्रष्ट रहे हैं । सवाल का जो आगाज होता है जब तक वह सवाल प्रश्न पर पड़ता है, आगाज ही भूल जाता है । यह कुदरती बात है । मैं खुद भूल जाता हूँ । अगर मिनिस्टर भी भूल जायें तो इस में कौन सी गजब बात है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मुझे भी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चला जा सकता है । मैं सुई पर खयाल रखूंगा । जब एक मिनट हो जायेगा मैं उस वक़्त बन्द कर दूंगा । मैं इसको देखूंगा कि एक मिनट से अधिक का कोई सवाल न हो । इसका जवाब उन्होंने दिया है । इससे ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो डेलीगेशन गये थे उससे फायदा हुआ है और भारत का दृष्टिकोण दूसरे देशों ने समझा है । क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि आगे भी इस पद्धति को कायम रखा जाये ?

भी स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी तो कुछ जाने बाये हैं। वे जरूर जाएंगे, जिन का तय हुआ है।

श्री बाबड़ी : भाई भतीजे हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस तरह से मैं बार बार कहूँ कि यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि दम्पति में बोलते चले जायें। जब किसी की मर्जी हो वह बोलना शुरू कर दे।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the attention of Government was drawn to many statements made by Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit which were, according to some of us, gross distortions of the foreign policy of this country; if so, whether the Government has instructed her that she should not make statements in other countries to the liking of the rulers of those countries, and whether she was asked to visit West Berlin also?

Mr. Speaker: The second one is only a suggestion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Was she instructed to visit West Berlin?

Shri Swaran Singh: Shrimati Pandit is an experienced diplomat and she is a leader of the country who understood the country's policy very well.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, how can we be satisfied with such answers? I asked a specific question.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the answer is finished how can I interrupt it?

Shri Swaran Singh: She has been making statements which are consistent with India's policy. Any instruction of that type for a person of that seniority is not necessary because she has been going on behalf of Government as the Prime Minister's special envoy. It is wrong to suggest that she has made any statements which are inconsistent with India's policy.

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Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if after the reaction produced, as expressed by a high dignitary of Jordan, about the performance of our Delegation there, has the Government decided to give a rethinking to this matter about sending our delegations to foreign countries, because of the way in which they are being received?

Shri Swaran Singh: The reaction in one country should not be the decisive factor in taking a decision. They go there and they explain our viewpoint. The measure of success may not be uniform in all countries.

श्री स० सा० चटर्जी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई सदस्य किसी डेलिगेशन में जाने के योग्य था या प्रयोग्य था और किस बात चीत के लिये यह ठीक था और किस के लिये नहीं, इस पर सरकार को परामर्श देने के लिये क्या सूत्र थे। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश हाउस ऑफ़ कॉमन्स में या इंग्लैंड में इस के लिये क्या प्रयास हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य मन्त्रि मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का कुछ हम लाय भी जानते हैं। काफ़ी उन के सम्पर्क में आते हैं। हम यदि कभी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को इस काबिल समझते हैं कि उन को कोई जरूरी काम सुपुर्द किया जाये ता किया जाता है।

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the fact that in those various countries India has got its diplomatic representatives and they are quite competent to explain India's stand on these issues, may I know how far is it consistent with the Government of India's stand that we should mobilise our foreign exchange resources and how is it justified, in spite of the acute shortage of foreign exchange, to send these people to those countries where our diplomats are there?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Members of Parliament with their experience and being elected representatives have contribution of their own to

make. They very well supplement the efforts that might be made by diplomats. We fully appreciate that foreign exchange has to be conserved. But where the interest of the country can better be served by expenditure in any particular direction, we should not hesitate to incur that expenditure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in view of the wonderful work done by these delegations and appreciated by the Ministry, the country and all over the world, the Government is going to close down some of the Embassies or is going to reduce the strength of some of the Embassies?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that at no stage of the formation, the constitution and the despatch of these teams of Members of Parliament to foreign countries. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: No answer to my question!

Mr. Speaker: Because that was not allowed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that at no stage of the formation, the constitution and the despatch of these teams of Members of Parliament to foreign countries, either to the foreign countries mentioned by the External Affairs Minister or in the case of the team which went to Moscow under the leadership of the Minister of Communications was the Speaker consulted at all and is it not a fact that in the course of a discussion on the request of the team of Members as Parliamentary Delegation that went to Nagaland you, Sir, ruled in the House—is not the Minister aware of it?—that the Government's right to send a team of Members of Parliament was not disputed but that it could not be called a Parliamentary Delegation. How is it then that these teams of Members of Parliament have been described in the Indian press as well as in the foreign press as Par-

liamentary Delegations and not merely as teams of Members of Parliament? What is the reason? Who described them so when you, Sir, were not consulted?

Mr. Speaker: The first part of the question has already been closed. That need not be answered. The second one, if it is possible, might be answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: This Question is whether special delegations consisting of Members of Parliament have been sent to certain countries. This is how the Question starts. . .

Mr. Speaker: The only question that arises is whether the Government authorised these press people to describe them as Parliamentary Delegations or whether they did it of their own accord. That is all.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not authorised them to call themselves as Parliamentary Delegations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In a letter to my colleague, Shri Hem Barua, it was described as a Parliamentary Mission. How can it be a Parliamentary Mission when you were not consulted at all? That is atrocious. Will the Government give an assurance that, in future, they will not do so unless you are consulted?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has agreed to it the other day.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब प्रश्न का घंटा समाप्त हो रहा है। मैं हर एक प्रश्न के ऊपर घनेक बार खड़ा हुआ। मुझे यह पता नहीं है कि प्राप के चश्मे से कुछ कम दिखता है या प्राप जान कर मुझे मौका नहीं देते हैं। मेरा यह प्रश्न प्राप से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों बातें ठीक हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब दूसरा चश्मा लगवा लीजिये।

Agreement regarding Non-intervention in Internal Affairs of States

*511. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether major powers have come to any agreement not to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign countries in the context of the discussion on the subject in the U.N. last September?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): A Special Committee established by the United Nations General Assembly considered the question of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States from August to October 1964, at Mexico city. The Committee was unable to arrive at a consensus on the application of this principle of international law in view of differences among major powers on the question and it submitted a report on its deliberations to the XIX session of the General Assembly. The report was not considered as the XIX session recessed without conducting its normal business. This matter is now before the General Assembly at its current session.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the nature of interference and intervention which is in view of the countries where such intervention is taking place and the countries responsible for such intervention?

Shri Swaran Singh: This was one of the important points for which a consensus could not be developed, i.e., what should be the definition or content of intervention. Some cases are obvious—where intervention takes place in other countries; but there can be other surreptitious or creeping types of intervention and efforts are being made to find some formula which should cover all types of intervention. But unfortunately, no consensus could be achieved.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the Government's own view regard-

ing the question which I have put, i.e., regarding the intervention? What is India's contribution in the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of India's representative participated in this; he made an effective contribution and took a very effective part in this. We feel that all types of intervention should be covered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether the Government of India have a clear mind as to what is the nature of intervention which they would consider to be an intervention, what is their own contribution and what have they done in the matter.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I said, our representative took a very active part and we are of the view that, not only armed intervention, but all other forms of intervention by sending a saboteur or creating conditions which may be described as subversive should be covered by the term 'intervention'.

Pakhtoon Movement

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*512. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to support the Pakhtoon movement; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have on a number of occasions clearly enunciated its support for the legitimate aspirations of the Pakhtoon people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If I had understood the Minister aright, he had said that he was going to invite Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India in order that he could carry on his activities here. May I know whether any invitation has been sent to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and if so, what is his reaction?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As has already been mentioned in this House, he would be most welcome in this country whenever he likes to come.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question is whether any invitation had been sent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If no invitation has been sent to the great patriot, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, may I know in what way the Government of India and the Ministry of External Affairs are going to support the Pakhtoon movement? Will they have a liberation government here or will they give some funds or will they send some emissaries or will they do something else?

12.00 hrs.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The question of an invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is not linked with the main question. As I have mentioned, this has been conveyed to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that he would be most welcome whenever he wants to come here, and the Ambassador has conveyed it I am not quite clear about what is referred to by 'invitation' as such.

So far as the support to the movement for Pakhtoonistan is concerned, the Government of India have announced that they have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations. Now, it depends on how the events develop, what action is taken and what is asked for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that some organisation has been formed here to help the Pakhtoonistan movement, which is a 4000-men-strong movement in

Pakistan? May I know also whether it is true that the Government of India have decided to support and patronise this particular organisation and help Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is an organisation called a *jirga*, Pakhtoonistan *jirga* or something like that. It consists of some Indian citizens some people from Afghanistan and some people from the Pakhtoonistan area. We have not discussed the question of any specific help with them; they have not asked for any specific help.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the short notice question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I did not want to take the time of the House during the Question Hour by raising the point of order. As far back as the 23rd March, 1965, that is, about seven or eight months ago, you, Sir, had observed:

"Therefore, I hope that in future, when a parliamentary delegation is sent outside or inside the country, the Speaker at least would be taken into confidence and he will be consulted."

Mr. Speaker: That was for the future . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said so in March, that is, about six or seven months ago. Even now, you were not consulted. Why is it that your direction is not being complied with? . . .

Mr. Speaker: I had said that Government had got that right and afterwards the Prime Minister had agreed that the Speaker would be consulted. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was at that time in March. It was said then that this would be considered for the future. May I know why Government did not consult you now?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow it to be raised in this manner now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your authority is being set at naught; your direction is being disregarded by Government. Will you allow this to continue in this parliamentary set-up? What will happen to good parliamentary traditions? Are they to be set at naught?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Since you have permitted Shri Kamath to raise this point, may I make one submission? This is a very important issue. There are certain precedents in this regard. It is not here only that this question is being raised. I think that we are going just the wrong way.

The Speaker has his own limitations and his own powers. I have made enquiries about it and I understand that the Speaker in the UK never interferes in the appointment of any delegations whatsoever. Therefore, if we have to devise certain set rules, then let us sit down and find out how it is going to be worked out.

As a matter of fact, there are certain Government delegations, and there are certain parliamentary delegations. I do not think that any impression should be created here that all that is being done here is being done in the wrong way. I think that there is a lot of correspondence going on between you, Sir, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on this subject. Therefore, the Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Even earlier I said that Government had got that right to send delegations. I have never denied this right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let certain decisions be taken and let all the Members be informed of them so that there may be no suspicion and doubt in the mind of anybody as to where we stand, where the Speaker stands and where the Government stand.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I submit very respectfully that in every demo-

cratic country of the world, the Speaker has the sole right. I do not know from what source my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has drawn his information, but I would submit that even in the UK it is the Speaker who selects the parliamentary delegations....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma:and he is responsible for their conduct abroad and he is responsible for getting reports from them, and he is responsible for creating a good-will in this country as well as abroad. I do not know why it is being said that the Speaker should keep himself away from everything and the Speaker should only sit in the Chair here for an hour and a half and then do nothing more. I submit that it is your prerogative to appoint these parliamentary delegations.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Why should we blindly follow the Speaker of the House of Commons even if he does not exercise his prerogative? Certainly, you have said something which we all welcome. I hope Government will abide by that. A healthy precedent should be introduced.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it should be carried any further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? This is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing it here now, I have very cordial relations with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government as a whole, not one Minister as such. What has the Prime Minister got to say about the future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In so far as parliamentary delegations are concerned, it is entire-

ly your prerogative, Sir, to appoint or to select the members. I have no doubt about that. But Government has equal right and authority to send delegations abroad; they can nominate. But as the Speaker had expressed his wish in this House that he should also be consulted when Members of Parliament are selected, I said we would abide by it, and we would certainly consult the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They should not be described as parliamentary delegations. That is the point.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will please resume their seat. Shri Sharma would also sit down.

It does not look nice that we should pursue this matter in the open House in this manner. There is nothing that has to be discussed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: If there are complaints about the Members of Parliament who are selected, that perhaps does not come under you.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.... (Interruptions). Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the paramount officer of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Short Notice Question. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Daji: Before you pass on to that, please hear us. We are also anxious to be heard.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone has not been heard.

Shri Daji: The same question cropped up in connection with the delegation to Nagaland and their report.

I submit that we are not here to challenge the right of Government to send their own delegation. But there are two types of delegations which

we should clearly clearly understand. One would be the parliamentary delegation. This would be there only if it has been sanctioned by you. The other would be a delegation of parliamentarians. When a delegation of parliamentarians goes about, it is described as a parliamentary delegation. That is what we object to. We do not object to any number of delegations of parliamentarians going about, nominated by Government. But there is a distinction which has to be observed between a government delegation consisting of parliamentarians and a parliamentary delegation.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained it. There is nothing more to be discussed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We should build up a parliamentary democracy here. They are not helping us to do it.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member exercises restraint, things will be easy. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, if I remember aright, you called me three times. If I have not been able to carry out our wish and put the question, it is not due to any disrespect to you but only due to the respect for, and fear of, the stentorian voice of those who preceded me.

Mr. Speaker: It was my inefficiency and incapacity to control the House that was responsible for it.

Shri Nath Pai: I was just pleading my inability to follow your advice immediately you called me. You called me three or four times.

Mr. Speaker: I am confessing my incapacity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who doubts your capacity?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Joint Indonesian-Pakistani Naval Exercises

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S.N.Q. 5. Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Muthiah:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Joint Indonesian-Pakistani naval exercises are going to be held; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Joint Naval manoeuvres/exercises are not un-common between nations friendly towards each other.. It is, therefore, premature to attach any significance to such joint exercises.

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the fact that these exercises are being carried out by two nations, one of whom is an aggressor and the other, abettor of the aggressor, does not Government think that this may not be just joint exercises of two friendly nations but part of an understanding on joint military moves not limited to the sea only but extending to the air and land too? If this is Government's appreciation of it, what are Government's reactions to it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, all these aspects are always before any administration. As such, this particular aspect also is before the Government. But we do not want to attach any premature significance to this, and thereby create unnecessary, and imaginary difficulties.

Shri Nath Pal: Will the Defence Minister still insist on saying that this is premature in view of the fact that during Pakistan's invasion of India in August and September, the Indonesia went to the extent of

offering to send military help to Pakistan, and if so, may I know what will be his reaction in view of the superior naval strength of the Indonesians, and does he contemplate taking immediate steps to strengthen the Indian Navy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a separate question about strengthening the Indian Navy about which we are taking steps. This hon. House discussed this very question here only two days before, and Government has given the necessary information about the steps we are taking.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The other day when the development of the Indian Navy was discussed, one hon. Member of the House mentioned that Indonesia had given two submarines to Pakistan during the war we had with Pakistan, and the hon. Deputy Minister, replying to the debate, assured the House that they would make enquiries about it and let the House know about it. May I know whether the Government have verified this statement made in this House by the hon. Member Shri Ravindra Varma? Have they got any definite information about these two submarines which are alleged to have been supplied by Indonesia to Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): No, Sir. We are still making enquiries in that respect.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the Defence Minister's original reply to the effect that joint exercises are not uncommon between friendly nations, may I know whether Government propose to continue our joint naval exercises with Pakistani and UK navies as we have been doing every year till last year?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The point about it is that we did participate in the Commonwealth exercises as they are called, but strangely enough Pakistan itself has ceased to participate in these exercises.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware that among the numerous claims made by Indonesia, they have laid claim to Andaman Islands, and are we taking sufficient precaution in or around the Indian Ocean, just as we have protested against the Americans and British having a base in the Indian Ocean?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Indonesia has not made any claim to the Andamans

श्री बड़े : जिस प्रकार से श्री चाइना और पाकिस्तान की ज्वाइंट एक्स रसाइजेज हो रही हैं, क्या इसी प्रकार से गए साल भी हुई थीं ? क्या ऐसा नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को युद्ध होने से चाइना पाकिस्तान को प्रशिक्षण दे रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इंडोनेशिया और पाकिस्तान का सवाल है। आप तो नायर हैं बड़े साहब, क्या रेलवेस्ट है इसका खयाल रखें।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these joint exercises of the Pakistani and Indonesian Navies are usual every year, or is it specially this time that they are taking this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This seems to be a new innovation.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इंडोनेशिया कहना चाहता था, गलती से चाइना कह गया। उसका कारण यह हो गया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका नुकसान मैं उठाऊँ।

श्री बड़े : मैं पूछना चाहता था कि क्या गए साल भी यह हुआ था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर घाईर।

श्री मधु सिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि प्रधान मंत्री विल्सन ने हिन्दुस्तान को आक्रमक ठहराया था और यहाँ पर उनके जो उच्चायुक्त हैं उन्होंने कहा कि यलत

जानकारी के कारण उन्होंने ऐसा किया। तो क्या अब तक भी उनका सही जानकारी नहीं मिली है ? और अगर मिली है और फिर भी वह हमको आक्रमक ठहराते हैं तो ऐसे देश के साथ इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों में हिस्सा लेना कहाँ तक उचित होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो उठता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसका फैसला करेंगे या मैं करूँगा।

श्री मधु सिमये : यह सवाल तो इसमें घाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहाँ नहीं है।

Shri Shinkre: In reply to my hon. friend the hon. Defence Minister said that Indonesia has not laid any claim to the Andaman Islands. We do not know whether Indonesia has not laid any claims to any other islands. There might have been some mistake regarding the islands. I want to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether Indonesia has laid claim to any of our islands or territories.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly I will have to make it clear. I meant to say that Indonesia has not made claim to any of the islands to Andaman and bar.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the government received reports that after the recent upheaval in Indonesia the new government of Indonesia has become a little less friendly to China and also to Pakistan and, if so, are they contemplating any change of relationship with India?

Mr. Speaker: That is an exercise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As regards the purpose of the joint naval exercises on the part of Indonesia and Pakistan is it not that Pakistan should get

familiar with the naval craft of Indonesia and that when Pakistan takes offensive action against India, they should be able to manipulate it with the utmost efficiency?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Normally, the manoeuvres or joint exercises are undertaken to acquaint each other with the naval craft used by both navies and, naturally, such acquaintance certainly leads to the knowledge of tactics etc.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाकिस्तानी सेना से पकड़ा गया सामान

* 513. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :

श्री मधु निमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान के टैंक, बख्तरबन्द गाड़ियाँ, शस्त्रास्त्र आदि एवं अन्य सैनिक सामान जो भारतीय सेना के हाथ लगा, उसमें किन किन देशों का सामान था;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तानी सेना से इस प्रकार पकड़ा गया सामान पाकिस्तान को भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयोग करने के लिए दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस सामान के भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयोग किये जाने की और उक्त देशों की सरकारों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किये जाने पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में इस सामान का भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयोग किया जाना रोकने के लिए उक्त देशों की सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है और इस पर उन सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) यू० एस० ए०, यू० के०, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, चीन और फ्रांस के बने हुए हथियार, गोला बारूद और साजसामान भारतीय सेनाओं द्वारा हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान पकड़े गए थे।

(ख) टैंक और विमानों जैसा साजसामान पाकिस्तान को यू० एस० ए० द्वारा भारत पर धाक़मण करने के लिए नहीं दूसरे विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए दिया गया था। कई वर्षों से भारत के प्रति पाकिस्तान की शत्रुता की नीति को सामने रखते हुए सम्बन्धित देशों को इन हथियारों और साजसामान के भारत के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त किए जाने की सम्भावना का ज्ञान होना चाहिए था।

(ग) तथा (घ). भारत के प्रति चीन की शत्रुता भावना के मद्देन में चीन को किसी प्रकार की अपील करने का कोई लाभकारी फल नहीं होगा कि वह अपने साजसामान के भारत के विरुद्ध भविष्य में प्रयोग करने से पाकिस्तान को रोकें। तदपि, यू० एस० सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को और अधिक सैनिक सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है और उसने भारत को आश्वासन दिया है कि उसने नाटो, सीटो और सेन्टो संधियों के अन्य मित्र राष्ट्रों को मन्त्रणा दी है कि वह पाकिस्तान को हमरीकी सहायता से साजसामान और हथियार सप्लाई न करें। पाकिस्तानियों से पकड़े गए यू० के० में निर्मित हथियार दूसरे विषयवस्तु दौरान के बने हुए थे। तदपि, यू० के० सरकार ने युद्ध शुरू होने के बाद से भारत और पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई रूकित कर दी है। जर्मनी की संघीय गणतन्त्र सरकार ने कहा है कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के दमियान युद्ध छिड़ने के बाद से उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को सैनिक हथियारों के निर्यात के लिए कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया है। अन्य नाटोयों जो पहले दिए जा चुके थे, परन्तु जो सम्पूर्ण नहीं किए गए थे, निरसित कर दिए गए थे। पाकिस्तानियों से पकड़ा गया कासीसी साज-

सामान पाकिस्तान को सम्मिलित: उन सन्धियों के अन्तर्गत दिया गया था, कि जिनका वह सदस्य है।

Memorial for Jawans

- *514. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration a proposal to build a memorial in Delhi for those Jawans who have laid down their lives for the country during the recent Pakistani aggression on India;

(b) if so, whether the location of that memorial has been selected; and

(c) the estimated amount which is likely to be spent for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A proposal to build a national memorial to commemorate all our war dead after Independence is under consideration.

(b) and (c). These matters are still under consideration.

भारत अधिभूत पाकिस्तानी राज्य क्षेत्र

- *515. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री सेनियान :
श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुवा :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की गंगा करके कि :

(क) भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में भारत ने कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी राज्य क्षेत्र पर और पाकिस्तान ने कुल कितने भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र पर कब्जा किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने युद्ध-विराम होने के बाद भी कुछ भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र पर कब्जा किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां से पाकिस्तानी सेना को निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) युद्ध विराम के समय 23 सितम्बर, 1965 को भारतीय सेनाओं ने पाकिस्तान में लगभग 470 वर्गमील क्षेत्र और पाकिस्तान अधिभूत काश्मीर में 270 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र, इस तरह कुल मिला कर 740 वर्ग मील पर अधिकार कर लिया था। उसी समय पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं ने भारतीय सत्ता क्षेत्र का 210 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र और राजस्थान में मुनावांझो की सीमा स्थित चौकी पर कब्जा कर लिया था।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) कई स्थानों से पाकिस्तानी प्रति-संघर्षों को साफ कर दिया गया है।

Transmitter from U.S.S.R.

- *516. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Basappa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 10 on the 16th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the negotiations for obtaining a transmitter of one thousand Kilowatt from U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether any preliminary work on its design has already started;

(c) whether any technical expert from U.S.S.R. visited India for the purpose or is likely to visit; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A contract for the supply of a 1000 kw mw transmitter and for rendering technical assistance for its construction has been entered into between the Government of India and the All Union Export-Import Corporation. Prommash export, Moscow on 26-10-1965 in New Delhi. A site has been requisitioned.

(b) Yes, Sir. Discussions on the project design have been completed with Soviet Experts. Other preliminary work on the design has commenced. A survey of the site and geological tests are in progress.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Three experts from U.S.S.R. arrived in India on 31-8-1965 to discuss the preliminary project design, to approve the site selected and to finalise the contract. Later on a geologist joined the team. Two experts have returned to Moscow to work out the detailed design. Two other experts are working at the site along with our engineers and will leave the country after completing preliminary investigations and collection of necessary data. According to the contract, specialists for rendering technical assistance in the construction, erection, setting up and putting the centre into operation will come to India as and when required.

Independence for British Guiana

*517. Shri Bagri:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present situation in regard to the attainment by British Guiana of complete Independence; and

(b) the help which Government have so far given or intend to give to the British Guiana in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) After the constitutional conference which was held recently in London from November 2, to November 18, 1965 the British Government announced that Guiana would become independent on May 26, 1966.

(b) The Government of India has been pressing for the independence of Guiana through the Special U.N. Committee for decolonisation (the Committee of 24).

विदेशों से सैनिक सहायता

* 518. श्री कृष्ण रेव त्रिपाठी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री बलजीत सिंह :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री बे० व० पुरी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की --
करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण के बाद अब तक विभिन्न देशों से कितनी सैनिक सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और इसमें से कितनी तत्काल सहायता के रूप में तथा कितनी दीर्घकालीन सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) कितनी सहायता मंजूर की गई तथा कितनी सहायता का उपयोग किया गया; और

(ग) सैनिक सहायता से भारत की प्रतिरक्षा शक्ति किन-किन क्षेत्रों में किस हद तक बढ़ी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के दौरान तथा पश्चात कई मित्र देशों से अनुदान के आधार पर सहायता की पेशकश की गई थी, और स्वीकार की गई थी। वचन दी गई तथा अद्यतन प्राप्त हो चुकी सप्लाइयों के मुख्य सम्बन्धी सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण मैं सभा के पटल पर रखता हूँ; [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया]। [रेखित संख्या L. T. 5251/65]

(ग) इन देशों द्वारा दी गई सैनिक सहायता मुख्यतः आयात सामान की अपनी फोरी आवश्यकताएँ पूरा करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाई गई हैं। यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० की हालत में इससे सेना के कुछ पर्वतीय डिवीजनों, कुछ परिवहन विमानों, प्रशिक्षण विमानों, सिगनल साज सामान और भारतीय वायु सेना के लिए फालतू पुर्जों तथा सीमा सड़क संगठन के लिए मिट्टी हटाने के साज सामान के लिए सहायता प्राप्त हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त यू० एस० ए० से हमें एक स्माल आर्म गोली बारूद सन्त्यन्त्र और स्वैतिक रडारों का साज सामान प्राप्त हुआ है।

सोवियत संघ तथा अमेरिका से सैनिक सहायता

* 519. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के बाद सोवियत संघ तथा अमेरिका से कितनी सैनिक सहायता मिली है ; और

(ख) किस विशिष्ट रूप में इसका उपयोग किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). सैनिक सहायता, अनुदान आधार पर, यू० एस० ए० से अक्टूबर, 1962 से प्राप्त है। अब तक उन्होंने 76 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की सप्लाई सहायता देने का वचन दिया था। इसमें से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत सितम्बर, 1965 तक प्राप्त हो चुकी थी, जब यू० एस० सरकार ने आगे से सहायता योजना स्थगित कर दिया। यह सहायता सेना के कुछ पर्वतीय डिवीजनों, परिवहन विमानों, सिगनल साज सामान और भारतीय वायु सेना के लिए फालतू पुर्जों, तथा सीमा सड़क संगठन के लिए मिट्टी हटाने का साज सामान जुटाने के लिए सीमित सहायता के लिए प्रयोग में लाई गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त यू० एस० ए० से एक गोली बारूद सन्त्यन्त्र भी प्राप्त हुआ था, और स्वैतिक रडार के लिए साज सामान भी।

यू० एस० ए० और यू० के० से इस देश को उचित ऋण शर्तों पर सैनिक साज सामान सप्लाई किया था, 1962 में पहले भी और पश्चात भी। अधिक विस्तार देना लोकाहित में नहीं होगा।

Use of Anti-Tank Missiles by Pakistan

* 520. श्री Mahesh Dutta Misra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-tank missiles were used by the Pakistan forces for the first time in the Lahore sector soon after the American transport planes landed at Lahore airport to take away the American citizens;

(b) whether these American transport planes were under N.A.T.O. command;

(c) whether such missiles were used prior to this date on any other front; and

(d) whether there is any reason to suspect that the transport planes brought the anti-tank missiles to help release the pressure on Pak. forces?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have no report about the use of this weapon in the Lahore Sector prior to the 15th September, 1965, on which day the American transport planes landed at Lahore for evacuation of American citizens.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No evidence has come to light which may suggest that the planes were used for bringing in anti-tank missiles.

Execution of American Prisoners-of-War

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

(a) whether the South Vietnam Government recently lodged a protest with the International Control Commission in Vietnam against the alleged execution of American prisoners-of-war by the Vietcong;

(b) whether the said execution did in fact take place;

(c) if so, the reaction of the I.C.C. to the execution of prisoners-of-war as well as to the South Vietnam Government's protest; and

(d) what further action, if any, has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It may be presumed that the alleged execution took place as it was announced over the radio and in the press.

(c) and (d). The International Commission has not yet announced its decision on the South Vietnamese

Government's request. In the normal course, the decisions of the International Control Commission are communicated to the Co-Chairmen in its periodical reports.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में धान्दोलन

***522. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**

श्री ब्रह्मशिवोर शारुत्री :

श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :

श्री वासुप्पा :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में स्वतन्त्रता के लिए बड़ा धान्दोलन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निवासियों ने भारत सरकार से समर्थन मांगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) ऐसी कुछ खबरें हैं जिनसे यह संकेत मिलता है कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान में स्वतन्त्रता की भावना जागरूक होती जा रही है।

(ख) जी. नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Guarantee against Nuclear Threat

***523. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken note of repeatedly publicised U.S. and U.K. thinking and re-thinking for providing a guarantee to India against nuclear threat and blackmail by those that have atomic weapons;

(b) what is the nature of these proposals; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports of various statements attributed to representatives of the U. S. and U. K. Governments regarding the need to assure the security of non-nuclear powers in order to check the spread of nuclear weapons to these powers. However, neither of these Governments has made any concrete proposals in this regard. There is an increasing awareness that the extension of nuclear protection to non-nuclear states is difficult of implementation and does not by itself constitute an effective check against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Government consider that the only effective guarantee against the nuclear threat would lie in the elimination of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles and Government have, therefore, proposed that a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which provides for substantial nuclear disarmament by the nuclear powers should be concluded without further delay.

Withdrawal of Kashmir Question from U.N.O.

***524. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is urgently considering to withdraw the Kashmir question from the U.N.O. and take a fresh question to U.N.O. what Pakistan has attacked on India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). India lodged a complaint against Pakistan's aggression. This aggression has not been vacated and so the complaint continues on the agenda of the Security Council.

Pak firing in Dograi

***525. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Major was killed by the Pakistan firing in Dograi on the 5th November, 1965;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the U.N. Military Observers and also with the Pakistan Government;

(c) if so, their reaction thereto;

(d) whether any compensation has been demanded by the Indian Government; and

(e) whether Government are considering to take any retaliatory action against this kind of action of the Pakistan military forces during the cease-fire?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). This incident took place as a result of the breach committed by Pakistani troops of an agreement reached in October, 1965 by both sides that certain bunkers South of Dograi on the East bank of the B.R.B. Canal would not be occupied by either party. Despite this agreement, Pakistan forces occupied the bunkers on 5th November, 1965. A cease-fire violation complaint was lodged with the UN Observers about this flagrant violation of the agreement. However, the Observers attempts to persuade Pakistan forces to withdraw from the bunkers did not meet with any success. Not content with this, Pakistani troops opened fire with recoilless guns, medium machine guns and small arms from area south and

north of Dograi in the afternoon of November, 5. Our troops returned the fire. The exchange of fire continued for about four hours. Pakistani troops continued to fire, even after agreeing to stop it at the intervention of UN Observers and only stopped firing when again approached by UN Observers. As a result of this firing, one Indian Major was killed and one soldier injured.

(e) As the Pakistani troops vacated the bunkers, no retaliatory action was taken. However, all precautionary measures have been taken to ensure that, as far as possible such incidents do not recur.

Printing of Broadcast Receiver License Pass Books

*526. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Warior:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the printing of broadcast receiver license pass books newly introduced by the P. & T. Department was given to one, Shri J. C. Jain of M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co., who is said to be a relative of one of the Members of the P. & T. Board;

(b) if so, whether the tender of Shri J. C. Jain was the lowest; and

(c) if not, the special reasons for giving contract to Shri J. C. Jain ignoring the lowest tender?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagvat): (a) No Sir; the contract was given to M/s. Sanj Vartaman Press under the proprietorship of M/s. Rustom N. Vatchagandhy & Co. Shri J. C. Jain, a constituted attorney of the above firm is a brother of one of the Members of the P & T Board.

(b) The tender was the lowest amongst valid tenders and was accepted after normal scrutiny.

(c) Does not arise.

Soviet Offer of Mediation in Indo-Pakistan Conflict

*528. Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has accepted the Soviet offer of mediation in the Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports to this effect.

(b) Government have agreed in principle to discuss our total relations with Pakistan at an appropriate time, and have intimated their willingness to do so to the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister has made it clear in Parliament that no territorial claims on India will be entertained during these talks and that there can be no deviation from the Government's stand that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा सुरक्षा
परिषद् से उठ कर चले जाने के बारे में
टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

* 529. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रा० बघवा :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री बूटा सिंह :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
 श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :
 श्री सिद्धनंदाप्पा :
 श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली केन्द्र से टेलीविजन पर कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम पुनः प्रसारित (रिले) किया गया था जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री तथा भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल को सुरक्षा परिषद से उठ कर बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यक्रम में यह दिखाया गया था कि भारत के वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री का यह कार्य दूरदर्शिता-पूर्ण नहीं था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) टेलीविजन पर वर्तमान विषयों के सम्बन्ध में 4 नवम्बर, 1965 को एक चर्चा के प्रसारण के सिलसिले में पाकिस्तान के विदेश मन्त्री द्वारा सुरक्षा परिषद् के अधि-बेशन में कश्मीर का प्रश्न उठाने के विरोध में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के सभा त्याग का जिक्र आया था ।

(ख) यह चर्चा साधारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति और नियम पर थी । चर्चा में एक वक्ता ने प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के सभा त्याग का विरोध किया था, तो दूसरे वक्ता ने उसका जोरों से समर्थन किया । जैसा कि साफ बतल दिया गया था यह उनके निजी विचार थे । इस कार्यक्रम में खुल कर स्वतंत्र विचार प्रकट किये जा सकते थे और सब मिला कर देखने वालों पर यह प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा कि हमारे

प्रतिनिधि मण्डल का उठ कर चला आना अनुचित था । कार्यक्रम में कहीं पर भी ऐसा संकेत नहीं था कि भारत के विदेश मंत्री का कार्य या प्रतिनिधि मण्डल का उठ कर बाहर जाना दूरदर्शिता का काम नहीं था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Arms Aid from Foreign Countries

*530. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised military supplies from different countries were affected in the context of the Pak. aggression; and

(b) if so, to what extent and why?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) and (b). Supplies of military equipment promised by the U.S. and U.K. Governments under their Military Assistance Programmes have been suspended since September, 1965, after the Pakistani aggression against India. The Government of USA has also imposed an embargo on supply of arms and ammunition to India and Pakistan. The Government of U.K. has suspended all supplies of arms and ammunition on Government to Government basis, and has also imposed restrictions under which before certain types of Defence stores are exported, an export licence has to be obtained. Procurement of supplies from Canada, France, Switzerland and West Germany had also been affected by embargoes or bans on exports. The Government of India consider that imposition of a ban on supply of Defence equipment to India, equating it with Pakistan, is unjust inasmuch as it treats both India, the victim of aggression, and the Pakistan, the aggressor, on the same basis.

मिग विमान कारखाने

*531. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत संघ के सहयोग से मिग विमान कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए नासिक, कोरापुट तथा हैदराबाद स्थानों को चुनने में क्या प्रौचित्य है;

(ख) क्या इस चुनाव से परियोजना की शीघ्रता से स्थापना करने में रुकावट पड़ेगी; और

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप परिवहन लागत तथा अन्य व्यय में वृद्धि हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री घ० म० धामस) : (क) इन स्थानों के चुने जाने के बहुत से कारणों में से कुछ विचारणीय बातें थी, भावी विस्तरण के लिए गुंजाइश सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त बड़े क्षेत्रों की प्राप्यता, जल निम्न न होना, भूकम्पीय कम्पन का अभाव, बाघाघों का अभाव, भूगर्भ जल का निम्न स्तर, तथा प्राधियों का अभाव। इजन फैक्ट्री की हालत में कोरापुट को और बातों के प्रतिरिक्त इसलिए चुना गया, कि वहां समुद्र के स्तर से 3000 फुट की ऊंचाई पर भावी विस्तरण के लिए बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र प्राप्य है। इलेक्ट्रानिकी फैक्ट्री की हालत में भारती विचारणीय विषय था, रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास प्रयोगशाला का, पास होना, जो हैदराबाद में इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है। यह चुनाव सोवियत विशेषज्ञों से सलाह मशविरे के साथ किये गये थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां, कुछ हद तक।

Broadcasts of Speeches of Leaders of Political Parties from A.I.R.

*533. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during August-September, 1965, the All-India Radio broadcast a number of speeches by the leaders of various political parties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the All-India Radio did not invite any S.S.P. leader in Parliament and outside to make broadcast speech over the Radio; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. One Member was invited and he broadcast on the 19th October, 1965.

(c) Does not arise.

U. K. Ministers' Visit to India

*534. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Marandi:

Shri Uttiya:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) who among the Senior Cabinet Ministers from U.K. visited India during last one year; and

(b) when the Prime Minister of U.K. is likely to reciprocate the visit of Indian Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Rt. Honourable Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade and Rt. Honourable

Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Overseas Development visited India during the last one year.

(b) The British Prime Minister has accepted the Prime Minister's invitation to visit India, but no dates have yet been fixed for the visit.

Railway Minister's Visit Abroad

*535. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and scope of the Railway Minister's mission abroad especially in U.S.A.; and

(b) whether he was authorised by Government to explain India's stand on Indo-Pak relations and Kashmir to the representatives of the U.S. and U.K. Governments?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Shri S. K. Patil was deputed to certain countries to explain India's position in relation to the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. A statement sent to me by Shri Patil stating the scope of his discussions abroad is given below:

Statement

As desired by you, I visited some countries of Latin America and the U.S.A. to explain to important personalities in these countries, our position regarding the recent Indo-Pak. conflict in Kashmir and certain other issues of importance to us and our relations with these countries. On my return journey, I visited the United Kingdom also. I wrote to you while I was abroad and I made an oral report also on my return home. I am now sending this brief note.

The discussions which I had, covered a number of subjects which cropped up as matters of moment and

interest. I might categorise the main subjects under five heads. These are:

- (i) Kashmir being an integral part of India, nobody outside India has any right to sit in judgement over this issue.
- (ii) All talk about plebiscite is a loose talk and neither legally, constitutionally, practically nor psychologically the plea for plebiscite can be sustained even for a minute. The consequences of plebiscite would be so disastrous that no Indian Government could ever subscribe to it.
- (iii) Pakistan dared commit a naked aggression against India because of the modern and sophisticated arms which she received in plenty for practically nothing from countries which were friendly to India. The least these friendly countries could do was to stop supplies of arms, whether new or in replacement, to Pakistan until durable peace could be guaranteed.
- (iv) The economic aid to India both in the pipeline and in the shape of new commitments must continue, notwithstanding this unfortunate conflict.
- (v) The month-to-month supplies under PL 480 have defeated the most important purpose for which public Law 480 was enacted by the Congress of the U.S.A. There ought to be a long-term agreement of these supplies to stabilise prices at a reasonable level.

I have reason to believe that a detailed personal enunciation of our stand has helped in its better appreciation.

Border Roads

1391. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on the salaries/allowances of the Officers who had been suspended on account of their involvement in the Border Road construction cases; and

(b) whether Government had requisitioned the services of these Officers for front-line duties, pending the completion of the prosecutions against them, during the recent fighting between India and Pakistan in August-September 1965?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The information is being obtained from the concerned authorities, and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Amenities in Tellichery Telephone Exchange

1392. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dormitory, rest-room and recreation facilities at Tellichery Telephone Exchange are lacking; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Temporary arrangements have been made for provision of some amenities by allotting a portion of a separate building recently rented for offices.

Sanction for construction of new telecom. building has been accorded at a cost of Rs. 1,81,400. This provides for amenities also.

I.N.S. Varakkal

1393. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.N.S. Varakkal is proposed to be shifted to Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Petty Officers' Leadership School formerly known as I.N.S. Varakkal (and since re-named I.N.S. Agrani) has already been shifted to Coimbatore.

(b) The decision to shift the School was taken on considerations of administrative convenience.

Sundernagar-Tatanagar Telephone Exchange

1394. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on the 30th August, 1965 and state at what stage the installation of the telephone exchange at Sundernagar-Tatanagar (Singhbhum) stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A building for the exchange has been rented and the installation of the exchange equipment is in progress. It is expected that the exchange will be commissioned in service in December, 1965.

महाराष्ट्र में डाक व तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

1395. श्री डी. शि. पाटिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में डाक व तार का प्रादेशिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य के लिये कौनसा विशिष्ट स्थान चुने जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) कब तक इसके स्थापित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):
(क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र में कोई भी शास्त्र-प्रदेशिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किया जायेगा । इंजीनियरी सुपर-बाइबल के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नागपुर में एक दूरसंचार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) उक्त केन्द्र स्थापित करने की अभी तक कोई अंतिम तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है, किन्तु उसके लगभग दो महीने या उससे भी कम समय के भीतर चालू कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ।

Pak. Infiltrations

1396. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any infiltrations of Pakistani armed personnel in Jammu and Kashmir since the cease-fire;

(b) the number of infiltrators killed and arrested so far in Jammu and Kashmir and in other parts of the country; and

(c) whether the captured infiltrators will be treated as prisoners of war keeping in view the fact that they are irregulars?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) One or two fresh groups of infiltrators have been noticed after the cease-fire.

(b) About 1200 infiltrators have been killed so far.

(c) Those who qualify for treatment as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention are given all necessary facilities provided for under that Convention. All other prisoners are also treated with consideration and humanity.

Post Offices in Rented Buildings in Orissa

1397. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Orissa State housed in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the total amount of rent paid by Government for various Post Offices so far during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 307 Post Offices.

(b) Rs. 7,42,992.57P upto October, 1965.

Staff Quarters for A.I.R. Employees

1398. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3366 on the 10th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for the construction of staff quarters at various centres of the All-India Radio have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) and (b). Provision for the construction of staff quarters at various centres of All India Radio has been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The details will be known only after the Plan has been finally approved.

Deposits in Post Offices in Rajasthan

1399. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total amount of gross deposits in the various Post Offices of Rajasthan under

the small savings scheme as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The total amount of gross deposits made in post offices in Rajasthan during the period from the 1st January, 1965 to 30th September, 1965 in Savings Bank, C.T.D. and Certificates is Rs. 5,66,03,447.

Outstanding Telephone Revenue in Rajasthan

1400. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Rs. 288 thousands as on 1st October, 1965 in respect of bills issued upto 31st March. 1965.

(b) Steps, such as, personal contact with the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to secure settlement. Action has also been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers both private and Government.

Postal Services in Rajasthan

1401. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of villages covered by the postal services in Rajasthan till the end of September, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is given below:

Statement

All the inhabited villages in Rajas-

than have the facility of delivery of mails either through the regular delivery staff of a post office or through special mazdoors. During the Third Plan period, improvements have been made in the frequency of delivery service. The position as on 30th September, 1965 is indicated below:

Frequency of delivery service	Number of villages served as on 30th September, 1965
Daily	8,762
Tri-weekly	8,116
Bi-weekly	7,923
Weekly	9,096
Over a week	239

As regards extension of postal services by opening post offices, there were 14 Head Offices, 521 Departmental Sub-offices, 95 Extra-departmental Sub-offices and 4,999 Branch offices in Rajasthan as on 30th September, 1965.

Uri-Poonch Road

1402. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 35-mile long road link from Uri to Poonch has been thrown open to the public and vehicular traffic recently; and

(b) if so, the importance and public utility of the road?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The road link between Uri and Poonch was completed on 2nd November, 1965. This road has not been thrown open to the general public and to vehicular traffic as it passes through restricted areas. Civilian traffic can, however, use this road with special permission.

(b) When this road is thrown open to public it will shorten the distance between Poonch and Uri and between Poonch and the Srinagar valley, as

otherwise the route from Poonch to Uri and Srinagar is via Jammu and the Banihal Pass—a much longer distance.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
(पी० सी० ओ०)**

1403. श्री सरजू बाबूदेव : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन स्थानों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित है;

(ख) वे जिलावार किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं; और

(ग) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन, जिलावार किन-किन स्थानों पर तथा कुल कितने लगाये जा चुके हैं ?

संघार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में 174 दूरवर्ती सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का कार्यक्रम था ।

(ख) लोक-सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल.टी. 52 / 65] जिसमें उनके स्थानों का जिलेवार ब्योरा दिया गया है ।

(ग) 128 दूरवर्ती सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं । जिलेवार उनके नाम इस प्रश्न के पैरा (ख) के उत्तर के साथ संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं ।

Nagaland Affairs

1404. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has since been decided by Government that the question of Nagas and their status will now be dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs and not by the Ministry of External Affairs as is being done so far; and

(b) if so, when this will be finally done?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). As already stated by me in the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1965, in answer to Starred Question No. 270 by Smt. Savitri Nigam and others, Government have accepted in principle that Nagaland being an integral part of India, matters relating to Nagaland fall outside the usual scope of the functions of the Ministry of External Affairs. They should more appropriately be dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, in the context of the existing situation, a change in the present arrangement would have to wait for some more time.

पाकिस्तानी धाक्रमण में हताहत व्यक्तियों के बच्चों को गोद लिया जाना

1405. श्री डे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तानी धाक्रमण के शिकार हुए व्यक्तियों के घनाय बच्चों को गोद लेने के सम्बन्ध में नेताओं द्वारा की गई अपील के प्रत्युत्तर में अब तक कितने सम्पन्न परिवारों ने ऐसे बच्चों को गोद लेने की पेशकश की है; और

(ख) अब तक इस प्रकार गोद लिये गये बच्चों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) इस प्रकार की केवल एक पेशकश है जो सहारनपुर में एक स्कूल के निस्सन्तान हैडमास्टर से, संक्रिया में मारे गये सेवा के सेविवर्ग के एक लड़का और लड़की को दत्तक लेने सम्बन्धी, प्राप्त हुई है । अन्य सभी पेशकशें ऐसे सेविवर्ग के बच्चों की

बिछा के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए, तथा उनके कुटुम्बों के भरण पोषण के लिए धनदान देने के लिए हैं।

(ख) कोई भी नहीं।

N. C. C. Cadets

1406. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of N.C.C. Cadets (both senior and junior divisions separately) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of girl cadets in each division; and

(c) whether the scheme has been made compulsory in all schools and colleges?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). On the 30th September, 1985, the strength of N.C.C. Cadets in Madhya Pradesh and number of Girl Cadets in each Division there was as follows:

	Senior Division N.C.C.	Junior Division N.C.C.
Total number of N.C.C. Cadets	67,200	32,950
Total number of Girl Cadets	3,600	4,250

(c) The N.C.C. is compulsory for all able-bodied male under-graduates in Colleges and Universities only.

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के लिए महंगाई भत्ता

1407. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रन्थिल भारतीय डाक तथा तार कर्मचारी संघ ने महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाये जाने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हा. तो कर्मचारी संघ की मांग का ज्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) दास प्रायोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) ग्रन्थिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी संघ, श्रेणी III ने ऐसी मांग पेश की है।

(ख) संघ ने यह मांग की है कि रहन-सहन के खर्च में हुई वृद्धि को खत्म करने के लिए 70-150 रुपये के वेतन वर्ग में 150 रुपये पर पूरा महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए, 150-300 रुपये के वेतन वर्ग वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन के आधार पर बढ़ी हुई महंगाई खत्म करने के लिए पूरा भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए और 300-500 रुपये के वेतन वर्ग वाले कर्मचारियों को बढ़ी महंगाई के आधार पर 75 प्रतिशत की दर से भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए बशर्ते कि उन्हें दिया जाने वाला महंगाई भत्ता 300 रुपये वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी को दिये जाने वाले महंगाई भत्ते से कम न हो।

(ग) सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद और महंगाई भत्ता जांच प्रायोग की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए महंगाई भत्ते की मौजूदा दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं। भत: दरों में संशोधन करने की संघ द्वारा की गई मांग को स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं था। तदनुसार संघ को उसकी मूचना दे दी गई है।

Hostile Action of Rebel Nagas

1408. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Heda:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hostile activities of the rebel Nagas have increased in the present times in the Nagaland;

(b) if so, the number of people abducted from Manipur and other places; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There has been an increase of hostile activities in Nagaland during the last two months.

(b) 219 persons have been abducted in Nagaland and 36 in Manipur during the months of September and October.

(c) The civil administration is taking necessary steps in accordance with the law for protecting life and property. Whenever the violation of terms of ceasefire agreement by the underground Nagas amounts to commission of offence under the normal laws, legal police action is being taken against the offenders. The Peace Mission is also being informed from time to time to take up the matter in a suitable manner with the underground leaders to stop recurrence of such incidents.

N.D.F. Contributions by Detenus

1409. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.I.R. detenus in Trivandrum (Kerala) belonging to the left communist group have donated some money towards the National Defence Fund from their allowances; and

(b) if so, the amount of these donations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 82.37 P.

N.C.C. Students

1410. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of N.C.C. students in the country at present and the number of cartridges they fire per year per student with .22 and .303 rifles respectively; and

(b) whether Government have proposals to intensify this training?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The total number of N.C.C. cadets in the country on the 30th September, 1965, is given below:

Senior Division NCC .. 10,18,486
Junior Division NCC .. 5,25,856

The number of cartridges, NCC cadets fire per year per head with .22 and .303 rifles is as under:

SENIOR DIVISION

Army Wing (Boys)

.22 Rifle .

.303 Rifle .

Naval Wing

.22 Rifle

.303 Rifle

Air Wing

.303 Rifle .

Officers Training Unit

.22 Rifle .

.303 Rifle

. 5 Rounds per cadet per year.

. 12 Rounds per cadet per year.

. 20 Rounds per cadet per year.

. 25 Rounds per cadet per year.

. 25 Rounds per cadet per year.

. 25 Rounds per cadet per year
(1st year cadet)

. 30 Rounds per cadet per year.

Girls Division
· 22 Rifle

. 10 Rounds per cadet per year.

JUNIOR DIVISION

Army Wing (Boys)
· 22 Rifle

. 20 Rounds per cadet per year.

Naval Wing
· 22 Rifle

. 20 Rounds per cadet per year.

Air Wing
· 22 Rifle

. 20 Rounds per cadet per year.

Army Wing (Girls)
· 22 Rifle

. 10 Rounds per cadet per year.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the number of rounds of ammunition to be fired by NCC cadets. However, the NCC training has already been intensified in the context of the present situation. Greater emphasis is now laid on weapon training, field training and subjects like civil defence, fire fighting, traffic control, evacuation of casualties, rescue work and manning of posts.

प्रश्न क्षेत्रों में डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारी

1411. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न क्षेत्रों में तैनात डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को कोई विशेष सुविधाएँ प्रदान की गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) जी हाँ, पंजाब के कुछ क्षेत्रों में ।

(ख) प्रदान की गई विशेष सुविधाएँ ये हैं :—

फ़ीरोज़पुर :—डाक-तार दफ्तरों के प्रहाते में रहने के बाली क्वार्टरों को कर्फ्यू के समय के दौरान कर्मचारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए खानागारों में बदल दिया गया था, जिनमें फ़र्निचर आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं थी ।

फ़ाजिल्का :—(क) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत में समूचे स्टाफ के ठहरने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई थी ।

(ख) सरकारी काम साथ ही स्टाफ के लिए दैनिक आवश्यकता की ज़रूरी चीज़ें प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय प्रसैनिक अधिकारियों की सहायता से सवारी की व्यवस्था कर दी गई थी ।

(ग) स्थानीय प्रसैनिक अधिकारियों की मदद से डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को देने के लिए लगभग एक सप्ताह के गल्ले चाय, चीनी तथा दुग्ध-चूर्ण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई थी ।

अन्य स्थान :— जहाँ कहीं ज़रूरी समझा गया कर्मचारियों के लिए विभागीय साथ ही प्रसैनिक/सैनिक सवारी दी गई । इन सवारी गाड़ियों में हथियारबन्द गार्ड भी भेजे गये ।

Riots in Aden

1412. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent riots in Aden, the rioters attacked the Indians and damaged their property; and

(b) if so, what is the official information regarding the damage to the Indian people and property there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). During the recent riots in Aden, cars and property owned by some Indians,

roughly valued at Rs. 2 lakhs, got damaged but no Indian national was attacked.

परमाणु हथियार

1413. डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास घण्ट बम के विस्फोट की लागत के बारे में ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार कनाडा के सहयोग के बिना परमाणु हथियारों का निर्माण करने की स्थिति में है;

(ग) क्या परमाणु ध्रुवों का कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए देश में पर्याप्त शक्ति तैयार की जाती है; और

(घ) क्या इस समय तैयार होने वाली शक्ति का घण्ट बम के निर्माण के लिए प्रासानी से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा घण्ट शक्ति मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : (क) ठीक ठीक आंकड़े कई बार परीक्षण करने के आधार पर ही निकाले जा सकते हैं। भारत की नीति परमाणु बम बनाने तथा परीक्षण करने की नहीं है।

(ख) भारत को इस क्षेत्र में तकनीकी सहयोग के लिये कनाडा या किसी अन्य देश पर निर्भर रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी हाँ। देश में पैदा की गई शक्ति यू-235 को प्रयोग करने के लिये एक वैनीय विमरण संयंत्र को बनाने के लिये काफी है लेकिन सरकार का ऐसा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है।

Use of Captured Arms

1414. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been asked by the U.S.A. not to use any arms which were supplied by that country to Pakistan and captured by the Indian forces during the Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) whether Government have accepted that position; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y.B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Damage due to Indo-Pak Conflict

1415. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Posts and Telegraphs Board to make its Fourth Plan and other development programmes more defence-oriented;

(b) whether the Board has decided not to open Post Offices or Telegraph Offices in small villages and at new places except when required for defence or civil defence needs;

(c) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has suffered any damage due to the Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(d) whether during the Emergency and heavy enemy attacks, the country's lines of communications had been regularly maintained?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The P. & T. Board has under consideration provision of an extensive telecommunication network for the defence authorities in the fourth Plan.

(b) With a view to ensuring the maximum economy in the present financial stringency and for conserving

stores for defence needs it has been decided that (i) extra-departmental branch post offices will not be opened except where a firm commitment has already been entered into, (ii) telegraph offices will not be opened except where they are necessary as a defence requirement and (iii) no long distance public call offices will be opened except where the work has already been started or some financial commitment has been entered into. This will not apply, however, to long distance public call offices required as part of the defence effort. The restriction will not also apply to long distance public call offices required by State Government for civil defence purposes in the border areas.

(c) The Posts and Telegraphs Department has suffered losses amounting to Rs. 2,19,912.40, so far as information is available, besides various articles of stock destroyed due to the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The break-up of this figure is as below:—

Postal	Rs. 4,796.40
Telegraph	Rs. 1,75,527.00
Telephone	Rs. 39,589.00

(d) The lines of communications were generally maintained satisfactorily, but some unavoidable delay to certain mails in the border areas was caused owing to the following reasons:

(i) Cancellation of night air flights on trunk routes and cancellation of a number of flights on branch lines by IAC.

(ii) Cancellation of some mail carrying trains on the trunk routes, on Northern Railways in Punjab Circle.

(iii) Black out restrictions in trains and sorting offices at Railway Stations.

(iv) Disruption of road services in border areas due to heavy shelling by the enemy.

(v) Air-raid alarms which due to their frequency caused dislocation of work.

Entertainment by Film Artistes at the Front

1416. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon film artistes to make periodical trips to the front to entertain the troops;

(b) whether Government have evolved a scheme to help the producers to produce war films; and

(c) whether the A.I.R. artistes and other musicians have been specially allowed to visit the front?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) The Government have not called upon any film artistes to make periodical trips to the forward areas to entertain troops. However some artistes have, on their own request, been permitted by the Defence authorities to visit forward areas to entertain the troops.

(b) The Films Division has assigned the production of a few documentaries bearing on the present emergency to private producers. In addition, it has been decided that where a private producer wants to produce a film for donation to Government, he may be supplied, on his request, stock shots, free of charge, from the stocks of the Films Division, subject to the condition that the total length of the stock shots will not exceed 25 per cent of the length of the film. The Ministry of Defence also provide, on payment, assistance to private producers by the armed forces in the production of feature

film relating to the emergency, subject to certain conditions.

(c) Whenever there are large concentration of services personnel and adequate commercial and public arrangements for entertainment are not available, it has been the practice with All India Radio to organise concerts and variety programmes for the troops in their own camps and cantonment areas. Entertainment of troops by radio artistes has thus been a regular feature. Some radio artistes have already visited the forward areas for the purpose.

Publicity of Acts of Bravery of Jawans

1417. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to compile and publicise the acts of bravery and heroism displayed by our armed personnel during the fight with Pakistan in the various sectors during the months of August and September, 1965; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Acts of bravery and heroism of Armed Forces personnel in various sectors during the operations against Pakistan in the months of August and September last have been publicised from time to time through the Press and over the Radio. Arrangements have also been made to display photographs at various exhibitions highlighting such acts. Documentaries and newsreels on the subject have also been released for exhibition in cinema houses.

A pamphlet entitled, "Harvest of Glory" and its Hindi version, "Viron Ki Gaurav Gatha", have been published and copies are being widely distributed; the Urdu edition is under print. It is proposed to bring out another pamphlet on the basis of further material which is being compiled.

(b) Copies of the pamphlets, "Harvest of Glory" and "Viron Ki Gaurav Gatha", as also Press releases dated 17th and 19th November, 1965, have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Anti-aircraft Guns

1418. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the situation created by Pakistani aggression and Chinese threat, any estimate has been made as to our requirements of anti-aircraft guns for the protection of our cities and important air-bases;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirements?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The need for protecting areas vulnerable to air attacks and the requirements of anti-aircraft guns is kept constantly under review, more so after the recent Indo-Pakistan hostilities. It will not be in public interest to disclose results of such reviews.

Production of Aircrafts at H.A.L.

1419. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Mohsin:
Shrimati Maimoonah Sultan:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of aircrafts at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore has increased;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to produce new types of fighting planes and to achieve self-sufficiency in regard to the components which are imported from abroad?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose details of production.

(c) At present there is no proposal to produce new types of fighting planes. As regards self-sufficiency, an Accessories Division is being set up at Hindustan Aircraft Limited (Bangalore Division) for manufacture of certain aircraft parts and accessories, e.g., wheels and brakes, undercarriages, hydraulic equipment, instruments and accessories, air-conditioning and pressurisation equipment, etc. which were hitherto being imported.

Pension Rules for Defence Establishment Employees

1420. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension rules for the civilian employees in defence establishments have been revised;

(b) if not, why;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 50 per cent of the extra temporary service prior to the 1st August, 1949 is counted for pension;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to rectify this anomaly?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Pension rules for civilians in Defence Establishments have been revised on the basis of the orders issued on the civil side from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Since the ETE staff was recruited on 'as required' basis locally and generally on daily rates of pay, the ETE service has been held as inferior in category to regular temporary service. The nature of their employment itself approached the 'casual' category. The Second Pay

Commission also did not recommend parity between the ETE staff and regular temporary staff. Its recommendation was that while temporary service should count in full for purpose of pension, extra temporary service should count as half only.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

1421. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Wage Board has submitted its report;

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

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted? 1/6

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

(b) The Wage Board was constituted in December, 1964. It has to deal with a large industry comprising diverse lines of production.

(c) It is difficult to say precisely at this stage when the Board will be able to submit its report. But the Board is proceeding with its work as expeditiously as possible.

प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों का बीग

1422. **जी बागड़ी :**

जी स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारखानों में नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों के बीच के सम्बन्धों को सुधारने तथा कर्मचारियों को अपने अपने कारखानों के प्रबन्ध में साहसदार प्रचवा हिम्मेदार बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई, योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

अम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री संजीवैया) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Territorial Army

1423. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on a substantive posting in the Territorial Army, an officer does not get any additional or deputation allowance;

(b) whether it is proposed to rationalise and rectify the service conditions in the Territorial Army;

(c) if so, on what lines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The term 'substantive posting' is not applicable in the Territorial Army. A Territorial Army Officer, when embodied, gets pay and allowances on the same scales as are applicable to equivalent ranks of the regular Army, except in the case of Government servants whose civil emoluments, if higher, are protected. Territorial Army Officers belong to the Territorial Army and are, therefore, not entitled to an additional or a deputation allowance while serving in this organisation.

(b) to (d). The terms and conditions of service of personnel of the Territorial Army are based on the consideration that the Territorial Army offers only part-time employment, intended for citizens who have other gainful vocations. However, their terms and conditions of service are being examined to remove anomalies and possible hardships.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges

1424. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive plan for converting existing manual telephone exchanges into automatic telephone exchanges and whether it is being satisfactorily implemented according to targets;

(b) whether it would be possible for Government to have automatic exchanges in all cities with a population of more than two lakhs within the next two years; and

(c) if so, the cities likely to be covered?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No decision has been taken for converting all manual exchanges to automatic working.

(b) No.

(c) Only the following manual exchanges are likely to be converted to automatic working during the next two years:

- (1) Vijayawada.
- (2) Surat.
- (3) Nasik.
- (4) Jamshedpur.
- (5) Tiruchirapalli.
- (6) Dharwar exchange in Hubli-Dharwar area.
- (7) Ernakulam exchange in Cochin-Ernakulam area.

Removal of Boundary Pillars by Pakistan

1425. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

to Starred Question No. 122 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether cases of removal of boundary pillars from some West Bengal border areas were discussed in the 82nd Conference of the Directors of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal and East Pakistan held in Calcutta on the 30th and 31st August, 1965;

(b) if so, the decisions taken;

(c) whether any further incident has happened after the 31st August, 1965; and

(d) if so, where?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that all the missing pillars in the sector concerned would be replaced immediately after the other field work in the sector is complete and the restoration of the missing pillars would be completed by the 30th June, 1966.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

मिग विमान कारखाना

1426. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड के घोझर स्थित मिग विमान कारखाने का निर्माण पूरा हो जाने के बाद उसमें कुल कितने कर्मचारी रखे जायेंगे;

(ख) घोझर में बनाई जाने वाली नई बस्ती पर कुल कितनी लागत धायेगी;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार किस अनुपात में व्यय वहन करेंगी; और

(घ) इस नई बस्ती के लिये पानी की क्या व्यवस्था है और इसके लिये कौन प्राधिकार उत्तरदायी होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० आनन्द) : (क) निर्माण कार्यों की सम्पूति के पश्चात्, घोझर में काम पर लगाये जाने वाले कर्मियों की प्रत्याक्षित संख्या लगभग 7500 है ।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य की पहली प्रावस्था में वास्तु-मवनों के निर्माण के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति जारी कर दी गई है । दूसरी और तीसरी प्रावस्था में प्रतिरक्षा आवश्यकता पर बाद में विचार किया जायेगा ।

(ग) कस्बे पर उठने वाला समग्र व्यय हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिकी लि० वहन करेगा ।

(घ) कस्बे के जल-संभरण का प्रबन्ध प्रदायगी पर, महाराष्ट्र सरकार करेगी ।

घोझर में मिग विमान कारखाने के लिए भूमि का धर्जन

1427. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घोझर में मिग विमान कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि का धर्जन किया गया है उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए 3 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस धन के स्कूल और ग्राम पंचायत से यह मुआय प्राप्त हुआ है कि यह धनराशि घोझर के हाई स्कूल को तकनीकी स्कूल में परिवर्तित करने के लिए दी जानी चाहिये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० आनन्द) : (क) जी, हां । 3.32 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और राशि सम्बन्धित कुटुम्बों के बच्चों को इस

उद्देश्य से आरम्भिक तकनीकी शिक्षा देने के लिए, कि अन्त में उन्हें प्रशिक्षणाथियों के तौर पर तकनीकी केन्द्र नासिक में खपा लिया जाए, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के हवाले कर दी गई है।

(ख) जुलाई 1963 में नवीन एंग्रजी-शाला को एक तकनीकी स्कूल आरम्भ करने की अनुमति देने सम्बन्धी राज्य सरकार से एक प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई थी। एक ऐसी प्रार्थना नवीन एंग्रज से भी प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसमें यह इच्छा व्यक्त की गई थी कि हाई स्कूल को एक तकनीकी स्कूल में बदलने के लिए एक अनावर्ती अनुदान के लिए आश्वासन दिया जाए।

(ग) यह प्रार्थना राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है, जिन्होंने इसे चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस पर विचार करना मान लिया है।

इंगलिस्तान में काले रंग के लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना

1428. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ सप्ताहों में ब्रिटेन में कू-क्लक्स क्लान जैसे जातिपरक संगठनों की हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हुई है जिसके फलस्वरूप काफ़ी रंग के लोगों में, जिनमें भारतीय भी शामिल हैं, असुरक्षा की भावना बढ़ रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ब्रिटेन की सरकार इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने की दृष्टि से क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : ब्रिटेन में कू-क्लक्स-क्लान जैसे जातीय संगठनों की ऐसी हिंसात्मक कार्रवाइयों में वृद्धि होने की, जिनसे भारतीयों में

असुरक्षा की भावना बढ़ी हो, सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

भारत-लंका करार

1429. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्रीमतो रेणुका बड़कटकी :

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री कोल्ला धेंकैया :

श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

श्री रा० बरुआ :

श्री राम हरण यादव :

क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मन्त्री 30 अगस्त, 1965 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 289 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय/लंका की नागरिकता के बारे में सितम्बर, 1965 में नोटिस जारी किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) भारत-लंका करार को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : करार में जिस सम्मिलित समिति (ज्वाइंट कमेटी) की व्यवस्था है, उसकी नियमित रूप से बैठकें होती रही हैं और भारत/श्रीलंका की नागरिकता से सम्बद्ध सांवेजनिक नोटिस जारी करने के बारे में अभी बातचीत चल रही है। जैसी घाशा की जाती थी, नोटिसें सितम्बर में जारी नहीं की जा सकीं। ऐसी प्रत्याशा की जाती है कि वे 1966 के आरम्भ में जारी कर दी जायेंगी।

भूमि के नीचे किये गये आण्विक विस्फोटों
का पता लगाने के लिये दक्षिण
भारत में स्थान

1430. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्दर लाल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिगत आण्विक विस्फोटों
का पता लगाने के लिए दक्षिण भारत के किन्हीं
स्थान पर संयन्त्र लगाने के लिए कोई खास
स्थान चुन लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह स्थान कहां पर
है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री
लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख).
जी हां। और बातों के साथ साथ, न्यूक्लीय
विस्फोटों का पता लगाने के लिये मैसूर राज्य
में बंगलूर से 50 मील उत्तर में गौरिबिदनूर
नामक स्थान पर भूकम्पमापियों का एक
सुग्राही विन्यास स्थापित किया गया है। इस
केन्द्र ने 29 अक्टूबर, 1965 को अल्यूशन
द्वीप (अलास्का) के अमचितका नामक स्थान
में किये गये भूमिगत न्यूक्लीय विस्फोट को
रिकार्ड किया।

Indian Navy

1431. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Indian Navy successfully bottled up
the entire Pakistan Navy inside
Karachi Port during the hostilities; and

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(b) whether the Indian Navy took
upon itself the task of checking every
ship sailing into the Indian Ports?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B.
Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
During the hostilities, the Pakistan
Navy did not venture out of Karachi
port except on one occasion when one
of the ships of the Pakistan Navy was
disguised as a merchantman.

An Examination Service was insti-
tuted at the ports of Bombay, Goa,
Cochin, Madras, Vishakhapatnam and
Calcutta with the object of stopping
and examining any vessel entering
any of the above ports.

Diplomatic Missions

1432. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where Government
propose to set up Diplomatic Missions
during the year 1965-66;

(b) whether there is any scheme of
upgrading the foreign missions in
some countries; and

(c) if so, where?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A Mission
was established in Jordan during the
current year.

(b) and (c). The Mission in Singa-
pore has been upgraded to that of a
High Commission.

Construction of Frigates

1433. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 594 on the 13th
September, 1965 and state the pro-
gress so far made for the construction
of Leander Class Frigates FSA-34
in India?

The Minister of Defence Production
in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M.

Thomas): The work on the augmentation of facilities required for the construction of the Frigates in the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, is being executed on a priority basis. The training of the officers and technicians of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the Frigate project is progressing in the shipyards of the collaborators, M/s. Vickers Limited and M/s. Yarrow & Co. Limited. Orders for the supply of machinery and equipment, of the collaborators' manufacture, for the first Frigate, have been placed on them. Orders for the supply of special steel, required for the first Frigate, too have been placed in the U.K.

Freedom Fighter Planes from U.S.A.

1434. Shri Vidya Charam Shukla:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 13th September, 1965 and state the progress made with regard to the procurement of Freedom Fighter planes for IAF from the U.S.A. Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The US Government have suspended the shipment of all military supplies to India against outstanding commitments and have deferred consideration of new proposals for military assistance. In this context the procurement proposal has made no progress.

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर सामरिक निर्माण

1435. श्री सुलशन :

श्री कूटा सिंह :

श्री बसपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर

लाहौर प्रंचल में इण्डोगिल नहर पर अपनी ओर मजबूत सामरिक निर्माण कर रखा था ;

(ख) इससे भारत सरकार को क्या अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या पंजाब सीमा पर भी ऐसे ही प्रतिरक्षा प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराय चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने सीमा के अपनी ओर लाहौर क्षेत्र में कई रक्षा संरचनाओं का निर्माण कर रखा था। अपनी ओर रक्षा प्रबन्ध करने में इन पर विचार किया जाता है, और किया जाएगा।

Pak. Paratroopers

1436. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the number of Pakistani Paratroopers released through the planes by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the number of the Paratroopers captured so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A few hundred Pakistani armed paratroopers were dropped near airfields close to the India-West Pakistan border on 6th September. The bulk of the paratroopers dropped by Pakistan has been accounted for, either by killing or capture or escape back to Pakistan.

Bank of China

1437. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has recently protested against the closure of the Bank of China and about its assets;

(b) if so, the contents of the Chinese protest note; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chinese note together with Government of India's reply dated the 29th October, 1965, are being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5253/65].

Recruiting Centres in Punjab

1438. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that young-men are coming in very large numbers at the Recruiting Centres in Punjab, especially in the backward areas, but a few of them are recruited and others return disappointed; and

(b) if so, whether Government will set up more recruiting centres in the above area?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) From recruitment angle there is no backward area in Punjab. In the Army candidates who conform to the physical standards and age limits are enrolled subject to the availability of demands irrespective of the area they come from. In the Air Force, however, recruitment is made on the basis of psychological tests administered to the candidates and those who make the minimum grade for selection and are medically fit are recruited against the available vacancies. Those selected candidates who are not covered by the available vacancies are kept on the waiting lists for absorption in the subsequent courses subject to their fulfilling the conditions of enrolment at that time. Response to recruitment in Punjab in both the Services is satisfactory.

(b) In view of the satisfactory response as stated in reply to part (a) of the question, it is not intended to

set up any additional Recruiting Offices either for Army or Air Force in any part of the Punjab.

Sikkim-Tibet Border

1439. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the declaration by the Chinese Foreign Minister that the Sikkim-Tibet border does not come within the purview of the Sino-Indian border; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present Chinese attitude is a complete change from China's earlier stand on this issue. As is well-known, special treaty relations exist between India and Sikkim, and as recently as 1960, the Chinese Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, speaking at a press conference in New Delhi had endorsed this relationship. He declared at this press conference, "China respects India's relations with Sikkim and Bhutan".

Telephone Exchanges in Border Areas

1440. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special study of the working of the Telephone Exchanges in border areas has been made;

(b) if so, the general conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the existing as well as new Telephone Exchange buildings from enemy bombing?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The work-

ing of Telephone Exchanges in the border areas is continuously under special watch and observation and all possible steps are taken to maintain the service efficiency. The services in such areas have been working quite satisfactorily.

(c) Required steps as advised by Civil Defence authorities and in consultation with them are taken.

Indian Residents in Ceylon

1441. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two new Bills introduced in the House of Representatives in Ceylon, caused dismay and annoyance in the minds of the non-citizens, mainly Indian residents in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken at diplomatic level to safeguard the rights of the non-citizens as per the agreement recently entered into between the Prime Minister, Shri Shastri and Shrimati Bandaranaike former Prime Minister of Ceylon;

(c) whether it is difficult to produce birth certificates of parents and grandparents to secure citizenship rights of non-residents; and

(d) whether this excuse gives room to oust the genuine citizens from Ceylon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is not clear as to which bills the hon. Member is referring to. However Government are not aware of any distrust amongst the Indian residents in Ceylon on account of any new bills.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This depends on the facts of each case.

(d) The High Commission of India in Colombo takes steps to confirm Indian nationality of the deportees before their deportation to India.

Arab Press

1442. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the Arab Press in the Arab countries on their attitude on Pakistan's aggression on India;

(b) if so, what is their assessment; and

(c) the counter-measures taken to get over the misunderstanding and misconceptions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By and large, the sober section of the Arab Press fell in line with the declaration of the Arab Summit Conference. They expressed concern at the Indo-Pakistan conflict and appealed to both the countries to settle their differences by peaceful methods. However, some newspapers emphasised religious affinity with Pakistan.

(c) Our missions in the Arab countries took steps to keep the Heads of Governments, Ministers, Editors, Journalists and important personalities of their areas fully informed of developments and to explain the issues at stake. Twelve pamphlets were brought out in Arabic and were distributed in the Arab countries. Two goodwill delegations of Members of Parliament are now visiting the Arab countries to explain our case.

Visit of Military Attaches to Forward Areas

1443. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that visit of Military Attaches of few diplomatic missions was arranged to the areas in the Punjab-West Pakistan sector;

(b) if so, the names of the countries represented; and

(c) the purpose of their visit and their reactions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the countries which were represented are:

1. Burma
2. Canada
3. France
4. Germany
5. Indonesia
6. Iraq
7. Italy
8. Japan
9. Nepal
10. U.S.A.
11. U.S.S.R.
12. U.K.
13. Yugoslavia.

(c) The purpose of their visit was to give them first hand information on the performance of our armed forces in the recent conflict between India and Pakistan. Their reactions were favourable.

Force-landing of Indian Air Force Fighter in Pakistan Territory

1444. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the investigations into the causes leading to the force-landing of the Indian Air Force Fighter of Flt. Lt. R. L. Sikka in Pakistan territory on the 24th June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the revelations of the investigations in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). On the basis of the conclusions reached as a result of the investigations carried out in the case of Flt.-Lt. R. L. C. Sikka's alleged force-landing in Pakistan, he has been dismissed from Air Force service on the 19th October, 1965. It is not in the public interest to give further details.

Commercial Broadcasting by AIR

1445. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the proposal regarding the introduction of Commercial Broadcasting by the AIR; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this connection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. The Government is awaiting the recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media also in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

'Kiran' Jets

1446. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new type of jet fighter named 'Kiran' is being developed at Bangalore;

(b) if so, its salient features, especially relating to its speed and manoeuvrability; and

(c) when the production of this type of jet will commence?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) 'Kiran' is a two seater single engined fully aerobatic Jet Trainer aircraft, designed for basic training of pilots in Jet aircraft flying. It has an all up weight of about 7,500 lbs. Its maximum speed at sea level is 780 KM per hour. The service ceiling of the aircraft is 12,800 metres.

(c) The initial batch of pre-production aircraft will be coming out of the production line by March, 1966

U.N. Observers

1447. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of the U. N. Observers, for maintenance of cease-fire between India and Pakistan, having taken sides with Pakistan have come to Government's notice since the acceptance of the cease-fire on the 22nd September, 1965;

(b) if so, how many and the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to each of these incidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Government have not noticed any partiality in favour of Pakistan on the part of UN Observers. For various reasons, and partly on account of late acceptance of the cease-fire by Pakistan, it was not possible for the UN Secretary General to organise a sufficient number of Observers on the spot to enable him to know the real state of affairs, including the positions occupied by Pakistan at the time of cease-fire. Pakistan, however, made a number of intrusions after the cease-fire, especially in Rajasthan, Fazilka and Chhamb Sectors, before the arrival of the UN Observers to these areas. Because of these facts, our action to throw the intruders out of the areas treacherously occupied by Pakistan, has not been fully understood by the Observers.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रश्न

1448. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री कपूर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में हजरत-बल में हुई जनमत संग्रह मोर्चा की बैठक में कुछ संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षक उपस्थित थे ;

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

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षक भारत के भ्रान्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न करें ; क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशपाल सिंह चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). हाल ही सरकार के नोटिस में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रेक्षकों के काश्मीर में राजनयिक मीटिंगों में जाने की दो रिपोर्टें आई थीं। मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के मुख्य सैनिक प्रेक्षक के ध्यान में लाया गया था, जिसने यह मानने से इंकार किया है कि कोई प्रेक्षक राजनयिक मीटिंगों में गया था। उसने आश्वासन दिलाया है कि प्रेक्षकों को पहले से निदिष्ट कर दिया गया है कि वह किसी सार्वजनिक मीटिंग में न जायें। इस आश्वासन को सामने रखते हुए मामले को आगे बढ़ाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

Arrest of Secretary of Karimganj
District Congress Committee by
Pakistan

1449. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have arrested the Secretary of the Karimganj District Congress Committee at Sylhet under the Pakistan Security Act; and

(b) if so, whether he has been released by the Pakistan Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government had seen reports about the arrest at Sylhet of the Secretary Karimganj District Congress Committee but it has not been possible to obtain confirmation of this report.

Pakistanis in Territories of Pakistan
Occupied by India

1450. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons from the territories

occupied by India in Pakistan have refused to remain in Pakistan and expressed their desire to shift to the Indian territory;

(b) if so, the number of such Pakistani nationals who have expressed the desire to come over to this side; and

(c) the areas from where large numbers desire to change over?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

सैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिए चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं

1451. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक कर्मचारी ईस्ट विनय नगर, मेन विनय नगर तथा नेताजी नगर नई दिल्ली में रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बस्तियों में एम० घ्राई० रूम न होने के कारण इनको चिकित्सा के लिये बड़ी असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बस्तियों में एम० घ्राई० रूम खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई कठिनाइयां संबंधित अधिकारियों के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई । इन तीनों कालोनियों में रहने वाले सेना सेविकों नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में खोले गये एम० घ्राई० रूमों में ऐसी सुविधाओं से लाभ उठा सकते हैं । रामकृष्णपुरम का एम० घ्राई० रूम ऐसे सेविकों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । सभी कालोनियों में जहां सेना सेविकों रहते हैं, एम० घ्राई० रूम खोलना सम्भव नहीं है ।

वैज्ञानिकों की समिति

1452. श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्होंने विदेशी मशीनों को बदलने के लिये देश में मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिये एक योजना बनाने के लिये वैज्ञानिकों की एक समिति का गठन किया है ;

(ख) इस समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Submarines for Indian Navy

1453. Shri T. Subramanyam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when the submarine arm of the Navy will be commissioned;

(b) the countries which propose to help India in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are considering the question of manufacturing submarines in India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The submarine arm of the Navy will be established after the submarines are acquired

These are being purchased from the U.S.S.R.

(c) No, Sir.

Conference of Muslim States

1454. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is going to convene a conference of Muslim States to discuss the Kashmir dispute;

(b) the reaction of such States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to request these States not to meddle in India's internal affairs?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government has seen press reports to this effect. No confirmation is available regarding these reports and it has not been considered necessary to make any formal approaches. However, Government is opposed to any reactionary step to introduce religious emotions in the consideration of political questions, and hope that people in these countries will not be misled by false Pakistani propaganda. Government take steps to keep the Government and people of these countries informed of the reality of Indo-Pakistan conflict and the secular character of the Indian democracy which guarantees equality of treatment and individual liberty to all its citizens.

Fair Price Shops in Industrial Establishments

1455. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 423 on the 6th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the response of the defaulting industrial establishments in the month of opening of Fair Price Shops for their employees till the end of September, 1965; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation for the purpose in the light of their response?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Up-to-date 2329 consumers' co-operative stores and fair price shops (1779 consumers' co-operative stores and 550 fair price shops) are functioning in 3842 industrial establishments. In addition there are 162 branch stores,

(b) A coverage of about 61 per cent has been achieved so far. It is proposed to consider the question of undertaking legislation after watching the progress in setting up such co-operatives and fair price shops for another six months.

Accident in Dhori Colliery

1456. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inquiry Commission constituted by Government to inquire into the causes of explosion in Dhori Colliery has since completed its work and submitted a report to Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the Inquiry Commission; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the light of Commission's findings?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Report of the Commission the main cause of the accident was fire-damp explosion initiating a series of coal-dust explosions, the seat of ignition being near the dead body of a worker, presumed to be a haulage khalasi, found in 15 south level of BI. 10A incline of the mine. The contributory causes of the accident were: (a) lack of ventilation plus the use of naked light in the mine, and (b) coal dust and the failure to treat it properly to prevent liberation and accumulation.

(c) The Report is under examination.

सैनिक अस्पताल

1457. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितने तथा कहाँ-कहाँ सैनिक अस्पताल हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : 78 सैनिक अस्पताल, 4 नौसैनिक अस्पताल, 8 वायु सैनिक अस्पताल और 12 सामान्य अस्पताल हैं। उनके स्थान दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT 5254/65]।

Pak Firings in Nadia District

1458. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kajrodkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Armed Forces attacked the civilian population in Nadia District on the 18th October, 1965;

(b) whether some civilians were killed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistani armed police forces fired at Betai and Bhatupara areas under police station Tehatta, District Nadia on the 18th October, 1965.

(b) No.

(c) The fire was returned by our Security Forces. Government have lodged a series of protests against firing by Pakistani armed forces in these areas.

युद्ध चल-चित्रों का प्रदर्शन

1459. श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

श्री तु० राम :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने चीनी

और पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में जनता को युद्ध चित्रों की युद्ध चल-चित्रों के प्रदर्शन द्वारा जानकारी देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : प्रश्नसूचक, 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण के बाद से फिल्म डिबीजन ने 32 बहुत छोटी और 77 छोटी फिल्में बनाई व दिखाने की दी हैं जो प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चीन और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमणों तथा राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बन्धित हैं। फिल्म डिबीजन द्वारा निर्मित फिल्मों में 12 भारतीय भाषाओं और भ्रष्टाचार में सिनेमा घरों व केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के क्षत्रीय प्रचार सगठनों द्वारा दिखाई गई हैं तथा उनके विशेष शांति विभाग हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त समय समय पर साप्ताहिक भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा चित्रों में भी ऐसे समाचारों के चित्र होते हैं, जिनका प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस विषय से सम्बन्ध होता है।

News in Rural Areas

1460. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. P. Yadab:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hunger for news, particularly in rural areas, since the recent conflict with Pakistan, is increasing; and

(b) if so, whether Government have evolved any scheme to provide the Village Panchayats with radio sets either free or at a subsidised rate?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. The desire for the latest news is noticeable in all areas whether rural or urban since the recent conflict with Pakistan. A few additional news bulletins have consequently been introduced both at the all India and the regional levels to keep listeners informed of the latest

developments. In addition, all stations impart information (including news) in a number of other ways e.g. through talks, commentaries, discussions and features, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under a subsidy scheme evolved by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1954, community listening sets are being supplied to the States for installation in rural areas. Under this Scheme, the Government of India grants a subsidy equal to 50 per cent of the initial cost of a community listening set, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 125 per set; the balance is met by the State Governments and the village Panchayats.

However, in respect of the sets supplied to the Union Territories, the entire cost is borne by the respective Administrations.

Since the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, special arrangements have been made to supply community listening sets particularly in the border areas.

पंजाबी कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

1461. श्री गुलशन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 30 अगस्त, 1965 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 275 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली और जालन्धर केन्द्रों से पंजाबी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-घर पर दिया गया है [देखिये संख्या LT 5255/65]

Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry

1462. श्री Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Second Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry; and

(b) when the work of the Wage Board is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Board has held seven meetings so far. A comprehensive questionnaire was issued in May, 1965. A session to take oral evidence was scheduled to be held at Bombay from 22nd to 24th November.

(b) It is difficult to say precisely at this stage when the Board will be able to complete its work.

Strafing by Pak. Plane over Jaisalmer

1463. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a Pakistan Plane strafed certain areas of Jaisalmer 26 miles inside our border on the 13th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, the number of casualties and the extent of damage done to property?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) One soldier killed;

(ii) Four lorries completely destroyed and two partially damaged, and

(iii) Assorted stores, including gas drums and a small ammunition dump, destroyed.

Geneva-type Conference on Cambodia

1464. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Control Commission for Indo-China has recommended a Geneva-type Conference on Cambodia; and

(b) if so, when it was recommended and since then what progress has been made in this direction?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia in its special report dated 15th July, 1965 to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China drew the attention of the latter to the fact that, in view of the prevailing circumstances and in particular the wish of the Cambodian Government, there might be advantage in convening a Geneva-type Conference—provided there was general unanimity on the part of all concerned to participate—to consider the question of Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity. No progress has been made towards the convening of such a conference.

Repatriation of Assets from Burma

1465. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 335 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any agreement has since been arrived at between the Governments of India and Burma for the repatriation of the assets of the Indian repatriates from Burma; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir: the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of U.S. Congress Team

1466. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Ramoohwar Tania:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a U.S. Congress team visited India on the 1st November, 1965 to discuss problems pertaining to economic and social developments in the country;

(b) if so, how far their visit has proved successful;

(c) how many places they visited; and

(d) the main points discussed with them and with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) One Senator and two Congressmen were in Delhi from 1st to 5th November to discuss problems of mutual interest.

(b) The Government consider this visit was useful.

(c) They visited the Airforce Station at Halwara, some farms and small scale industries in the Ludhiana District and the Ludhiana Agriculture College. They also visited Agra.

(d) The Senator and the Congressmen had discussions with the Vice-President, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, Minister of State in External Affairs, the Commissioner of the Family Planning, a number of Members of Parliament and representatives of the Press.

It will be seen from their programme that they met a wide range of people with whom purposeful discussions were held. India's viewpoint on the Kashmir question, the Indo-Pak conflict and the steps we were taking to grow more food, were thoroughly explained to them.

Civilian Store-keepers in Armed Forces Headquarters

1467. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which civilian Store-keepers are being retained in Armed Forces Headquarters and how they differ from LDCs/UDCs;

(b) whether civilian store keepers are part of the unit establishment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for their not being transferred from one unit to another?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Civilian Store-keepers in AFHQ are employed against specifically sanctioned posts of Store-keepers. However, in certain offices in AFHQ, Civilian Store-keepers are also employed against the 20 per cent quota of Combatant/Departmental Civilian Clerks under specific Government sanction. Civilian Store-keepers on Corps rosters are employed in AFHQ for a normal tenure of four years extendable in special circumstances.

The duties of Store-keepers are semi-technical whereas those of LDC/UDC are clerical.

(b) Yes, Sir, except one post of Store-keeper Grade II in the E-in-C's Branch which is borne on the Armed Forces Headquarters cadre.

(c) Store-keepers borne on Unit Establishments are liable for transfer from one Unit to another and to Armed Forces Headquarters and they are so transferred as and when exigencies of service demand.

Civilian Store-keepers in Armed Forces Headquarters

1468. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian store-keepers do not come within the purview of the Union Public Service Commission for confirmation and whether they are not appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi;

(b) how 40 per cent, or so of quota of working establishment has been allocated for Armed Forces Headquarters;

(c) whether the grade of civilian store-keepers IV is higher than that of the lower division and upper division clerks recruited in the Armed Forces Headquarters by the Chief Administrative Officer; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The post of Civilian Store-keeper are Class III and do not, therefore, come within the purview of U.P.S.C. There is only one post of store-keeper Grade II in the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch, borne on the A.F.H.Q. cadre for which Chief Administrative Officer is the appointing authority;

(b) No quota as such is fixed. However, in certain offices in A.F.H.Q., Civilian Store-keepers are also employed against 20 per cent quota of combatant/Department civilian clerks under specific Government sanction;

(c) There is no Civilian Storekeeper Grade IV in A.F.H.Q. except in Air Headquarters. Posts of Civilian store-keeper in Air Headquarters are tenable by Store-keepers of Unit Cadre. The grade of Civilian Store-keeper Grade IV in Air Headquarters is higher than that of LDC/UDC.

(d) Because of nature of duties and responsibility, the minimum education-

nal qualification for the post of Store-keeper Grade IV in Air Headquarters is a University Degree, whereas for a Clerk L.D., it is Matriculation. No direct recruitment is made to the grade of U.D.C., to which promotion is made from L.D. Clerks.

Promotions of L.D.Cs. in Air Headquarters

1469. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**

Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) in how many years, a lower division clerk appointed against an Airman's vacancy in the Air Headquarters, New Delhi is promoted as upper division clerk and the benefits he derives in getting such promotion; and

(b) whether these are two overlapping scales?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It takes about 18 years for a Lower Division Clerk appointed against an Airman's vacancy in Air Headquarters to become Upper Division Clerk. On his promotion, he gets a higher scale of pay. The pay scale of L.D.C. is Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180 and that of an U.D.C. is Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280-10-300.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Outer Space Programme

1470. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's outer space programme is proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is being co-ordinated with that of other countries which are collaborating with India in this field; and

(d) if so, the *modus operandi* thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The space programme commenced during the period of the Third Plan and is proceeding according to schedule.

(b) Information regarding the space research programme is contained in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

(c) and (d). The Department is co-operating in research in and exploration of space for peaceful purposes with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States, the Hydrogeocorological Service of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales of France. The first rockets fired from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station were Nike-Apache rockets supplied by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States. Information regarding the manufacture of the French Centaure rockets in India with French co-operation has already been given to the Lok Sabha in answer to Starred Questions No. 6 and No. 849 answered on September 7, 1964, and April 12, 1965, respectively. Copies of the following exchanges of letters and memoranda of understanding relating to co-operation with these organisations, and the *modus operandi* thereof are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5258/65]

Between the National Aeronautics and Spaces Administration of U.S.A. and the Department of Atomic Energy.

- (i) Exchange of letters dated August 11 and September 7, 1961.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding dated October 11, 1962.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding dated December 31, 1963.
- (iv) Exchange of letters dated October 23 and November 23, 1964.

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding dated July 1, 1965.

Between the Hydrometeorological Service of USSR and the Department of Atomic Energy.

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding dated January 13, 1964.

Between the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales of France and the Department of Atomic Energy.

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding dated May 15, 1964.

नये प्रकार के हथियार

1471. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के अनुसन्धान विभाग ने नये प्रकार के हथियारों का आविष्कार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन हथियारों का बड़े पैमाने पर कब निर्माण होना सम्भव होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० श्रीमल) : (क) तथा (ख). सदस्य महोदय के मन में शायद उन हथियारों का ध्यान है जो नए-नए विकसित किए गए हैं ।

विकसित मर्दों में से कुछ हैं :—

- (1) प्रध्वं स्वयंचालित इच्छापुर राईफल ।
- (2) लाईन चार्ज मार्लिन बलीयॉगिंग ।
- (3) टैकमार सुरंग ।
- (4) देशीय पर्वत तोप ।

- (5) बलास्टप्रूफ एंटीपरसानल मार्लिन ।

- (6) कमीनदार दूरबीन ।

- (7) अवरोधक दूरबीन ।

- (8) परसानल ग्रेनेड छोड़ने के लिए नया साधन ।

- (9) निम्नतापमान रिश्तियों में वांछित निष्पादनदाता प्राणोदक तथा गोलाबारूद ।

- (10) देशीय गोलाबारूद ।

(ग) इन सामानों में से कुछ इस समय पहले से ही उत्पादन अधीन है, जब कि दूसरों का निर्माण स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

Telephone Connections in Orissa

1472. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

..Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for the grant of telephone connections in various telephone exchanges in Orissa as on the 20th September, 1965; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 2100.

(b) For giving telephone connections to the pending applicants, continuous efforts are being made to set up new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing telephone exchanges to the maximum possible extent consistent with the available resources.

Post Offices in Orissa

1473. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the rep-

ly given to Unstarred Question No. 1168 on the 15th March, 1965 and state the progress since made in regard to the conversion of Sub-Post Offices into Head Offices and Branch Offices into Sub-Post Offices in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The present position of the cases of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Offices referred to in the reply dated the 15th March, 1965, given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1168 is as follows:

I. Conversion of S.Os. into H.Os.

Both Dhenkanal and Phulbani S.Os. have been upgraded into H.Os. with effect from 1st April, 1965.

II Conversion of BOs into S.Os.

(a) Out of the 25 B.Os. listed in our reply dated 15th March, 1965, the following 7 B.Os. have already been upgraded into S.Os. from the date noted against each.

1. Nangleswar—19-7-1965
2. Nampo—30-9-1965
3. Badagado—1-7-1965
4. Hadgarh—16-8-1965
5. Podua—2-8-1965
6. Singla—12-7-1965
7. Telkoi—8-11-1965

(b) The proposals for upgrading the following 4 B.Os. into S.Os. have been approved and it is expected that these offices would be upgraded soon:

1. Astarang
2. Janla
3. J. K. Pur
4. Amarda Road.

(c) The cases regarding upgradation of the remaining 14 B.Os. named below are under examination:

1. Bhandaripokhari
2. Balikhhand
3. Pandapara
4. Guruda
5. Thakuramunda
6. Jaganathprasad
7. Lefripada
8. Mathili
9. Manmunda
10. Berakoot
11. Bajpur
12. Kalimela
13. Nandapur
14. Kasipur.

In addition to the above, further proposals have been taken up for upgradation of Sub-Office into Head Office and Branch Offices into Sub-Offices subsequently and the position in regard to these is indicated below:

A. Proposal for Conversion of S.O. into H.O.

Keonjharagarh—The proposal is under consideration.

B. Proposal for Conversion of B.Os into S.Os.

1. Baisinga .	. . . .	Upgraded into S.O. from	30-7-65
2. Kantamal .	. . . .	Do.	12-8-65
3. Nichintkoili .	. . . .	Do.	1-9-65
4. Indupur .	. . . .	Do.	12-7-65
5. Fakirapada .	. . . .	Do.	1-10-65
6. Paimal .	. . . .	Do.	29-10-65
7. Brahmaparada	Proposal for upgradation into S.O. has been approved.		
8. Suakari .	. . . .	Do.	
9. Mangalpur .	. . . .	Do.	
10. Bolani .	. . . .	Do.	
11. Dhukikot .	. . . .	Do.	

12. Chasapara . . .	Proposal for upgradation into S.O. has been approved.
13. Hindol Rd. P.S.	Do.
14. Sanbaliguda	Do.
15. Balkati	Do.
16. Kulado	Do.
17. Sankerko	Do.
18. Berboi	Do.
19. Madanpur—Panpur	Do.
20. Teruvelly	Do.
21. Narayanpathna	Do.
22. Laxmipur	Do.
23. Dongiripalli	Do.

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

1474. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of telephone exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): 50.

Government Accommodation for Posts and Telegraphs Employees, Orissa

1475. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Orissa State who have been provided with Government residential accommodation till the 30th September, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): 592.

Post Offices in Orissa

1476. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Branch Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Orissa as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (i) Branch Post Offices—4258.

(ii) Sub-Post Offices—412.

(iii) Public Call Offices:

(a) Long distance—131.

(b) Local—105.

Broadcasting Facilities to Opposition Parties

1477. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of ensuring broadcasting facilities to the Opposition parties on All-India Radio during the next General Elections;

(b) if so, the nature and details of Government's decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No proposal has been received for the grant of broadcasting facilities to the Opposition parties on the All India Radio during the next General Elections.

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

India's Freedom to reply to Pakistan through Letters

1478. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has questioned India's freedom to reply to Pakistan through letters to the U.N. Security Council;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the reaction of the U.N. Security Council thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) On October 25, 1965, the delegation of India walked out of the meeting of the Security Council when the Foreign Minister of Pakistan insisted on speaking on matters falling within the domestic jurisdiction of India. On October 26, 1965, the Foreign Minister of India addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council, exposing the baseless allegations about cease-fire and withdrawals which the Foreign Minister of Pakistan had made in the Security Council. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan, in a letter dated 2nd November, 1965, addressed to the President of the Council called this "an extraordinary procedure" and alleged that India had sought to participate in the Council's deliberations through the Indian Foreign Minister's letter.

(b) Every member country of the United Nations has a right to write to the President of the Security Council and to request, if it so desires, that its communication be circulated as a Security Council document. The Government of India's letter of 26th October, 1965, was circulated as a Security Council document.

(c) The Council did not consider the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter.

Telephone Facilities in Haji Pir Area

1479. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Serwa:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make arrangements to provide telephone facilities in the Haji Pir area of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, when these would be finalised?

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The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The proposal is under consideration.

(b) Expeditious action will be taken after the proposal is finalised.

अमरीका तथा सोवियत संघ में भारतीय मिशनों पर व्यय

1480. **श्री रामसेवक दाबब :** क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अमरीका तथा सोवियत संघ में स्थित हमारे मिशनों पर 1964 में भ्रमण-भ्रमण कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) यह राशि विदेशों में सब भारतीय मिशनों पर किये गये समूचे व्यय की कितनी प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका तथा सोवियत संघ में स्थित हमारे मिशनों पर दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में स्थित हमारे मिशनों पर होने वाले कुल व्यय से भी अधिक व्यय होता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जहाँ तक विदेश मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, 1964-65 का खर्च नीचे लिखे अनुसार था :

	लाख रुपये
सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र	
संघ	18.28
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	62.19

संयुक्त राष्ट्र में (न्यूयार्क में) भारत के स्थायी मिशन का खर्चा इसमें शामिल नहीं है। (यहाँ जो प्रांकड़े दिये गये हैं वे वित्तीय वर्ष 1964-65 के हैं न कि 1964 के वर्ष के, जिस कि सामान्य व्यवहार है)।

(ख) 13.12 प्रतिगत ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों द्वारा सोवियत संघ की यात्रा

1481. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह धताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने गैर-सरकारी अनिमंत्रित व्यक्ति जनवरी, 1965 से अगस्त, 1965 तक की अवधि में सोवियत संघ की यात्रा पर गए थे

(ख) उनकी यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था ; और

(ग) ऐसे गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को पासपोर्ट और विदेशी मुद्रा किस आधार पर दी जाती है जो सोवियत संघ कम से कम चार बार पहले जा चुके हैं और वहां छः मप्ताह से अधिक रहे हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) इसके आकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं ।

(ख) मवाज नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पासपोर्ट जारी करने का प्रश्न विदेशी मुद्रा देने के प्रश्न से नहीं बंधा है । अगर सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति पासपोर्ट पाने के योग्य नियमानुसार सिद्ध होता है तो उसे पासपोर्ट जारी कर दिया जाता है । कितनी बार पहले वह किसी देश में गया है या वहां कितने दिनों रहा है इसका विचार नहीं आता है । वैसे भी पासपोर्ट आम तौर पर कुछ समय के लिए होता है । विदेशी मुद्रा, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों की शर्तों के अनुसार दी जाती है ।

Contributions to Pakistan War Fund

1482. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Muslims in Malaysia and Singapore mostly residents of Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts in Uttar Pradesh have contributed liberally thousands of dollars to the Pakistan War Fund;

(b) if so, whether they can continue to be categorised as Indian citizens even with such Pakistani sympathies and leanings; and

(c) whether Government have taken any appropriate steps to ensure the security of the country against such persons who have regular contacts with their families and relatives in India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swarn Singh): (a) Government have received some information to this effect.

(b) and (c). Further enquiries are being made as the information received is insufficient.

Firing by East Pak. Rifles

1483. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the East Pakistan Rifles continued firing on the Indian border outpost of Boera under Bagdah police station in the Bongaon sub-division of 24 Parganas district (West Bengal) during the month of November, 1965; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistani armed forces have been firing often on the Indian border out-post of Bayra (also spelt Boira) in the month of November, 1965.

(b) Protest have been lodged with the Pakistan Government. Our Security Forces have also fired in self-defence, whenever necessary. Other measures, as and when considered necessary, will be taken.

Proceedings against Sucha Singh

1484. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the counsel for Sucha Singh has appealed to Government for permission to go to the Hague International Court for a verdict on the validity of the extradition proceedings against Sucha Singh as the Indo-Nepal Treaty signed in 1953 was not valid under the Extradition Act of 1962 and no fresh treaty was signed thereafter;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to his request; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. In the words of the Counsel Sucha Singh has informed the Ministry of External Affairs through the Counsel "to take this matter to the World Court under notice to the Government of India".

(b) The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Extradition is valid. The International Court of Justice does not have competence to entertain cases between a State and an individual. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court.

(c) Nil.

Bharat Electronics, Bangalore

1485. Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radio valves manufactured by the Bharat

Electronics at Bangalore are not available in Delhi at the controlled rates; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to open a depot of the Bharat Electronics in Delhi for the sale of their products at controlled rates to the consumers?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Messrs. Bharat Electronics Limited have appointed distributors in Delhi to sell BEL valves through their dealers at BEL fixed prices. These prices are published in papers from time to time for general information of public. The radio valves manufactured by Bharat Electronics are not a controlled item as such.

Priority Messages

1486. Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Gulshan:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether private businessmen are allowed to use the privileges given to State Governments to send and receive priority messages classed Immediate ETAT Priority in the to and fro transmission of cables to other countries;

(b) whether any such misuse has come to the notice of Government in the Overseas Communications Service in October, 1965; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such misuse?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Revenue

1487. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the telegraph and telephone revenue outstanding as on the 1st April, 1965 in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telephone Districts, separately;

(b) the telegraph and telephone revenue outstanding as on the 1st April, 1965 in the whole of India; and

(c) the causes for the non-collection of revenues and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to realise the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The amount of telegraph revenue outstanding is not readily available, but is not likely to be high in view of the provision for advance recovery of charges. The amount of telephone revenue outstanding as on the 1st April, 1965 in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Telephone Districts is, however, Rs. 202 lakhs, Rs. 47 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively against the all India total of Rs. 3,00 lakhs.

(c) There has been enormous growth in the number of telephones from 2,20 thousands in 1953-54 to 7,66 thousands in 1964-65 and corresponding increase in revenue from Rs. 10,54 lakhs per annum to Rs. 43,17 lakhs per annum during the same period. As a result, there has been some accumulation of arrears. However, steps, such as, personal contact with the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to secure settlement. Action has also been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers both

private and Government. Special action has been initiated for reducing the arrears with regard to Delhi where it is the maximum and during the last four months disconnection notices have been issued to 18,500 defaulting subscribers.

Telegraph and Telephone Revenue System

1488. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether a team of British consultants has been engaged for reforming the telegraph and telephone revenue system in the country;

(b) whether the said team has submitted a report to Government; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A team of Business Consultants, in association with the British Post Office, examined the accounting procedures of the telecommunications operations of the Indian P. & T. Department, including telegraph and telephone revenue billing and accounting.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Report is still under consideration. A copy will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as Government have taken final decisions on the important recommendations of the consultants.

P.M.G., Madras

1489. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Postmaster-General Madras declined to meet Members

Parliament during his official tour in South India during this year;

(b) whether certain Journals of Madras have reported on this matter in their publications;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the results thereof

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not to our knowledge.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

नेहरू निधि के लिये प्रश्नवाचन

1490. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या श्री रोजगार मंत्री 20 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2498 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1965 को कितने औद्योगिक केन्द्रों और कितने कारखानों के कर्मचारियों ने उस दिन का वेतन नेहरू निधि में देने के लिए काम किया और उस दिन कितने श्रमिक कर्मचारियों ने काम किया ;

(ख) उस दिन के वेतन की कुल कितनी राकम नेहरू निधि में जमा की गई ;

(ग) क्या उद्योगपतियों ने भी उस दिन का पूरा धाम नेहरू निधि में देना स्वीकार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस दिन कुल कितना लाभ हुआ ?

श्री रोजगार मंत्री (श्री डा० संजय शर्मा) : (क) से (घ) इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सरकार की राय में इस सूचना से इतना लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा जितना कि इसे एक करने में समय और परिश्रम लगना।

विभिन्न उद्योगों में कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान

1491. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या श्री रोजगार मंत्री 20 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2497 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता तदर्थ आधार पर मिल रहा है तथा इनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को जीवन निर्वाह देशनांक के आधार पर मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) सितम्बर, 1939 तथा 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद जीवन निर्वाह व्यय देशनांक में 80 प्रतिशत घटबा उससे भी अधिक वृद्धि हो गई है अतः जीवन निर्वाह व्यय देशनांक के आधार पर कितने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता मिल रहा है ?

श्री रोजगार मंत्री (श्री डा० संजय शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जो सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध थी वह 20 सितम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2497 के उत्तर में दी गई थी। रेलवे विभाग को छोड़ कर जहाँ 31-8-1965 को 13,45,173 कर्मचारियों में से 13,43,126 कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ता प्राप्त कर रहे थे, बागे कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

Vanaja Textiles (Kerala)

1492. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrier:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vanaja textiles, Trichur, Kerala State is locked out for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of workers who are affected by the lock-out; and

(d) the steps taken to lift the lock-out?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes; from 16th September, 1965.

(b) Non-acceptance by the workers of the management's proposal to pay 4 per cent. as bonus for 1964.

(c) About 600.

(d) The dispute was settled on the 14th November 1965 and work resumed from the 15th November 1965. An agreement has been arrived at to pay 7½ per cent. of the basic pay and dearness allowance as advance against bonus and to refer the dispute to adjudication.

Employment Position in Chhota Nagpur

1493. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been carried out recently to ascertain the mobility of labour and employment from agriculture and forestry to industrial and allied employment from amongst the local people in the industrial region of Chhota Nagpur, Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to help the mobility?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya)

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Adivasi Languages Programmes on All India Radio

1494. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, at present, the Radio Stations at Ranchi and Patna give very poor coverage of their programme in actual Adivasi languages for the benefit of 40 lakhs

tribal population of Bihar and the adjoining states; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. It is the Ranchi Station of All India Radio, (and not the Patna station), which is primarily designed to serve the needs of the tribal areas in Bihar State. It broadcasts regular programmes for the tribal population in Adivasi languages. As the power of the transmitter is low at present, it can cover about 25 miles in the day time, but the coverage at night is much greater.

(b) Ranchi station at present has only an evening transmission. A proposal to increase transmission hours at Ranchi station is under consideration. Provision has also been made for a high power transmitter at Ranchi during the Fourth Plan Period. Much greater coverage to tribal culture will be possible when Ranchi station's transmission hours are increased and a high power transmitter is installed there.

Payment of Bonus in Public Sector Undertakings

1495. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Muthiah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to pay 4 per cent. bonus to the employees of public sector undertakings not covered by the Bonus Act; and

(b) if so, from when?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

(a) A final decision has been taken that non-competitive public sector undertakings

undertakings should make *ex-gratis* payments to employees, of a minimum of 4 per cent of annual gross earnings on the same lines as bonus would be payable by public sector undertakings falling within the purview of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) From 1964-65.

Documentary Proof of Training by Pakistan of their Raiders

**1496. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are in possession of documents which show that raiders were trained by the Pakistan Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to show these documents to foreign countries as a proof against the real culprit in the recent conflict between India and Pakistan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Among the the documents captured are:—

(i) A set of Operational Instructions dated the 29th August 1965 from Major General Akhtar Hussain Malik, G.O.C., 12th Pakistani Division to Brig. Fazle Rahim, MC, Commander Khilji Force and

(ii) A file containing letters dated the 7th July 1965 written by Major Nazir Ahmed Khan Officer Commanding, 5 A. K. ATK Coy (Nazir Force, to City Magistrate Lyallpur, Addl. Dy. Commissioner Sialkot, Sub. Area (Army) Headquarters, and other officials as also acquittance rolls etc.

Document at (i) above confirms information, which Government had received from other sources, that:

(1) The Pakistan Army had organised infiltration of armed raiders into Jammu and Kashmir. The docu-

ment itself contains directions for further infiltration.

(2) Infiltration had been organised with elements from regular Army, the so called Azad Kashmir Battalions and irregulars,

(3) The tactics prescribed are concentration at pre-selected targets to carry out raids, inflict maximum casualties, cause maximum damage and then disperse in different directions—the same tactics as were actually followed by the raiders;

(4) By inference, the letter also confirm authoritatively that earlier raids by these infiltrators were not in uniform (the letter captured says that, for the new operations, troops "may operate in uniform");

(5) Some of the routes prescribed by Maj. Gen. Akhtar Hussain Malik are the same as have been used earlier by the first batch of infiltrators;

(6) The evocative name "Khilji", is similar to the names given to other groups of raiders some of whose personnel have been captured by us separately. This again confirms the close link between the Pakistani Army, the so-called Azad Kashmir force and the raiders. Like the other parties the Khilji force had to be self-sufficient in regard to food, etc., for two weeks. Infiltrators were to be provided with currency, obviously Indian money and the force which was to infiltrate across the cease-fire line was under close control of the Pakistani Army command.

The documents at (ii) further confirm that—(1) The so-called Mujahids were well paid agents of the Pakistan Government.

(2) Criminals had been recruited for a "special mission".

(3) On the 7th July, the OC of the Unit had asked for exemption from Court hearing of one of the personnel of the Unit on the 10th July. He had said that "in view of the task assigned to him he would not be able to attend your Court on due date".

While no material is available as to the special task assigned to this individual, it is obvious that it had a close link with the infiltration which started on a mass scale on the 5th August.

(4) Though the Unit is of the so-called Azad Kashmir force the personnel seems to have been recruited from Sialkot district.

In totality, these documents confirm information which has been received separately by the Government of India that Pakistan had organised a series of raids, partly by armed civilians and partly by regular troops. The documents clearly bring out that the 12th Division and the Murree Sub-area of the Pakistan Army were directly concerned with recruitment, training and deployment of the raiders.

(c) Copies of document at (i) above as also the high lights therefrom have already been circulated to the Heads of all our Missions abroad for diplomatic use and publicity purposes. Contents of the documents at (ii) above have also been similarly circulated.

(d) Does not arise

Salary Scales of Chief Executives in Ordnance Factories

1497. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 231 on the 26th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether in view of the national importance of the Ordnance Factories, the salary scales of chief executives of the public sector undertakings will be made applicable to the chief executives i.e., General Managers of the Ordnance factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Ordnance Factories are departmental undertakings and are governed by separate rules and orders of Government. The question of applying the salary scales of chief executives of public sector undertakings to the General Managers of the Ordnance Factories, does not therefore arise

Displaced Workers

1498. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in the border areas thrown out of employment on account of the recent Indo-Pak hostilities in each region; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

(a) According to rough estimates, about 46,000 workers were thrown out of employment in the Punjab. Information regarding the other border areas is not available.

(b) (1) In its 23rd session held at New Delhi in October, 1965 the Indian Labour Conference considered the hardships caused to the working class by lay-off, retrenchment, unemployment etc. The difficulties experienced by industry on account of lack of adequate credit facilities, shortage of power and paucity of raw materials were also discussed. An Inter-Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Labour Secretary and a Central Tripartite Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Labour and Employment with representatives of the All India Employers and workers Organisations have been set up to tackle the problems of workers and industry as a consequence of Pakistan aggression. The State Governments

have also been requested to take similar action for the constitution of Tripartite Standing Committee in their respective States.

(2) Effective measures are being taken by the Ministries and the State Governments concerned to bring about economic normalcy in the border areas. The Directorate General of Resettlement (Cabinet Secretariat), which has been set up, is also taking steps to ensure that the industries located in the Punjab return to normalcy as soon as possible.

(3) The steps taken so far to help the rehabilitation of industry in order to restore employment, include the following:

- (i) The Ministry of Railways has been asked to render every help to various industries in their transport problems, etc.,
- (ii) The Reserve Bank has issued necessary directive to the Scheduled Banks in the Punjab to give greater credit facilities to the industries.
- (iii) The Director General of Supplies & Disposals has been requested to screen all indents and to place more orders on the Punjab industries for the restoration of the working of factories and to activate the demand for, products of industries in the Punjab.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1499. Shri Kishan Pattanayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from the farmers, traders, artisans, small industrialists, etc., from the border areas of Punjab and Rajasthan about the neglect by Government of the problems of rehabilitation; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Some representations have been received from the border areas of Punjab for the relief and resettlement of the displaced persons and for assisting the industrial units located in the border areas. No representation has been received from the border areas of Rajasthan.

(b) Relief camps have been opened in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. Arrangements have been made to provide food, shelter, educational and medical facilities, clothing and other necessities of life to the uprooted persons. In addition, financial assistance is being given to them to return to their homes, where conditions permit. Steps have been taken to normalise the functioning of the industrial units in the border areas.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

1500. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

"श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ लोगों ने बिना रसीद दिये राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये धन एकत्र किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा सचिव शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क), (ख) तथा (ग) पाकिस्तान के हथकड़े के धाकड़ों के बाद जब कि जनता में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में स्वच्छता से धनदान देने का उत्साह पुनः उत्पन्न हुआ तो एक पत्र-वार्ता जारी की गई जिसमें उन विविध बैंकों तथा अन्य धनिकरणों

के नाम दिये गये थे जिनको उल्लिखित कोष के लिये भ्रंशदान इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार दिया गया था। जनता को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि इस बात को मुनिश्चित कर लें कि उनके भ्रंशदान केवल अधिकृत अधिकरणों को ही दिए जाएं। प्रदेशीय सरकारों को भी यह परामर्श दिया गया था कि यह मुनिश्चित करें कि अनधिकृत अधिकरणों को भ्रंशदान इकट्ठा करने की अनुमति न दी जाए। सरकार को हाल में अनधिकृत रूप से धन इकट्ठा किये जाने की कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली परन्तु यदि किन्हीं ऐसी घटनाओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, तो उचित कार्य-वाही की जाएगी।

नारी रक्षा समिति द्वारा राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में भ्रंशदान

1501. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेंरवा :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अगस्त, 1965 से 10 अक्टूबर, 1965 तक नारी रक्षा समिति ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में कितनी धनराशि जमा की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धन वित्त मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : खेद है कि वांछित जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में किसी खास व्यक्ति या संस्था की ओर से दिए गए कुल भ्रंशदान का लेखा नहीं रखा जाता।

गाजियाबाद के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के हवाई अड्डे के लिये भूमि का ध्वजन

1502. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 21 दिसम्बर, 1964 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1638 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद के निकट हिंदन हवाई अड्डे के लिए एक वर्ष पहले प्रजित की गई

भूमि का पूरा वार्षिक किराया दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक दे दिये जाने की प्राशा है;

(ग) क्या उसके लिए प्रतिकर की दरें निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कृषि भूमि तथा फलों के बागों की भूमि के लिए प्रतिकर की पृथक् पृथक् दरें क्या हैं तथा प्रतिकर कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) तथा (ख). अधिगृहीत भूमि का वार्षिक भ्रदा किया जाने वाला किराया सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित किया जा चुका है और सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए सैनिक भूमि तथा छावनियों के निदेशक द्वारा निरीक्षण अधीन है। इस दौरान में भूस्वामियों की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए इस हिसाब में 6.15 लाख रुपये की अवायगी कर दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). बाद में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए दिया जाने वाला मुआवजा सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारण अधीन है। शीघ्र कार्यवाही तथा शीघ्र फैसला करने के लिए उसे अतिरिक्त स्टाफ प्राप्य कर दिया गया है।

गाजियाबाद के निकट रेलवे निर्माण

1503. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 21 दिसम्बर, 1964 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1637 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद के निकट अमालतपुर के लिए अतिरिक्त यातायात के लिये केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा 3-4 महीनों में

जो दूसरी सड़क बनाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया था, क्या वह बन गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) जनता को हवाई घाट की परिक्रमा के घन्टों की सड़कों के प्रयोग के लिए जो प्रस्थायी अनुमति दी गई थी क्या वह अब वापस ले ली गई है ; और

(घ) जनता की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

राजस्थान संघ (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकार के सलाहकारों सहित वैकल्पिक सड़क के रेखनकार्य और व्योरा को अन्तिम-रूप देने में समय लगा है। इस निर्माण कार्य से संबंधित अपने धर्म की दायित्व के लिए भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति 27 अक्टूबर 1965 को जारी हो भी चुकी है। फैसला किया गया है कि यह कार्य राज्य पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

(ग) जो हाँ, वर्तमान अवस्था में स्थिति के कारण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में।

(घ) जनता द्वारा अनुभूत कठिनाई से राज्य सरकार को अवगत करा दिया गया है, और उन्हें प्राप्ति की गई है, वैकल्पिक सड़क का निर्माण प्राथमिकता के आधार पर संपूर्ण किया जाए।

Offer of Good Offices from Singapore

1546. **Shri Mohammad Koya:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Badi:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singapore Government have offered their good offices

to help bringing a rapport between India and China; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nasirabad Cantonment Area

1546. **Shri Warrier:**

Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1950, has not yet been extended to Nasirabad Cantonment area in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the Act is likely to be extended to the cantonment area?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952 is at present in force in the Cantonment of Nasirabad. In 1962, the Rajasthan Government desired that to secure uniformity of rent control legislation in the entire State, the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent & Eviction) Act, 1950 should be extended to the Cantonment of Nasirabad by the Government of India. Before the State Rent Control Act can be extended to Nasirabad Cantonment, it is necessary to repeal the Delhi & Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952 by an act of Parliament. The question of introducing in Parliament the necessary legislative measure and of extending the Rajasthan Premises (Control of Rent & Eviction) Act, 1950 to Nasirabad Cantonment is under consideration of Government.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स द्वारा भारतीय गश्ती दस्ते पर गोलीबारी

1506. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 नवम्बर, 1965 को त्रिपुरा के दक्षिण में घमलीघाट के पास पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स ने एक भारतीय गश्ती दस्ते पर गोलियां चलाई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के परिणाम स्वरूप कितना नुकसान हुआ ; और

(ग) इस मामले में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) से (4). 14 नवम्बर 1965 लगभग 5 बजे सायं (न कि 15 नवम्बर, 1965 को) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सेविवर्ग ने पाकिस्तान भूक्षेत्र से घमलीघाट के निकट त्रिपुरा के सवकूम सबडिवीजन में एक भारतीय गश्ती दस्ते पर गोलियां चलाई थीं। भारतीय सीमा गश्ती दल घायम रक्षा में उत्तर में गोली चलाने पर विवश हो गया था। अपनी ओर से कोई जनहानि भयवा भय क्षति नहीं हुई। पाकिस्तान सरकार को 19 नवम्बर 1965 को एक विरोध पत्र भेज दिया गया था।

Rhodesia

1507. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Prime Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister of India and also to the members of the Com-

monwealth countries regarding the situation prevailing in Rhodesia;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has put forward a proposal before the Commonwealth countries for the settlement of Rhodesia; and

(d) if so, whether Government are in favour of calling the Commonwealth conference earlier as scheduled?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Before unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith Government the British Prime Minister had proposed a Commonwealth Mission to Rhodesia.

(c) No, Sir. However, India has consistently opposed the imposition of racist minority rule in Rhodesia in the U.N. and other world forums in conjunction with like-minded Afro-Asian countries.

(d) Does not arise.

Submarines

1508. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken any decision in regard to the setting up of a base for submarines;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the submarines from the U.S.S.R. have arrived; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to train the Indian personnel to handle the submarines?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. However, in anticipation of acquisition of Submarines, a number of personnel have already received submarine training and more will be trained before the submarines are received.

Training of Singapore Officials

1509. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Singapore Government had requested to the Indian Government to train Singapore Foreign Service Officials;

(b) if so, when the first batch of Singapore officials are likely to arrive; and

(c) the kind of training proposed to be given to them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details have not yet been finalised.

Instructions to Indian Diplomats in China

1510. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to the supplementaries on Starred Question No. 211 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the instructions to the Indian Charge d'Affaires in China to attend functions have been looked into; and

(b) whether they will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The general instructions to our Charge d' Affaires in Peking are that in accordance with normal diplomatic protocol, he should attend important functions and receptions held by the Chinese Government. In the event there are anti-Indian statements or

speeches at these functions he has been authorised to withdraw from such functions as a mark of protest.

भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध-विराम रेखा पर शूटिंग के अभ्यास के बारे में समझौता

1511. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच समझौता हुआ है कि युद्ध विराम रेखा से 10 मील के क्षेत्र में शूटिंग का अभ्यास नहीं किया जायेगा :

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते की शर्त क्या है ; और

(ग) समझौता किस तारीख से लागू होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) यू० एन० घाई० पी० प्रो० एम० के मुख्य अधिकारी के सुझाव पर यह तय पाया जा कि भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी सेनाएं वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के 10000 गज के घनदर घनदर न तो परीक्षण फायर करेंगी और न ही हथियारों का जीरो करना, विशेषकर टैंकों और आर्टिलरी हथियारों का । बाद में मुख्य अधिकारी यू० एन० घाई० पी० प्रो० एम० ने सुझाव दिया और इसे दोनों तरफों द्वारा मान लिया गया, कि राईफलों और मशीनगनों समेत, छोटे हथियारों प्रथवा किसी प्रकार के बिस्कोटकों की, क्षेत्र में संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेसकों को पहले सूचना दिये बिना वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा के 10000 गज के घनदर घनदर गोलाबारी नहीं होगी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). चूँकि यह केवल, सेना अध्यक्ष भारतीय सेना और सी० एन० सी० पाकिस्तानी सेना से मलाह मशविरे के साथ तय पाया, मुख्य अधिकारी यू० एन० आई० पी० ओ० एम० का कार्यकारी समझौता है, इस की कोई औपचारिक गतों और स्थिति नहीं है। इन प्रबन्धों के दोनों तरफों द्वारा मान लिए जाने की सूचना मुख्य प्रेक्षक यू० एन० आई० पी० ओ० एम० से हमें 5-11-1965 को प्राप्त हुई थी।

Relaxation of Age Limit for Higher Secondary and N.D.A. Examinations

1512. **Shri Priya Gupta:**
Shri Valvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give relaxation of age to those students who are appearing in the Higher Secondary Examination this year and who are seeking admission to the National Defence Academy Entry Examination to be held in May, 1966 by U.P.S.C. and who cross the maximum age limits by three or four months;

(b) whether there is any proposal to raise permanently the age limits from 14—17 to 15—18 years; and

(c) the age limits for eligibility of Central Government servants and other employees for this examination?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) According to the present rules, students of a Higher Secondary School who have passed the 10th Class examination (certificate to be produced not later than 1st December 1966) will be eligible to appear for the N.D.A. Examination of May 1966 which is to be held for selection of candidates for the National Defence Academy training course in January 1967, if they will

be within the age limits of 15-17½ years on the 1st January 1967. No relaxation of the age limits will be permitted.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

(c) The age limits for these categories are also 15-17½ years.

Selection of Truce Supervisor

1513. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary-General has submitted the names of countries to select a truce supervisor;

(b) if so, the country selected for the purpose; and

(c) the nature of reply sent to the U.N. Secretary-General?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). After consultation with India and Pakistan, as required under the Security Council Resolution of 5 November, 1965, the U.N. Secretary-General has appointed Brig. General Tulio Marambio, Director of the War Academy, Chile, as his representative on the matter of withdrawals.

Employment Potential during Fourth Plan

1514. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons for whom the Third Five Year Plan has created employment both for the skilled and unskilled so far; and

(b) the employment potential of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) According to estimates made by the Planning Commission, nearly 13 million jobs (9.5 million in non-agriculture and 3.5 million in agriculture) are expected to be created during the Third Plan Period. Their break-up by skills is, however, not available.

(b) In the Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan (October 1964) it was estimated that the Fourth Plan would have an employment potential of 20 to 21 million. Since the size and shape of the Fourth Plan is yet under discussion, no later estimate of the employment potential of the Plan is possible.

Labourers of Kolar Gold Fields

1515. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers engaged in the mining undertakings in the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State at present; and

(b) whether any alternative arrangements are contemplated to absorb the surplus labourers in that State?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The average daily employment during quarter ending June, 1965 was 9273.

(b) As far as Kolar Gold Fields are concerned, at present there is no labour force in the undertaking which is surplus to requirements. A labour force of about 3000 which was surplus at the time the undertakings were taken over by the Government of India in 1962 has since been eliminated through natural wastage and the operation of a voluntary retirement scheme.

Unemployment due to Famine Conditions

1516. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of agricultural labourers and landless people have no employment; to engage themselves in gainful occupation on account of famine conditions in the country;

(b) whether the Central and State Governments propose to start relief

works in the famine-affected areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government are aware of the prevalence of scarcity conditions in some States due to failure of the monsoon. It is however difficult to assess the extent of unemployment resulting directly from these conditions as even in normal times there is unemployment or under-employment in the agricultural sector.

(b) Necessary relief measures are being undertaken by the State Governments concerned.

(c) These measures relate mainly to undertaking various relief and scarcity works, e.g., desilting of tanks, digging of wells, repairs to ponds, etc., arrangements for the supply of fodder and drinking water; and providing financial relief, e.g. remission or postponement of land-revenue, grant of taccavi loans, etc.

Employment during Third Plan

1517. **Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs provided for the people in industries in the Public and Private sectors during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of people remaining unemployed during the same period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Precise information is not available. According to estimates made by the Planning Commission, nearly 13 million jobs (9.5 million in non-agriculture and 3.5 million in agriculture) are expected to be created during the Third Plan period as against a labour force growth of 17 million. The number of unemployed at the end of Third Plan is likely to be of the order of 12 million.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INTRUSION OF ARMED PAKIS-
TANIS INTO GARO HILLS, ASSAM AND
OPENING OF FIRE ON AN INDIAN
VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTY

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं भविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के
निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा
मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और निवेदन
करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य
दे :

"24 नवम्बर, 1965 को गारो हिल्स
क्षेत्र में सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों का
अनाहृत प्रवेश और एक भारतीय ग्रामीण
रक्षा दल पर गोलीबारी करना, जिसके
परिणाम स्वरूप बारह व्यक्ति घायल हुए।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y.
B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On
24th November, 1965, at 0200 hours, a
gang of twenty armed Pakistanis com-
mitted a dacoity in the house of an
Indian national in village Manikar-
char (22 miles West of Tura) close
to the Indo-Pakistan Border. On be-
ing challenged by the Village Defence
Party, the dacoits fired at them result-
ing in injuries to 12 persons. Seven
of them were seriously wounded. The
police rushed to the spot but the
dacoits fled to Pakistan under cover
of darkness.

Patrolling is being intensified in this
area by our Border Security Force
Force along with the civil police.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला
सकती है कि इस हमले में जब कि पाकिस्तान
ने और चीन ने मिल कर साठगांठ की है,
सिक्किम बार्डर के ऊपर रोजाना
चीन हमले करता है और गारो हिल्स में और
क्षेत्र के ऊपर रोजाना पाकिस्तान इस

तरह से हमेशा हमले करता है, तो इन दोनों
को पीछे हटाने के लिए भारत सरकार
क्या कर रही है, या रोजाना इसी परेशानी
में मूबतिला रहेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Every time these
people try to undertake such intru-
sions on the East Pakistan-Assam
border, we are taking necessary

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I
would like to know whether these re-
peated intrusions either on the Garo-
Hills Assam border or in the other
India-Pakistan's border are a prelude
to Pakistan's further designs to have
aggression on India and if so whether
the Government of India have given
them an ultimatum that they should
stop these. And otherwise Indian
troops will march into the Pakistan
territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as intru-
sions are concerned, we are taking
necessary steps and we are certainly
taking certain defensive measures
about this matter. It is not wise or
necessary to give any ultimatum and
act accordingly. That would be ra-
ther escalating matters. It is not cal-
led for.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): In
order to strengthen the defence in our
border with East Pakistan and also
to prevent intrusions and infiltration,
there was a proposal to have a depop-
ulated area. To what extent has that
proposal been brought into effect?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would require
notice about that question. I have no
information about that particular
question.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bar-
peta): May I know whether the gov-
ernment has examined the question
to find out whether the failure
to detect and prevent the intrusions into
and attacks on our territory is due to
inadequate alertness of our intelligence
organisation or to the local security
system or lack of co-ordination bet-

ween the security police, intelligence and armed forces?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Neither of the points the hon. Member raised are correct. We are effectively meeting these intrusions. As I mentioned last time a large number of intruders were killed and some were wounded also.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the Government has made any assessment of the strategic points from where Pakistanis infiltrate into India and carry on armed intrusion; if so, how it is that fire is opened on an Indian village defence party injuring twelve persons out of whom seven were grievously injured?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the point is, as far as strategic points and armed intrusions from there are concerned, they can be considered and thought of, but about dacoits entering into areas it is rather very difficult to anticipate those areas. Even there we have taken steps to form local defence parties which can look after these incidents. In this particular instance, the members of the defence party bravely faced those people and, naturally, when they opened fire some of them suffered injuries.

12.20 hrs.

RE. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पहले मैं एक बात सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिस के लिए मैंने प्राप को लिखित रूप में भी दिया है। डा० लोहिया का जो तार प्राप के नाम प्राया, वह मेरे दल के सदस्यों ने मेरे नाम भेजा है। एक श्री राजानारायण सिंह का तार है। ये तार काशी विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: काशी विश्वविद्यालय का सवाल प्राप मात्र के उठा सकते हैं?

श्री बागड़ी: वह लोक सभा के मेम्बर हैं एक सभा में किसी एक सवाल पर प्रापण करने

हुए उन पर हमला, धाक्रमण, हुप्पा है। देश में जो कुछ दुर्घटनाएँ फैलने वाली हैं, उन के बारे में उन्होंने प्राप को तार दिया है। मैं सिर्फ उस तार को पढ़ कर प्राप को मुना देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं। यह भी मैं धरज कर दूँ कि किसी माननीय सदस्य के मुझे यह लिख देने कि मैं फला सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ, का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन को इजाजत मिल गई है या उसको यह हक हो गया है कि वह खड़ा हो कर उस सवाल को उठा ले। इस बारे में मेरी सम्मति भी जरूरी है। जो तार प्राया था, मैंने उस का जिक्र कर दिया था, जो बिल्कुल गैरमामूली था और जिस की जरूरत नहीं थी। जब बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बिल प्रायेगा, तब देखेंगे। जब यह मजमून सामने प्रायेगा, तब प्राप यह सवाल उठा सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी: मैं प्राप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल कैसे उठता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस वक्त नहीं उठ सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी: मैं एक मिनट में कह देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य इस वक्त उस को जाने दें। मैंने उस तार का जिक्र कर दिया था। अब उस को नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस पत्थर पर "काशी विश्वविद्यालय" लिखा हुपा है, उस को तोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं जा कर उस को बन्द नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी: प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल इस वक्त नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

12.23 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): As you might recall, Sir, I gave notice of this privilege motion on 10th May, 1965, but this privilege motion was kept pending because this matter was under the consideration of one court or the other until recently and only day before yesterday the Supreme Court has dismissed the petition or the application for special leave moved by the hon. Member, **Shri Madhu Limaye** as untenable. So, I would like to raise this question again before the House.

Sir, as the House might remember, **Shri Madhu Limaye** was suspended from the service of the House for two weeks on 8th April, 1965, by the motion made by **Shri Satya Narayan Sinha** for unruly behaviour, indecent expression and for flouting the authority of the Chair and of the House. In the writ petition filed by the hon. Member he affirmed by a court affidavit on oath of personal knowledge that the disciplinary action taken against him by the Speaker was really out of malice and, therefore, *mala fide*, and he was actually punished for raising this question of discussion of the Lok Sabha Secretariat Demands and for having moved cut motions in that connection. This is what **Shri Madhu Limaye** said in paragraph 10 of his petition to the Punjab High Court:

"The day the petitioner received the above reply, there was an uproarious scene in the Lok Sabha and the petitioner was suspended from the service of Lok Sabha for two weeks on the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, **Shri Satya Narayan Sinha** and supported by the Leader of the House, **Shri Lal Bahadur**

Shastri. The action of the Speaker in naming the petitioner and of **Shri Satya Narayan Sinha** in moving the aforesaid notice for his suspension was not only against the rules but *mala fide*, as he was punished for raising the question of discussing the Secretariat Demands and for having moved cut motions in that connection."

The gravity of this allegation becomes all the more greater because these allegations against the Chair have been made deliberately. The Attorney-General, while arguing this matter in the Punjab High Court, said that this was wilful suppression and misrepresentation of facts by the hon. Member, who was the petitioner before the court, and the High Court in its judgment has repeated the arguments of the Attorney General without making any comments upon them.

Since the Presiding Officer represents the dignity authority of the House these serious allegations against him cause, in my opinion, a very severe breach of privilege of this House. It is likely that the hon. Member might have levelled these serious allegations against the Chair under some misapprehensions. If the hon. Member repents this mistake and wishes to tender an unconditional and unqualified apology to the House, then I submit that this matter may be closed here, Sir, with our indulgence and the indulgence of the House. But if, however, **Shri Madhu Limaye** is unwilling to tender an unconditional and unqualified apology, then I want to move that this matter may be referred by the House to its Privileges Committee for such judgment and action as it may deem fit.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या श्री मधु लिमये कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, may I raise a point of order concerning the way in which the motion of privilege has been raised. The point

of order I want to raise is this. The hon. Member has raised no specific motion of privilege he has only expressed two alternatives. Therefore, this motion of privilege is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: When *mala fide* are attributed to the Speaker....

Shri Kapur Singh: But he says that if the hon. Member expresses unconditional apology . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is about the action that should be taken.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is not for him to suggest that; it is not within his province.

Mr. Speaker: But the question of privilege does not disappear merely because of that.

Shri Kapur Singh: The correct position is that without moving a specific motion of privilege he has suggested two alternatives to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The breach of privilege is one part. That he has mentioned in the beginning of his speech. In the latter part he has suggested what action the House should take. I agree that it was not for him to say what action the House should take that will be decided by the House itself. But simply because he has suggested that, breach of privilege motion does not disappear or become irregular in that respect.

श्री मधु निमये ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने श्री मधु निमये को बुलाया है कि वह इस बारे में क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप श्री मधु निमये को तो अब सुनेंगे, जब विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न

हो । मेरे खयाल में यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । तो फिर उन को बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे श्री मधु निमये को सुनने दें ।

श्री मधु निमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 18 अगस्त को माननीय सदस्य, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ने यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न सदन के सामने रखा, तो मैं ने आप से यह विनती की थी कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव पूरा पढ़ें । तब पूरा प्रस्ताव पढ़ा गया । इस वक्त उन्होंने अधूरा रखा है । उस प्रस्ताव के दो हिस्से थे । एक हिस्सा यह था कि मैं ने अदालत के सामने जा कर और अदालत ने नोटिस जारी कर के सदन की प्रक्रिया को खत्म करने का प्रयास किया और सदन का अपमान किया । उन के प्रस्ताव का दूसरा हिस्सा यह था कि मैं ने जो पहला पंटीशन किया था, उस में अध्यक्ष के निर्णय के बारे में, और श्री सत्य नारायण मिह के द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया, उस के बारे में "मला फाट्टी" शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया । ये दो इल्जामान थे ।

जहां तक पहले आरोप का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य को वह प्रस्ताव पूरा पढ़ना चाहिए था, उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहिए था । आप को इस पर निर्णय देना है । आप कई बार यहां पर कह चुके हैं कि संवेधानिका का जब मसौदा आ जाता है, तो हर एक सदस्य को अदालत के सामने जाने का अधिकार है, इस का फैसला मैं यहां नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए इस बात को ले कर मैं पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के सामने गया । उस में मैंने विशेषाधिकार कोई भंग नहीं किया । पिछली बार मैंने खुदमा भी किया था ।

अब दूसरी बात । जहां तक मैंने जो कुछ धर्ती में कहा था उसका तान्त्रिक है

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं बड़े घदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि घदालत के सामने जो बात घाती है उस पर यहां बहस करके विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप स्वयं जख रह चुके हैं और "मैलाफाइबी" की बात हमेशा घाती है कानूनी मामलों में।

जहां तक प्रसलियत का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने मेरी अपील को खारिज किया उसी दिन मैंने बिना इंतजार किये हुए उसकी सम्पूर्ण रपट आपको भेज दी थी। आप समझ सकते हैं कि मैंने जागने की कोशिश कोई नहीं की है। भ्रष्टाचारों में घाने के पहले ही मैंने घदालत के सामने जो बात रखी थी और घदालत ने जो फैसला दिया था उसकी सम्पूर्ण रपट आपके पास भिजवा दी थी।

जहां तक विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है आप ने इसको मूलतः रख कर बड़ी अच्छी बात की थी। आप ने मुझे को मौका दिया था लेकिन भूँकि अब मेरी याचिका खारिज हो गई है इसलिए अगर आप चाहते तो इस मामले को अब ले सकते हैं और विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने इसको भेज सकते थे। लेकिन जहां तक मुझ को सदन की सेवा से निलम्बित करने का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में मैं नम्रतापूर्वक यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि गलतफहमी में अध्यक्ष अपना कोई निर्णय करता है। इंग्लैंड में भी हाउस आफ कामन्स में कई बार हुआ है। मैंने अभी एक किताब पढ़ी है। इसका नाम है "प्राफिट आफ स्पीकर"। उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि ब्रिटेन में भी यह परम्परा है कि जब कभी अध्यक्ष गलतफहमी में कोई अपना निर्णय देता है तो उस दिन अगर कोई कहे कि उस पर पुनर्विचार हो तो वह नहीं हो सकता है। उस दिन वह अपनी बात पर धड़ता है। लेकिन दूसरे दिन या

उसके बाद किसी भी दिन वहां यह परम्परा है कि अध्यक्ष कह देता है कि मैंने गलतफहमी में यह किया है इसलिए उसको भूल जाना चाहिये। इस तरह की परम्परा वहां है। अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इसको पढ़ सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

मेरी मुभ्तली के एक दो दिन बाद ही मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा और उसमें मैंने कहा कि जो अधिकृत रिपोर्ट न उसमें सारी बातें छपी हुई हैं। जिस चीज को लेकर यहां पर गड़बड़ी हुई है, नपुंसकता जन्म कहने पर जो एतराज किया गया था उसका प्रयोग न इस सदन के लिए, न इस सदन के किसी सदस्य के लिए, न आपके लिए और न किसी मंत्री के लिए कभी किया गया था। एक साल से मैं यहां पर हूँ। मैंने कभी भी अध्यक्ष का अपमान नहीं किया है, जिसको अपमान कहा जाता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था और मेरी यह इच्छा थी कि आप दूसरे दिन ही इसका खुलासा कर दें।

मैंने कुछ पुरानी बातों को भी रखा था। एक कामत साहब का किस्सा मैंने आपको बताया था। अगर आप उसमें जायेंगे तो आपको साफ साफ पता चलेगा कि कामत साहब ने साफ साफ उस दिन अध्यक्ष महोदय से कहा था कि मैं आपका कहा नहीं मानूंगा जब तक मैं अपनी बात को पूरा नहीं कर पाऊंगा तब तक मैं नहीं बैठूंगा। लेकिन मैंने इस तरह की कोई बात उस दिन नहीं कही। आपने कहा, चले जाइये, मैं चला गया और जितने समय मैंने जो कहा वह इसलिए कहा कि कांग्रेसी लोग हल्ला कर रहे थे। मैंने कहा कि आपका बहुत है, आप हम को निकाल सकते हैं। लेकिन यह अध्यक्ष महोदय आपके ऊपर या सदन के ऊपर कोई आक्रा नहीं था।

दूसरे दिन जब इसका खुलासा नहीं हुआ तो मेरी मुभ्तली की मुदत खत्म होने के बाद

मैंने ध्रापको एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि मुझे स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दीजिये ताकि सदन में जो गलतफहमी फैली है वह दूर हो जाए। ध्रापने बड़ी खुशी से मुझ को यह मौका दिया और मैंने स्पष्टीकरण किया। यह सब दिस-कशन रपट में मौजूद है। यह स्पष्टीकरण करने के बाद श्री किशन पटनायक और नाथ पाई जी ने सत्य नारायण सिंह जी से कहा कि अब जब कि स्पष्टीकरण हो चुका है और मधु लिमये ने किसी का भी अपमान नहीं किया है, न सदन का और न ही अध्यक्ष महोदय का, इस वास्ते अब उनको खेद प्रकट करना चाहिये। वैसे मुझे सत्य नारायण सिंह जी के बारे में व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कुछ नहीं कहना है। वे कभी कभी रामायण की चौपाईयां, कुछ विद्यापति की बातें सुनाने हैं जो मुझे बहुत पसन्द आती हैं। मेरी उन से बिल्कुल व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी नहीं है।

जब उन्होंने गलतफहमी में धाकर कोई एक प्रस्ताव रखा जिस को लेकर मुझ को चौदह दिन के लिये निकाल दिया गया तो उनका यह कर्तव्य था कि वह इस बात को कहते कि मुझे खेद है अगर और वह ऐसा कहते तो मेरा ख्याल है कि ध्रागे जो बात हुई वह न हांती। उनको प्रस्ताव रखने का मौका केवल इसलिए मिला कि ध्रापने गलतफहमी में मुझ को नेम किया और ध्राप गलतफहमी में नेम न करते तो गलतफहमी में उनको रखने और मुझ को निकालने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता। ध्राप अगर इसलिए चाहते हैं कि विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने यह बात जाए और वह सारी रिपोर्ट्स को और रिकार्ड्स को देखें और कौन दोषी है यह वह बताये। फिर जैसा कि मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था अगर मुझको यह लगता है, मुझको यह महसूस होता है कि मैंने गलती की है तो मैं किसी से भी माफी मांगने को तैयार हूँ। लेकिन इस बात में धन्याय मेरे साथ हुआ है, और अगर मुझ को दोषों ठहराया गया, मुजरिम मुझ को ठहराया गया तो बड़ा गडब होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे इस खुलासे को, मेरे

स्पष्टीकरण को मंजूर में रखते हुए या तो ध्राप इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को खारिज कर दीजिये और अगर ध्राप और सदन यह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मुझे कोई ध्रापति नहीं है कि विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने यह बात जाए।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He mentioned my name in the course of the points that he made.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : वहाँ कोई बात नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्राप साबित करेंगे, मैं कह रहा हूँ, तब भी ध्राप जरूर करेंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन से मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इजाजत दीजिये, पूछ लूँ। लिमये साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा है कि गलतफहमी में एक ऐसा अपराध कर दिया है

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा गलत निर्णय कर दिया है। मैंने कहा है कि गलतफहमी में ध्रापने एक निर्णय लिया है। इसी तरह से तो धन्याय होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए ध्रापके साथ धन्याय हो गया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : गलतफहमी की वजह से ध्रापने मुझ को नेम किया, इसलिए धन्याय हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल जो है वह बिल्कुल प्रसह्य है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि ध्राप न्यायालय गए थे, वह दुस्त था या नहीं। यह सवाल नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उमी से मिलता जुलता सत्य नारायण जी के बारे में ध्रापना, नहीं तो कैसे ध्रापेगा ;

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन तो ल । क्या मुझे दखाजत है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कौन होता हूँ दखाजत देने वाला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह नहीं है कि प्राया उस वक्त यह तहकीकात हो कि उस वक्त इन्होंने दोष किया था और सही तौर पर निकाले गये थे या किसी गलतफहमी की वजह से वह मोशन धाई और इसलिए निकाले गये ? सवाल यह है कि यह प्रदालत में गए वहाँ उन्होंने दलखाम यह लगाया कि स्पीकर ने मैलाफाईड इसलिए मुझे निकाला चूंकि ये स्पीकर के और सभा के जो डिमांडज थे उनको डिसकस करना चाहते थे और इन्होंने कट मोशन मूव किए हुए थे और स्पीकर दखाजत नहीं देना चाहते थे इसलिये इन्हें निकाला गया । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब निकालने का सवाल प्राया उस वक्त ये कट मोशन और स्पीकर की डिमांडज डिसकस हो रही थी या बिल्कुल और मज-मुन था, सब्रैक्ट था जिस पर बहम हो रही थी ? सवाल इतना ही है ? आपने प्रदालत में जा कर यह कहा कि भूजे को इसलिए निकाला गया चूंकि मैंने ये कट मोशन डी थी कि लोक सभा की जो डिमांडज हैं वे डिसकस की जाए और स्पीकर ने मैलाफाईड इसलिए, मुझको निकाला और मोशन जो सत्यनारायण जी ने की वह भी इसलिए की । इसका सवाल है जिसको कमेटी ने देखा है कि प्राया आपके पास कोई वजह इस बात की थी कि आप इस बात कह दें कि जब आप निकाले गये और मोशन हाउस के सामने धाई तो हाउस के सामने डिसकशन क्या था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : "मैलाफाईडी" का सवाल तभी उठता है जब जो "एपरेट रीजन" है और जो "रीयल रीजन" है उस में फर्क दिखाई देता है । मैं निवेदन करना हूँ कि दो धर्रेल की कार्रवाई आप देख लें । जिस दिन मैंने कट मोशन का सवाल उठाया था उस दिन

सत्य नारायण गिह जी ने आप से मांग की थी कि इनको नेम कर दीजिये आप । यह सारा रिकार्ड में है । जब नाथ पाई जी ने और किशन पटनायक जी ने कहा कि अब स्पष्टीकरण हो गया है अब सत्य नारायण जी कहें और जब उन्होंने नहीं किया, और उनको पता चला था कि असली स्थिति क्या थी, तो उससे मैं क्या निष्कर्ष निकालूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कि मैलाफाईडी स्प्रीकर ने किया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब प्रपेरेट रीजन और रिप्रल रीजन अलग हो जाते हैं तो 2 तारीख को जो कार्रवाई है उस से मैं क्या मतलब निकालूँ । आप के बारे में इस लिये कहना पड़ा कि आप नेम न करते तो उन्हें मौका नहीं मिलता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर आप को ऐतगज नहीं है अगर इसे समिति को भेज दिया जाये । (व्यवधान)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विगेराधिकार के सवाल पाने भी कई बार इस सदन में उठे हैं । विगेराधिकार के सवाल के उठाने के कारणों की लह में यह बात होती है कि सदन की मर्यादा को किम्मा तरह से कायम रखा जाये । इन का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि किसी को रूड दिया जाये । अगर कहीं इस की जरूरत पड़ती है तो इस नाने से कि उन मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिये क्या तरीके अपनाये जायें । पहले भी बहुत से विगेराधिकार यहां पर प्राये हैं । कायदे कानून के साथ वह विगेराधिकार चल सकते हैं या नहीं, यह तो प्रागे की बात है, लेकिन सदन की और आप की यही नीति रही है कि चूंकि यह बात खत्म हो गई, अब जाने दो, इस से कुछ निकलने वाला नहीं है ।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा कि फरियादी प्रदालत के अन्दर जाता है ।

अदालत में उस के मन के न्यायिक गलत या सही कुछ लक्षण लगते हैं और अदालत उस का निर्णय दे देती है, तब फिर उस के बाद निर्णय सच या झूठ के निर्णय की जरूरत नहीं रह जाती। अगर मजलस में जाने का अधिकार आप किसी को देते हैं तो उसे अदालत में जा कर जो उस के मन का धन्याय जचता है उसे कहने का अधिकार जरूर होता है। चाहे वह गलत हो या सही, उसका फैसला अदालत करती है। जब श्री मधु निमये जी ने अपनी दखिस्त दी थी तो वह इस बात से नहीं दी थी कि सदन में किसी से उन का इशारा। यहां पर उन के साथ जो धन्याय हुआ और उन के मन पर उस का जो असर हुआ उन के न्यायिक उन्होंने जा कर अदालत में दखिस्त दी। उन्होंने किसी पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म से या किसी प्रकाश में बयान नहीं दिया जिस से सदन की या आप की ईज्जती का कोई खयाल हो। अदालत ने कहा नहीं, यह ठीक है। बस हुआ फैसला। इसलिये बात को लम्बी बढ़ाने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता। अगर इस तरह से विशेषाधिकार का सवाल उठता है तो कभी ईश्वर तो सब के अन्दर होता है। मैं अवसर निकालता हूँ इस का और निकाला जाता है। इस का मतलब यह नहीं होता कि इन बात को बढ़ाया जाये। मैं मध्य निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम दो विशेषाधिकारों का सवाल मैं ने आप के कहने से टाल दिया है क्योंकि उन के बढ़ाने में कोई फायदा नहीं था। इस बारे में भी कोई लम्बी चौड़ी बात तो मेरी नजर में आती नहीं। बात साफ है। मधु निमये जी की नियत नहीं है, उन्होंने साफ कह दिया है कि उन का आप का मान और सदन का मान प्यारा है। उन का अपमान करने का कोई मकसद नहीं था। इस में ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I invite your kind attention to Rule 223 which says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give

notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

Naturally what we do here is that, if it is based on a newspaper report, the newspaper is shown to you or sent to you or any other document on which it is based. For instance, Shri Homi Daji had a document when he got some paper from Indore that a Sub-Inspector or an Inspector of police had behaved in a very shabby manner; he did not allow the particular petition to be sent to the Lok Sabha. Here I believe my hon. friend, Shri V. C. Shukla, must have given notice of this and he must have supplied some document on which he based his privilege motion. If the document is his appeal to the Supreme Court or his petition to the High Court, i.e. if a petition moved in a High Court, whether a writ petition or a petition on appeal, also becomes a subject matter of privilege, then I am afraid it will be very difficult for any one—not only for a member but even for a citizen—to carry on. Here I want to refresh my memory to this; when strictures were passed by the High Court and many courts about the late Pratap Singh Kairon, we wanted to raise the question in this House on the basis of the strictures and I believe you had the wisdom not to allow it. The functions of the judiciary and those of Parliament are different.

Mr. Speaker: There is no conflict between the functions of the judiciary and those of the legislature.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am raising this question because it will be very difficult for any member of the House to function; if he does not get justice, he will not be able to go to the court. Even our privileges have not been properly codified....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member ought to distinguish an affidavit that

[Mr. Speaker.]

has been filed. He goes on talking about going to courts; that is not the question. (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The only question before the House is whether, in the petition or in the appeal, Mr. Limaye has used some expression on the conduct of the Speaker by saying that he has *mala fide* intentions or something like that. He has used the word '*mala fide*' and that is the only word to which my friend, Shri Shukla has taken objection. In a court of law, either it is *bona fide* or *mala fide*. I am not a lawyer. After all, what is the meaning of *mala fide*? I say that this will be a bad precedent. I have all respect for you and for this House, but I say that this will be a bad precedent. This is being done by the ruling party member with a vengeance, with the idea that, in future, if I am punished by the Chair, I may not defy the Chair. We have no idea to defy you, Sir, but sometimes it so happens.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether he has supported Mr. Limaye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not supporting Mr. Limaye, but I am supporting only the idea that a question in the court of law should not be discussed here.

श्री सत्यनारायण (कर्नाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को इस तरह से नहीं बोलना चाहिये। पिछली दफे भी आप बोले प्रीर जो प्रत्यक्ष आप ने कहे वह ठीक नहीं थे। मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं बड़ी सख्त करता हूँ प्रीर बहुत बर्दाश्त करता हूँ। अगर आप की बातों से अब नाराजगी आ जाये तो कोई अजब बात नहीं है। आप को इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिये।

Shri Kapur Singh: I most respectfully submit that this matter should be further processed a little before it is handed over to the Committee of Privileges. As it seems to me, there are three questions to be answered before a final decision can be given by this House or by you as to whether

the matter is fit for going to the Committee of Privileges. These three questions are as follows:—

The first is, whether the hon. member, Shri Limaye, was entitled to go to a court of law on the matter under reference. To this already a reply has been given by the hon. member himself that you yourself ruled and answered to this question in the affirmative.

The second question is: is a right to allege *mala fide* implicated by the right to go to court. If my knowledge of jurisprudence is to be relied upon, then I think that a right to go to court always implicates a right to allege *mala fide* and it is a matter between the individual concerned and the court to see as to whether the allegation was well made or wrongly made and with what consequences.

The third question is: does a member commit a breach of privilege by exercising his right, his lawful rights. On this also I think I have your authority to say that you have ruled to me in a case which I recently raised as a question of privilege that, whenever any citizen is acting in exercise of his lawful rights, no question of breach of privilege can arise.

I submit that it is in the light of answers to these three questions that your final ruling should be given.

Mr. Speaker: I am rather surprised that the issue should be confused. Who says that a member does not have the right to go to the court? This is not that case that he could not go to the court nor is this that seeking redress there gives him the right to allege *mala fide*, i.e., because he can go to the court, he can also file an affidavit that the Speaker had acted *mala fide*.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): True to his knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, true to his knowledge.

So the only question—I am limiting it—that can be referred to the Committee is whether there was any

justification to allege *mala fide* in the affidavit under the circumstances that existed at that moment.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके पहले या बाद ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले और बाद, सब कुछ कमेटी देख लेगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I draw your attention to rule 226?...

Mr. Speaker: It should not take long now.

Shri Daji (Indore): May I make one submission? If you are going to allow other Members, I hope you will permit me also to make some submissions . . .

Mr. Speaker: All members cannot get an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 226, the House should consider this matter before it is referred to the Committee. That has been done before in this House. Before the matter is referred to the Privileges Committee the House should discuss this matter. Therefore, we want to discuss it now.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have allowed this discussion. But that does not mean that all members would get the opportunity. The hon. Member might say a few words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make a brief submission?

At the outset, may I, by your leave, try to clear an obscurity into which my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has let the issue fall by stating that his case at a certain stage was on a par with mine.

You will be pleased to recollect the incident that took place in August or September, 1955. I think it was in August, 1955 that the then Deputy-Speaker, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was in the Chair refused permission to me to raise a point of order. Then again, I requested him to give me permission. But

he persistently refused, and then I said that I was sorry I could not agree and I must be permitted to raise the point of order. He then asked me to withdraw from the House. That was all. Then what happened was that when I was about to withdraw, some of my Congress friends at that time—not the Members who are sitting here today on those Benches, but the Congress Members at that time—started a cacophonous cachinnation, where upon I said 'fantastic nonsense'. The Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair wrongly thought that I had addressed those words to him. The House was good enough to agree to name me! Later it was found by the then Speaker Shri Mavalankar that the action taken was not quite correct, and he permitted me to make a statement on the matter. The earlier resolution or motion was also rescinded later. Acharya Kripalani moved in the House the next day that that motion be rescinded, and it was so rescinded. When I came back after a week to the House, Shri Mavalankar gave me permission to make a statement on the subject, and he absolved me of any blame.

Be that as it may now I come to the point at issue today. The right of a Member, as you have rightly said, to go to a court of law is not disputed, on any issue that pertains to the Constitution. Rules 225 and 226 make it clear as to what matter of privilege can be raised here, and that should be discussed here before it is referred to the Privileges Committee. Rule 226 says that the House may consider the matter before it is referred to the Committee.

Now, may I submit that it is article 113 under which apparently my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye went to the High Court and then the Supreme Court? He thinks that perhaps that article invests him with the right to go to court in case he thinks rightly or wrongly that so far as the House is concerned, that article has fallen into desuetude or has tended to fall into desuetude.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The point that now arises is, as has been said by my hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, that in the affidavit *mala fides*, and if I have heard him aright, malice . . .

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: Out of malice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Mala fides, that is, bad faith, has been attributed to you. Therefore, the House must consider how far it be wrong for any Member to attribute *mala fides* to the Speaker inside the House or outside the House, whether it is in the House when we refer to your rulings or outside the House in a court of law.

I believe that it is wrong to impute *mala fides* or bad faith to you. We may not agree with your ruling, as we have said often that we do not agree with your ruling, but willy-nilly we bow to the ruling, and we do not attribute any malice or any *mala fides* to your judgements or to your rulings. Therefore, I would however submit that the offence or the mistake or the blunder which has been apparently committed, in my humble judgment, by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye would be (may I use the word 'purged') purged, if—I am not competent to advise him, but if I may make a humble suggestion—today in the House he expresses his regret for what he has said, for having attributed *mala fides* to you, that he did not mean what he said. If he does express regret to you for having attributed *mala fides* to you, I submit that the matter may not be referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House.

Shri Daji: Since the right of going to the court has been accepted, I would say that I disagree with my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee and my very able friend Shri Kapur Singh when they say that the right to go to court includes the right to allege *mala fides*.

An hon. Member: Otherwise, why should a person go to court?

Shri Daji: That would be an extremely dangerous precedent. It may be that this time it is a Member of the Opposition who is involved. But if this precedent were to be established then it would mean that in future any Member may allege anything against any other Member in an affidavit and then go to court against that other Member, and there would be no remedy then. Such a position is not possible.

The legal test would be this, a citizen is free to allege anything before a court but if the thing is not proved before the court, the aggrieved party has the right to go in for defamation proceedings; so, if an action for defamation would lie, it would amount to, and include also an action for breach of privilege. That would be the legal position.

The position will have to be further studied by the Committee. But what I want to point out to you and to the House is this. My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has not done justice to his own case. If only his letter to you had been read out, it would have been found that his letter was much more courteous and much more cogent, than the speech of my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye.

I would like to submit to the House through you, Sir, two or three points. Firstly, if *mala fides* were alleged, they were not pressed at the time of argument. The arguments on *mala fide* were totally dropped when he went to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal against the order of the High Court. Even in the High Court, this argument about *mala fides* was not pressed. When he went to the Supreme Court also, he very properly and very rightly dropped the question of *mala fide*.

श्री मधु लिमये: उस पर कोई प्रेरण
ही नहीं है।

Shri Daji: Even in the petition to the High Court, no specific prayer was based on the allegation of *mala fide*. I am very clear about it that the allegation of *mala fide* was a very unfortunate allegation, and I resent it. That allegation was only made in passing in the petition drafted in a hurry and huff, and, therefore, in his letter he almost implies that since the matter was not pressed by him further, we should not catch hold of just one sentence in the affidavit, which was not followed up in the High Court and the Supreme Court and we should not beat about a dead horse.

It is only from that angle that I would submit this, since the matter has been brought up by the Member himself. After having alleged a thing in the affidavit, if it is not pursued in the High Court and the Supreme Court, then it means that the thing is dropped as it were. If you allege a thing in a petition but do not press it at the time of argument, then legally you almost concede the point and you almost leave it out. Since that point was not pressed further, I do not think that much purpose would be served by further beating a dead horse.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे निवेदन करना है इस सम्बन्ध में कि हम में से किसी को भी नहीं कहना चाहिए कि हम गलती नहीं करते, हम सभी भूल कर सकते हैं और उस में आप भी सम्मिलित हैं। यह शब्द मैं आप के प्रपमान के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मानवता के नाते आप भी वैसे ही मनुष्य हैं और हम भी वैसे ही मनुष्य हैं। चुनाव की दृष्टि से भी समता है। केवल सम्मान के लिए हम ने आप को इस पीठ पर रखा है सर्वसम्मति से। आप हम को ठीक ठीक सही रूप से समझें जो कि अध्यक्ष का धर्म है। मेरा प्रपना भ्रम समझ लें, ऐसी बात हो सकती है, हो सकता है कि मेरा भ्रम हो परन्तु यह प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ऐसा होता है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने यह

समझ लिया है कि या तो ये व्यर्थ हैं, वह व्यक्ति जो हिन्दी में बोलने है या यों समझ लें आप कि ये धर्मोप है या यों समझ लें कि शायद हमारी कोई सत्ता नहीं है, इसलिए आप की ओर से, यह मैं प्रपना विचार कह रहा हूँ, घबहेलना होती है। आज के ही व्यवहार को ले लिया जाय। एक घंटा समाप्त होने को था, पांच मिनट थे, प्रत्येक प्रश्न पर कम से कम दस दस घंटे बार बार होता रहा किन्तु आपका दृष्टिपात नहीं हो सका। मैंने सामान्यतया यह बात कह दी। शायद है पूरा दृष्टि का नेत्र न हो या आप ने ऐसा समझ ही लिया हो कि हम कोई जानबूझ कर कर रहे हैं, एक सामान्य बात थी। आप उसको कह सकते थे कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आप ने आज शब्द प्रकट किये हैं जिनके लिए आप मुझे दंडनीय समझते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ उन पर आप को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए मैं दंडनीय नहीं कहता। लेकिन मेरे शब्दों का यह उत्तर देना कि दोनों सही नहीं है जो आप कहते हैं और इतने प्रावेश में प्रकर कहना, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो स्वयं लिखकर दे चुका हूँ, मैं कभी भी आप को, और आप तो हमारे माननीय अध्यक्ष हैं, मैं तो गधे, घोड़े, कुत्ते तक का प्रपमान नहीं करना चाहता। (हस्यपूर्ण) मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। आप समझ नहीं पाये। मेरे शब्दों को सुन लीजिये।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हमारी इतनी बुद्धि नहीं है कि आप को समझ पावें तो आप ही बस लीजिये। अगर हम नहीं समझ सकते तो आप ही रहने दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने ये शब्द कहे ही नहीं हैं, आप नहीं समझ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम नहीं समझ पाते तो आप क्यों ज्यादा जोर देने हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निवेदन सुन लिया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप ने सब की बात सुनी है, मेरी बात भी सुन लें, मुझे भी कहने का अधिकार है । मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा, मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

मैं आप को अपनी तरफ से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम में से कोई भी सदस्य जिन से मेरा सम्पर्क है नहीं चाहता कि किसी भी प्रकार से आप का अपमान किया जाय । (हस्रधान) ये कुछ सज्जन बीच में बोलते हैं और मुझ से बैठने को कहते हैं । मैं आप की आज्ञा को सदा शिरोधार्य करता हूँ लेकिन ये जो बीच में बोलने लगते हैं ये सारा काम खराब करते हैं, आप इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं करते ।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस श्री मधु लिमये के मामले को ज्यादा धागे न ले जायें । जब आपका अपमान करने की भावना ही नहीं है तो उसको घनायास लेना कि नहीं भावना तो है ही, यह उचित नहीं है । अगर ऐसा बार बार बाहा जाता है तो फिर वह भी व्यक्ति है, सदस्य है, वह भी कह सकता है कि हे तो हे ही । इसलिए मेरा पुनः निवेदन है कि आप हमारे बड़े हैं, अब इस मामले को यही रहने दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, मैं आप का क्षमावाद करता हूँ । मुझे आप से अपने अपमान का डर नहीं है । मुझे आज से कोई फिक्र नहीं है कि आप मेरा अपमान करेंगे, क्योंकि आप गधे और कुत्ते का भी अपमान नहीं करते ।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): This matter has troubled me a great deal right from the time when Shri Shukla

first brought this motion. I think sometime in May. I believe—I have not before me the text of the motion,—he raises the question of breach of privilege on two grounds. The first is that Shri Limaye dared to go to the High Court and take legal action in the matter itself, and secondly, that in referring to the Speaker he used the expression 'mala fide' which is undoubtedly there, in his affidavit.

On the first point, it is quite clear that there is no question of any privilege involved. As regards the second, I think it is definitely regrettable that Shri Limaye whatever the background of the occasion, whatever the heat generated, however excited he might have been, should have used the expression 'mala fide' in relation to the Speaker.

But I would like to add also, in extenuation of the situation, that it would appear that he did not use the expression 'mala fide' with intent. This is clear from the fact that he did not press it before the High Court and did not even mention it in his appeal to the Supreme Court. I believe in his letter to you it has been made quite clear that he felt he was obviously in the wrong. I feel therefore that if Shri Limaye would express his regret for having used an expression of that kind, obviously without intent, the matter ought to come to an end.

Shri Bada (Khargone): While referring the matter to the Privileges Committee, my submission is that first you have to decide whether there is a breach of privilege if a man says something in the court and if a man says something outside the court. Suppose Shri Limaye said it outside the court, what would be the result? Suppose he says it before the court, what would be the consequence?

Besides, while pressing his petition, he never used the word 'mala fide'. If he says something 'mala fide' against the Speaker in the court, the court will surely punish him. But whether we can also punish him is the question.

Therefore, if the intent was not there, he should at least express his regret. I sincerely and honestly believe that when a certain person uses the expression 'mala fide' about a respectable person, certainly it is rather defamatory. So I would request Shri Limaye to express his regret, to say that it was a misapprehension and he regrets it.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: We should not go on endlessly.

I have to repeat, again and again, that the issue should be clearly appreciated. It is not a matter only of the petition—probably the petition would not have mattered as much in view of the subsequent circumstance that he did not press the point. It is the affidavit where one has to say that 'it is to my personal knowledge and belief'. 'Personal knowledge'—that is what is objectionable, nothing else.

Then too, I have no rancour in my mind, nor do I want to punish Shri Limaye. I have no bias against him. But I would like to ask whether from all that has been said in his speech, any Member understood that he was expressing any kind of regret.

Shri Shinkre: May I submit

Mr. Speaker: Even now, I am prepared to recommend to the House that if he expresses his regret, it should be accepted.

Shri Shinkre: May I submit one word?

श्री मधु लिमये ने कि प्रत्यक्ष में यह निवेदन करना चाहता है कि मदनरायण सिन्हा जी ने मुझ को बिना वजह 15 दिन के लिए निकाल दिया। यह बेद प्रकट नहीं करने। (अध्यक्ष) इसी में तो, नहीं तो मुझ को कहने की क्या जरूरत थी।

मुझ को बिना वजह लोग निकाल दे 15 दिन के लिए, फिर क्यों मुझ को गुस्सा नहीं आये? क्या मैं इन्सान नहीं हूँ, प्रादमी नहीं हूँ? और उसका खुलासा श्री सत्य नागरायण जी के द्वारा यहाँ नहीं होता जब नाबपायी जी ने कहा और किशन पटनायक जी ने कहा है तो प्राप क्या चाहते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?
अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्राप से कुछ और नहीं चाहता।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा विशेषाधिकार का मामला पहले भी आ चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया। मैं किसी को दोबारा उसी बात पर चाँस नहीं दे सकता।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The question we have to consider now is a very simple and straight one. The allegation made by Shri Madhu Limaye in his writ petition 231/65 to the Punjab High Court would really amount to a breach of privilege. I do not for a moment contend that his conduct in going to the court would per se amount to a breach of privilege. Reference may be made to para 10 of the petition where he says:

"That the day the petitioner received the above reply, there was an uproarious scene in the Lok Sabha and the petitioner was suspended from the service of Lok Sabha for two weeks on the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, supported by the Leader of the House, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. The action of the Speaker in naming the petitioner and of Mr. Satya Narain Sinha in moving the aforesaid notice for his suspension was not only against the Rules but mala fide, as he was punished for raising the question of discussing the

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

Secretariat Demands and for his having moved cut motions in that connection".

This is manifestly not true. If you would kindly refer to the proceedings of the House of the 8th April 1965, you would find that there was a brief interlude after the question hour which followed a statement made by the Minister of External Affairs about the proposed visit of Mr. Phizo to China. You will find there that the hon. Member questioned the policy of Government and characterised it as *napumsak*, impotent. This was followed by interruptions and noisy scenes and the Member was named. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, then moved the following motion:

"That Shri Madhu Limaye, a Member of this House, and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight".

There were further interruptions. Later the Prime Minister also intervened and said:

"I feel that it would have some effect. We are entirely—of course, on behalf of the Government, I need not say that—behind you and you have our fullest support. In regard to this particular day, to this situation, I think what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has proposed is perfectly correct and it should be placed before the House".

The hon. Member's writ petition is not only against the Speaker, but against two Members of the House, namely, the Leader of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and also against an officer of the House, the Secretary, Lok Sabha; each by itself casts a reflection on the duties of all or any one of these persons amounts to a breach of privilege. Attributing *mala fides* to the Speaker in para 10 tantamounts to casting reflections on the Speaker.

Reflections on the character of the Speaker and accusation of partiality in the discharge of his duty constitute a breach of privilege and are punishable as such. As I said, there are also reflections on the Members, as also action against the Secretary of Lok Sabha.

All these matters relate to the internal proceedings of the House in which you are supreme within the four walls of the House. The decision may be right or wrong, but it is final, it is binding on the entire House. It is the duty of every Member of the House to respect you, and in doing so, we respect ourselves, we respect the dignity of the House.

Both the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court and the Supreme Court dismissed his petition, and thereby upheld the decision of the Chair.

It is a fit case where we should refer it to the Privileges Committee or leave it to the decision of the House itself.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The real test whether the allegation of *mala fides* against the Chair was made by him unintentionally or intentionally is whether he is prepared to tender an unconditional apology to the House. If he made this allegation against the Chair unintentionally and in a huff as hon. Shri Daji said, then there should be no objection on his part to tender an apology . . .

An hon. Member: Unconditional apology.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: . . . unconditional apology for a thing that he committed unintentionally and in a huff, but if he is not prepared to tender an apology to the House for things which he did unintentionally or deliberately, the only course left to us is to send this matter to the Privileges Committee, where all those matters can be considered and a decision taken in a cool atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker: Now there is a motion that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee.

Probably those Members who pleaded that if he expressed regret it might be dropped—and I was prepared for that—now have nothing to say about that.

I may also make it clear . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप एक मिनट दें, तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री कानून मंत्री ने मेरी याचिका में से—उस वक्त मेरे पास वह नहीं है—कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाया। उससे यह स्पष्ट हुआ होगा कि मैंने *मैला क्राइडी* का इल्जाम लगाया श्री सत्य नारायण मिह्रा के खिलाफ। यह तो बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। उन्होंने पढ़ा है। और जब उनके खिलाफ यह इल्जाम लगाया, तो यदि आप मुझे नेम न करते, तो वह प्रस्ताव ही न आता, इसलिए नेम करने की क्रिया के बारे में भी ऐसा करना पड़ा।

Mr. Speaker: I am only referring the limited question of his allegation that the Speaker, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as well as the Prime Minister acted *mala fide*, only this much whether this amounts to a breach of privilege or not. The Committee shall only confine their attention to this enquiry; other matters are not being referred to the Committee, they are not to go into them.

Those in favour may kindly say "Aye".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may kindly say "No".

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The Ayes have it.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य इस का वजन करते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : जी, हाँ।

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

श्री बागड़ी : डिवाइजन की जरूरत नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या डिवाइजन की जरूरत नहीं है ?

श्री बागड़ी : कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: He does not press that a division should take place. The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The only point to be referred is *mala fides* against the Speaker, and not the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Why not?

Shri Nath Pai: That came at a later stage. We can allege any time *mala fides* against the Government. You heard everybody very carefully. Those who disagree are of the view that it should be only in regard to the use of *mala fide* in the context of the Speaker. I have every right. I accuse them every day of *mala fides*. It should be limited only to the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do it inside as well as outside the House.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is there a division or not?

Mr. Speaker: He says he does not press.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Once you have called for a division, it cannot be cancelled like this.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared . . . The lobbies have been cleared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the issue we are voting upon?

Mr. Speaker: I find from the application of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla that first he has said that Shri Madhu Limaye was wrong in going to the Court, or the Judges were wrong in issuing those notices. I am not referring that to the Committee.

The third paragraph was:

"The allegation of *mala fides* and malice made by Shri Madhu Limaye against the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha constitutes a very severe breach of privilege."

श्री मधु लिमये : "मैलिस" कहा है ? वह हटा दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "मैलिस" को भी छोड़ देते हैं । "मैला काइडी" रहिगा ।

Then the only question before the House is this: whether Shri Madhu Limaye committed a contempt of the House or a breach of privilege by alleging *mala fides* against the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The allegation of breach of privilege should be referred, not that he has committed. That should be decided by the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the allegation.

The question is:

"That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges".

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say "No".

The Ayes have it, the Ayes have it.

The motion was adopted.

13.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Cardamom Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th September, 1965.

(2) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13.19 hrs.

REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965.

13.19½ hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1965*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1965-66."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

13.20 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL, 1965*.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Sir, I beg to introduce† the Bill.

13-20½ hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Speaker: There was another point of order of yesterday that we

had kept for today. We have already taken too long. We may take it up tomorrow.

13.21 hrs.

DELHI SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M. C. Chagla on the 26th November, 1965, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is four hours. One hour has been spent.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करील-बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस दिन सहायता प्राप्त और मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बारे में निवेदन कर रहा था। इन स्कूलों में कई बार ऐसा देखा गया है कि विद्यार्थी परीक्षा पास कर लेते हैं और उनके परीक्षापत्रों में अच्छे नम्बर भी आ जाते हैं किन्तु उनको इसलिए फेल कर दिया जाता है कि उन्होंने कुछ रीसा नहीं दिया। मैंने देखा है कि उनकी रिपोर्ट बुक में भी नम्बर लिख दिये जाते हैं और यह भी लिख दिया जाता है कि वे पास हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उनको फेल घोषित कर दिया जाता है। एक मेरे सामने जो केस आया है उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि प्राइमरी रिपोर्ट में कुछ और लिखा हुआ था फिर उसका काट कर और कुछ लिख दिया गया। जो पहले नम्बर लिखे हुए थे उनको काट कर दूसरे लिख दिये गये और उसके बाद जहाँ पास लिखा हुआ था वहाँ पर काट कर लाल स्याही से फेल लिख दिया गया। इस तरह की जो चीज़ें होती हैं

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । एक केस में तो यहां तक हुआ कि प्राप्रेस रिपोर्ट ही उसको वापिस नहीं दी गई, विद्यार्थी को वापिस नहीं दी गई और उसके बारे में डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन को लिखा गया, उसको कहा गया, चाँक कमिशनर महोदय को कहा गया, किन्तु उस स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों ने —

Mr. Speaker: Just one minute. The time regularly allotted was four hours. That was for consideration and passing also. Now, it is only being referred to the Select Committee. The House can reconsider it; so much time would not be required.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Three hours will suffice.

Mr. Speaker: All right; three hours.

12.23 hrs.

[SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA in the Chair]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह सब किया गया लेकिन उन्होंने दुइता दिखाई और आज तक वह प्राप्रेस रिपोर्ट उस विद्यार्थी को नहीं दी गई ।

जहां तक प्रवेश का सम्बन्ध है, दाखिले के वक्त भवस्था बहुत ही बुरी होती है । जिन स्कूलों का जरा अच्छा नाम होता है वहां पर एडमिशन पाना तो बहुत ही मुश्किल होता है । नाम भी किस तरह से अच्छा होता है यह भी देखने वाली चीज है । जो नीचे की कक्षा पास करके बच्चे आते हैं, जिनके पास सर्टिफिकेट भी होते हैं, अच्छे नम्बर भी जिन को मिले होते हैं, उन की वहां पर दुबारा परीक्षा ली जाती है और उनसे जो प्रश्न किये जाते हैं वे उससे धागे की कक्षा के प्रश्न किये जाते हैं । अगर वह उनको कर देता है और अच्छा निकल आता है तब तो उसको ले लिया जाता है वरना वे जगहों को खाली रहने देते हैं । उसके कारण

से उनके जो परीक्षा परिणाम होते हैं वे अच्छे निकलते हैं । जब उन स्कूलों में अधिकांश लोग जाना चाहते हैं, सब लोग उन स्कूलों की तरफ दीड़ते हैं और यह समझ कर दीड़ते हैं कि वहां की पढ़ाई अच्छी है रिजल्ट वहां का अच्छा निकलता है, तो सुना ऐसा गया है कि वहां उन स्कूलों की तरफ से प्रवेश पाने के लिये एक एक विद्यार्थी से दो सौ रुपये से लेकर हजार दो हजार रुपये तक की मांग की जाती है और जो इस मांग को पूरा कर देता है उसके बच्चों को प्रवेश मिल जाता है । ये सब बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मैंने आरम्भ में कहा था कि कुछ स्कूल तो मान्यता प्राप्त और सहायता प्राप्त दोनों होते हैं और कुछ स्कूल ऐसे होते हैं जो केवल मान्यता प्राप्त होते हैं । जो मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं उनमें जो फीस ली जाती है उसके सम्बन्ध में इसमें कुछ नहीं कहा गया है । लेकिन जो सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जो शिक्षा निर्देशक है वह देखेगा और देख कर तय करेगा कि कोई ज्यादा तो नहीं ले रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं उनके ऊपर भी यह जो नियम है उसी प्रकार से लागू होना चाहिये जिस प्रकार से सहायता प्राप्त और मान्यता प्राप्त पर लागू होता है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन जहां उनके बारे में यह तय करता है कि ग्यारहवीं क्लास की फीस अगर दस रुपये या नौ रुपये माहवार है तो दूसरे स्कूलों में तीस, पैंतीस, चालीस और पचास रुपये तक ली जाती है । अगर ये स्कूल भी चाहते हैं कि इनको मान्यता मिले, अगर ये चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन इनको मान्यता प्रदान करे तो ऐसी भवस्था में उनके ऊपर भी इस विधान के अनुसार वे सब धाराये लागू होनी चाहिये जो कि सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों पर लागू होती है । ऐसा अगर

नहीं होता है तो उनको मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी प्रवर समिति ध्यान दे।

विधेयक को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि सारे अधिकार शिक्षा संचालक या शिक्षा निर्देशक या जो डायरेक्टर प्राफ एजुकेशन है उनमें निहित कर दिये गये हैं। जो डायरेक्टर प्राफ एजुकेशन है वह जो उनके मातहत हैं, उनको अधिकार दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से मुझे लगता है कि अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग भी हो सकता है। जहाँ मैं एक तरफ मान्यता-प्राप्त और सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों की बात कहता हूँ वहाँ दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर प्राफ एजुकेशन को जो इतने अधिकार दिये हुए हैं कि जिस स्कूल की वे चाहें मान्यता समाप्त कर सकते हैं, जिस स्कूल की चाहें सहायता बन्द कर सकते हैं, जितनी भी सजा देना चाहें दे सकते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव है। जब आप यह कहते हैं कि कोई संस्था अगर स्कूल बनाती है तो उसकी एक कमेटी हो तो मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के संसद् सदस्यों की एक समिति होनी चाहिये जो समय समय पर मिले और उस के सामने जो इस तरह के मामले हैं, इस तरह की संस्थाओं के जो मामले हैं या ऐसे स्कूलों के मामले हैं जिनकी कि मान्यता समाप्त की जाने वाली हो या जिनके ऊपर कोई जुर्माना किया जाने वाला हो या जिन को कोई किसी प्रकार की सजा दी जाने वाली हो या उनकी सहायता समाप्त की जाने वाली हो, ये जायें और वह इन सब मामलों को देखे और देखने के बाद घपना निर्णय दे। एक ही व्यक्ति को अगर ये सब अधिकार दे दिये जाते हैं तो कुछ लोग यह कहने लग सकते हैं और साधारणतया यह बात होती भी है, जब एक व्यक्ति के भ्रन्दर सभी अधिकार निहित कर दिये जाते हैं, कि किसी द्वेषवश यह ऐसा कर रहे हैं यह द्वेषवश जुर्माना कर रहे हैं। घाम तौर पर यह कहा

जाता है और हम सब इसको जानते भी हैं कि चूँकि उनको कोई द्वेष था या इस तरह की कोई दूसरी बात थी इसलिए उस संस्था के साथ उन्होंने ऐसा सलूक किया है या प्रमुख अधिकारी जो था, वह इतने पैसे की मांग कर रहा था और चूँकि उसको इतना पैसा नहीं दिया गया, इस वास्ते वह इस स्कूल के खिलाफ इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर रहा है। यह भी सुनने में आता है कि उनको यह कहा जाता है कि इतना पैसा दो, तब तुम्हें मान्यता मिलेगा और सहायता का इतना रुपया तुम्हारा बनता है और उसमें हमारा इतना कमीशन होगा और अगर हमें इतना कमीशन दे दिया जाएगा तो हम तुम को इतना रुपया देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो लांछन हैं इनसे डायरेक्टर प्राफ एजुकेशन बच जायेंगे अगर ये सब मामले उस समिति के सामने जायें और वह इनको देखे। इस समिति की अगर इन मामलों में सहमति ले ली जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे इस सुझाव पर प्रवर समिति विचार करेगी।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने एक संशोधन दिया है। जो मेरा मूल संशोधन था उस में मैंने थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन कर दिया है। पहले 28 फरवरी था। अब मैंने प्रागामी सब का पहला दिन कर दिया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसको भी स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा।

"That in the amendment moved by me, printed as No. 57 in List No. 7 of amendments, for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

for "by the 28th February, 1968" substitute "by the first day of the next session". (58)

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I want to oppose the amendment. I am on the Joint Committee. So, it is only at this stage that I can oppose this amendment. I will not get an opportunity to speak later on.

Mr. Chairman: You mention your opposition if you speak.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (शिकाराबाद) : समाजि नहोदय, मै अपने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को बर्शाई देना चाहती हूँ कि वह ऐसा अच्छा दिन लाये हूँ सेक्रेटरी एजुकेशन के प्राइवेट स्कूलों के निवेशमेंट को जो खराबियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये, लेकिन आज भी प्राइवेट स्कूलों का रेजल्ट जितना अच्छा होता है उतना गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों का नहीं होता। आज प्राइवेट स्कूलों को एजुकेशन वाले लोग नहीं चनाते हैं। दिल्ली में जो भी इस तरह के स्कूल चलते हैं उनको लोग अपने व्यापार के लिये चनाते हैं। ऐंज जो भी स्कूल हैं उनको व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। जो भी उसको चनाता है वह विद्यार्थियों को दिक्कतों का कोई खाल नहीं करता है। वहाँ पर न तो ठीक से बैठने की जगह होती है और दूसरी कोई सुविधाएँ होती हैं। इन तमाम चीजों का देखने के बाद हमारे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने एक बहुत अच्छा काम ठाढ़ा है वहाँ की डिफिकल्टीज को दूर करने के लिये।

इस विभाग में स्कूलों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करने के लिये नौ बहुत जोर दिया गया है आज ही टोवर को सैनरी और दूसरी सुविधाएँ देने के लिये भी बहुत जोर दिया गया है। यह नहीं है कि टोवर को आज बहुत कम कैपिटलोज है। उन बेमारों को बहुत मेहनत करोगे तो है। घाट घंटों में से पांच घंटे ही उनके बच्चों के साथ ही काही मेहनत करोगे पड़ो है फिर उनको पूरी आप्तनियाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है, जिहास मत कर यह है कि जब किसी को कहीं पर कोई दूसरा काम नहीं मिलता तो टोवर का काम कर लेता है। स्कूलों में काम लेने के लिये रैड जाता है। आज एजुकेशन को ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि उन बेमारों को आगे धास का रोका नहीं मिलता है। वह लोग पड़े लिबे होते हैं, ट्रेनिंग किये होते हैं लेकिन

जिनको सैनरीज उनको मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलती है। जो दूसरे मामूली प्रेजेंट्स होते हैं जिनको कोई टेक्निकल गिखा नहीं होनी, ट्रेनिंग नहीं होनी उन के प्रेड्स को प्राप देखिये। चूंकि यह बिल दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में है इसलिये मैं दिल्ली की बात करती हूँ। दिल्ली के घनदर दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में मामूली प्रेजेंट्स का जो रेंज है वह 210 रु० से शुरू होता है और 535 रु० तक जाता है। लेकिन एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के जो टोचर्स होते हैं जो कि प्रेजेंट्स भी होते हैं और रेंज भी होते हैं उनका रेंज 170 रु० से 380 रु० तक का है। दो सान की ट्रेनिंग करने के बाद भी उनकी सैनरी इतनी ही है। इसी तरह से जिस प्रकार दूसरे महकमों में होता है, टोचर्स की जल्दी तरकी या पे का इंकीमेंट भी नहीं होता है। जबकि दूसरे महकमे का प्रेजेंट 2,000 रु० से 3,000 रु० तक पहुंचता है। टोचर्स जहां पर होते हैं वहीं रहते हैं। इस वास्ते आज अच्छे टोचर्स मिलने का यहां पर मौका नहीं है। जो लोग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में होते हैं उनको सैनरी भी ज्यादा और सुविधाएँ भी ज्यादा होती हैं लेकिन जो टोचर्स हैं उनकी सैनरी कम, सुविधाएँ कम और काम ज्यादा होता है। इसी लिये आज अच्छे टोचर्स नहीं मिलते हैं।

जो लैंग्वेज टोचर्स होते हैं उनकी तो और भी बुरी हालत है। जो इंग्लिश पढ़ाते हैं उनको इज्जत ज्यादा होती है और उनकी सैनरी भी बढ़ कर होती है। हिन्दी, तेलगू या दूसरी वर्नाकुलर एग्जामिनेशन्स के जो रिंडा होते हैं उनकी हालत अंग्रेजी वालों से बदतर होती है। इसीलिये सेक्रेटरी एजुकेशन में केव होने वाले लड़कों में ज्यादातर परसेन्ट वर्नाकुलर में फेल होने वालों का है। इन टोचर्स के लिये कोई मान्यता नहीं है। चूंकि यहां की भाषा हिन्दी है इसलिये मैं हिन्दी के लिये बोल रही हूँ। दूसरे लैंग्वेज टोचर्स का भी यही हाल है।

गवर्नमेंट के जितने महकमे हैं, जैसे एग्री-कल्चर डिपार्टमेंट वगैरह उन में काम करने वाले लोगों को गारण्टी है कि उनकी गवर्नमेंट हाउसेज मिलेंगे । लेकिन टोबर्न को कोई मकान मिलेगा ऐसा कोई प्राविजन दिल्ली में नहीं है । दूसरे महकमे तांगों के लिये बकि प्राविजन है इन्होंने ज़ब मार कर उनको मकान देना पड़ता है । किसी भी महकमे में देश दानिये कि कपू लगा रहता है और साल ो सान में नम्बर घाते हो मकान मिल जाता है । टोबर्न के लिये ऐ सोमोडे गन, सैन्टरी और तरफ़ो हो होई गारण्टी नहीं है और प्राइवेट स्कूलों में तो बिल्कुल दो नहीं है । इन सब बातों के लिये यह जो बिल प्राग है उसके लिये मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ ।

मैं प्राइवेट स्कूलों के लिये नहीं लेकिन ग्राम और ये यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि एजुकेशन के लिये एक ग्राम शिबिया सोविस होनी चाहिये ।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में लड़कों की एजुकेशन भी होती है और लड़कियों की भी होती है । इस के सिस्तेम में बहुत सी बाँटें ऐसी हैं जिन को मैं यहां ब्रुन्सम बुलना नहीं कहना चाहती लेकिन फिर भी इतना कहूँगी कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा तबज्जह नहीं दे रही है । इस बारे में सन् 1960-61 में नेशनल कीसिल प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ने भी लिखा, इसी तरह से कई और लोग भी बहुत सी बातें कहते हैं, जो हमारे एजुकेशन कमिशन के सेक्रेटरी हैं बहुत बहादुर और तबुर्कार, श्री जे० पी० नायक, वह भी कहते हैं कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन का परसेन्टेज बहुत कम है । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है इस में वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन का खयाल क्यों नहीं रक्खा गया है । वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन को

एक सेंट्रल सम्बेक्ट बनाया जाना चाहिये । जब तक यहां पर प्राप के अधिकार में यह सम्बेक्ट नहीं होगा तब तक यह काम प्रापे नहीं बढ़ सक्ता है । प्राप प्राप देखिये कि इका पुनिवर्सिटी में क्या हो रहा है, बनारस पुनिवर्सिटी में क्या हो रहा है । क्या प्राप नहीं जानते हैं कि जो मातायें पढ़ा लिखी नहीं होती हैं वे अपने बच्चों को कैसे अच्छा बनायेगी । हम हमेशा सुनते हैं कि जहां फोड़ा हो वहां दवा लगा दो । अगर दवा न लगा कर बीटा ही छोड़ दोगे तो सेप्टिक हो जायेगा । इसी तरह से वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन का सवाल है । उस को ठीक कर दिये तो तमाम खराबियां दूर हो जायेंगी । प्राप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि एक लड़का के पढ़ने से पूरा खानदान एजुकेटेड हो जाता है जब कि लड़के के पढ़ने से सिर्फ़ पेट भरता है । प्राप कहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन स्टेट सम्बेक्ट है इस लिये वह बाप वर्ल्ड एजुकेशन पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं । स्टेट के शिक्षा अधिकारी केवल साब दो साब रुपये इस के लिये दे कर, लड़कियों की पढ़ाई को नजरअन्दाज कर देते हैं । लड़कों के घर वाले भी इस पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं । लड़कियों के एग्जामिनेशन के समय भी मां लड़का को कहेंगी कि रॉटी बनाओ व बेटे का बालेंगी कि पढ़ा । इसलिये लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के लिये घर में भी कोई सहायित्व नहीं मिलता है ।

स्कूलों की बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये भी तबज्जह बहुत काम की जाती है । फोड़ा बहुत ईता रख दिया जाता है । नेशनल कीसिल प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 26 पर प्राप देखिये कि बहनें क्या कहती हैं । प्राइवेट स्कूलों के इन्स्ट्रुक्शन की 48 परक्यासमें प्राई भी बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये । लेकिन

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

आप को मानूम है कि उन में 47 एप्लिकेशनस के बारे में अलग अलग बातें लिखी हैं। आन्ध्र से दो स्कूलों के लिये कहा गया था उन में से एक के लिये लिख दिया प्रोपेस बेरी स्लो, दूसरे के वास्ते लिख दिया रिपोर्ट रिटल अप्पेटेड। सिर्फ एक दो केसेज कसिडर हुए। अभी कहा जा रहा था कि कोप्रोपरेटिव सोसाइटी में किसानों को काफ़ी सुविधायें और पैसा देने की बात कही जाती है लेकिन कानून ऐसा है कि पैसा मिलना मुश्किल है। कई कई साल हो जाते हैं लेकिन पैसा नहीं आता। उसी तरह से एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट का हाल है, बड़े तगड़े रुज हैं, वेदान्त पड़े हुए पंडित लोग हैं। वे हर चीज के दूसरे दूसरे माने निकाल कर दो, चार या पांच बार व सालों तक इतर से ऊपर फाइवें मंगाते रहते हैं। ग्लोब एजुकेशन के लिये कानून बदलना चाहिये। उन को सन्सिडी आदि के रूप में पैसा दे कर होस्टल, स्कूल आदि बनाने को कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहां पर हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, अकसर लोग भी बैठे हैं उन्हें मेहरबानी कर के सही ढंग से काम कर के इस में मदद देनी चाहिए।

आज ऐप्रिकल्बर को पढ़ाने के लिये एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। जब भूखों मरने का मौका प्राया तब उध रोज आप ने यह काम करना शुरू किया है। आप को पता होना चाहिये कि स्कूलों में ट्रेन हो कर हर महकमे के लिये यहाँ से लोग जाते हैं। आज जो लोग पढ़ कर निकलते हैं वह काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट वालों को इन सब बातों पर पूरी नजर रखनी चाहिये। चूँकि सब से अच्छी ट्रेनिंग घर में होती है इसलिये मैं आप को सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि घर की लड़कियों

की शिक्षा बहुत अच्छी होनी चाहिये। लड़कियों के स्कूलों के मैनेजमेंट को ठीक करने के लिये भी आप को कदम उठाना चाहिये। मैं आप से अपील करती हूँ कि आप को दिल खोल कर लड़कियों की शिक्षा के वास्ते प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

श्री बाबूजी (खुर्जा) : लड़कों के स्कूलों के साथ साथ लड़कियों के स्कूल भी हैं और बहुत ज्यादा शिक्षा उन की हो रही है ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : पुराने टीचर्स के प्रति भावना यह होती थी कि कन्यायें टीचर की माताजी और गुडनी मानने वाली होती थीं। अब ऐसा नहीं होता। दिल्ली में स्कूलों में मैनेजमेंट ऐसा होता है कि दिल्ली के बड़े बड़े लोग उस पर असर डालते हैं और जिस तरह से चाहते हैं टीचर्स से अपना काम करा लेते हैं। यहां पर स्कूलों में टीचर्स के वास्ते मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, हर एक टीचर बन नहीं सकता है। जिसका होसला होता है, वही टीचर हो सकता है। गुड टीचर केवल लेडी हो सकती है, यह मैं दावे से कह सकती हूँ। जहाँ पर हेडमिस्ट्रेस औरत होती है वहाँ अच्छी व्यवस्था होती है। आप लेडी टीचर्स के वास्ते मौका दीजिए। आज कल लड़के तो आई० ए० एस० बन सकते हैं, दूसरी नोकरियों में जा सकते हैं, औरतों को आप टीचर्स रखिए। उससे एजुकेशन बढ़ेगी। लेडी टीचर्स का आप ज्यादा ध्यान कीजिए। औरत जिस काम में लग जाती है, मन लगा कर उसे करती है, उसी में रहती है। पुरुष लोग पालिटिशियन होते हैं, स्कूल का काम छोड़ कर पालिटिक्स में पड़े रहते हैं। मैं आपकी हिताई के रूप में यह बातें आपसे कह रही हूँ कि आप एजुकेशन में लेडीज को ज्यादा ध्यान

और प्राइमी एजुकेशन पूरा बहनों के हाथ में दें। हर एक ग्रेड आफ दि हार्ड स्कूल 'एक लेडी बननी चाहिए।' पड़े लिखे लड़कों के लिए तो और बहुत से दूसरे विभाग हैं, आज कल तो कितना, ही फील्ड वर्क उनके लिए है, माइन्स में इंजिनियर्स में साइंटिस्ट्स अन्य विभागों में कठों भी जा सकते हैं, कितने ही काम हैं जिनमें उनको भेज सकते हैं।

अपने यह जो सेकेंड्री एजुकेशन बिल रखा है उसमें सिलेबस भी है। सिलेबस तो बिलकुल बदलना चाहिए। मैं 25-30 साल का एजुकेशन में तजर्बा रखती हूँ। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहती हूँ, मैं इन्टरव्यू लेती रहती हूँ, मैं कह सकती हूँ कि यह सिलेबस बिलकुल हमारे काम में नहीं आयेगा। इसमें बहुत सी बदली होनी चाहिए। एजुकेशन को यह ढंग बदलना चाहिए। चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे थोड़ा समय और दिया जाय। मैं ज्यादा तो बोलती नहीं। कभी कभी बोलती हूँ, शायद सेशन में एक बार बोलती हूँ। इसलिए मुझे कुछ समय और दे दिया जाय। मैं बच्चों का इन्टरव्यू लेती हूँ, पूछती हूँ क्या करोगे, कहते हैं लिखेंगे, मैं पूछती हूँ कुछ काम नहीं करोगे, कहते हैं, नहीं करेंगे। आजकल घाट सीखने वाला बच्चा बिलकुल बुढ़ बन जाता है। ज्यादातर कुर्सी पर बैठ कर काम करना चाहते हैं, उससे हाथ पैर उनके बिलकुल तंग बन जाते हैं, वह बिलकुल लूसे बन जाते हैं। इसीलिए बापू जी ने बचपन के लिए जो बेसिक स्कूल रखे उनमें हाथ पैर हिलाना, घांख, कान नाक सब से काम लेना, सब काम करना होता है। उसके लिए ऐसे टीचर्स आपको चाहिए लेकिन ऐसे टीचर्स आपको मिलते नहीं और आप भी इसके लिए सोचते नहीं।

एक और बड़ी डेंजरस बात है। बच्चे सेकेंड्री स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, कई स्कूल

हार्ड स्कूल होते हैं। वहां स्कालरशिप्स मिलती हैं। अब उनमें से कुछ फारेन कंट्रीज में जाते हैं लेकिन वहां पी० एच० डी० वगैरह पढ़ने के बाद वह वहां वापस आना नहीं चाहते। मेरे सामने बंगाल वाले, हैदराबाद वाले आते हैं, कहते हैं यहां मूटेबिल जाब नदी मिलता, इधर उधर फिरते हैं, जिनकी सैलरी मांगते हैं, उतनी मिलती नहीं है, नतीजा यह है वह फिर वापस चले जाते हैं। कहते हैं इनने रुपये यहां हमको नहीं देते, यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। वह वहां रहना अच्छा समझते हैं। एक मेरा दोस्त इंग्लैंड से आया था, बोला कि सिक्सटी परसेंट डाक्टर्स और इंजिनियर्स। यहां से वहां चले जाते हैं, फिर अपनी बीबी बच्चे भी बुला लेते हैं। क्या इसी लिए हम उनको यहां पढ़ाते लिखाते हैं, कि वह यहां से पढ़ें और फिर वहां चले जायें। यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। जननी जन्म भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी, होना तो यह चाहिए कि दूसरी जगह 2 हजार मिले, अपने यहां पांच सौ मिले या एक सौ ही मिले तो भी यहीं अपने यहां हमको काम करना चाहिए। यह पालिसी स्कूलों में सिखानी चाहिए। इतना खपया यहां एजुकेशन पर हम खर्च करते हैं, हजारों रुपये की ग्रान्ट मिलती है, स्कालरशिप देते हैं, लेकिन हर महकमे से लॉग वहां भागते हैं। यह चीज गलत है। यह मेरा सुझाव है। मिनिस्टर साहब तो बहुत दिस खोल कर बैठे हैं, मगर काम कुछ बनता नहीं है। गम्स एजुकेशन में कुछ हो नहीं पाता है। जैसे मोटर में पेट्रोल नहीं है और उससे कहते हैं चलो, चलो तो मोटर नहीं चल सकती है, ऐसे ही हममें भी कोई काम नहीं बन रहा है।

समाप्त महोदय : अब आप अपना वाचव समाप्त करिए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : एक मिनट धीर ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने बहुत समय ले लिया है । (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : तो जो आपकी व्यवस्था है उससे मैं ऐसा मानती हूँ कि आपको दिलबस्ती नहीं है गर्लस एडुकेशन में और जब तक आप गर्लस एडुकेशन को अच्छा नहीं करेंगे तब तक छात्रों लेडी टीचर्स नहीं मिलेंगी और तब तक आपका काम ठीक चल नहीं सकता, उसमें बहुत मुश्किल आयेंगी ।
बुद्धि ।

श्री बाबूजी (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य महान प्रयोजन होता है लेकिन कभी कभी महान उद्देश्य भी असफल हो जाते हैं यदि उसके पीछे क्रियात्मक शक्ति न हो और एक बुद्धि विचार द्वारा उनके पीछे न हो । माननीय मंत्री जी जब से आये हैं वह शिक्षा पद्धति में, शिक्षा की धारा में परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं और एक नयी स्फूर्ति लाना चाहते हैं । उनके इस मन्तव्य का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ । किन्तु जहाँ तक तीन पंच वार्षिक योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है वह तीन पंच वार्षिक योजनाएँ समाप्ति की घोर हैं । अब चौथी पंच वार्षिक योजना के चरण प्रारम्भ होने वाले हैं । मैं बड़े धैर्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्य-बुद्धि के चरणों में कोई उन्नति नजर नहीं आती है । मानवता की दृष्टि से महान उद्देश्य को ले कर हमारे बच्चों में, हमारे शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों में कोई इस प्रकार का महान उद्देश्य बड़ा दृष्टिगोचर होता है उसमें भूरे सन्देह होता है । मैं यह मानता हूँ, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, शिक्षा पद्धति की जड़ है लेकिन जहाँ जड़ में घुन लगा हो, जड़ में कमजोरी हो, वहाँ पुरे का पूरा शिक्षा का ढांचा खड़ा

नहीं हो सकता है, उसमें मजबूती नहीं आ सकती है । यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जैसा कि इस विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रोपोजिचन्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा है :

"In recent years the unsatisfactory working and management of a number of private secondary schools in the Union territory of Delhi have been subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism. These have been mainly in respect of (i) violations of executive instructions regarding timely payment of salaries to teachers, (ii) failure to create a Reserve Fund, (iii) recruitment of teachers with lower than the prescribed qualifications, (iv) unauthorised borrowing of money from the Pupils' Fund by the managements of schools, and (v) collecting compulsory donations to meet the managements' share of the maintenance expenditure of the schools."

यह बात ठीक है कि जब भी 'कोई' बोधोपेक्षा की बात आती है तो प्राइवेट इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स पर जो भी संस्थाओं की ओर से चलाये जाते हैं या किसी भी प्रकार से चलाये जाते हैं उन पर यह बोधोपेक्षा किया जाता है । लेकिन बोधोपेक्षा की दृष्टि से भी आप देखें तो उसमें उतना तथ्य या सत्य नहीं मिलेगा जितना कि यहाँ दिखाया गया है । यह बात साफ है कि किसी भी प्रकार से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप एक प्रकार से वह दबाव जो फील्ड्रीज के अन्दर दिखाई देता है वह यहाँ सार्वभौम, ती उसके अन्दर आप उतने सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं । शिक्षा का एक उद्देश्य है, शिक्षा की एक महानता है, शिक्षा का एक मन्तव्य है, शिक्षा का एक दृष्टिकोण है और उसके अन्दर शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थी के अन्दर एक सद्भावना होनी चाहिए । उनका आपस के व्यवहार में एक सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए । सरकार

को चाहिए या इन वर्षों के बीच में वह कोई ऐसा काम करती कि जिससे शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थी के बीच में जो दूरी घा रही है वह कम होती और इस से वह पास पास आते । हम देखें कि शिक्षा का उद्देश्य दूसरा ही होत जा रहा है ।

जहां तक हमारे टीचर्स का सम्बन्ध है, वह आते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन उन के धन्दर उदासीनता है हमारे विद्यार्थियों में भी उत्साह नहीं है । जो आज विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता आ रही है उसका जहां धीरो पर बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व है, वहां मैं उसके लिए स्कूलों को भी उत्तरदायी मानता हूं । उसको जो अपना पार्ट भदा करना चाहिए या वह उसमें बर्ही किया है ।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा इस क्षेत्र में मानवता की दृष्टि से असमानता और विषमता विद्यमान है, उसको दूर करने के लिए सिर्फ कोई यत्न नहीं किया गया है । यहां पर कानवेंस में शिक्षा दी जाती है, प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं जो कि ऊंचे दर्जे के हैं, जो कि दूसरे धर्मों की संस्थाओं के द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं, जहां शिक्षा पर बड़ा खर्चा होता है, वहां विषमता नजर आती है । देश के धन्दर जब हम समाजवाद को धवना लाना चाहते हैं, समाजवादी डांषा खड़ा करना चाहते हैं, और समाजवाद को मानते हैं, तो आज इस प्रकार के विधेयक से उस उद्देश्य में आप किस प्रकार सफल होंगे । पहले तो आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विषमता और असमानता बढ़ा रहे हैं, बटा नहीं रहे हैं ।

आज आप प्राइवेट स्कूलों में जीवन पास चलाते हैं और उनके प्रबन्ध में

हाल देने के लिए अधिकार इस विधेयक में रखना चाहते हैं । वैसे आप देखें कि आज भी जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जिनको कुछ संस्थाप या कुछ व्यापक चलाते हैं, या जिनको कुछ प्रत्येक प्रकार की संस्था में चलाती हैं, उनको रिक्रिगनीशन देने के लिए या किसी प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिए कन्स हैं और उनके प्रबन्ध में दखल देने की आपसे अधिकाधिकों को शक्ति है । मैं नहीं समझता कि अब आप उसको कौन सी नई शक्ति देना चाहते हैं और कौन सा नया उद्देश्य प्राप्त कराना चाहते हैं । आप इसमें कहां तक सफल होंगे मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

मेरे मस्तिष्क में यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज चाहे राजा हों या रंक हों, धमीर हों या गरीब हों, सब के बच्चे समान दृष्टि से शिक्षा पावें, और ऐसे स्कूलों में जाएं जहां कोई अन्तर प्रतीत न हो । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी के उप मंत्री जी के, जो कि यहां बैठे हैं, और दूसरे जो मंत्रिगण हैं और राज्यो के मंत्रिगण हैं, उनके सबके ऊंची शिक्षा संबंधों में पड़ते हैं जिनकी इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है । उन प्रस्थाओं में वे जाते हैं जिनके पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा में जो विषमता नजर आ रही है उसको दूर करने के लिए वह क्या करन करते हैं । उसकी ओर मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, इस दृष्टि से कि आप उस उद्देश्य को समझें ।

प्राचीन काल में हमारे गुरुकुल की शिक्षा प्रणाली इस प्रकार की थी कि संघीयन दृष्टि के गुरुकुल में भगवान कृष्ण और दीन मुदामा समान रूप से पढ़ते थे । उनमें कोई अन्तर नहीं था, लेकिन आप के जो ऊंचे दर्जे के स्कूल चल रहे हैं, चाहे वे देहरादून में हों या अमृतसर में हों, जो कि बहुत ऊंचे स्तरों के

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

६ उनमें मामूली आदमी का बच्चा नहीं पढ़ सकता। उस के लिए आप ने कोई रास्ता पैदा नहीं किया है, जैसा कि आप को करना चाहिए था।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का, राष्ट्रपति का पोता और एक मामूली सफाई करने वाले भाई का बच्चा समान रूप से विद्या हासिल करें और अपनी विद्या का बल प्रदर्शित कर सकें। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था लाने वाला कोई विधेयक आप सदन के सामने लाते तो मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता।

मैं जानता हूँ कि आप यह सोचते हैं कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था में किसी न किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन आना ही चाहिए। हम उससे इनकार नहीं करते। जहाँ प्रबन्ध दूषित है उसको ठीक करना ही चाहिए।

सरकारी स्कूल हमारे सामने हैं। ठीक है कि सरकारी स्कूलों की बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें हैं। लेकिन उनमें दो दो कमरे दोनों शिफ्टों के प्रिंसिपलों ने घेर रखे हैं और बच्चे इधर उधर बैठते हैं। इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कुछ स्कूल ऐसे हैं जो डाइरेक्टरी एजुकेशन आइरेक्टोरेट द्वारा संचालित होते हैं। जहाँ तक उनके प्रबन्ध और रिजल्ट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उन से प्राइवेट स्कूलों की दशा कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूलों में शिक्षक हैं उन के ऊपर निगाह रखी जाती है, उनको थोड़ी सी चेतावनी भी दी जाती है। आप की तरफ से जो कुछ होता है, हम यह नहीं चाहते कि वह न हो। आप देखें कि आप के जो हायर सिकेंडरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं उनके रिजल्ट 10 या 20 पर सेंट तक हैं पर आप शिक्षकों को उसके लिए कुछ भी दंड नहीं दे सकते, न तम्बीह दे सकते हैं। जहाँ तक प्राइवेट स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका रिजल्ट 60 पर सेंट है, 70 पर सेंट है, 80 पर सेंट है और यहाँ तक कुछ का रिजल्ट

90 पर सेंट भी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप इन में किस तरह से भ्रन्तर लाना चाहते हैं और क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

आप कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर कुछ गलत तरीके से फीस ली जाती है। ठीक है, लेते हैं। कुछ ऐसे स्कूल हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी हैं जो कि बहुत कम फीस लेती हैं। मैं स्वयं एक ऐसी शिक्षा संस्था से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ। यह मामूली लोगों का स्कूल है और इसमें जैसा हम को आदेश है हरिजन बच्चों से बहुत कम फीस ली जाती है। उसके भलावा और कोई फीस नहीं ली जाती है। ऐसे स्कूल हो सकते हैं जहाँ भव्य निर्माण की दृष्टि से या दूसरे कामों के लिए पैसा लिया जाता हो। वह बन्द होना चाहिए। उसको आप रोक भी सकते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि आप के अपने स्कूलों में भी बाइच फंड है, गेम्स फंड है, लाइब्रेरी फंड है, मैडीकल फंड है। इस प्रकार के अनेक फंड हैं। आप ठीक तरह से जांच करायें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इन फंड्स में से लाखों रुपये का गबन टीचर्स और प्रिंसिपल्स और यहाँ तक कि इंस्पेक्टोरेट के लोग भी मिल कर कर रहे हैं। लाखों रुपया खाये बैठे हैं। आप प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पर दबाव दें, लेकिन जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं उनकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आप का उद्देश्य है कि जो डाइरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन हैं उनको और अधिकार दे दिये जायें। आप चाहते हैं कि उनको अधिक अधिकार की शक्ति से सुसज्जित कर दिया जाये। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे शिक्षा के डाइरेक्टर महोदय हैं वह एक बड़े शिक्षा-शास्त्री हैं, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से आये हैं। वह बल लगाकर इन बीमारियों को दूर करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह मानने वाला हूँ कि किसी प्रशासक को अधिक

प्रधिकार देने से उनका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है और होता भी है।

मैं भ्रजं कर देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति को विशेष रूप से इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जो संस्थाएँ इन स्कूलों को चलाती हैं उनके प्रबन्ध में किस तरह सुधार किया जा सकता है। मैं इस और भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रबन्ध कमेटियाँ हैं उनके घनद बाइरेक्टोरेट का भी एक प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए जो देख सके कि क्या होता है और उनके काम में दखल दे सके और राय दे सके। वह परिवर्तन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक इस बिल के उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है मैं उसको ठीक समझता हूँ। श्री नवल प्रभाकर जी ने कहा है कि इसको प्रवर समिति को दे दिया जाये और वह पहली फरवरी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट देने की तारीख 27 फरवरी कर दी जाये क्योंकि इसमें गवाह यदि आयेंगे, यह ऐसा विषय है जिस पर बहुत से लोग गवाहियाँ देना चाहेंगे। इसलिए थोड़ा सा समय बढ़ाना उचित प्रतीत होता है। इस और मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा को बल देने के लिए और विशेषकर जो प्राइवेट स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं उनमें शक्ति लाने के लिए जो हाना चाहिए उसे आप पूरा करें। फिर भी अगर वे उन बातों को पूरा न करें, वे उस तरह फट डकट्टा न करें, और वे उन उद्देश्यों और नियमों को पूरा न करें, तो उन को रिकोगनीशन (मान्यता) नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

14 hrs.

मान्यता प्राप्त एडिड स्कूलों पर ज्यादा बोज़ नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए। 95 परसेंट रुपये सरकार देती है, लेकिन वह रुपये इतनी देती है, इतना हॉल और बरखान कर के मिश्रता है

कि बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। 5 परसेंट से हम ग्रीचर्ड की पे को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। सरकार इस विषय में एक नया कदम उठाना चाहती है, इस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन यह याद रखना जरूरी है कि किसी प्रकार के ज्यादा दबाव से काम नहीं बनता है, क्योंकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मन से, हृदय से, सद्भावना से जितनी सफलता मिल सकती है, उतनी धन्यथा नहीं मिल सकती है। सरकार को विशेषकर शिक्षक और शिक्षाविदों के बीच में समन्वय लाने, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक जीवनदायिनी भावना को उत्पन्न करने और शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा करने का यत्न करना चाहिए। यह मंत्रालय जिस उद्देश्य से काम कर रहा है, उस के पूरा होने पर उस का प्रभाव देश के दूसरे भागों में भी होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस में परिवर्तन घाना चाहिए। इस के कलेवर से मुझे बहुत संतुष्टि नहीं है। यह एक प्रकार का बॉस और दबाव है। अगर इस को हटा दिया जाये, तो इस में बहुत सुन्दरता आ सकती है। उस सुन्दरता का गहरा प्रभाव होता है, क्योंकि विद्या में सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम् की भावना होनी चाहिए और सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम् की भावना वहाँ होती है, जहाँ सहृदयता होती है, हृदय में उच्च स्थान होता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को फिर धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह ऐसा विधेयक लाये हैं। इस में जो कमियाँ हैं, वे प्रवर समिति में दूर हो सकेंगी।

श्री ! रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल)

धोम् वाचन्ते मुन्नामि,
प्राप्नन्ते मुन्नामि,
चक्षुस्ते मुन्नामि,
श्रोत्रम् ते मुन्नामि,
नासीम् ते मुन्नामि,
पायुन ते मुन्नामि,
मेढ्रम् ते मुन्नामि,
परिचास्ते मुन्नामि

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

सम.पति महोदय, माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो विवेक लाया गया है, उस पर अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए आप ने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी. का पहले यह सांचना पड़ेगा कि वह कौसा व्यक्ति चाहते हैं, शिक्षा-प्राप्त व्यक्ति कौसा हो, क्योंकि शिक्षित और प्रशिक्षित दोनों प्रकार के व्यक्तियों में कोई अन्तर होना चाहिए। जब तक वह शिक्षा का लक्ष्य यह नहीं रखते हैं कि शिक्षित व्यक्ति में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति की अपेक्षा कुछ विशेषता होनी चाहिए, तब तक शिक्षा से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। एक तो शिक्षा में यह गुण होना चाहिए। कपड़े तो कोई भी पहन सकता है। सी, डी. सी. के. में जिस प्रकार के भी कपड़े चाहिए, वे बन सकते हैं और कोई डाकु भी उन्हें पहन सकता है। शिक्षित और प्रशिक्षित का बंशमूव. में भी अन्तर करना पड़ेगा। यह कौन करेगा? यह करेये पुष्पजन। छात्र पुष्पजन का इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है। यदि किसी अध्यापक की श्रेणी के विद्यार्थी अनुत्तर. हो जाते हैं, तो उस का इस का. कोई चिन्ता नहीं होता है।

रेलवे विभाग या किसी अन्य विभाग के किसी कर्मचारी से यदि कोई काम बिगड़ जाये, तो उस से अबाब तलब होता है, उस से पूछा जाता है। किन्तु यदि सरकार के किसी अध्यापक के बालक उच्चतम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण नहीं होते हैं, तो क्या सरकार उस का बेलन काटती है? उस के लिए क्या दंड है? मुझे इस बात का पता है कि बहुत से सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापक श्रेणी में बालकों को उचित रूप से नहीं पढ़ाते हैं और फिर बालक को कहते हैं कि बड़भा, अपने बाबूजी को कहना कि हम को यहाँ समय बाड़ा मिलता है, इसलिए हम घर आ कर दूरखन पर पढ़ावेंगे।

यह ठीक है कि इस प्रकार मातदार के लड़के पास हो सकते हैं, किन्तु क्या गरीबों, निर्धनों और देहातियों के लड़के पास हो सकते हैं? मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रार्थियों के बालक, चाहे हरिजन हों और चाहे दूसरे हों, इस शिक्षा के आधार पर कभी भी अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे माता-पिता की सन्तान या मुबाबला नहीं कर पाते, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने घर में अपनी भाषा सीखी है। स्कूल में जब माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्रारम्भ होती है, तो साथ ही अंग्रेजी बल प्रती है। जिस के माता-पिता ने अंग्रेजी पढ़ी है, वह प्रारम्भ से ही "मदर" और "फादर" कहना सीखता है, लेकिन बेचारे गरीब और देहातियों के बालकों ने तो कुछ सुना ही नहीं है, इसलिए या तो वे पास नहीं होते हैं और अगर पास होते हैं, तो तृतीय श्रेणी में पास होते हैं और मेरी समझ में तृतीय श्रेणी को हमारे यहाँ मृत्यु के उपरान्त भी कोई नहीं पूछता है। एक तो तृतीय श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण बालक को अच्छे विद्यालय में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। अगर वह हायर सेकेंडरी की परीक्षा पास करने के पश्चात् नौकरी में जाना चाहे, तो नौकरी के लिये बुनने वाले पहले नम्बर लेते हैं और जिस गरीब के नम्बर नहीं होते हैं, उस को कोई नहीं पूछता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह तृतीय श्रेणी को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दे, जिस से यदि किसी बालक में कोई निबलताये हैं, तो वह उन को पूरा कर के दूसरे बरस कुछ योग्य बन सके, ताकि उस को उच्चतम विद्यालयों में प्रवेश मिल सके, अथवा पेट भरने के लिए नौकरी मिल सके, नहीं तो देहातियों के बालक हजारों की संख्या में मरि-मरि फिरते रहेंगे।

इस के प्रतिरिक्त शिक्षा मातृ-भाषा में होनी चाहिए। अध्यापक का एक भी शब्द ऐसा न हो, जिस को उसकी मातृ भाषा में बयान न किया जाये। यदि सारे देश में हाई स्कूल और हायर सेकेंडरी का लक्ष्य

भी चल रहा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारे देश में शिक्षा एक सी होनी चाहिए। आज कहीं हाई स्कूल चल रहा है और कहीं हायर सैकंडरी चल रहा है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह भानमती का स्वांग सरकार ने क्यों जारी रखा हुआ है। सरकार या तो हाई स्कूल रखे और या हायर सैकंडरी रखे। उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो भेद खड़ा कर दिया है, उस की प्रावण्यकता नहीं है। इस से बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं।

शिक्षा का फल क्या होना चाहिए? मानव बनना शिक्षा का फल होना चाहिए। मानव बनने के लिए तीन चीजें होनी चाहिए। एक तो व्यक्ति का चरित्र ऊँचा होना चाहिए। मैं पूछता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा से दीक्षित व्यक्ति क्या चोरी नहीं करते हैं, वह कीन सा कुकर्म है, जिस को वे नहीं करते हैं। तो फिर शिक्षा का क्या लाभ हुआ? दूसरों की अपेक्षा शिक्षित व्यक्ति का स्वास्थ्य भी उत्तम होना चाहिए। जितने लोग पढ़ते हैं, क्या सरकार उन का स्वास्थ्य उत्तम बनाती है? तीसरी चीज है विद्या। छिन्नी बार माननीय सदस्य, श्री वारियर, प्राचीन शिक्षा की बात कर रहे थे। श्री एन्थनी भी बहुत बोल रहे थे। क्या वे समझते हैं कि प्राचीन शिक्षा नहीं हूँनी चाहिए? इस वक्तव्य में लिखा है कि जिन विद्यालयों के पास अपने भवन नहीं होंगे, हम उन को भी सहायता नहीं देंगे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा के साथ भवन या यन्त्रों का कोई सम्बन्ध है। शिक्षा के साथ किस का सम्बन्ध है? शिक्षा के साथ सम्बन्ध है व्यक्ति के चरित्र, स्वास्थ्य और पढ़ाई का।

इसलिए सरकार द्वारा लगाया जाने वाला यह प्रतिबन्ध बड़ा अनुचित है। उसे इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटाना होगा। आज जो अल्पसंख्यकों के स्कूल हैं, उन को विदेशों से सहायता मिल रही है, उन के ऊँचे भवन होते हैं और सरकार भी उन को अधिक से अधिक सहायता देती है। जो स्कूल स्वीकृत नहीं है, अपितु सहायता प्राप्त है, वे सरकार के

मार्ग को सरल बना रहे हैं। सरकार उन का सिर-दर्द अपने ऊपर क्यों लेना चाहती है? यह व्यर्थ की बात है कि बूक किसी स्कूल के पास अपना भवन नहीं है, इसलिए उस को सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी। सरकार को माध्यमिक शिक्षा में अवश्य ही यह परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा कि सब को एक-समान शिक्षा दी जाये। जब तक आप की शिक्षा में एक-समानता नहीं आती है तब तक आप कभी भी मनुष्य में समता नहीं ला सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस के माता-पिता निर्धन हैं उनको इस युग में संतान को जन्म नहीं देना चाहिये। संतान को जन्म दे कर मैं मान लेता हूँ कि उनका एक अपराध हो सकता है। कारण यह है कि अयोग्य व्यक्ति ने एक संतान को जन्म क्यों दिया, जबकि वह उसका भरण-पोषण और पालन-पोषण और शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकता था। दूसरों के सिर पर ओलाद वह पैदा करे इसका उसको हक नहीं है। परन्तु मैं पूछता हूँ कि उसके माता-पिता की ग्यूनता के कारण आप उसको माध्यमिक शिक्षा में प्रविष्ट कैसे नहीं होने देते हैं, उसका उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर कैसे नहीं देना चाहते हैं जब कि वह इसके लिए हर प्रकार से योग्य है? उस बालक का अपराध क्या है? उसके माता-पिता का तो अपराध हो सकता है लेकिन उस बालक का अपराध नहीं हो सकता है। यह क्या बात हुई कि आपके प्रजातंत्र में वह आगे बढ़ ही न सके। निर्वन के बालक के लिए भी समानता आनी चाहिये। जो मैंने मंत्र पढ़ा था उस में यही विधान है। राजा से लेकर रंगरतन, चौहान, दार से लेकर राष्ट्रपति तक प्रत्येक के बालक को पढ़ने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिये। आज मासदार का बालक अछूते से अछूते विद्यालय में, शिक्षालय में जा सकता है क्योंकि उसके बाप ने पैसा इकट्ठा कर लिया है, चोरी से या रिश्वत ले कर या किसी और प्रकार से लेकिन एक निर्वन बाप का बालक नहीं जा सकता है अछूता बूढ़ होते हुए भी,

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

केवल इसलिए कि वह मासदार बाप का बेटा नहीं है। यह स्थिति भ्रष्टा नहीं है। मासदार का बालक सिकारिजी पास हो जाता है लेकिन निर्धन बाप का बालक नहीं हो सकता है। मासदार बाप का बेटा अगर उसकी बुद्धि मंद भी हो तो भी वह प्रवेश पा सकता है परन्तु एक निर्धन का बालक भ्रष्टा होते हुए भी, उत्तम बुद्धि वाला होते हुए भी मां-बाप की निर्बलताओं के कारण प्रवेश नहीं पा सकता है, वह भागे विद्या प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। वह योग्य बन सकता है लेकिन योग्य बनने के लिए उसको साधन नहीं मिलते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप शिक्षा में प्राचीनता लायें, शिक्षा में धर्म का प्रवेश करें। धर्म का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि पुरानी रूढ़ियों को आप धर्म मान बैठें। रूढ़ियों को धर्म न माना जाये। धर्म वह है जो समता सिखाता है, जो मनुष्यत्व सिखाता है। मनुष्यत्व के लिए आप की शिक्षा में कोई स्थान हो। न केवल स्थान हो बल्कि उस मनुष्यत्व में जब तक बालक बालिकायें उत्तीर्ण न हों तब तक आप उन को प्रमाणपत्र न दें। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि आप धार्मिक भावना लायें। धार्मिक भावना के बिना कभी कोई मनुष्य नहीं बनता है। जिस शिक्षा में यह नहीं है, जिस शिक्षा में यह सिखाया नहीं जाता है वह शिक्षा नहीं है।

हमारे मध्य भवन के बाहर सिखा हुआ है :

अयं निजः परोवेति गणना सपुषेतता ।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

हमारी शिक्षा में यही हुद्दा करता था। हमारी शिक्षा में बालक कोबता दिया जाता था कि तुम अपने जीवन में कभी दूसरे को हानि न पहुंचाना, रिश्तवत नहीं लेना, खोरी नहीं करना, अत्याचार नहीं करना क्योंकि

क्या पता जिस के साथ तुम अत्याचार करने जा रहे हो मरने के पश्चात् तुम्हारा उसी धर्म में जन्म हो। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो तु स्वयं उस अत्याचार से पीड़ित होगा। यह है मनुष्यता। यह है मनुष्यत्व धर्म। इस धर्म का समावेश बालक और बालिका की शिक्षा में होना चाहिये।

परन्तु आप तो यहां पता नहीं विज्ञान के नाम पर क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या विज्ञान कोई ऐसी वस्तु है जो केवल आप के विद्यालयों तक ही सीमित हो? विज्ञान भ्रष्टा है और विज्ञान भी भ्रष्टा है। इस वास्ते यह जो शिक्षा है वह भ्रष्टा है। उस में इधर उधर की बातें शिक्षा की बता दी जाती हैं, लेकिन मानव तू क्या है, मनुष्यता क्या है, जिस ने विश्व रचा है वह भी कोई है या नहीं है, इसका कहीं पर भी कोई प्रवेश नहीं है आपकी शिक्षा में, आपके विज्ञान में। इसको भी प्रविष्ट किया जाना चाहिये। हम भी कुछ हैं जो सारा बीज को जानने वाले हैं लेकिन जिस ने यह सारा बनाया है वह भी कोई है। इसके बारे में अन्वेषण होना चाहिये, इसके लिए विशेष शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये और इसके लिए एक विशेष विभाग होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं भ्रष्टा में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन सुझावों पर आप विशेष ध्यान दें। अल्पसंख्यकों के जो स्कूल हैं उन में बहुत अधिक फीस ला जा रही है और इसकी तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। वहां फीस भी अधिक है और सहायता भी आप अधिक दे रहे हैं। उसकी तरफ भी आप का दृष्टिपात होना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Shri S. N. Chaturvedi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir....

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Can a Member of the Select Committee take part in this debate?

Mr. Chairman: It is a convention that a Member of the Select Committee does not normally speak. But he is not barred from speaking.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I had given my name for speaking on this Bill prior to Shri Naval Prabhakar's amendment for referring this Bill to Select Committee came.

Sir, I would not have spoken on this Bill but I just stood up to say a few words because of a feeling that probably the Government does not attach the importance to this Bill that it deserves. I feel it is a very vital thing....

An hon. Member: That is for the Select Committee.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Let me have my say. I would only take a few minutes.

I want to say that probably not sufficient importance is being attached to the Bill. I would have very much wished that the hon. Education Minister, despite his very heavy pre-occupations, should have been a Member of the Select Committee which is to go into this Bill.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I shall be there all the time. I will not be away even for a minute. My hon. friend should be sure of that.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: That was one of the points that I wanted to make.

There are certain very fundamental principles involved. Secondary Education is a stepping stone because if

we find a solution for most of the problems at this level, then some of the problems at the university level also will be solved automatically. There must not be too much obsession with the administrative aspect of it. We should concentrate our attention on more vital matters. I say this because I know the powers that are already enjoyed by the Department are sufficiently pervasive—of course, I will speak about them in the Select Committee—and just now I only want to point out that with these powers are still vested in the Department. How they have been used and whether effectively or otherwise are matters to be gone into.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make some observations on this Bill. The hon. Minister of Education, Shri M. C. Chagla, is trying to amend so many legislations in the field of education at the primary, secondary and university level.

As far as my experience goes—I come from a well-known progressive State, call it old Bombay or new Gujarat, whatever it is—the secondary education there is considered to be the concern of the private management. Normally, the secondary education is left for the general public at large to be managed and looked after by the private management. A very few model schools—call them multi-purpose schools or the central schools at the district headquarters—are only retained by the Government and they are run as departmental schools.

The first observation which I would like to make is that, looking into the speech of the hon. Minister, there are about 50 per cent private schools in the Union Territory of Delhi and there are about 50 per cent Government schools. What is the ultimate object of the hon. Minister, till he is in-charge of Education, about these schools? Does he want that all Government schools should in future turn into privately-managed schools or

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trustee schools or does he want that, because there are so many loopholes and so many faults at the secondary education level, a stage may come whereby the Administration should take over many such schools? He also desires to create a model scheme of management in the Union Territory of Delhi. I am very enthusiastic to see this model scheme of management in the Union Territory which will ultimately be followed up by all the States where the higher secondary schools are being managed.

Therefore, when he has thought of giving a model scheme of management, I am much more enthusiastic about it. But I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether, looking to the Constitutional provision of giving primary education or compulsory education upto the age of 14, which will hardly be reached by 1981, is it within the scope of the Government with whatever financial resources at its command to pervade the anticipated growth of secondary education, especially in cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc? Secondary education, no doubt, is a subject of the State Government and as far as the Union Territories are concerned, especially Delhi, the Centre is responsible. There is a feeling among the people that the Government is not in a position to give or is incapable of giving sufficient secondary education. Therefore, these private people—call them as teachers or some other people—take education as an exploiting source for earning their livelihood.

I was glad to hear from the hon. Minister the other day regarding the situation in Kerala in the past. We all know that the whole Communist Government of Kerala went out of power because of the well known Education Bill.

Shri Warior (Trichur): It was pulled down.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: It went out of office. Therefore, the feeling of the people at large is that education is a very vital subject. I am more concerned regarding the anxiety of the hon. Minister to improve the situation.

Shri Daji (Indore): The hon. Member wants this Minister also to be pulled out like that?

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: No, I want to support him; I want to strengthen his hands. My only anxiety is whether the Minister, during the period he is in charge, can, with the financial resources at his command, cope up with the anticipated growth of secondary education or he will give a liberal hand for honest private management to survive and flourish. Before I go to the general clauses, I want to say that there are very few States which have allowed secondary education in private hands. There were mismanagements in private hands. Trusteeship managements are being evolved in his own State.

The hon. Minister was the Head of the judiciary and I would like to tell him that the Bill, as drafted now, does not look to the spirit which the hon. Minister has throughout his life envisaged in regard to drafting of legislation. The drafting here is very poor. By this drafting so many doubts will be created in the minds of the people who are running the management schools that the Administrator or the Department is likely to be given much more power. Therefore, practically each clause requires to be re-considered and re-drafted.

I would now come to the definition of a 'Manager'. A Manager has been thought of for the private management committees. This is a new thing to me. I would like to see that the Management Committee as a whole is held responsible. No individual person in the name of a Manager

whether he is paid or unpaid, should be held responsible individually. The definition of a 'Manager' is a person appointed or deemed to have been appointed to be the manager. Therefore, this is something like saying that the whole secondary education can be managed by one person, who will be named as the Manager. This means that some paid person—not a philanthropist or a well-versed man who wants to serve the people—will create his own economic interests in the management of the institution. I will, therefore, urge that the Committee as a whole should be held responsible and this thinking of keeping one person and naming him as the Manager should be abolished outrightly.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no obligation to appointing a particular man. Clause 6 merely says that the Managing Committee may, subject to the approval of the Director, appoint any person. The Bill does not make it obligatory upon private schools to appoint a man. It is discretionary and is subject to the approval of the Director.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the explanation.

One special clause is meant for the whole management. The whole of Clause 6 speaks of only Manager. After all, it has some legal implications. In the Management Committee, say the Chairman, will be normally treated as the Manager; the honorary secretary himself will be nowhere; he will at the most be assisting the Chairman to run the institution. Therefore, there should be collective responsibility. I well understand the spirit of the Bill and I hope it will be amended accordingly.

Regarding Clause 3(1)(f), it is a very sound principle. A school is not likely to be recognised if it is named after a sector or caste. I fully endorse the underlying spirit. But

what is there in the name? We have well understood the position regarding the B.H.U. Bill. Some people, by putting the name as Hindu or Khalsa or Vaishya, could start a school, but now according to this Bill, it will be a legal terminology and if it is named after a sect or caste, it will ab initio not be recognised at all. Therefore, till you accept this in principle for all other educational institutions also, keeping it on record only here will indirectly harm the furtherance of education. That is my feeling.

Clause 3(d) says:

"its premises or any part thereof is used as a shop, an office or a residence unconnected with the activities of the school."

I appreciate the spirit of the Bill, but we should also take into consideration the fact that there has been a vast growth of education, but buildings are not available—there is dearth of buildings. There may be certain situations in which you have to recognize a school. I would not, therefore, like this condition to be retained here.

There is provision for appeal in regard to (f), but there is no such provision for (a) to (e). Sub-clause (2) of Clause 3 says:

"Where recognition to a school is refused on the ground of its being named after a sect or caste, the management of such school may appeal against the order...."

There is no provision for such an appeal for non-recognition of schools on account of (a) to (e). No doubt there will be departmental instructions, but certainly there will be some difficulties for the furtherance of education.

Let us go to sub-clause (3) of Clause 5. It says:

"The Managing Committee of every existing school shall, within fifteen days from the publica-

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

tion of the scheme of management under sub-section (2), prepare and submit to the Administrator a scheme of management for such school...."

I am afraid the period of fifteen days will not be sufficient. Normally a Management Committee has to call a meeting; then they will have to understand the scheme and then accept it. So the period of fifteen days is very insufficient for this purpose.

The whole Bill appears to have been hastily drafted. I do not want to go into further details except about one Clause, i.e., with regard to association of teachers with the Management Committee. I have a humble association with four or five secondary schools and with two colleges. With that experience I can say that that school is the best administered which is administered the least. I am of the opinion that there should be no interference of non-officials in the administration of the school, be it a curriculum, academic or even non-academic. It is very difficult to maintain healthy relations between the Management Committee and the teachers. Here it is not specified as to what is likely to be the number of Management Committee members. You have thought of this provision that the head of the school and two teachers should necessarily be associated. I personally feel that this much quantum will not be conducive to much progress or help for the management. This is not like labour legislation. Otherwise, normally the head of the school is always associated; and if there are worthy teachers, they may also be associated. But the working here is "and two other teachers thereof chosen according to seniority by rotation". In direct politics, bringing in teachers on the management committee may not be desirable. This may be a very good idea, and while creating the management committee, you can even keep this much number, if the management committee's

member is large enough. But I am not sure whether, except having regard to the academic qualifications, in the administration a greater association of the teaching staff beyond the head of the school may not indirectly harm the interests of education.

Then I would like to go to clause 8, which is the worst part of the Bill according to me. Here is a provision whereby in a private school the Government is taking the powers to remove the manager, and that is after getting some explanation from him. It has never been conceived that in a recognised school, the management can ever be touched by the Government. The only thing they can do is non-recognition or not giving the grant. It is too high-handed a thing that Government are thinking of, namely, that simply because the school is recognised by the Government and the Government is giving it a grant, it can remove the manager. I do not think this power can ever be given in a well thought-out administration, and especially when secondary education is mainly to be left to the philanthropists or to the general people at large to manage their own education up to the higher-secondary level. And here you are creating a clause whereby you envisage the idea that a manager who has been appointed by the school can be removed by the Government. This will be too harsh a clause.

Then I come to clause 9(3) which provides that "the aid may cover either the full expenditure or such part of the expenditure of the school as may be prescribed". I do not mind the wording, but this will indirectly give a very liberal handle to the Government to make some special exceptions or discretions to give the full expenditure, by the Government. There should never be a grant to the full expenditure, if you want philanthropists to come forward and help in the cause of education, if the

spirit is to be retained. This is the only clause which is likely to be abrogated whereby people wanting to make some indirect exploitation, or for the economic resources, will go into the management and will try to create new schools wherever opportunities are available to them.

Then there is a provision in clause 11(2) which says that without the permission in writing of the Director, a teacher cannot be suspended. I can absolutely approve of other things, but these words "without the previous sanction in writing of the Director" should be removed. You know, we have got co-education, and there are so many moral-turpitude qualities of some teachers even in secondary education. The Managing Committee of the school need not wait for the concurrent sanction in writing of somebody else for this purpose. Suspension of a teacher is the inherent right of the managing committee. No doubt, for the confirmation of a suspension or later on any punishment, it may require the concurrence of the Department.

Shri Warior: Moral turpitude may not be the monopoly of teachers alone.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: It may be of the management too.

I just now learn that the Bill is going to a Joint Committee. All the people who are concerned with secondary education are waiting for a redraft, for a new draft coming out from the Select Committee, of a Bill which will give a general idea to all people about secondary education. We want a model scheme of management, and we want a model scheme about grants to be incorporated, of whatever percentage, by the Government. But I would like to say that the furtherance of secondary education is not within the reach, whatever it may be, of the Government, and it should be primarily left, as far as possible, in private hands.

14.35 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (असवर): सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और उसमें इस माध्यमिक शिक्षा की यह जो दशा है, यह इतने दिनों से चलती रही और मन्त्री महोदय इतनी देर से इस विधेयक को लाये इसका कारण समझ में नहीं आता। हमको स्वतन्त्र रूप तो 17-18 वर्ष हो गए और ऐसे विधेयक को बहुत ही जल्दी पाना चाहिए था। किन्तु अधिकांश चिन्ता की बात यह है कि जो भी विधेयक लाया गया है उसमें अधिकांश बातें जो हैं वह प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं न कि प्रगति-शाली हैं। श्री बागसा जैसे मन्त्री हैं, और श्री भक्त दर्शन जैसे उपमन्त्री हैं और फिर भी यह विधेयक ऐसा पिछड़ा हुआ सामने आये यह आश्चर्य की बात है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात की है मन्त्री महोदय ने कि इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति को सुपुर्द करने का निश्चय कर लिया है अन्यथा अभी अभी जो मुझ से पूर्व बक्ता बोल रहे थे वह ठीक ही कह रहे थे कि इस विधेयक का बहुत सो धाराओं के ऊपर आपत्ति हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करूँ कि आज के इस युग में यदि इस माध्यमिक शिक्षा को संस्थाओं के द्वारा चलाया है तो उनके बारे में पूरा विचार करना पड़ेगा। अधूरे विचार से काम नहीं चलेगा और उसमें देखना यह होगा सबसे पहले कि जो धर्म उसमें आता है, जो धर्म उसमें एकत्र होना है वह किस दिशाओं से आये। इसके बारे में बहुत ही स्पष्ट विचार हमारा होना चाहिए। सब बराबरी की जड़ यह धर्म ही होता है और यदि यह धर्म के लाने का तन्त्र जो है वह विचार या दूषित होता है तो सारा ढाँचा हमारा दूषित हो जाता है और इस विधेयक के जरिये से यह प्रकट नहीं किया गया कि वह धर्म तन्त्र किस प्रकार का हमारा चलेगा।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

दूसरी बात यह है, जो हमारे देश में भी कतिपय स्थानों पर है और जो विदेशों में भी चल रही है, यह यह है कि यह संस्था तभी चल सकती है जब इसमें अभिभावक जो हैं माता पिता जो विद्यार्थियों के हैं उनका सक्रिय योगदान हो और यदि प्रबन्ध समिति में प्राध्या से अधिक वे लोग हों जो माता पिता हों, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इसमें कुछ चल आ सकता है। माता पिता या अभिभावक जो हैं वह प्रतिनिधि के रूप में हों। मैं बता सकता हूँ, मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है एक ऐसी संस्था चलाने का जिसमें दो सिस्टम जो प्रबन्धकारिणी के सदस्य हैं वह माता पिता हैं और चुने हुए होते हैं। पेरेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन उस स्कूल के तहत होता है और वह पेरेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन या माता पिताओं की जो संस्था है वह प्रतिनिधि चुनकर के इसमें भेजती है और वह प्रबन्धकारिणी जो चलती है उसमें एक दूसरा ही भाव आ जाता है।

इसके साथ साथ जो मुझ से पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा, मैं उससे मतभेद रखता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अध्यापक हैं उनके भी प्रतिनिधि उसमें होने जरूरी हैं और वह कितने हों यह बात दूसरी है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो दान दाता हैं उनके प्रतिनिधि होने जरूरी हैं। फिर कुछ ऐसे विशेष व्यक्ति जो शिक्षा में विशेष रुचि रखते हैं जो उनके फाउण्डर मेम्बर बन सकते हैं या और किसी प्रकार से प्राजीवम सदस्य बनाये जा सकते हैं, उनका होना जरूरी है। ऐसी कोई भी प्रबन्धकारिणी यदि होगी और वह वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनायी जायगी तो यह सारा बोधा चलेगा अन्यथा नहीं चलेगा।

इस विधेयक के जरिये से ऐसा लगता है कि यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि दिल्ली के बन्दर जो संस्थाएँ हैं वह अधिकतर बेईमानी के आधार पर चल रही हैं और वह स्वार्थ-परता के आधार पर चल रही हैं अन्यथा कोई

भी संस्थाएँ जो सम्माननीय रूप से सेवा कर सके वह कभी भी नहीं चाहेगी कि ऐसे विधेयक के मातहत काम करे जो कानून बाद में बने और जिससे कि उनके ऊपर एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की या डाइरेक्टर की तलवार लटकती रहे। इसमें ग्यारहवीं धारा में जो बात दी है वह भी बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है। धारा 11 के दूसरे सेक्शन में लिखा है कि वह किसी को भी मुश्तिल नहीं कर सकते हैं बिना मंजूरी के और न उसके दर्जे को घटा सकते हैं, न उसे हटा सकते हैं। तो नियुक्ति करने वाली तो प्रबन्धकारिणी हो और उसको हटाने के लिए डाइरेक्टर से अनुमति से, यह बहुत ही बेइमानी बात है और प्रतिक्रियावादी बात है। इसके स्पष्ट अर्थ यह होते हैं कि आपको विश्वास नहीं है उस प्रबन्धकारिणी की योग्यता में। अन्यथा यह उनका अपना काम है। ऐसा न करें तो फिर सरकार को ही सारी संस्थाएँ चलानी चाहिए, प्राइवेट स्कूल नहीं चलने चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आप प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को स्कूल चलाने देना चाहते हैं और साथ ही उनमें जो सम्माननीय व्यक्ति रहते हैं उन पर आप विश्वास नहीं करते यह बुरी बात है। हाँ यह हो सकता है कि उनके निर्णय की प्रतीति हो सकती है। यदि किसी प्रबन्धकारिणी के द्वारा किसी अध्यापक के मामले में अन्याय हो जाता है तो उसकी प्रतीति को व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। राजस्वान में इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया चल रही है कि यदि कोई संस्था अपने अध्यापक को हटाती है तो उसके लिए चारजोई की जा सकती है। लेकिन उनके अधिकार को समाप्त करने का तो यह अर्थ होता है कि आप उस संस्था पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरी बात जिसके लिए दिल्ली में विशेष चर्चा है वह यह कि दिल्ली में प्राइवेट स्कूलों में खेलने कूदने के स्थानों का बड़ा कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या रवैया है। इस मामले में संस्थाओं के

हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। इसकी जिम्मेवारी सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेनी होगी। यह सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है कि वह उन संस्थाओं के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करे। अगर उसके बाद भी वे संस्थाएं नियम पालन न कर सकें तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाय।

जिसकी सुरक्षित कोष या रिजर्व फण्ड कहते हैं उसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस रिजर्व फण्ड के बारे में एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई स्कूल चलाना है तो वह इसका किस प्रकार एवज कर सकता है। आपको बताना चाहिए कि किस चीज में आपको आपत्ति होगी और किस में नहीं होगी।

आपने इसमें लिखा है कि फीस इत्यादि के लिए नियम बनेंगे कि इससे अधिक न लें। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि अध्यापकों के वेतन की अभी कोई श्रृंखला नहीं है। सारी दिल्ली में जितनी भी शिक्षा संस्थाएं हैं उनके अध्यापकों के वेतन का एक सा स्तर बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि सब को समान वेतन मिले। समान योग्यता के लोग हैं आज उनका दिल्ली में किसी संस्था में कुछ मिल रहा है और किसी में कुछ मिल रहा है। कुछ संस्थाएं कहती हैं कि हमारे अन्दर प्रशिक्षण देने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है इसलिए हम कम देंगे। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप यह निश्चित कर दें कि अध्यापकों का एक ग्रेड होगा। ऐसा करने पर सवाल पैदा होगा कि उनके बजट के लिए जो रिकरिंग और नानरिकरिंग खर्चा होगा उसे वे कहाँ से ला कर पूरा करेंगे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरा इस विषय में यह अनुभव है कि अगर कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं बनायी जाती है तो कारा खोटासा चलता है। यदि कोई आज यह आशा करे कि वह बन्दे से, दान दाताओं से रुपया लेकर स्कूल चला सकेगा तो यह भारी भूल है। अध्यापकों के वेतन और स्कूल के खर्च में एक प्रकार का

सम्बन्ध है। और वह निश्चित रूप में सामने आना चाहिए, अन्यथा इन स्कूलों में जो आठ दशा चल रही हैं उनमें भी अधिक दूरी और भ्रष्टाचार दशा हो सकती है।

मैं निवेदन करूँ कि दिल्ली में जो दशा हो रही है उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि जो काम करते हैं वे अधिकतर अध्यापक होने हैं और वे एवज देकर काम शुरू कर देते हैं और यह प्रवृत्ति घातक है। बाद में संस्था बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह उल्टी गंगा बह रही है। इसको रोकना चाहिए। पहले संस्था बननी चाहिए। संस्था की मूल बातें तैयार होनी चाहिए और उसके बाद उसमें अध्यापक आने चाहिए।

इसमें यह है कि इन स्कूलों का जो नाम है उसमें किसी सैबट का नाम नहीं होना चाहिए। इसकी व्याख्या कौन करेगा। क्या उसके लिए हम अलग से योजना तैयार करके देंगे। यह अटपटी सी बात है। मैं कहता हूँ कि नाम चाहे सैबट का हो या कोई भी हो, लेकिन जो हमने निश्चय किया है कि अपने देश में धर्म निरपेक्षता के आधार पर शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम चले तो हमें ऐसा केवल यह चाहिए कि वैसा होता है या नहीं। कई दफा सैबटों के नाम से बड़ा लाभ होता है क्योंकि सैबट वाले लोग इसमें बहुत रुपया दे देते हैं। इसलिए इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

14.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अन्त में मुझे दो तीन धारणाओं के बारे में कहना है। यह जो मैनेजर वाली बात लिखी है जिसके लिए अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह सब के लिए जरूरी नहीं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि मैनेजर जो है वह वेज प्रावमी होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन संस्थाओं में स प्रकार से वेज प्रावमी रखना बहुत हानिकारक होगा। इसलिए निश्चित रूप से यह तैयार करना चाहिये कि मैनेजर रखने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। हर संस्था में उसके मन्त्री

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

होते हैं। अध्यक्ष होते हैं और उन पर उसको चलाने का जिम्मेवारी होती है और जिम्मेवारी होती है अध्यापकों की तथा प्रधान अध्यापक की। उनके बीच में मैनेजर का कोई खल नहीं होना चाहिये।

दिल्ली की वर्तमान हालत को देखते हुए और जो प्रागे हालत होने वाली है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अच्छा होता कि मन्त्री महोदय कोई सम्बन्धी योजना बना कर सामने लाते जिससे पता लगता कि प्रागे के लिए उनकी दिल्ली के बारे में क्या नीति है। हमका मानना होना चाहिए कि वे केवल सरकारी स्कूल ही रखना चाहते हैं या अन्य संस्थाओं को भी स्कूल चलाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। उनको यह भी बताना चाहिए कि जब कि उनको दोनों को ही आर्थिक सहायता देनी है तो सरकारी स्कूलों में भी प्रबन्ध में अविविधताओं का समावेश करना चाहते हैं या नहीं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रबन्ध में अविविधताओं का स्थान दिन पर दिन अधिक होना चाहिए। मेरा तो कहना है कि प्रबन्ध कारिणी जो बजट बनाये उसको भी अविविधताओं के सामने रखा जाए और उनकी सहमति और समर्थन उसके लिए लेना चाहिए जिससे ये घोटाले न हो सकें। इससे उनको जानकारी रहेगी कि इस बजट में क्या खराबी हो रही है या क्या अच्छाई हो रही है।

जो भी प्रगतिशील स्कूल है उनके अन्दर अविविधताओं की निश्चित तिथि पर बुलाया जाता है और वहां उनसे राय ली जाती है। इस विवेक में दिया गया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का एक बड़ी सलाहकार समिति होगी। लेकिन वह प्रत्येक स्कूल के लिए नहीं होगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक स्कूल में एक सलाहकार समिति होनी चाहिए। ऐसा होने से बच्चों, अविविधताओं और अध्यापकों का सम्पर्क रहेगा। ऐसा होगा तभी प्रगति हो सकेगी अन्यथा नहीं हो सकेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the hon. minister to reply at 4 o'clock.

Shri Barrow: The Speaker changed the time and reduced it to three hours altogether.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have already spent three hours over the discussion. I take it that if there are no speakers, I will be called earlier than 4 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, but there are some more speakers.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the provisions of this Bill. Several criticisms were levelled against some provisions. Though there may be some pruning by the Select Committee which will go into the matter and consider some of the objections raised, as regards the legality of certain provisions, I am sure most of the clauses in the Bill will come out without any substantial change. It is well-known that not only in Delhi, but also outside, the management of some of the schools is far from satisfactory. Of course, there are a number of schools which are managed very well and such schools will not be hit by any of the penal provisions of this Bill. But as regards schools where the consideration is either to make some money or introduce an element of politics, all those educational institutions will certainly come under the axe of the penal provisions of the Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Man Sinh P. Patel who, as he said, is managing some educational institutions, has been a little pessimistic and he has not liked the powers which Government are seeking to take in respect of rectifying the mistakes or in respect of rectifying the mismanagement of the schools. At one stage he said that when teachers were appointed by the manager or the management, it should not be open to the director to see

that they were not dismissed arbitrarily. I would submit that the provision in the Bill is a very salutary provision because we know in respect of some teachers that the management unnecessarily takes a biased view, trump up false charges and at their sweet will dismiss very good teachers. At the same time, there is also a provision in clause 3 which provides for an appeal against such a decision to the appropriate authority.

Clause 11 (3) provides:

"Any teacher of an aided school aggrieved by any order under subsection (2) may appeal to the prescribed authority who shall dispose of the appeal in such manner as may be prescribed."

In this connection, I would submit that the management should also be given the right of appeal. If there is a teacher who is not only not liked by the management but who also proves harmful to the institution then it must be the duty of the management to remove such a person. But if the director objects to that, then power must be given to the management to file an appeal against that decision and see that the teacher is dismissed or that his services are dispensed with.

I am sure the Joint Committee will go into this matter.

Then, it has been submitted that the managing committee should not appoint the manager. It is well known that a committee consisting of several people surely cannot manage an institution, or rather in the day-to-day administration, it would be almost impossible for all the members of the managing committee to join together and manage the school. Some of them may be founder-members of an institution, while some may be persons who simply give large amounts and who on that account are in the managing committee and who may not be very much interested in educational matters. From that point of view also, it is, therefore,

necessary that the management should be able to nominate or appoint a manager who on their behalf would manage the school. As a matter of fact, the management itself is held responsible for the due and proper management of the school.

One other salutary provision is as regards the annual inspection. We know that several times schools are not inspected and the authorities do not know what is happening in the schools till it really comes to the last stage almost when the school is about to be closed because it is so badly managed, and then some action is taken which is really very harmful. There is no point also in saying that Government should not interfere in the matter of education handled by the private managements. But then education is such an important subject where though it is not the policy of the Government and it is also not desired that the entire education should be taken over by Government, yet, Government should not abdicate their functions of seeing that the right type of education is imparted to the students and proper management is done of the schools which are privately managed.

Then, it has been said that on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, Government will have no Power to take over the administration of minority schools. Of course, that matter also will be examined by the Joint Committee as to how far the decision debars Government from interfering in such management. But clause 17 is there which will have a very salutary effect. Under sub-clause (4) of this clause, if the manager fails to comply with any direction given, there may be stoppage of aid and withdrawal of recognition. It may be said that the school may be taken over, under clause 18, but that would be contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court and, therefore, that may not be applicable. But under clause 17 (4) (a) and (17) (4) (b), power could be invoked to see that the ma-

[Shri A. S. Alva]

agement is carried on on the right lines. Even though minority schools are run by the minority community, they should not take advantage of this and manage the school to the detriment of the students.

One other thing which has been objected to is in respect of the teachers being associated with the management. This is a very good provision. For, the teachers who come in touch with the students who are imparted education, and who have an education bias should also know what is best in respect of the management, and, therefore, their advice must be available to the managing committee and they should also be members of the managing committee, and the membership should go by rotation and the senior teachers should be members of the managing committee. I do not think that any responsible management which has the interest of education of the boys and girls at heart will object to it.

There is provision for recognition of schools and also for cancelling the recognition. There also, several grounds have been urged to see that the educational institutions are properly housed in good buildings and they have playgrounds and so on. Here also, I have a suggestion to make, that we should not stick to our old notions of having pucca buildings on which the British rulers used to insist in those days when they said that the building should be of such and such a type and so on. I believe, we could do with simpler buildings for the education of our children. I hope Government will see that proper rules are framed and if there are any rigid rules I hope they will be revised so that the difficulties of the management in securing pucca buildings can be relaxed.

This Bill, as has been rightly pointed out, has come a day too late, because long before we ought to have had a Bill of this type. I hope that all

the States also will take a lesson from this. This model scheme for the management of schools could profitably be copied by all the States so that secondary education may be put on a sound footing and the education of our children will not deteriorate.

15.00 hrs.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North) Primary education has been made in compulsory in the country; many state governments have also enacted legislation to that effect. But it has not been enforced with the spirit with which it ought to have been. The result is that the targets that we had planned during the Third Five Year plan period could not be reached. The consequence is that secondary schools also have suffered. The number of pupils attending secondary schools, including schools in the Delhi area, goes on tapering because the number of students attending the primary schools goes on dwindling. Also in the higher classes, the number of students goes on tapering.

Therefore, necessary facilities to implement the education programmes fully and effectively should be accorded. There are a number of bills, innumerable enactments and other things. But the spirit with which the policy should be implemented is lacking. Hence we find these disappointing results.

The statement of objects and reasons brings this out:

"In recent years, the unsatisfactory working and management of a number of private secondary schools in the Union territory of Delhi have been subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism"—

This is the case not only in Delhi but throughout the country. Government ought to take care of these things. Education through private institutions is being encouraged

because Government cannot run all the educational institutions. When private institutions take up this cause of education, it is hoped they will be able to do it with greater inspiration and greater zeal and energy; it is hoped they will implement the policy fully and in the right spirit. But in the capital of the country, we find private institutions and schools whose management and administration are unsatisfactory. I wonder why the power to rectify this state of affairs was not given to the Delhi administration. Secondly, why was this measure not thought of by Government much earlier?

The reasons for the Bill are stated to be many. One is violation of executive instructions regarding timely payment of salaries to teachers. Many a time through conferences and at other platforms secondary teachers and their associations have ventilated their grievances as regards non-payment of their salaries. Some of the states are thinking of giving the salaries of teachers direct to them through cheques issued by the DPI's office. If this can be done throughout, there will not be any loophole and the managements will not be in a position to take advantage of the other system. According to the Bill, aid will be given to the management of the private institutions. It is the first and primary duty of the manager of the school to see that the salaries of teachers are paid out of this fund and priority is to be given to this particular item. But how far teachers will be able to escape undue pressure is the question. The condition of the teachers, in spite of the laudable principles that we enunciate and proclaim, is so poor and unhealthy that the poor teachers are compelled to sign for a particular amount but actually receive much less. This is because they have got no other alternative and they cannot continue to be in the same institution after incurring the displeasure of the management. So they have perforce to put their

signature on a figure indicated by the management but actually receive much less.

In these circumstances, why should not Government, like the DPI in some states which has taken a bold step, take a bolder step and say that hereafter all teachers will be paid through the DPI's office directly. The other aspects of management and administration may be entrusted to the managements of the schools. Many of the States have already begun this experiment. I suggest this should also be made in the Delhi Union territory. That will be a sort of model to all; it will also give an assurance to the teachers, give them more satisfaction and also enable them to discharge their function in a better way.

The second reason is the failure to create a reserve fund. Then there is recruitment of teachers with lower than the prescribed qualifications; then unauthorised borrowing of money from the Pupils' Fund by the managements of schools, and lastly, collecting compulsory donations to meet the managements' share of the maintenance expenditure of the schools. The provisions for dealing with these matters are quite good; though there is a little error in drafting, the clauses are on the whole well-drafted. The intention is good. But how are we going to see that these things are brought into force? Even in the case of primary education, in primary schools, where education is free, it is not actually so. There is collection of donations, compelling parents to make certain subscriptions on certain days such as October 2 or Xmas day or some such day. Students are compelled to make certain subscriptions; parents are compelled to give certain donations. Therefore, if not in the form of fee, in other forms euphemistically called voluntary subscriptions, these collections and donations are realised. These donations

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

should not be a harassment to the parents. It is good to voluntarily make a contribution to the cause of education, but it should not be a harassment to poor parents. What guarantee is there that these harassments will not be there and these clauses will be adhered to strictly? The administration should be powerful enough and vigilant enough to see that these things are strictly adhered to and complied with by the managements.

The main features of the Bill are listed in the statement of objects and reasons. One is provision for grant of recognition to a school on fulfilment of the conditions laid down in this behalf. Clause 3 is the relevant clause. Unless those conditions listed therein are complied with, no secondary institution will be recognised nor grants given. I do not know whether you have had an opportunity to go round the localities of Delhi, West Patel Nagar, Karol Bagh and so on. Even the so-called government schools are kept in insanitary conditions. No sanitary arrangements are there, the schools are housed in tents, irrespective of the sun or wind. They are kept in such a condition that one wonders how the children will be able to sit in those tents. No doubt, there is a floating population in the country, and the number of school-going children in Delhi is floating, it may increase once, decrease at another time and so on. At the same time, there are no buildings, no premises, no sanitary arrangements. I would be glad if the hon. Minister will arrange to conduct a survey of schools housed in tents without sanitary arrangements, without playgrounds, without the physical education facilities. He would find that the number of schools having no such arrangements will be much more than those having these facilities. A few schools, government schools, or schools organised by mission and other bodies may be kept in good condition. Government

schools or private schools which are aided schools are not a model in respect of the education imparted and these facilities provided.

This is a most important factor. If the health of the child is not attended to at a particular age, it may not be possible to see the health of the child regained afterwards. Thus we see that in medical examinations, we see many children in the secondary schools suffering from a number of illnesses, like defects in eye-sight and so on.

Another feature is provision for the framing of a scheme of management for every recognised school and the constitution of managing committee thereunder. As regards aid to recognised schools, I would like to draw attention to cl. 9:

"The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, pay to any recognised school by way of aid such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary,"

including either the full expenditure or such part of the expenditure of the school as may be prescribed under the rules.

In the case of aided schools, the full expenditure is to be met leaving no scope for the voluntary institutions to have their own initiative in the matter of administration, in the matter of collection, in the matter of meeting certain expenditure. I do not know what sorts of expenditure are included in this full expenditure, what items are admissible and what items are not admissible. Therefore, when over-all power to meet the full expenditure

of the schools has been taken by the Government, this should be properly defined.

Clause 21 states:

"It shall be lawful for the Central Government to give any direction not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to the manager or the Managing Committee of a school in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) Syllabus.
- (ii) text-books and other reading material.
- (iii) conditions of service of teachers,
- (iv) sanitary facilities, and
- (v) any other matter that may be prescribed."

I would be very happy if the hon. Minister defines what he means by directions regarding these things, whether relaxing the conditions is left to the sweet will and fancy of the management, under what circumstances there can be relaxation in regard to this and in regard to textbooks, sanitary facilities etc. If at all there is to be any relaxation, there should not be misuse of this relaxation, and proper precautions must be taken by the Government in this regard.

For secondary education an advisory body also will be formed, but the Secondary Education Committee has submitted a number of reports after studying the situation and conditions regarding secondary education in the whole country, but to what extent those things have been implemented is again a question to be asked on the floor of the House. Therefore, this is only a part of that big thing, the recommendations made by the Secondary Education Committee, and let us see at least that they are

properly enforced in the proper spirit, and prove a model to the rest of the country.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यगृहीत हूँ। अब तक मैं ने जितने लोगों की स्पीच इस हॉक्स में सुनी मान्यवर, उसमें मैनेजर अधिकतर बोले हैं। लेकिन आज मैं ऐज ए टीचर बोलना चाहता हूँ और आज बताना चाहता हूँ इस गवर्नमेंट को, इस गवर्नमेंट की इयुटी है कि इस मुल्क के एजुकेशन को नेशनलाइज करे। इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है कि 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को हम फ्री एजुकेशन देंगे। तो उसका एक्सपेरिमेंट आप दिल्ली में करो और मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन मींस प्राइवेट बिजनेस। इट इज दि साइड बिजनेस आफ दीज मैनेजमें। यह मैनेजर लोग प्राइवेट बिजनेस करते हैं। न गेस्टर है न हाइजिन का इन्तजाम है। हाइजिन का इन्तजाम मैं जानता हूँ। मान्यवर, स्कूल मैनेजमेंट जी बात मैं ने पढ़ी ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में कि टीचर को फ्लवाइंट हो वह सेलैक्टेट टीचर हों, जो नार्मल पास हों, एल० टी० पास हों, सी० टी० पास हों, उनमें से टीचर लें। व्हेयर देयर इज ए बिल देयर इज ए वे। अगर सरकार बाकई चाहती है कि देश का निर्माण हो तो भारत की राजधानी में अगर कमपत्सरी एजुकेशन और उसका नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ तो और कहाँ आप करेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप नेशनलाइज करे। आज दिल्ली के टीचर ब्राहि माम, ब्राहि माम कर रहे हैं। दो सौ रुपये उनकी तनख्वाह है, सौ रुपये देकर दो सौ पर उनसे दस्तबत कराये जाते हैं। आप चाहे जितने कानून बनायें लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन रहेगा तो यह बीज चलती रहेगी। सौ रुपया उनको मिलता है, दो सौ पर उनसे

[श्री शिवनारायण]

दस्तखत कराया जाता है। यह कामन फीचर हो गया है। अब रिजल्ट उसका क्या होगा, जैसा कि काशीराम जी बोले और बाबा रामेश्वरामन्द महात्मा हैं, साधू हैं और वह भी बोले शिक्षा पर लेकिन कुछ कह नहीं सके। गुरु की मित्रता करने लगे। गुरोविश्वम्भरः। गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने युधिष्ठिर से सबक सीखा। जब पहले दिन पाँचों पांडवों पड़ने गये तो द्रोणाचार्य जी ने कहा कि सदा सच बोलो और क्रोध न करो। यह सबक देकर घर भेज दिया। दूसरे दिन जब वह आये तो उनसे पूछा कि सबक याद हो गया। तो चारों भाइयों ने कहा कि हाँ, याद हो गया। युधिष्ठिर से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कुछ भी याद नहीं हुआ। इस पर गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने एक चाँटा उनको रसीद किया और कहा कि तुम सबसे बड़े राजकुमार हो और तुमको कुछ याद नहीं हुआ? तीन बार दिन बाद आये तो कहा कि आधा सबक याद हो गया कि क्रोध मत करो, तब गुरु द्रोणाचार्य ने उनकी पीठ ठोंकी और कहा कि तुम हमारे गुरु हो। तो गुरु का कर्तव्य को यह है। गुरु ऐसा होना चाहिए। लेकिन स्वामी जी ने यह बात नहीं बतायी। सुदामा और कृष्ण का कोटेशन किसी ने दे दिया कि सुदामा और कृष्ण एक ही चटसास में पड़े। सुदामा भिन्नमंगे रह गए और कृष्ण द्वारिका के शाहशाह हो गए। लेकिन जब सुदामा की बीबी ने कहा कि द्वारिका जाहू जी, द्वारिका जाहू जी, तब सुदामा ने कहा कि शिक्षक हों सिंगरे जग को अब ताकतू तू यह देति है शिक्षा। तो ऐसा गुरु हमको चाहिए और मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ तथा सेलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बरों से अपील करता हूँ कि इस बिल में बड़ी कमियाँ हैं, इस में मैं मनेजमेंट को भाइन्स करो और एक

प्योर छोटा सा बिल चार लाइन का बना दो कि गवर्नमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन रहेगा, गवर्नमेंट मनेजमेंट करेगी और गवर्नमेंट के जो शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं वह उन्हें चलायेंगे। यह एक्सपेरिमेंट यहाँ चलाइए। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय है और मान्यवर, यहाँ के एजुकेशन डायरेक्टर जो है, वह हमारे बस्ती में रहे हैं, मैं उनको जानता हूँ भट्ट जी को। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, ऐसे ऐसे जो शिक्षा विद् हैं मैं उनका बड़ा प्रशंसा हूँ क्योंकि जानी ही ज्ञान को परख सकता है। मैं अक्सर कहा करता हूँ कि फर्स्ट क्लास वाला ही महात्मा भी होगा, फर्स्ट क्लास वाला ही अच्छा मिनिस्टर भी हो सकेगा और वही फर्स्ट क्लास वाला ही अच्छा एजुकेशनिस्ट भी हो सकेगा और वही फर्स्ट क्लास वाला ही अच्छा साधू भी हो सकता है, वही बड़ा काम कर सकता है। यह जो बीड़ी पीकर घूमते हैं या रात को सिनेमा देखते हैं वह बड़े भादमी नहीं हो सकते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . जी, यह सब उनसे सीखना पड़ेगा। मान्यवर, गुरुकुल का बड़ा जिक्र किया गया। पांडव इसी इलाके में पढ़ते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुरुकुल शिक्षा की प्रणाली लायी जाय। अभी हाल ही में आपने देखा हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के नाम पर क्या हंगामा मच गया। मेरे साबक दोस्त लोहिया साहब को गोरखपुर में मारे पत्थरों के मारकर गिरा दिया गया सत्य बात कहने पर। न सोशलिज्म में विश्वास है, न और किसी में। आज सबका इम्तहान हो रहा है। तो जानी ही अच्छा टीचर बनता है और मनेजर तो एक ही भादमी या हिन्दुस्तान में, मदन मोहन मालवीय जो कि भीख मांग कर गली गली से बनारस हिन्दू

यूनिवर्सिटी की नींव डाल गया। और तो सब के सब बिजनेस करने हैं। यह सही बात है। मैं ने तीन वर्ष तक यह काम किया है और पैसा हमारे नाम का जमा नहीं हुआ कालेज में। तीन वर्ष मैंने पढ़ाया और तनख्वाह मँनेजर साहब खा गये। डोनेशन जमा नहीं हुआ। मेरे मित्र ने पूछा डोनेशन? तो मैं ने कहा कि डोनेशन तो मैं ने दिया था लेकिन वहाँ रेकार्ड में कहीं उस की एंट्री नहीं है। मैं इसको चैलेंज करता हूँ, किसान स्कूल बस्ती में जाकर देख सकते हैं। मेरे मित्र डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं बस्ती की पोजीशन को। तो अगर दिल्ली को भाग ऊँचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो जो मुस्ताब मेरा है उसको मान लीजिए। दिल अगर साफ है तो भादना क्या चीज है? आज दिल्ली के शिक्षक बहुत दुखी है। सब से बड़ी बात मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन हजार विद्यार्थी रोज यहाँ से यात्रियाँ जाते हैं और इनजानिब भी उसमें हैं। रोज जाता हूँ और आता हूँ। तो इतने नेता लोग यहाँ बैठे हैं और शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, मुझे भ्रमसे है कि शिक्षा मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं, शिक्षा मंत्री बहुत लनॅड न्यायाधीश रहे हैं अगर उनके हाथों से न्याय नहीं हुआ इस शिक्षा के मामले में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई दूसरा शिक्षा मंत्री इसको ठीक नहीं कर सकता। यह मैं इसलिए कह सकता रहा हूँ कि यह मैं अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना ठोकर दिये कोई जागता नहीं तो हमारा धर्म है और मैं प्रलब्ध बनाने आया हूँ, इस सरकार को जगाने आया हूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का कल्याण हो। यह डायलाग जो मैं कह रहा हूँ वह बेकार जाने वाला नहीं है। वह प्रोसीडिन्स में मौजूद रहेगा और जाने वाली सन्तान समझेगी कि

हमारे लीडर जो रहे हैं वह मुनासिब बात कहते थे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी से एक मॉडेल बिल भाग ले आये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में उससे प्रेरणा मिले और सुन्दर शिक्षा का प्रसार हो, देश का कल्याण हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाय।

श्री मोहन स्वर्णर (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक आया है शिक्षा सम्बन्धी इसमें कुछ थोड़ी सी चीजें हैं जिनके ऊपर भागका ध्यान धारित कर्ना। जहाँ तक कि शिक्षा का प्रश्न है यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय हमारे देश के सामने है क्योंकि जैसी कि भाग तोर से लोगों की धारणा है शिक्षा का स्तर दिनों दिन गिरता जा रहा है और इसकी वजह से जो शिक्षित मजदूर भागे जाने वाला है देश में उसमें कुछ प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। जो भागे जाने वाली पीढ़ी है वह पिछले दिनों की याद करती है कि फलां भादमी बहुत लनॅड रहे हैं, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर लनॅड रहे हैं या अर्बिन्द घोष लनॅड रहे हैं, पुराने लोगों की याद करते हैं। जो नई पीढ़ियाँ आ रही हैं, उन में ज्ञान का बड़ा प्रभाव नजर आता है। सरकार को इस दिशा में ध्यान देना चाहिए। शिक्षा एक बुनियादी चीज है, मनुष्य को बनाने में जिस का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण भाग है।

जहाँ तक टीचर्स का सम्बन्ध है, उन का स्टैंडर्ड भी गिरता जा रहा है। उस के कई कारण हैं। एक कारण यह है कि जो सब से गिरे हुए लोग हैं, जिन को कहीं कार्य नहीं मिलता है, जो आर्ट० ए० एस०, पी० सी० एस० और अन्य विभागों में नहीं जा पाते हैं, वे टीचिंग साइन में आते हैं। इस के

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

अलावा प्राइमरी और सैकंडरी तीसरी की तनख्वाह भी अपर्याप्त है। उस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

इस बिल के द्वारा जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जा रहे हैं, उन के बारे में कई प्राइवेट स्कूलों के मैनेजमेंट्स की प्रतिक्रिया अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुई है। उन की तरफ से कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे कार्य पर क्यों प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहती है। जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ् आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में कहा गया है, सरकार प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को इस कारण से कंट्रोल करना चाहती है, क्योंकि वे कई डोनेशन्स लेते हैं, अप्टाचार करते हैं और नाजायज चन्दे वसूल करते हैं। इसके जवाब में मैनेजमेंट्स की तरफ से कहा गया है कि सरकार यह अंकुश लगा कर हमारे काम करने की शैली और ढंग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहती है।

क्लॉज 4 में कहा गया है कि हर साल ऐसे स्कूलों की फ्रेहरिस्ट तैयार होगी, जो खोले जाते हैं और रेकगनाइज होते हैं। इस के साथ ही इस में यह व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर किया जायेगा, जो शिक्षा सम्बन्धी पालिसी बनायेगा और प्रबन्धकों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया जायेगा कि वे उस के अनुसार कार्य करें। यह भी कहा गया है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को मैनेजर को अलग करने का अधिकार होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के सामने मैनेजर को रखने का प्रश्न तो है नहीं। स्कूल की एक मैनेजिंग कमेटी होती है और वह मैनेजर का चयन करती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार को यह अधिकार कैसे हो गया कि वह किसी मैनेजर को अलग कर दे। वह एतराज कर सकती है, वह नोट भेज सकती है, लेकिन उस को यह अधिकार दिया जाये कि वह मैनेजर को अलग कर दे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

इस बारे में मैं सजेस्टियन दूंगा कि हर साल एक लिस्ट तैयार करने के बजाये पांच सालों में जो स्कूल खुलें और जिन को रेकगनीशन प्राप्त हो, उन की लिस्ट पांच साल के बाद तैयार की जाये। हर साल लिस्ट तैयार करना सुविधाजनक मालूम नहीं पड़ता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि नये नये स्कूल खुलें और देश में शिक्षा का अधिक से अधिक प्रसार हो। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस बारे में ऐसी नीति अपनाये कि वर्तमान लम्बी-चौड़ी फार्मेलिटीज को कम किया जाये। मैं न दिल्ली में ऐसे बहुत से स्कूल देखे हैं, जो मुद्रता से टेन्ट्स में चल रहे हैं। उन स्कूलों में बच्चों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। उन को गिरियां में लू और जाड़े में ठंड का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस तरह बच्चों को बहुत तकलीफ़ उठानी पड़ती है। यह ठीक है कि इस बारे में हार्ड एंड फ़ास्ट रूल बनाये जाने चाहिए और उन्हीं के अनुसार रेकगनीशन दी जाये, लेकिन जहां तक रेकगनीशन का सम्बन्ध है, उस में जहां तक हो सके, फार्मेलिटीज को कम करना चाहिए। एक लम्बी-चौड़ी लिस्ट होती है। जब तक वह पूरी न हो जाये, तब तक रेकगनीशन नहीं मिलता है।

15.26 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेकगनीशन के तरीके में सुधार हो, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरल बनाया जाये, ताकि जैसे ही स्कूल खुलें, उन को रेकगनीशन मिल जाये और वे कार्य शुरू कर दें और उन को क्वाह-म-क्वाह परेशानी न उठानी पड़े।

यह ठीक है कि कुछ प्राइवेट स्कूलों में डोनेशन्स कम्पलसरी तौर पर लिये जाते हैं। बच्चों को दो चार रुपये बिर्लिडिंग फंड

में देने पड़ते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसे ही स्कूल खुलने की फार्मैलिटीज पूरी हो जायें, वैसे ही सरकार स्कूल की बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये एक अच्छी रकम दे दे। जैसे ही रिजर्व फंड और दूसरे फंड पूरे हो जायें, वैसे ही सरकार को बिल्डिंग के लिए एक रकम दे देनी चाहिए, ताकि स्कूल की बिल्डिंग खड़ी हो जाये और शिक्षा का कार्य चल पड़े, बजाये इस के कि स्कूल टेंट या झोंपड़े में चले। मंत्री जो उच्च-कोर्ट के आदमी हैं। उन से मेरी मांग है कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि शिक्षा के कार्य को प्राथमिकता, प्रायर्टी मिलनी चाहिए और उस को एक ऐसा काम नहीं समझना चाहिए, जो बिल्कुल थर्ड रेट का काम है, जिस से सरकार और लोगों का मतलब नहीं है।

मैं ने यू० पी० और दूसरी स्टेट्स में खुद देखा है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल में बहुत ही थर्ड रेट, बहुत ही गिरे हुए आदमी टीचर्स हैं, शिक्षा का कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि जब थर्ड रेट आदमी शिक्षा के कार्य में लगे हुए हों, शिक्षण का कार्य कर रहे हों, तो लड़के किस तरह से ऊंचे उठ सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा के कार्य को प्रायर्टी मिलनी चाहिए और अच्छी किस्म के, फ्रस्ट रेट आदमी शिक्षण-कार्य में होने चाहिए, बजाये इस के कि वे आई० ए० एस० या पी० सी० एस० में जायें।

थर्ड रेट आदमी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्यों जाते हैं? इस का कारण यह है कि गवर्नमेंट टीचर्स को जो सैलरी देनी है, वह इतनी कम है कि जो फ्रस्ट रेट आदमी आई० ए० एस० या पी० सी० एस० के बराबर देखते हैं, वे उस से गुजारा नहीं कर सकते हैं। पिछले जमाने में, जब कि इस देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार था, उस्तादों की कद्र होती थी। पुराने जमाने में हमारे देश में द्रोणाचार्य और दूसरे गुरुओं की इज्जत होती थी, उन की प्रतिष्ठा थी, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि आज टीचर्स की कोई प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है। मेरे जैसे पुरानी किस्म

के, पुरानी पीढ़ी के थोड़े से लोग तो गुरुओं को प्रणाम भी करते हैं, लेकिन आजकल के नौजवान अपने गुरुओं को प्रणाम करना तो दूर, सही नाम लेना भी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुरु और शिष्य का पुराने जमाने का पवित्र सम्बन्ध फिर से कायम हो और भारतीय समाज में गुरु को ऊंचा दर्जा और स्थान दिया जाये। तभी शिक्षा की उन्नति हो सकती है, अन्यथा इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

इस वक्त शिक्षा की जो प्रणाली है, उस में भी आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि मुदलियार कमेटी, फ़लां कमेटी और काफ़रेंसिज में सिर्फ़ यही डिस्कशन होता रहता है कि डिग्री कोर्स तीन साल का हो या चार या पांच साल का हो। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में सारी इनर्जियाँ और सारा ग़ोरो-ख़ौध इस बात के लिए होता है कि डिग्री कोर्स कितने सालों का हो। इस बात पर कभी ग़ौर नहीं होता है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा का स्तर क्या होना चाहिए, हायर सेकंडरी शिक्षा का स्तर क्या होना चाहिए और क्या हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली भारतीय परम्पराओं और भारतीय तौर-तरीकों के अनुसार है या नहीं, क्योंकि प्राइमरी और हायर सेकंडरी एड्युकेशन हमारी शिक्षा की बुनियाद हैं। अगर किसी इमारत की बुनियाद अच्छी है, तो वह इमारत मजबूत हो सकती है। इसी प्रकार अगर प्राइमरी शिक्षा का ढंग और तरीका अच्छा है, तो आगे चल कर शिक्षा प्रणाली भी अच्छी हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि प्राइमरी और हायर सेकंडरी और उस के आगे कालेज एड्युकेशन की नये सिरे से जांच की जाये, उस को नये सिरे से इन्वेन्यूट किया जाये। उस के बाद एक नया तरीका प्रपनाया जाये और शिक्षा के स्तर को अधिक से अधिक ऊंचा करने की तरफ़ तवज्जह दी जाये।

जहां तक इस बिल का तात्पर्य है इसके बारे में ज्यादा मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन कुछ चीजें हैं जिन की ओर

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

भाप को खास ध्यान देना है। एक चीज जो ठीक चल रही है उसके रास्ते में रोड़े नहीं घटकाये जाने चाहियें। यह मुनासिब नहीं है। जो कुछ चल रही है, सही चल रही है उसके रास्ते में रोड़े घटका दिये जायें और काम की कोई बात न हो तो यह ज्यादा जंचता नहीं है। टीचर्स और मैनेजमेंट्स से बात करने पर यह पता चला है कि कुछ डिफिकल्टीज हो जायेंगी उस में जो काम चल रहा है और वह काम भी रुक जायेगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरा अनुरोध है मंत्री महोदय से कि वे एक व्यापक बिल लाते। एक ऐसा व्यापक बिल लाते जो सारे देश पर लागू होता। केवल दिल्ली के लिए या मनीपुर के लिए, या निकोबार और प्रदमान द्वीप समूह के लिए या मनीपुर के लिए न ला करके एक व्यापक बिल लाते। वे नहीं लाये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसे वे लायें ताकि वह सारे देश पर लागू हो सके, देश के सभी भागों पर लागू हो सके। वह एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल हो ताकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो दिक्कतें हैं वे दूर हों। मैं चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक और प्राइवेट स्कूलों के बीच में जो दरार है उसको भी पाटा जाये। पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूशन और गवर्नमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन के मध्य की दरार को पाटा जाये। उससे डिस्क्रीमिनेशन होता है। गवर्नमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन और प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन में जो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन चल रहा है वह खत्म होना चाहिये। उस डिस्क्रीमिनेशन के रहते उनको वह लाभ नहीं मिलता है चाहे माली लाभ हो या दूसरा लाभ हो जो मिलना चाहिये। इस खाई को भी पाटने की आवश्यकता है। सभी शिक्षा अच्छे तरीके से चल सकती है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Warior: May I know when the hon. Minister will be called?

Mr. Chairman: At 4 o'clock.

श्री श्रीनारायणदास (दरभंगा) सभापती महोदय संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा का अच्छा प्रबन्ध हो और शिक्षा क्षेत्र में जो यहां बुराइयां हैं वे दूर हों इस ध्येय को सामने रखते हुए जो विधेयक माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री लाये हैं और जो कि प्राणा की जाती है कि प्रवर समिति के मुपुर्द कर दिया जायेगा, इसके बारे में या शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में या शिक्षा के सिद्धान्तों के बारे में ज्यादा आलोचना करने का कोई उचित अवसर इस वक्त नहीं है। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कि जो अभी पिछले दिनों एक देश व्यापी जांच पड़ताल हुई थी उसके आधार पर राज्यों की सरकारों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी जो अपनी नीति निर्धारित की उसके अनुसार जैसी प्राणा की जाती थी कि शिक्षा में विशेष सुधार होगा वह नहीं हो सका है। मैं प्राणा करता हूं कि जो नया कमिशन माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने अभी नियुक्त किया है और जिसको नियुक्त करने का श्रेय उनको है, वह कमिशन हर प्रकार की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो नये से नये विचार हैं या देश की जो भूतकाल की अवस्था थी या वर्तमान में जैसी उसकी अवस्था है, उसका अध्ययन करके, एक ऐसी योजना हमारे सामने पेश करेगा जिससे कि शिक्षा के सभी क्षेत्रों में सुधार हो सके।

जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों में बताया गया है कि दिल्ली के संघीय राज्य में माध्यमिक शिक्षा के विकास और प्रबन्ध और कह सकते हैं कि नियंत्रण के लिए भी यह विधेयक लाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज की हालत में इसकी आवश्यकता भी है और बांछनीयता भी। बिना इसके माध्यमिक शिक्षा का अच्छे ढंग से विकास नहीं हो सकता था। लेकिन जहां इस बात की आवश्यकता थी वहां यह बात भी महसूस करने वाली है कि

अभी तक जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है उतनी नहीं हुई है जितनी होनी चाहिये थी। जहाँ तक विस्तार का सम्बन्ध है न राज्यों में और न ही केन्द्र के जो संघीय क्षेत्र हैं जैसे दिल्ली वहाँ इस समय तक उतना विस्तार हो सका है जितना होना चाहिये था। अगर प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में माध्यमिक शिक्षा का विस्तार नहीं हुआ होता और प्राइवेट लोगों ने प्रयत्न नहीं किये होते और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के खर्च का सारा भार सरकार पर रख दिया जाता तो देश में जितना माध्यमिक शिक्षा का विस्तार हुआ है वह भी नहीं हो सकता था। जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है अभी भी दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में भी जोकि हमारी राजधानी है, जितनी माध्यमिक स्कूलों की आवश्यकता है माध्यमिक शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिए उनकी व्यवस्था सरकार स्वयं नहीं कर सकी है। हर साल हमारे सामने सवाल आता है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन को स्कूलों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। वे अच्छे स्कूलों में जाना चाहते हैं, वहाँ उनका प्रवेश नहीं हो पाता है और सरकारी स्कूलों में भी बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाता है। ऐसी हालत में इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये सदन को भी और सरकार को भी कि अभी भी प्राइवेट लोगों के माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने की आवश्यकता है और जहाँ तक सरकार उनको बढ़ावा दे सकती हो, वहाँ तक उसको उन्हें देना चाहिये। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा का चलन है उस में बहुत तरह की बुराइयाँ हैं जिन का उल्लेख इस विधेयक के अन्दर भी किया गया है और उन बुराइयों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता भी है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह भी महसूस करने की जरूरत है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा का पूरा भार हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार संघीय क्षेत्रों में भी नहीं ले सकती है, देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों की बात को तो ध्यान जाने दीजिये। देहाती क्षेत्रों में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ

स्कूलों की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सरकार वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकी है। वहाँ निजी तौर से काम करने वाले जो व्यक्ति विधेय है, शिक्षा प्रेमी हैं, शिक्षा सुधारक हैं और जो चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा का प्रसार गाँव गाँव में हो वे गाँवों के लोगों से चन्दे ले कर इस तरह की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध करते हैं। यही कारण है कि शिक्षा कुछ धीमे बढ़ रही है। इस वास्ते इस विधेयक पर विचार करते वक्त हमें इस बात को भी सामने रखना चाहिये।

एक बात की और और मैं ध्यान दिवाना चाहता हूँ जो इस विधेयक में कही गई है। राज्यों में मैं जानता हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन है। यह भी सुना है कि यहां भी बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है या किसी दूसरी तरह से उसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरा खयाल है कि जब हम माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो इस में बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन को भी कुछ अधिकार हम को देने चाहिये थे। यहां परिभाषा में बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन का जिक्र है। परिभाषा में तो यह कहा गया है कि "बोर्ड" मीट दी सैटुन बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन। लेकिन यह भी अपर्याप्त मालूम होती है। इससे ज्ञात नहीं होता है कि कौन सा बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन। क्या यह किसी कानून के अन्दर कायम हुआ है या वैसे ही लोगों ने इसकी स्थापना कर दी है और सरकार ने इसको मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है। कैसा यह बोर्ड है इसका पता नहीं चलता है। इसको साफ किया जाना चाहिये था। साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन को क्रियाशील और अधिकार प्राप्त संस्था बनाया जाये और जो बहुत से अधिकार इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत से निदेशक को या डायरेक्टर आफ

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

एजुकेशन को दिये जा रहे हैं उन अधिकारों में से बहुत से अधिकार बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन को देने चाहिये थे। इस विधेयक में जितनी भी धारायें हैं जहां भी अधिकार देने का जिक्र आया है वहां यही कहा गया है कि जो अधिकार है ये डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन के हांगे या केन्द्रिय सरकार के हांगे। यह भी कहा गया है कि केन्द्र को अधिकार होगा कि वह इन अधिकारों को डायरेक्टर को दे दे या डायरेक्टर के मातहत किसी दूसरे अफसर को दे दे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूं। इस विधेयक के अन्दर बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन के काम और कर्तव्य और अधिकारों का जिक्र करके जो अधिकार है वे बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन को भी दिये जाने चाहियें और बांझे से अधिकार डायरेक्टर जो हैं उनको भी दिये जाने चाहियें। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जब यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति में जाये तो इसका खयाल रख कर बोर्ड आफ सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन के लिए अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रदत्त वहां अवश्य करें।

इस विधेयक में जैसा मैंने कहा है सरकार को अधिकार होगा कि किसी अफसर को, डायरेक्टर के मातहत किसी अफसर को वह अधिकार दे दे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अधिकार देते समय सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार रखेगी भी और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज इस विधेयक में स्वीकृत भी होनी चाहिये कि किसी एक रैंक के नीचे के अफसर को ये अधिकार न दिये जायें, उस रैंक से ऊपर के जो अफसर हैं उनको ही ये मिले। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहां जहां इस में दिया गया है कि डायरेक्टर को अधिकार होगा कोई सरकारी निर्णय लेने का, वहां उसकी अपील के सम्बन्ध में

जहां जहां भी जिक्र किया गया है वहां वहां कहा गया है "प्रेसक्रिप्ड प्रायोन्सिटी"। उसी की अपील सुनने का अधिकार दिया जाएगा। जो अधिकार आप लेने जा रहे हैं सुधारों के खयाल से, प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के काम का सुधार करने के लिए; उन में मैं यह उचित समझता हूं कि जब ऐसा निर्णय कोई अफसर ले या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ले तो उसके खिलाफ अपील का अधिकार होना चाहिये। इसमें मंत्री महोदय ने जिक्र किया कि किसी को भी निर्णय के खिलाफ न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। किसी प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने एक बार कहा था कि किसी भी नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि अगर उस के साथ कोई अन्याय हुआ है तो हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर वह न्याय प्राप्त कर ले।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट जाने में पैसा बहुत खर्च होता है। अच्छे से अच्छे वकील को रखने की जरूरत होती है और दूर जाना पड़ता है। हाई कोर्ट जाना हो तो जो प्रदेश की राजधानी होती है उस में जाना पड़ता है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाना होता है तो दिल्ली जाना पड़ता है। यह उचित नहीं है। अगर सरकार का निर्णय न्यायालय है तो उसके खिलाफ जाने का अधिकार सुविधाजनक होना चाहिये। साथ ही न्यायालय से यह अधिकार छीन लेना भी उचित नहीं मालूम पड़ता।

इस विधेयक में दिया हुआ है और इस प्रकार की धारायें हैं कि सरकार को यह अधिकार होगा कि किसी खास स्कूल पर या दो, चार, दस स्कूलों पर चाहे तो इस कानून को लागू न करे। वह उनको इस कानून की जद से हटा सकती है। सरकार के ऊपर कोई इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होगा कि वह उन को लागू अवश्य करे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। आपको सब को बराबर की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये। सरकार के पास इस प्रकार का अधिकार रहता कि वह इस कानून को किसी स्कूल पर लागू करे और किसी पर न करे मनासिब नहीं होगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि विधेयक के क्लॉज 20 में ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में दिया हुआ है। आप देखेंगे कि उसमें लिखा है :

"There shall be an Advisory Committee on Education which shall assist the Director in formulating major policies about education as may be consulted by the Director on such matters as he thinks fit."

कि धारा 21 में दिया हुआ है :

"It shall be lawful for the Central Government to give any direction not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act to the manager or the Managing Committee of a school....."

मैं समझता हूँ कि सलाहकार सचिब जो बने वह केवल डायरेक्टर को सलाह देने के लिये न बने। अगर सलाहकार समिति बने तो डायरेक्टर को तो सलाह दे ही, सरकार को सलाह देने के लिये भी हो क्योंकि मेजर पालिसी सरकार तय करती है। डायरेक्टर नहीं तय करता है। ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का काम सरकार को सलाह देने का होना चाहिये क्योंकि डायरेक्टर तो बहुत नीचे का अधिकारी है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि बोर्ड आप सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन को इबाग गठित करना चाहिये इस कानून के द्वारा। बोर्ड आप सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन मध्यमिक स्कूलों के नियंत्रण और विकास के लिये होना चाहिये जो कि उनका काम है। चाहे प्रस्ताव के जरिये से हो या किसी दूसरे

जरिये से, कानून के अन्दर उसे ऐसा अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि बोर्ड आप सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन और सलाहकार समिति सरकार को समय समय पर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के विकास और अच्छे प्रबंध के लिये अधिक से अधिक राय दे सकें।

मैनेजमेंट के जो अधिकार रहे गये हैं उनमें एक धारा यह है कि जब कोई प्रबंधकारी समिति किसी शिक्षक के खिलाफ अनुशासन की कार्रवाई करेगी तो बिना डायरेक्टर की मंजूरी के वह नहीं कर सकती। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे अनुशासन ठीक नहीं चलेगा। मैनेजिंग कमेटी को कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये बिना डायरेक्टर की राय के। लेकिन अगर वह कोई नाजायज निर्णय ले तो उसकी अपील करने का अधिकार शिक्षक को भी होना चाहिये। जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, अगर सरकार कोई निर्णय ले जो कि प्रबन्धकारी समिति के निर्णय के खिलाफ हो तो प्रबन्धकारी समिति को भी अधिकार होना चाहिये सरकार के खिलाफ अपील करने का और उसकी सुनवाई हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जो आया है उस में बहुत से सुधारों की जरूरत है और प्रवर समिति उस पर पूरा ध्यान दे कर इस विधेयक को इस रूप में लायेंगी जिस को हम लोग अच्छी तरह से स्वीकार कर सकेंगे।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Madam, I do not want to take a long time; I only want to touch one or two points. The Bill before the House deals with the secondary education scheme for the region of Delhi. Delhi being a Union Territory under the Central Government, it is naturally expected that whatever is done for the improvement of the people by the Central Government will be something of a model for the rest of India. Under the Constitution, the different States in

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the country are autonomous particularly in the matter of education. Their right of autonomy is guaranteed under the Constitution. Therefore, they do not like any interference by the Central Government in their rights in determining the policy of education and management of the department of education. Though that is a general tendency generated in their thinking because of the guarantee contained in our Constitution, if we prepare model laws for those regions that are under the Union Government they are bound to have a salutary effect on the policy adopted by the different States also. My only appeal is that with this object in view the Union Government should proceed.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

I know no Minister of Education up to this time has taken so much interest in trying to frame, as much as possible, a uniform policy for education in this country. In his own way the hon. Minister is doing his best. I also know what amount of staunch opposition he has to encounter in regard to certain matters. Nonetheless, wherever he gets an opportunity, as he has done so far as education is concerned, he acts with the clear idea that, whether they like it or not, it is our duty to see what is best for them. With that spirit the model should be prepared by us. That is on way by which the Joint Committee should try to look at this Bill.

My second point is about the study of language. Education is divided practically into three or four stages in India. They are: primary, secondary, the high school course, the university course and then the post-graduate course. Primary education is mainly confined in supplying those elemental needs without which a boy or a girl cannot make any real progress for getting the real education. Primary education is mainly intended for that. It is at the secondary stage that an important stage comes

in wherein education has to be given with a certain broader purpose, with some main objectives in mind. At least the roots, the elements of those main objectives should be kept in mind while preparing the syllabus or the course of study for secondary education.

From that point of view, I regard apart from other matters in which I do not want to enter, the study of classical languages in the interest of teaching the elements of humanity to the children is very important. Now, I mention 'classical languages' in general, for in a country like India which is inhabited by different kinds of people, though we are having more or less a common culture which we call the "Indian culture", we have still to recognise the fact that, that culture also takes different forms in different places. There is, what may be called, the Muslim aspect of Indian culture, if you would like to call it like that; there is the Hindu aspect of Indian culture and in the same way there are other aspects of Indian culture also. There are some differences mainly on account of religion or sect in which they have been brought up.

Therefore, the difficult task of the educationist is this, that he must prepare a child to have a proper grounding in the culture in which he or she has been brought up and, at the same time, in bringing him or her up he must also keep in mind that he or she is brought up in such a way as to be friendly towards the culture of other people. These two things have to be simultaneously done. He must see that he gets what is his and also that he is friendly to what belongs to others. Once this view or objective is properly understood, it is an easy matter to arrange the syllabus and the course of studies. The study of the classical languages in order to give a good grounding about the culture of this country is very necessary.

So far as Hindus are concerned, I believe Sanskrit is such a language which can certainly be said to be common to almost all the Hindus inhabiting this country. It is a classical language which has great importance in the world of literature also. That is another aspect to be considered. I do not want a classical language of the Hindus, the majority of people of this country, should be placed in such a position that he gets practically no chance of having any knowledge in the course of his education. It is necessary and proper that arrangements should be made for the study of this language from the secondary stage of education.

In my opinion, having had some experience both as a student and also a teacher for some years, if three hours in a week are given to the study of a classical language for a period of four years one gets sufficient knowledge of that language to carry on his studies further. So much period of study is necessary if one has afterwards to make a special study to better his knowledge; he should have that much grounding so that he can really by his own efforts get further knowledge on the subject. How one will get those four years, I leave it to the others to decide, but a period of four years with three or four hours every week is the minimum time necessary and in my opinion it should not be difficult to find those four years to the study of this language during secondary education, that is, up to the matriculation class. So, the study of languages should be arranged in such a way, planned in such a way that a student will get four hours a week for a period of four years to learn a classical language.

The difficulty here is the language formula—English, Hindi, Marathi and so on. So far as the mother tongue is concerned, that should be the language for giving education at the primary school level. You can curtail the study of this language for the higher courses by curtailing the time

allotted for it; you should keep the minimum time for the study of this language at the higher classes. You can allow the language to be studied by making it the medium so that one can study that language without spending any time specially for the study of it as a language. In that way, you can reduce the number of languages to be studied from four to three. I concede that for the time being at least, until there is better understanding among the people and there is a feeling of accepting Hindi as the national language, until that time, at least for some years the study of three languages should be there. So, by curtailing the hours on the study of the mother tongue as a language and by keeping that vernacular as a medium of study for all the subjects in the secondary stage, I believe it will be possible for you to secure four hours or three hours a week for the study of a classical language. It will not be difficult. In that way, by doing that you can introduce more boys to the ancient works, the teaching of which has become the basis of the character, all those who were revered as great men by our culture from the days of Ramayana and Mahabharata to the present day. Those ideas from the beginning of history will be clearly before the boys when they start their studies. I lay special stress on that because without acquaintance of the Sanskrit language and its literature one will not be able to appreciate what it contains and one would be living in this world like sailing in a boat without oars. One will be simply drifting in the world. Do not allow the boys to drift hereafter; give him a good rudder and a proper destination and that you can do not by delivering lectures but by giving him sound education in those classical languages in which this culture is fully explained and properly clarified. This is the main point that I wanted to mention.

I do not want to give any long lecture on Sanskrit language. Along

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with this grounding in our ancient culture we have to look upon the other requirements of the country. The other rudiments have also to be taught in the secondary schools. We are entering into an industrial age. In addition to agriculture, our main progress in future will be in industrialisation. We want to be in the vanguard in industrialisation. So, knowledge about industries which is so very necessary for progress should also be made compulsory.

I believe the scheme which the hon. Minister has prepared, of which he has given us an idea, will be of such a nature as to possibly bring in a proper base for such an education of which I have talked a little bit. I thank him for having introduced a Bill like this. I am sure when this Bill goes to the Joint Committee it will be more fully discussed there, all the better suggestions will be fully considered there and that it shall come out of the Joint Committee in an improved form when this House with great pleasure will give its seal of approval to it as providing for the whole of India a model secondary education scheme. With these words, I thank my hon. friend, our distinguished Chairman, for having given me so much time to explain my viewpoint.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum.

16 hrs.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have listened with the greatest respect to the remarks just now made by my hon. friend, Dr. Aney. He has a record of very distinguished service behind him and I always listen with respect to anything that he has to say on the subject of education. I agree with him that we must try and make this Bill a model Bill for the whole

of India. He realises just as much as I do that secondary education is a State subject. Some hon. Members said that this should be made applicable to the whole of India. Constitutionally we cannot do so. But we can do this and we will certainly try and do this, that is, make this a model Bill which could be followed and copied in other parts of India, if not by legal compulsion, at least by example and persuasion. I assure my hon. friends that I have listened to the very fine debate that we have had and we will take all suggestions made into consideration when we go to the Select Committee. I hope, when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee, it will be a much better Bill than when it went there.

Various general observations were made with regard to secondary education with which I do not want to deal. It has been said—I entirely agree—that secondary education is the most vital sector of education, that the quality of secondary education should be improved, that there should be diversification, that it should be production-oriented. I also agree that teachers are not properly paid. We can raise the standard of education only when we pay our teachers well. But may I point out to this House that this Bill is of very limited application. It only deals with the management and administration of secondary schools in the Union territory of Delhi and the reason for this Bills, as the statement of objects and reasons points out, was that we had received several complaints of mal-administration in schools which are run in the Union territory of Delhi.

May I disabuse the mind of some hon. Members with regard to one matter. I do not know whether he is here but my hon. friend Shri Patel from Gujarat asked a question as to whether we want to discourage private agencies from opening secondary schools and assisting Government in the prosecution of second-

ary education. My emphatic answer is "No". We want the full support of private agencies in secondary education. I am the first to acknowledge what great help, what great assistance what great contribution private agencies have made as far as secondary education is concerned. Both in the Union territory of Delhi and almost in every State, a great deal of work is being done in secondary education by private agencies. Whereas primary education is practically solely the concern of the State, as far as secondary education is concerned, to a large extent it is the private agency that is running secondary schools and helping the cause of education in this country. But that does not mean that we must not supervise and control schools run by private agencies. If a school is well run, the school has nothing to fear from this Bill.

One hon. Member said that it would be like the sword of Damocles hanging over the management. I do not know why. If I am the manager of a school in Delhi and if I run my school well, if I pay my teachers properly, if I pay them regularly, if I do not dismiss them without any cause, if the rules of recruitment are proper, then I have nothing to fear from this Bill. It is only when I am guilty of any of the abuses which are mentioned in this Bill that I will be taken to task and, may be, my recognition would be taken away. Therefore, I want to assure the management in this city and the private agencies in this city that this Bill is not intended in any way to interfere with the running of schools.

The same hon. Member, Shri Patel, said that the best schools are the least administered; the less interference there is the better for the school. I agree; but this Bill is not intended to interfere with the running of the schools. I am a great believer in experimentation in education and I am a great believer in autonomy in education; but autonomy and experimentation does not mean not paying

salaries to teachers, dismissing them without cause, making wrong use of monies collected from students. That is not autonomy; that is not management. That is mismanagement. It is not the intention of this Bill that we will interfere with the ordinary running of secondary schools in this city.

With these general observations I would like to answer some of the criticism that has been made in some little detail. First turning to my hon. friend, Shri Anthony, who is not here and who drew my attention to certain clauses as offending the Constitution, we have carefully gone through the various provisions of the Constitution and also the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Kerala case and only with regard to clause 18—the taking over of the management—we felt that it offended against article 30 of the Constitution. Therefore, we are going to exclude the minority schools from that clause. But I am advised that as far as the other clauses of the Bill are concerned, they do not offend the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Anthony spoke about the special aid that is given to Anglo-Indian schools. He forgets that article 337 which refers to special aid to Anglo-Indian schools had a duration only of ten years and that article is no longer applicable. So, now there is no distinction between an aided school and a school specially aided under the provisions of article 337. The Constitution provided that Anglo-Indian schools should receive special aid under certain conditions laid down under that article for a duration of ten years. That duration has passed and, therefore, no question can now arise as to any infringement of that article.

In this connection may I read passages from the judgement of the Supreme Court? It reads:—

"The minority cannot surely ask for aid or recognition for an educational institution run by them in unhealthy surroundings, without any competent teachers

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possessing any semblance of qualification and which does not maintain even a fair standard of teaching."

"The learned Attorney General concedes reasonable regulation may certainly be imposed by the State as a condition for aid or even for recognition."

Therefore, it is open to use to impose reasonable regulations even on minority schools. As I said in my opening speech, article 30 concedes to a linguistic or religious minority the right to establish and administer educational institutions. But the right to manage does not mean the right to mismanage. The Constitution concedes the right to manage but some minorities seem to think that the right of management includes the right of mismanagement. The Supreme Court has sternly and, if I may say so, wisely rejected that argument and it has clearly laid down that it is open to the State—in this case the Central Government—to impose regulations even on minority schools as far as the management is concerned. Therefore, I submit that there is not much force in the arguments advanced by my friend, Mr. Anthony, and even so we will consider this point of view in the Select Committee.

Then, my friend, Mr. Warier, made a very eloquent speech. He said many things which pertain more to general education than to this Bill in particular. May I deal with one or two of his points? He made a very eloquent plea for science and technology. I am entirely with him. I think we have not attached sufficient importance to science and technology in our education and I assure him that we are doing our best to introduce science in secondary schools and to give it as much importance as possible. But he made rather an interesting observation that we must evolve a new language which emerges from factories and workshops.....

Shri Warier: For science and technology.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I tell him this? Science and technology is international it is not regional; it is not national. Language assumes importance only in humanities, where you are dealing with the culture of a country, and the culture of a country is enshrined in its language. But when you are dealing with science and technology, the question of language does not arise. As I said, knowledge is international, universal, and equally so is science and technology. Therefore, I agree with him that we should evolve a common language as far as science and technology is concerned and I assure him that such a language is being evolved. We have set up a Commission—it is working on it—which deals with technical terminology with the intention that the whole of India should have a common terminology as far as scientific and technical matters are concerned.

He made another observation which I must strongly rebut and that is this. He said that there are scientists in this country but they cannot apply science and that they are scientists in the text-book sense, in the theoretical sense, in the laboratory sense. We have 27 laboratories in this country and they are intended for application of science. They deal with applied science and not with theoretical science. My hon. friend should know what important researches they have made which have been put to practical use. I have already circulated a brochure which I hope my hon. friend has seen as to the work done by our laboratories and how much foreign exchange we have saved. We have issued a directive that all our laboratories should be oriented for the purpose of defence, for the purpose of increasing food production and for making research in order to bring about import substitution and promotion of exports and already our laboratories have made researches which have helped defence in doing away with many articles which they used to import from outside. I say this emphatically because I will not

permit our young brilliant scientists who are working in all these laboratories being run down or not being fully appreciated.

Shri Warior: There is no intention of running down our brilliant scientists here. The spirit of the criticism is that we are not contributing even 5 per cent. to the entire scientific knowledge that the world has accumulated by this time. I took it out from a report on international science and its development. It is not my own finding; it is not my original thinking.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But that is not correct.

Shri Warior: You may contest that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have a large number of scientists who are invited to international gatherings and conferences to read papers and all that. After all, science is a very technical subject and very often a layman may not know about it. But I assure my hon. friend that international recognition is given to hundreds of our scientists and their reputation and achievement is not confined only to this country.

Then, my hon. friend also quoted a remark of the Educational Adviser to the Government of the United States, Mr. Clinton Williams:

"An outsider coming to the country is almost shocked to discover that secondary education has a classic bias and is not oriented towards economic and technical needs."

I plead guilty to the charge upto a point. This was a tradition that we got from the British. It was largely literary, largely classical and largely biased towards humanities. Now we are changing all that. We want our education to be production-oriented. When I was at school, I did not know the use of my hands. We were not supposed to use our hands. We did not know what we could do with our hands. But now we are changing all

this. Today we teach our boys to work with their hands, to realise the dignity of labour and to go out in the farms and do something and produce something. Therefore, my hon. friend need have no apprehension and I am sure if Mr. Clinton Williams comes back to India after 5 or 10 years, his observations will be different from what they were when he came here.

Another point that one of my friends made was: Why is the Ministry not making salary bills separate from contingency bills? I think we have provided sufficient safeguards in the Bill for the salaries of the teachers. In the first place, the aid which is given is the first charge for the salaries and, in the second place, the Director is given the power to make payment to the teachers themselves if a complaint is made to him that some teachers have not been paid.

Then, my hon. friend referred to Government schools and said that some of them were not good. There was a criticism by other hon. Members also with regard to Government secondary schools as contrasted with private secondary schools. In the first place, the Bill applies to all the schools. If a Government school is not properly run, if it is mismanaged, if it will come within the mischief of this Bill, proper action will be taken about it. There is going to be no discrimination whatsoever as far as the management is concerned as between a Government secondary school and a private secondary school.

My hon. friend gave an instance of one particular Government school—I must deal with that—where the teachers were not paid for a considerable time, that is, the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Pandara Road. The fact is that there was a reference to delay in payment of salaries pertaining to September and October, 1984 in the Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Pandara Road.

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When the complaint was brought to Education Ministry's notice, we had made enquiries and found that this delay was due to retention by the Principal of staff in excess of the sanctioned strength beyond 31st of August, 1964, the date upto which sanction existed. These teachers should have been surrendered on the 31st of August, 1964, for being posted in other schools where vacancies existed but the Principal failed to do this and ultimately the position was regularised by adjusting the excess teachers against vacancies in other schools. This adjustment resulted in delay and the salaries were paid in December, 1964. There was a delay of about two to three months. I can see it, but the reason was that excess staff was not surrendered. If staff is not sanctioned, then it is difficult to pay for the staff which is in excess of the staff already sanctioned. So this was the real reason why there was delay.

A great deal has been said about private schools producing better results than government schools. It is interesting to see the figures. In 1959 the percentage of passes in government schools was 54.4 as against 73.1 in private aided schools. I can see the difference. The standard in aided schools was much higher. But in 1965, we have brought up the standard of government schools from 54 to 72.7; the percentage of passes in aided schools in 1965 is 82.2. So there has been a marked improvement in instruction and the results.

May I give one or two reasons why aided schools produce better results than government schools? One is that most of these schools are selective and take students after a test—there is a special entrance examination; the rejected students are given seats in government schools because it is our duty to give secondary education to everybody. Very often, the

rejected students come to us and the selected ones go to private schools.

Regarding the question of charging fees for holding classes in summer, the practice of holding such classes is not permitted in government institutions. It may be that we may give free education; that is another matter. But as things stand today, we cannot take a student to pay special fees for study as many of the private schools do. Only 30 per cent of the private schools are better than government schools; the remaining are not so good.

Shri Warior: The reason for private schools giving better results is the more personal attention given there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Secondly, most of the government schools are of recent origin and would naturally take some time to develop. As soon as there is a shortage, we have to start schools because government cannot tell the boys that they have no schools, that they cannot give secondary education. The private schools can turn the boys out but the Government has certain responsibility for secondary education in Delhi and that responsibility has to be discharged. Every year new schools are being opened and it naturally takes time for a new school to develop. That is as far as Mr. Warior is concerned.

Mr. Naval Prabhakar mentioned that the Director should consult the Advisory Committee before he recognises any school. That is a valuable suggestion and we shall certainly take it up in the Select Committee.

My friend, Mr. Balmiki, said that there should be no pressurization of private schools. I assure him that there is no attempt at pressurizing the private schools or the education given there or the management. As I said, and I repeat, a well-managed school has nothing to fear from the provisions of this Bill. A badly

managed school has everything to fear, and that is as it should be.

One hon. Member said that we must see to it that honest and liberal private agencies should survive and help our educational authorities and State authorities as far as secondary education is concerned. I entirely agree. I wish more and more honest and liberal private agencies will come forward and open secondary schools and they will get every assistance in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Attention was drawn to clause 11(2) and it was pointed out that it would act as a sword of Damocles and it should, therefore, be changed. I think that clause 11(2) is very important because it is a sort of charter for the teachers. The clause says:

'Subject to any rule that may be made in this behalf, no teacher of an aided school shall be dismissed, removed, reduced in rank or suspended, nor shall his services be otherwise terminated without the previous sanction in writing of the Director.'

If a proper case is made out for dismissal or suspension or removal, the director will give approval and the teacher will be dismissed. Shri Man Singh P. Patel said that if the management had no right to suspend a teacher then Government would be interfering with the autonomy of the school. I do not agree. If you unjustifiably suspend a teacher, or if you unjustifiably terminate his services I do not see how one would be interfering with the autonomy of the institution if one tried to safeguard the right of the teacher and give him security of tenure.

Then, objection was taken to the provision with regard to the removal of the manager. But the House will note that a manager can only be removed if he fails to comply with the provisions of clauses (6) (4) (b)

and (6) (4) (c) or wilfully maintains a false statement of accounts. Surely, you do not want to have a manager who does not keep proper accounts or if he keeps accounts keeps them wrongly or falsely. Therefore, it is only in specific cases that the power to remove the manager has been given to the director.

One hon. Member asked what the function of the board of secondary education was. The board of secondary education has been set up in order to hold examinations which are held for schools which are recognised by the board. The board prescribes the curriculum, satisfies itself that the school is properly equipped, gives recognition and holds examinations and issues certificates of passing when the students pass the examination. It is worth considering whether this board should be given more powers under this Bill. I shall consider it when the Bill comes before the Joint Committee.

Then, it was pointed out that the director would be an autocrat and some provision should be made with regard to appeals from his decision. In the Bill we have already provided for appeals under sub-clauses (2) and (6) of clause 3. But, here again, I shall certainly scrutinise the provisions of the Bill carefully and see whether it is necessary to provide for appeals in more cases. I dislike autocrats whether they are in education or elsewhere, and certainly if it is possible to safeguard certain rights by providing for appeals against a decision of the director, we shall do so in the Joint Committee.

It was also pointed out—it is a valuable suggestion—that more powers should be given to the Advisory Committee, that it should not only advise the Director but also advise the Central Government which lays down policies. This is also a suggestion worth considering. We will consider it in the Joint Committee.

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I do not want to go into any more details. The Bill is going to a Joint Committee. . . .

Shri Bade (Khargone): There is one difficulty. It is here in Delhi also. Clause 3(f) says that if a school is named after a sect or caste, it shall not be recognised. Now the schools which are now run under a caste or sect name will not be aided if there is transgression of that provision. There are already so many schools running under a caste or sect name—Khalsa schools and so on. So submission is that this provision should not have retrospective effect.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this point. A school may be named after a sect; yet it may throw open its doors to everybody. A school may not be named after a sect but it may be very regional or parochial. Shri Chaturvedi has given notice of an amendment—which I like very much—that instead of disqualifying a school named after a sect or caste, we should disqualify schools which discriminate in admission either in the case of students or in the case of teachers. That seems to me to be a better provision. I will certainly bear in mind in the Joint Committee what my hon. friend has said.

I have nothing more to add. I again thank the House for the very valuable and useful debate we have had. We will bear in mind all the suggestions made in the course of the debate.

Mr. Chairman: There are some some amendments. I will first put amendment No. 58 by Shri Naval Prabhakar making some amendments to his amendment No. 57, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in the amendment moved by Shri Naval Prabhakar, printed as No. 57 in List No. 1 of

amendments, for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—

for "by the 8th February, 1966" substitute

"by the first day of the next session". (58)

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: Now I shall put amendment No. 57, as amended by amendment No. 58, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:

Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki; Shri A. E. T. Barrow; Shri Parashottamdas Haribhai Bheel; Chodhury Brahm Perakash Shri S. N. Chaturvedi; Shri Vijaysinhrao Ramrao Daffe; Shri Sudhansu Bhuchan Das; Shri Gokaran Prasad; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shri Hem Barua; Shri Krishnan Manoharan; Shri Rama Chandra Mollik; Shri Yamuna Prasad Mondal; Shri Mali Marivaanna; Shri P. Muthiah; Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair; Shri S. Osman Ali Khan; Shri Rananiava Singh; Shri Shivram Rango Rane; Shri Ratan Lal; Shrimati Jayaben Shah; Shri Diwan Chand Sharma; Shri T. H. Sonavane; Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran; Shri G. G. Swell; Shri Kirshna Deo Tripathi; Shri Tula Ram; Shrimati Vijaya Raje; Shri Vishram Prasad; and Shri Naval Prabhakar;

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (57 as amended).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: All the other amendments are barred.

16:34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE AND INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE— contd.

Mr. Chairman: Further discussion of the Resolutions regarding dissolution of the Indian Coconut Committee and the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on 19th November, 1965.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have only a very few observations to make. The first is that coconut is not only an industrial commodity but also a consumer commodity. Coconut prices are going up almost abnormally. The Forward Markets Commission has come down on the trade and placed a ceiling on prices. The main reason for the increase in prices is the fall in production especially in Kerala where we produce coconuts.

Mr. Chairman: Two hours were allotted, and we have exhausted one hour and 20 minutes. Now only 40 minutes are left.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): No, you have to increase the time at least by two hours. There are

so many Members standing up who want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: What is the sense of the House?

Shri Warior: At least by one hour it should be extended. That discretion rests with the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is very important, coconut and oilseeds both.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Anyhow, the discussion will not be over today, even with the time allotted. The discussion can go on today, and tomorrow we shall decide whether it should be extended or not.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see how the discussion proceeds, and we will fix the time tomorrow.

Shri Warior: The fall in production was the result of long-standing diseases of the trees. For the last 80 years these diseases have been spreading, and we know as a matter of fact that regions after regions are now becoming affected with these diseases. About 40,000 acres of coconut plantations are affected in this way.

There are many kinds of diseases also. Some are on the branches of the trees, some are at the root. We had been incessantly asking Government to see whether there was some new chemical method to root out especially these root diseases, but nothing has come out effectively.

Then there are certain items which are also taken up by the Coconut Committee which are essential. It is not only research. Of course, they run two or three research stations, they are important in their own way, and these research stations must be expanded, their activities must be developed by the experience gained not only there but outside in the coconut-growing countries like Malaya and Philippines.

(Shri Warrior).

Apart from the activities of the research stations, there are other activities also which can be known from the report of the Committee. This Committee has been doing some work at least from its inception in 1944. Now things are becoming more and more difficult in these plantations. We are depending upon import of copra. Government has schemes to expand coconut production in this country, and new areas like Madras, Mysore and Bengal are being taken up. So, the activities are on the increase, not on the decrease, and the necessity for continuing this Committee is also there.

When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the then Minister of State for Food told us at a meeting of this decision of the Government, we were surprised that at this time such a decision has been thought of by the Government, because it is all the more necessary now for some institution or agency to work in the places of production themselves. We understand—let me be very frank about it—that it has been the idea of some people in Delhi, especially in the bureaucratic set-up to drag everything into the Centre and make it more centralised and centrally controlled rather than diffuse and decentralise. If that is for the good of this industry it is all right; but I do not think it is so, because the areas of plantation are somewhere 2,000 or 1,500 miles away. How can the hand of the officials sitting here stretch to such an extent? We will suffer very much under this.

As Shri Vasudevan Nair said, if Kerala lives it is because kera lives; if there is no kera, there is no Kerala. It is our life-giving economy, and is that also to be neglected? About industries, of course, we do not complain. He have lost all sense of complaining. Even here why should the Agriculture Ministry come down upon such institutions which have not been the gift of this government but the gift of the erstwhile British government.

Mr. Chairman: Are they gifts of the British government?

Shri Warrior: We have not pulled down all the lamp posts, telegraph posts and the railway lines and all these things. Whatever is necessary must be retained; that is the idea behind it. This committee is functioning with the cess amount of about Rs. 8 lakhs which we collected as cess in 1963-64. Out of that administrative charges come to about a lakh and odd; so there is a balance of about six lakhs. The Indian government should not spend anything out of its revenue; it is self-sustaining and it has some surplus. That amount could be used for research, for expansion of nurseries, seeds, distribution of fertiliser, irrigation, etc. There should be some help to the farmers and plantation owners there. What is needed is not research in a laboratory; the research expert is needed on the spot. They might have wonderful scientists here; they have brilliant boys and they must be encouraged. But the immediate need is to root out diseases and help the agriculturists to extend the areas and develop coconut plantations. All these things must be done then and there on the spot. It should be somewhere in the south; I do not mind if it functions from Madras or from Mysore. The main producing area is the south. There is another difficulty. They have been doing some work in co-ordination such as development, distribution of seeds, recommending fertiliser distribution and all that. A part of PL-480 amount is also earmarked for the development of coconut industry. That means that the amount is to be spent there in a profitable and effective way. There are other amounts also which come into the hands of the committee. I do not know whether these things will also be taken over by the Central Agricultural Ministry. Will that be a ministered here? Or else, there must be an officer in some establishment there. These things must be co-ordinated. Mr. Chairman, you are also

taking so much interest in these things. You might have seen that when matters relating to irrigation are raised, they will shift it to the Agriculture Ministry; when we speak about it to the Agriculture Ministry, it will be shifted to the fertiliser ministry, it is shifted like that always. Nobody takes responsibility and we do not know. All these things must come together. I do not blame them. It is very difficult to co-ordinate all these things such as irrigation, fertiliser, pesticides and insecticides and also agriculture. There should be co-operation in many ways. All these must come together. There must be an agency which will go in between and do this work. There is ample scope for development even now. There is another necessity also. There must be some agency which will connect the activities in the States and at the Centre. There should be co-ordination. Otherwise, each and every unit will shift its responsibility and shirk its responsibility and shift its responsibility to somebody else's shoulder, so that in the long run, the industry or the undertaking will suffer. Hence, it is my earnest appeal to salvage something out of this. I know it is a very belated appeal; I know that it is not only Shri Subramaniam who has taken this up,—although he is defending this policy to abolish these two committees, as if these two committees have stood in the way of our development,—but that it is an old decision. We know that this is a lost battle. Still, I want to request the Ministry also to see that something out of this is salvaged. What can be salvaged is the old research work, the whole research work, which has been carried on for the last 20 years, should be taken over entirely by the Research Institute. Let the work of distribution, nurseries and all such developmental work be given to it.

Only one point more and I have done. What is the intention of the Government? As far as the institution is concerned, the people are to be demobbed. What are the staff to do?

They have been working there for 20 years or so. It is a very difficult matter. You know, Sir, out of your own experience what happened with regard to the Coffee Board. The people who had been working there for 17 to 20 years were never confirmed and they have been thrown to the winds. Once somebody has a brain-wave to abolish it, then it is set in motion. It has been done like that in the Coffee Board. Hundreds of workers have been thrown out. The staff was retrenched and demobbed. They have no other way to get another job. You know the position of employment and unemployment these days. I do not know where these people will be posted, what will be their fate and what will be the staff doing. They have been depending upon this Government and doing their job well. They have been at their job for about 15 to 20 years. Some way should be thought of to retain them in service. The brain-wave of somebody should not take away the bread out of the mouths of so many people all of a sudden most unnecessarily.

There is no harm if this institution continues to work. I think that there is no cogent reason, no justification at all, for the abolition, although I do not blame this Ministry at present, because this is the result of some brain-wave of some bureaucrat sitting here in Delhi. I charge the Government, and ask them, under what humanitarian consideration or justifiable consideration they have taken this decision. This decision is not in the interests of the industry; it is not in the interests of those who are serving the industry; it is not in the interests of those people who are living by that industry; it is not in the interests of the whole nation. This decision has been taken all the same; although we are fighting a lost battle, yet, we have to say that this should not be allowed to pass on like this. I think the Government will have to reconsider the whole issue.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): While supporting the resolution, I

(Shri Man Singh. P. Patel.)

have some doubts as to how the cess as contemplated under the different Acts will be recovered by the Government. I would like to refer to the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act wherein section 3 provides a specific cess for the improvement fund and development activity of the particular commodity. Under section 16 of the Act, it is provided that if the Committee is dissolved, all the funds will vest with the Government, and the Act shall stand repealed. So, my anxiety stems from this section. I am not much concerned about the centralisation of the developmental activities of this Oilseeds Committee, but about the financial resources available for a single commodity in respect of which the committee has done a very remarkable work in the last 18 years. I had an occasion to represent this House by associating myself with this Committee since the last three years. As far as the Oilseeds Committee are concerned, we have a reserve fund of about a crores of rupees. Every year we are spending practically Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs from these different cesses which are being collected. I want to understand from the Minister specifically whether normal routine funds will be made available for the development of this committee or whether the government has thought that a cess will be collected in the same way by different legislation, whereby large funds which are now available to the commodity for its development or marketing processes, will continue to be available.

As I understand, the dates for the abolition of this committee have been changed because of preoccupation of this House. Initially it was thought to be abolished from 1st September. Then it was changed to 1st December. Now in the present resolution, the date of 1st April, 1966 is mentioned. This has happened because the concurrence of the House of the People was not being obtained by passing the resolution. Through this delayed deci-

sion and the mentality of the secretariat also, the half-yearly meeting of the existing committee, which is normally called in September is still not called. I have got one fear in supporting this resolution. If by the abolition of this committee, the association of non-officials is likely to be curtailed or completely done away with, I would like to object. While moving the resolution, the Minister rightly said that he is likely to create development councils for these different committees, show that should not hamper the normal working.

It is envisaged that this committee will be abolished on 1st April. Let the association be continued and at least the half-yearly meeting which has been left over or the annual general meeting should be necessarily convened. My only fear is about the approach of the officials regarding the association. Especially in this committee, we are much more concerned regarding the growers' association. I can proudly say that when this committee was formed in 1946 or so; in the production of oilseeds my State of Gujarat was the fifth in the country. But as a result of the different schemes and developmental activities promoted by this committee, I am proud to say that we have practically reached the second position in the country. If certain States can take over schemes where the financial assistance—50, 60 or sometimes even 100 per cent contribution—comes from the Committee of cess being collected by a special enactment and from the industry itself, it is indirectly a great asset for the commodity.

Normally the committee used to meet only twice a year. The normal working was done by research scholars and experts. The Chairman of all these commodity committees was the Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Unless science and technology are applied to each part of the grain, be it any commodity, or even agricultural commodity, develop-

mental activities cannot take place. If it is thought that all these developmental activities are to be coordinated through one agency—it may be the ICAR—I have no objection. The State Governments have to function at the local level. In view of the panchayati raj administration now being available, these experiments and developments are also available to the panchayat administration. Further association of a non-official character is available at zila parishads. If the ICAR coordinates all development activities even through the zila parishad level and the association of farmers and growers' representatives is available, I think the scheme may be a success.

There is the technical question regarding the marketing of the commodities concerned. It is not only how the oilseeds are grown, but how they are marketed to the better advantage of the agriculturists that is important. While this committee was functioning, sometimes we had this experience that the export policy of the Government of India was not coordinated with the production period of the oilseeds. When the agricultural produce was coming to the market, the export policy was not announced. It was announced only after two or three months after the produce was available. Thereby the main advantage of economic benefit by export of the oilseeds was much more gained by the traders. In these committees, there was an opportunity for the members of the agricultural community or even for other representatives to draw the attention of the Chairman to the fact that he should suggest to the government that the export policy of each commodity should preferably be announced much earlier, whereby the real advantage may directly go to the producer. That will be a much more material advantage.

1656 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would not quote the original Act and take the time of the House.

There were so many laudable objects envisaged in the application of its fund by this committee. To my misfortune from whatever association I had with this committee, I can say that excepting for these two major objects, namely developmental activities and marketing activities, the remaining objects were not carried out. After 18 years of very fine work, as far as development activities are concerned, I personally do not see why this committee should be at all continued, if so far as coordination work is concerned, the association of the growers and farmers is not curtailed in any aspect. Then alone, the abolition of this committee will be justified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, there was a request that the time should be extended and it was almost conceded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri Maniyangadan: Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with the resolution moved by the hon. Minister for the abolition of these committees. We find that the government's policy is divergent on this very same matter. The Commerce Ministry has under it certain committees like the Rubber Board, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, etc. They are creating further committees and only recently this House passed the BFI for setting up the Cardamom Board, which has come into existence. But the Food and Agriculture Ministry are going to dissolve these committees which are under their control. I do not know what approach the government as such has in this matter. From our experience of the last so many years, I can definitely say that much good has been done by these committees to the commodities concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech on the next day.

16.59 hrs.

***WALK-OUT BY INDIAN CHARGE
D'AFFAIRES IN PEKING**

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Sir, this is a very unusual half-hour discussion. Usually a half-hour discussion is meant to draw the attention of the Government to matters not only of public importance, but of concern to this House.

17 hrs.

This discussion has come after an earlier half-hour discussion on the same subject. Parliamentary conventions have been laid down, and it is very very necessary for each and every individual in this country to maintain those parliamentary conventions with great seriousness and consideration and also with great respect. When discussions are held and when the feeling of this House is so strongly expressed either in questions or in discussions—it may be that Parliament may not authorise the Government to change the decision—it is understood that the Government should give it a serious consideration and do something about it. The Government cannot just afford to sleep over it.

As I said, this discussion has come after the earlier discussion on the same subject. There was a reception, as you may remember, in Cairo, by Mr. Chou En-lai and our Ambassador there had cabled to Indian Government asking their permission to attend that reception. Our Government was so generous as to grant him permission to attend that reception. I am reminded of the question which speaks about the humiliation. The House has heard it. It is in the Hansard of the House. Shri Hem Barua asked the question and he mentioned in the House:

"Information has now come that in Algiers the Chinese excluded

the Indian delegation from the reception to the members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council and that was given great publicity with a great deal of fanfare in the Council meeting."

That question was answered by the Minister of External Affairs, the Prime Minister himself, and he said, in answer to the question, that due consideration would be shown in future not to commit the same folly. But what happened? Again our Charge d'Affaires in Peking had to undergo very sad and tragic humiliation. Unfortunately, the Charge d'Affaires himself was not at all keen to attend that reception. On the earlier occasion, possibly, the Ambassador had expressed keen desire and therefore they had to spend foreign exchange in sending cables. They had not the commonsense to know what to do and what not to do and therefore foreign exchange was spent on sending cables and receiving back orders, which they were very happy to receive, to attend that function. In this case, we understand that the Indian Charge d'Affaires was not very keen to attend that function, but because he had to conform to the code of conduct laid down or instructions received from the External Affairs Ministry he attended that function, and again the same thing was repeated very viciously and more sarcastically. India was abused, India's stand was criticised, not only was criticism voiced but India's stand was criticised in a very abusive language by the Chinese leaders. All this was done in order to humiliate India and to make Pakistan happy because it came just at a time when we were having a very bad time with Pakistan.

That is why I have brought this discussion. I have not been able to understand the explanation given by the Ministry of External Affairs, that under the usual code of conduct or diplomatic behaviour such a thing is

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

done. The diplomatic code of conduct must have some reason. The diplomatic code of conduct reflects internal feelings, sentiments, dignity and respect of the country. The diplomats there are the ambassadors of this country expressing their feelings, their sentiments and their dignity which India wants them to express. They also represent the nerve sensitivity of this country, the respect of this country. Therefore, any insult to an individual is an insult to this country. Now, what is the gain that we derive by attending such functions? Why is this done? By just avoiding those receptions we save so much of humiliation for this country. Other countries have been doing so. When lesser occasions have demanded it, other countries like Uganda have done so. They have refused to go and attend those receptions because China sometimes played bullying tactics with them; not that China committed aggression on the African countries but China has played bullying tactics with them and that it has become intolerable for them to accept that kind of attitude from China. So, they boycotted Chinese receptions and made it known to the whole world.

But here is a country which, I am pained to say, honours China, an enemy country, since December 1962, even though we have called China an enemy country. Since then there has been no improvement in the behaviour of China; it is still the same; if anything it has actually gone from bad to worse. What is the code of conduct that we are maintaining with China? What is the need and what is the benefit to this country by attending those receptions? I could understand it if our Ambassador, or our Charge d'Affaires or the personnel of the Embassy could get some information by attending those receptions. But we know very well that no information will be available in the Chinese receptions, in the Pakistani receptions. On the other hand, what information could have been

normally available would not be available if we had such contacts, such open contacts with them by attending their receptions. I have not been able to understand its significance at all especially when Parliament has been consistently and persistently demanding that this question should be considered from the point of view of the dignity of this country. Why is it that no concern has been shown to this demand of Parliament?

In December 1962 we declared China an enemy country. In February 1963, within six months of the Chinese aggression and China being declared an enemy country, for the first time our Charge d'Affaires attended a function given by Mr. Chou En-lai in honour of Mr. Bhutto. And what was the reception for? 12,000 sq. miles of our territory which Pakistan has taken in her possession illegally and called Azad Kashmir was given to China with the generosity of Pakistan and Mr. Bhutto, after giving that territory, signed an agreement. This was an elated reception by China to Pakistan. We became a party to that by attending that reception when 12,000 sq. miles of our territory went to the lap of China. I have never been able to reconcile myself to this conflicting attitude of the External Affairs Ministry.

Then, again, let us see what has happened. I do not know what is the lurking softness on the part of External Affairs Ministry to those receptions. What is special about those receptions? I do not know. I have attended some of the Chinese receptions when we were having good terms with them. Nowadays I do not. They do not invite us; rather, they dare not invite us. I have seen nothing new in those receptions. They are rather stale receptions. I do not know the attraction which the External Affairs Ministry finds in persistently and consistently attending those Chinese receptions.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Shri Chagla is also a member of the Cabinet. I know Shri Swaran Singh well and I congratulated him for his performance in the United Nations. His performance was great. He showed that India will stand with dignity and that we will, if necessary, stand alone and fight our battle alone. We will not compromise even if somebody wants to bully us. He has become a great Foreign Minister since he has come back from the United Nations. Why has he not been able to show the same spirit, the same dignity and same force in these two cases? Probably these cases have not come to his notice. I would appeal to him to remember that it causes great hurt to the dignity and prestige of this country. They reflect us in a poor light. Any indignity caused to them is an indignity caused to this country. The wound is so deep that words do not come to heal them.

I will again come to one of the incidents. Shri Chagla, when he was at the UN, refused to attend a reception given by Mr. Patrick Dean because Mr. Dean equated Pakistan and India on a communal basis. Shri Chagla refused to attend that reception. There was so much effect of that refusal that many things were done and probably the British representatives would have thought twice before they would comment so irresponsibly again.

His own coming out of the Security Council has been appreciated in this country tremendously. He has shown guts and these guts have given so much prestige to this country. Even people, who were so critical of us, have been talking with a little more mellow voice. They know that talking to India like this is not going to pay them results.

China is today trying to break everything that we have been doing. China is trying to break our relationship with the Soviet Union; China is trying to break our relationship with African countries; China is trying to break our relationship with middle

eastern countries and we are keeping a thin link with China by attending prominent receptions by China! I would appeal to him, through you, that we should make it a point that till China is an enemy country to us, there should be a total boycott of China so far as receptions are concerned. The minimum diplomatic necessities may be carried on. I am not one of those people who go by sentiment and emotions in diplomatic matters, but it is a cold, calculated fact that it is hurting this country very much and very deeply. Therefore I would appeal to him that, while carrying on the minimum necessary diplomatic relationship with China because of some other reasons, or with Pakistan, such formalities should be completely dispensed with. Look at the humiliation of the person who attends the reception. God forbid, anybody should go and attend that reception. A person so lonely, so left alone, nobody bothering about him, no Chinese giving any attention to him and yet he is going to that reception as if he had no tea at his home in the evening! This kind of humiliation and this kind of pain should not be caused to those people who are the representatives of the country. They are individuals and they have all the sensitiveness of human beings. Anybody, who has been insulted, only can feel the pangs of that kind of humiliating existence. We should not cause our ambassadors or Charge d'Affaires to undergo that kind of humiliation.

श्री बड़े (सारगोन) : महिलाओं को
तो गुस्सा आता है, आदमियों को गुस्सा
नहीं आता ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I will tell you another example. I was so surprised that the Chinese had the cheekiness. They came to one of the functions on the 26th January. That also I find from the questions asked in Parliament. The Chinese representative came to attend one of the functions on the 26th January at which the President was going to

award the Param Vir Chakra to two widows, one of Major Thapa and the other of Major S. Singh. The moment they were called and were being given the award, the Chinese representative had the cheekiness and affront to leave that reception. It is not done in the diplomatic code of conduct. When the President of a State is attending a function, he is representing his country on a very formal occasion and this thing is not done. 26th January is a very, very solemn day for us. That is never done in the diplomatic code of conduct in the world. But why bother about persons who do not have any diplomatic code of conduct? We can certainly bother about ourselves. If we can maintain our self-respect and dignity, the world will understand us. If we go on humiliating ourselves and impressing upon other countries of the world that we are such a people that we do not have self-respect and dignity, nobody would bother about us.

With these words, I appeal once again, that something should be done so as to avoid these mishaps in future.

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : यह जो मामला है वह स्वागत समारोह का था वहाँ जाकर चाय या शराब पीने का नहीं है। इसमें मैं कूटनीतिक स्तर पर हमको बार बार प्रपमानित इसलिये होता पड़ता है कि चीन के आक्रमण का डट कर हम मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते हैं। एघर कुछ दिनों में हमारी भूमि पर उन्होंने फिर हमले किये हैं। चार दफा सिविकम में, दो दफा उर्बशीषम् यानी श्रेष्ठा के द्वाक्रे में और सहाय में भी वे दन दिनों घुसे हैं और दोस्त बेग घोल्दी के द्वाक्रे पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया है। जब तक चीन के इस आक्रमण के सामने हम झुकते रहेंगे, दबते रहेंगे यह जाहिर है कि कूटनीतिक जो कार्यक्रम होते हैं, उन में हमारी प्रतिनिधियों को प्रपमानित होता पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी भूमि का यह जो प्रतिक्रमण किया जा रहा है

और हमारे जो राजदूत हैं उनको जो प्रपमानित किया जाता है उसको खत्म करने के लिए क्या चीन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ने के लिए सरकार तैयार है और जिस तरह से एक घस के बाद पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण का हमने डट कर जवाबी हमला करके उत्तर दिया, क्या उसी तरह इस वक्त उत्तरी सीमा पर जो हमले हो रहे हैं उनका भी हम जवाबी हमला करके उत्तर देंगे ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if the diplomatic code of conduct to which reference has been made so often on the floor of this House is a written code of conduct recognised internationally or it is a code of conduct which depends only on conventions and, if it depends on conventions, may I know if the diplomatic code of conduct is such as supersedes our national interest or is meant to serve our national interest?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): In view of the great importance attached to diplomatic propriety even at the cost of our self-respect, may I know how long are we going to expose our representatives in China and Pakistan to insults and indignities and giving the world the impression that whatever one may do to India, India will not take any action beyond lodging protests?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the depth of feelings which the hon. lady Member has shown on this issue. I am completely one with her in so far as sentiments of Indian people, sentiments of Parliament, sentiments of hon. Members of this House, in relation to China are concerned. We cannot express too strongly our sense of indignation and our sense of disappointment at the aggressive manner in which the Chinese have been behaving particularly at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The highly provocative note, couched in very insulting language, that was given to us at that time was something which is

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not normally heard of in diplomatic exchange of notes even though there may be strained relations or bad relations between countries. The feelings of indignation and unhappiness on this score are fully understood by Government and I would like to assure Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and other hon. Members that we are fully conscious of the strong feelings that are held, quite rightly, by our people on our relationship with China.

Having said that, so far as the present incident is concerned, I would like to give some factual information. In the first place, I would like to inform the hon. House that we have made a distinction between the reception or function organised by Chinese Ambassadors in other capitals from the reception or function that might be organised by the Chinese Government in Peking.

Our instructions to our Heads of Missions and diplomats in other Capitals are clear that they should not and need not attend the functions that are organized by Chinese Ambassadors in other Capitals. However, about the functions that are being held in China, we have said that our Heads of Missions—our C.D.A. or Ambassador whoever he might be—should normally attend such functions.

I would like to clarify one point. I am giving only factual information which, I think, the honourable House would like to know. It has been wrongly suggested by the lady member and also by certain other members on an earlier occasion that our Charge d'affaires had objected and had suggested that he might not be asked to attend these functions. That is not correct. Any diplomat functioning in any Capital would normally like to have as many contacts as possible. It is in the national interest that our Heads of Missions in any Capital should remain in touch with as many diplomats and as many other people in those Capitals, as possible. That is the normal function of a diplomat and I would strongly urge that we should not be influenced too much

by our deteriorating bilateral relations. We should not create an atmosphere in which our diplomatic representatives may find themselves completely cut off from the life there and to forego occasions when they can meet not only Chinese representatives but also other diplomatic representatives from other countries. I would like to assure the hon. members that there is no particular attraction in these diplomatic functions and let us not have this impression that the diplomats are anxious or are keen to attend these functions; if anything, it is a very boring affair. I agree with Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha when she said that there was nothing particularly attractive about these receptions. So there is a point to be borne in mind that it is a duty that is performed and certainly it is not a pleasure to attend many of these functions where a large number of people come; it is not particularly pleasing to participate in these functions.

As pointed out by the Prime Minister when he intervened while replying to some of the questions when the main question came up before the House, our normal practice has been that our Charge d'affaires in Peking should attend those functions which are organized by that Government and there was no suggestion either by him or by any one else that he finds any particular difficulty in attending these functions.

I would place another aspect before the House. That is, it is more honourable to attend and then to register a strong protest in the presence of a galaxy of Chinese leaders. I claim that it is definitely more in favour of advancing our prestige and it shows greater courage on our part if our representative attends the function and as soon as anything is said which is derogatory to India's honour or dignity, he adopts a dignified course of staging a walk-out; by that visible means he registers a more effective protest which is noticed more both by the Chinese leaders and by every one else—maybe, all over the world.

So, I maintain that it is easy to be away from the meetings or from the reception or from a banquet, but it requires greater courage to be present there. This might itself have some effect upon others, and at the point when anything is said which is inconsistent with India's honour or dignity, that person gets up and registers a protest by walking out from that place. That to my mind is really more courageous and it registers a greater impact and effect upon the minds of not only the Chinese leaders but others.

In this particular case, on the 30th September, as soon as the Chinese Premier was making reference to the so called "Indian aggression" on Pakistan and to the right of "self-determination for the people of Kashmir," our Charge d'Affaires upheld the honour and upheld the dignity of our country by registering a protest by walking out of that banquet in the presence of a large number of the top-most Chinese leaders. I think that there could not be a more vivid and more honourable and more effective way of registering our protest, and we should be really proud of the very dignified behaviour of the members of our Mission who notwithstanding a great measure of awkwardness that is entailed in staging a walk-out did have the courage and the guts to stage such a walk-out.

Shri Bade: Pleading the worst case in the best way.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am grateful to the hon. Member that at any rate the way of dealing with it appeals to him, and if he is a little more responsive he will certainly find that the way the affair are being conducted is really not something about which the House or the country should have any regrets.

Our relationship with China is what all of us know, and we have to function in the various fields and in the various international forums; it will not be in our national interest to run away from the points of contact or

the points of confrontation; we shall have to meet the Chinese in the international field and in the diplomatic field and even where our soldiers are facing the Chinese soldiers. This is a type of confrontation not of our seeking but forced on us, and in this whole atmosphere, we have to safeguard our honour and dignity and hold fast to our position and to put up resistance rather than run away from resistance.

So, I would urge that we should view this problem in the true perspective and should not be carried away too much by emotion.

The question then asked was whether it was in our national interest to do so. I have given very careful consideration and for a variety of reasons, including those which I have mentioned just a little while ago, the most important one being the opportunity to establish contacts, I feel that it is in our national interest to do so; the opportunity of establishing contacts is to our national interests also, our registration of a protest by a dignified walk-out is definitely in our interest and enhances our prestige and we should not have any other view in this respect.

Then, mention has been made about some other important leaders not attending receptions. This is not uncommon in several receptions. Even at the last UN General Assembly, I myself did not attend a large number of receptions, particularly the ones held by those in regard to whom I thought that their attitude was partisan and not objective; I did not have any hesitation in attending those functions which were organised in other capitals by the Ambassadors or by the Ministers in those countries. But we should try to make a clear distinction between receptions by other diplomats or Ministers in capitals other than the Government headquarters to which the diplomat from India is accredited. Otherwise he will find himself in almost complete isolation

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and will have no opportunities of meeting others.

It was mentioned by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha that the Chinese would not be paying attention and he would be completely alone and forlorn. That is not correct. These are functions where representatives from all the countries accredited there are invited in large numbers and there are large numbers of opportunities which I would like to say are not as frequent as in a society like ours. If there are some opportunities of contacts, we should make use of them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What I said was that they were disowned by the hosts.

Shri Swaran Singh: If they were disowned, they would not have been invited. The fact that they are invited shows that they are not disowned.

Shri Madhu Limaye asked whether we are proposing to break off diplomatic relations with China. That is a matter about which I have said more than once that that is not our intention. His second question was whether it is our intention to meet aggression by China and whether we are determined to defend our independence and territorial integrity. I need hardly repeat what has been stated here on the floor of the House in very categorical terms both by the Prime Minister and by the Defence Minister, and there was no necessity to put such a question. It is the normal function, normal responsibility, a responsibility which Government knows is squarely theirs, and they have to carry that responsibility of defending the territorial integrity of our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma put three questions. He asked whether there is any written code of conduct. There is no such written code of conduct. This is all based on the normal conventions, and it depends upon the assessment that each country makes keeping in view its own national interest. Our national interest is our foremost

consideration and we should not do anything merely as a sort of compliance with some code if it does not fit in with our own national interest. That we should always keep in mind. But in this particular case, our national interest does not in any way come in conflict with the international convention on this issue.

Shri Chaturvedi asked how long is it our intention to expose our diplomats to these insults. There is no question of exposing our diplomats to insults; it is the function of diplomats representing any country to face both pleasant situations and also unpleasant ones. Really, the capacity required of a diplomat to face an unpleasant situation and to function effectively in an atmosphere where there is not great understanding of his case is even of a higher order, and requires a better judgment—his capacity to take the right decision at the right moment, when he does not know what is going to happen, what is going to be the type of speech that is going to be delivered. For him to react according to the situation calls for a high degree of acumen, courage and experience. And I am very glad to say that our present Charge d'Affaires in China has carried this responsibility with great credit, and we are proud of his functioning there. It is wrong to suggest that he has said that he is facing a great difficulty and therefore, he should be saved this inconvenience of attending these functions. I do not know wherefrom hon. Members have carried that impression. He is one of our very experienced and very suave diplomats; at the same time, he is a very determined diplomat; he is functioning there in such a manner as to keep India's honour and dignity high. He has discharged his duties well.

17-35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 30, 1965/Agrahayana 9, 1887 (Saka).