

Wednesday, April 24, 1963  
Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Third Series**

**Volume XVII, 1963/1885 (Saka)**

*[April 13 to 24, 1963/ Chaitra 23 to Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)]*



**FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)**

*(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 41 to 50)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

11531

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 24, 1963/Vaisakha 4,  
1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Bailadila Iron Ore Project**

+  
 \*1008. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
           { Shri S. C. Samanta;  
           { Shri B. K. Das;  
           { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Mines and  
Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of  
Mines have completed their exploration  
and prospecting work of the  
area of Bailadila Iron Ore Project  
which was scheduled to be completed  
by the end of 1962;

(b) if so, whether it has submitted  
its report to the National Mineral  
Development Corporation; and

(c) whether the National Mineral  
Development Corporation has started  
the work of preparation of the pro-  
ject report?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to  
the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri  
Thimmaiah):** (a) The exploration of  
Deposits Nos. 10 and 15 which was to  
be completed by December, 1962 by  
the Indian Bureau of Mines has since  
been completed.

(b) The Bureau has submitted a  
detailed report on deposit No. 10 to  
the Corporation in October, 1962 and  
its report on deposit No. 5 is expected

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to be submitted by the end of April,  
1963.

(c) Yes, Sir. The detailed project  
report relating to deposit No. 10 is  
expected to be ready by the end of  
June, 1963.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know  
what is the progress so far made for  
developing port facilities for export-  
ing iron ore to Japan and what is  
the total amount involved in it and  
what is the total foreign exchange?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The port project  
envisages the construction of some  
berths proper, two berths for iron  
ore and two for general cargo, also  
the installation of an ore handling  
plant and also the procuring of some  
equipment. As far as the construc-  
tion of berths is concerned, we have  
placed orders with a firm in Bombay  
and the work is in progress. As far  
as iron ore handling plant is con-  
cerned, we have placed orders with  
U.S.A. and out of 13 ancillary equip-  
ment, we have received for about 11  
equipment global tenders and they are  
under scrutiny. Orders will be placed  
very shortly. As far as the date for  
the completion of the project is con-  
cerned, it will be ready by December,  
1963. The total cost of the project  
would be about Rs. 6½ crores and the  
foreign exchange involved is Rs. 2½  
crores. It will be met from the  
President's Asian Development Fund,  
U.S.A.

**Mr. Speaker:** A very detailed  
answer has been given. What I un-  
derstood from the Member was he  
was jumping from exploration and  
prospecting to export to Japan.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** That is also  
included in the project.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know by what time the project will be ready for exploitation of iron ore in the Bailadila project and by what time iron ore will be exported.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Mining will commence by January 1966 and export will begin from the middle of 1966.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know, in the Deposit No. 10, if survey has been completed and may I know what is the approximate reserve that is being calculated at present?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The project report will be submitted by the end of 1963? Out of the investigation report made in respect of Deposit No. 10, aerial survey is expected to be made very shortly and maps on the scale 1:5000 will become available soon. As far as the reserve is concerned, reserves to the extent of 131.8 million tons has been proved.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know what is the quantity that will be exported to Japan of this iron ore and apart from Japan whether to any other country export is made from here?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Under an agreement, we have to export about 4 million tons from the Bailadila project. It may develop to 6 million tons later on, so that the 2 million tons which we are committed to export from Kiriburu may be taken over by Bailadila project. Two million tons of Kiriburu will be diverted to the iron and steel plants at a later stage.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know if this survey was conducted with the idea of locating iron ore only or other minerals too and if the reply is the latter, may I know what minerals have been found in the survey?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Only iron ore.

**Shri Daji:** May I know whether we have ascertained the quality of the iron ore in Bailadila and how does it compare with the other fields?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The iron ore is of high grade; about 62.8 per cent grade.

### Retirement Age of Government Employees

+

\*1009. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
          **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1013 on the 23rd January, 1963 regarding retirement age of Government employees and state whether the action to amend All India Service Rules 1958 has since been taken?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** Necessary amendments to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) 1958, are likely to issue very shortly.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या यह सरकार के डिस्क्रिशन पर रहेगा, सरकार के प्रोपशन पर रहेगा या इसके लिए कोई निश्चित रूल बनाये गये हैं ?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** May I have the question translated into English?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether it will be left to the discretion of Government or there are any fixed rules framed for this purpose already.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** No, the rules will be framed. इस के लिए क़ायदे बनाये जायेंगे जो कि करीब-करीब बन गये हैं और आशा है कि ८-१० दिनों के अन्दर हम उन क़ायदों का ऐलान कर सकेंगे ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की राय ले ली गई है और उन की रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** जी हाँ, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सारे चीफ सैक्रेटरीज की मीटिंग हम ने की थी और उन से इस बारे में बातचीत हो गई है। सब की राय के अनुसार ही हम उन्हें बना रहे हैं।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी ५५ साल की रिटायरमेंट एज को मान लिया है?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** जी नहीं, अभी तक उन्होंने नहीं माना है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Would the hon. Minister please indicate the lines along which these amendments are going to be effected?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** These rules will be effective from the date of issue.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I know that date. I did not ask for the date. I wanted to know the lines along which these amendments are going to be effected.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Generally, the important point in regard to these rules would be that all officers who attain the age of 55 will not automatically get extension. Before they complete the age of 55, say, three months or six months before that, their cases will be reviewed, their work will be examined, their character-rolls will be seen, and if they are found to be in fit health and if their service has been satisfactory, then alone they will be considered for further extension.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Now that the age of retirement of Government employees working under the Central Government has been increased from 55 to 58, may I know whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments to follow this rule, and if so, how many State Governments have agreed to this and how many have not?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The rules are yet to be finalised.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Central Government have already taken a decision to increase the age of retirement from 55 to 58. This decision has already been taken. Some of the State Governments are also trying to take a decision. May I know whether any definite directive has been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments that they should also try to increase the age from 55 to 58 in view of the emergency, and if so, how many State Governments have agreed and how many have not?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** No, this is entirely confined to the Government of India employees. We do not want to issue any directive to the State Government to extend the age of retirement. It is up to them. We have taken this decision. I have had two meetings with the Chief Ministers of the States in this regard. They know our views. It is up to them to take any action as they think proper.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether this extension of age is applicable only to the All India Services or also to the Central Services, particularly the technical services?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** To both, of the Government of India.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** क्या यह सही है कि टेक्निकल रिजन्स पर जेजेज को इस का बेंनीफिट नहीं मिल रहा है और वह जल्दी रिटायर कर दिये जायेंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल दूसरा है।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** The hon. Minister has just stated that everybody who attains the age of 55 will not automatically get extension. May I know what is exactly in the mind of Government that has made them increase the age of retirement, but to review the question and then allow extension only in certain cases, that is, in the cases of those whose

records are satisfactory? What is exactly in the mind of Government to allow extension only in those cases?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** When we have taken this decision, it would generally mean that the employees will get extension after the age of 55, but we do not want that even those who are not fully qualified to continue in service should be allowed to do so.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know if any special consideration was given when this question was being discussed amongst the Secretaries regarding the retirement age of technical people—engineers and doctors?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Yes, Sir.

**विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता**

+  
\*१०१०. { श्री ५० सा० बाबूपाल :  
                  { श्री १३ भवि निख :  
                  { श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय से विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्यार्थियों को अनुशासन में रखने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना का स्वरूप क्या है तथा इसको कैसे लागू किया जायेगा ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्री-माली) :** (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Shri S. Kandappam:** The answer may be read in English also.

श्री ५० सा० बाबूपाल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता नहीं बढ़ रही है, लेकिन घाये-दिन हम

समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि फलां जगह विद्यार्थियों ने ट्रेन लूट ली और फलां जगह विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल कर दी । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इसका क्या कारण है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** कभी-कभी लड़के शरारत करते हैं ।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the fact that in several cases examinations have had to be conducted under police escort because of the indiscipline exhibited by the students. If so, is there any proposal now with the Government to see that such things do not happen?

**Mr. Speaker:** Those are covered by those exceptions that he has mentioned.

उन्होंने कहा है कि कभी-कभी वे शरारत करते हैं ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** जब कि विद्यार्थियों में इन्डिसिप्लिन का इतना बड़ा प्रश्न देख के सामने है, तो क्या कारण है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इन बारे में सजग नहीं है और ऐसे कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहा है, जिस से अनुशासनहीनता बन्द हो ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** मेरी राय में अनुशासन की ज्यादा कमी तो बजूर्गों में होती है और उस का प्रसर विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ता है । यह सही बात है कि आज अनुशासनहीनता बजूर्गों में ज्यादा है बनिस्बत विद्यार्थियों के ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बजूर्गों से आप की मुराद इन सदन से तो नहीं है ?

**श्री बी० च० शर्मा :** यह सवाल तो विद्यार्थियों के बारे में है, न कि बजूर्गों के बारे में ।

**Shrimati Jayaben Shah:** Do Government think that the present system of education is responsible to a certain extent for the indiscipline among students?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** There are several factors which lead to indiscipline.



It is very difficult to isolate one single factor. As I said, there are various factors in the society itself which sometimes lead to indiscipline among students.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** Is it a fact that this indiscipline is growing on account of inefficiency of the teachers?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It is not growing. I do not accept that it is growing.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** May I know whether Government has paid any serious attention to the causes of indiscipline? In this connection, may I invite the attention of the Minister to the suggestions made by Prof. Humayun Kabir?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Government have taken a number of steps to improve the educational environment so that it may be more conducive to building up the character of the youth. The House is aware that from time to time I have been enumerating the various measures which Government and the UGC have been taking to improve the educational system. This is a long-term measure. In education, results cannot be produced within a day; sometimes it may take full generation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the attention of Government was drawn to an incident some time back.\*\*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order order. Particular incidents should not be mentioned.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Apart from the incident, may I know . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That incident would not be taken down.

**Shri Hem Barua:** . . . what steps have Government taken to see that incidents of this sort do not recur . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** No reference to that incident.

**Shri Hem Barua:** . . . \*\*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know if there are any definite indications that there is a crumbling of their inner sense of security amongst the student community in general?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The hon. Member should know that at present we have lakhs of students studying in the universities, and sometimes isolated examples do take place which indicate some kind of indiscipline. This is not something peculiar to our country. The hon. Member is aware that instances of indiscipline take place in other countries also. If we compare as a whole the general behaviour of our students, I must say that by and large our boys are behaving admirably, and we should not condemn them too much. As I said, the effect of the general unrest in the society also has some influence on them, and as I said there is a great deal of indiscipline among the adult people and this has some influence on the younger generation.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is this indiscipline not due to the fact that despite recommendations of various organisations and perhaps of the University Grants Commission, the teachers and professors of educational institutions do not yet come under the public service rules, they are not governed by public service rules and are free to take part in politics and fight elections?

**Shri Hem Barua:** What about the political leaders, do they come under this?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is a very broad question, and I do not think it is possible for me to answer this question in the Question Hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right then. Next question.

### Oil Royalty Rate for Assam

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- \*1011. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;  
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;  
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding Oil Royalty between the Union Government and Assam has been finally settled;

(b) if so, on what terms;

(c) whether there is any proposal to adopt this specific rate as an All India figure; and

(d) if so, whether steps have been taken to amend the rules governing the grant of future leases?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A specific rate of Rs. 7.50 per metric ton has been fixed as royalty for crude oil with effect from 1st November, 1962.

(c) The award stipulates that the above rate will be applicable on an All India basis.

(d) Steps are being taken to amend the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know the criteria in terms of which the rate has been determined?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** There is a history behind this matter. The rate of royalty was governed by a certain formula connected with the well head value of the crude oil. That was going on for some time, as a result of the arrangement between the then Assam Oil Co., and the Assam Government. Subsequently, the Assam Government objected to the royalty rates and wanted us to increase it. Various matters were introduced into it and the whole question was referred to the Prime Minister for arbitration. Ulti-

mately the final decision was given by the Prime Minister which has been accepted on an all-India basis.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** While fixing the rate on the basis of the landing cost of M. East crude oil in India, may I know whether the Government took into account adjustments made for quality and specifications of oil and the sales tax imposed by the State Government?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I will not say that the diversities in quality were taken into consideration while fixing this rate of royalty. But in the peculiar conditions of our stage of oil exploration, it has been accepted in its totality that there should be a uniform rate of royalty for some more time to come, and nothing prevents us from periodical revision of the whole question when the appropriate time comes.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** Before amending the rules regarding the grant of future leases, may I know whether the various State Governments will be consulted?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes. When the time comes for any revision of the present rate of royalty, obviously all parties concerned will be consulted.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the rate of royalty that the Assam Oil Company, used to pay to the Assam Government was higher than the rate of royalty in the award, and whether this award will be applicable to the Assam Oil Company also?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes, Sir. To both the questions the answer is in the affirmative.

### Survey of Himalayan Region

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- \*1012. { Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri Bishanchander Seth;  
Shri Onkarlal Berwa;

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organize an intensive survey of the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the particular aspects and areas proposed to be covered by the survey; and

(c) when the proposal is to be put into effect and how long it will take to complete the survey?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) The topographical survey of the Himalayan region is already in hand.

(b) The survey consists of topographical survey on various scales. The area involved lies along the entire Northern borders.

(c) The survey is already in progress. The entire field work is expected to be completed by the end of summer 1964.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** इसमें क्या किसी फारेन कंट्री से कोओपरेशन लेने की कोई बातचीत चल रही है या इसको अकेले आप ही कर रहे हैं ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Survey of India is one of the oldest departments of the Government of India and they are well equipped and well manned. So, we find no necessity at all for foreign collaboration or foreign help.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** तिब्बत से इस मामले में हमारी सरकार ने मशिवरा किया है या नहीं किया है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We do not find any relationship with Tibet in these matters. We are carrying out research in our own land.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद:** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह का सर्वे हुआ है और क्या-क्या चीजें सर्वे के अन्दर मिली हैं।

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We appreciate very much the anxiety of the hon. Mem-

bers to have detailed information about this question. But I beg hon. Members to consider whether the present time is opportune to have information of this kind.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may give his own opinion.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Survey is of the northern border and it is very closely linked up with the defence of the border.

**श्री भक्त वंशन:** माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि यह विभाग मोस्ट प्रोलेटेस्ट है यानी इसके द्वारा कई बार सर्वे किया जा चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो सर्वे किया जा रहा है उसकी विशेषतायें क्या हैं और पहले के सर्वे में और इस सर्वे में क्या अन्तर है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have already said that. I would request them to consider the desirability of asking searching questions on these matters.

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** I would like to add that the survey will be a comprehensive survey and will go into every question that is necessary.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether a snow survey also will be conducted as it has an important bearing on the determination of waters in the Himalayan rivers?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Every aspect of the survey necessary for this region will be gone into.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know when the survey was done by the oldest department in the whole world and when this oldest department propose to complete the survey and when does the most oldest department propose to publish the records of the survey?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question is too old now to be answered.

**श्री शिव नारायण:** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रेजेंट सर्वे पर सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया है ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Survey is a continuous process and we can only say what has been spent in a particular year. In 1962-63, the provisional figures are Rs. 3.29,23,000 for the Survey of India.

### केन्द्रीय संस्थान, शिमला

\*१०१३. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय संस्थान, राष्ट्रपति निवास, शिमला के आर्थिक और संगठनात्मक ब्योरे पर विचार करने के लिए एक विशेष समिति बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।]

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** इस सम्बन्ध में समाचारपत्रों में जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं वे गलत हैं या उन में कोई सचाई है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** मुझे मालूम नहीं क्या समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं और किन समाचारों की तरफ माननीय सदस्य का संकेत है । मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि शिमला में जो इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित होने जा रहा है वह एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी होगी और वह उसके सारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखेगी । कमेटी नियुक्त हुई है कि किस तरह से उसके काम को चलाया

जाए और इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है । ज्यों ही रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, उस पर कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** शिमला में जिस प्रस्तावित संस्था के बारे में अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, उस सम्बन्ध में क्या वह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संस्था का उद्देश्य क्या है और वह कब तक काम अपना प्रारम्भ कर देगी ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे सारे विश्वविद्यालयों से जो स्कार्लर्ज हैं, जो प्रोफेसर हैं, वे कुछ सीमित समाके लिए आयें, वहां रिसर्च वगैरह करें, एक भ्रष्टी लाइब्रेरी का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा दो जहीनों के लिए, तीन महीनों के लिए और जितनी भी सुविधायें हो सकें, दी जायें । उसके अलावा कुछ सैमीनार्ज, हों कुछ रिसर्च के ऊपर गाइडेंस वगैरह मिलेगी, एडवांस स्टुडेंट्स और रिसर्च वगैरह के टीचर्ज को ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कब तक यह स्थापित हो जाएगी ।

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** इसका काम जल्दी ही शुरू हो जाएगा ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the Central Government is going to provide for the funds or the State Government will be responsible for expenditure?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is a Central Institute. It will be financed by the Government of India.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will it be a voluntary organisation or will it be sponsored by the Government of India?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This will be an autonomous organisation, and not a voluntary organisation. It will be financed by the Government of India.

**श्री भक्त वंशन :** जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, दिल्ली में पहले से ही एक सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट

ग्राफ एजुकेशन के नाम से संस्था कार्य कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में और इस संस्था में क्या अन्तर होगा और क्या इस संस्था को तो वहाँ स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : बहुत अन्तर है। जो सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट ग्राफ एजुकेशन है वह तो शिक्षा पद्धति पर टीचर्स को कुछ ट्रेनिंग वगैरह देती है। लेकिन यह जो संस्था है यह विशेषकर ह्यूमैनिटीज के लिए है। हम चाहते हैं कि रिसर्च वगैरह के काफी साधन वहाँ उपलब्ध हों और सभी विश्वविद्यालयों से स्कालर, प्रोफेसर वगैरह जो हैं वे कुछ काल के लिए वहाँ जा कर रिसर्च वगैरह करें ताकि अच्छे वातावरण में उनको काम करने का मौका मिले।

#### Dehbar Commission

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\*1014. { Shri H. C. Soy:  
Shri Besra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhebar Commission has recommended and the Central and State Governments have accepted that rehabilitation and employment of the persons directly displaced by the big projects is to be the responsibility of those projects; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementing this recommendation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Details of implementation are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries of Government of India and the State Governments.

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस स्कीम को हथिया में लागू किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : इस में शक नहीं है कि जितनी तेजी से इस में काम होना चाहिये उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो रहा है। फिर भी अभी हम लोगों ने रुककेला प्राजैक्ट से पूछा था कि उन्होंने अपने यहाँ क्या किया है। उस सिलसिले में जो उन्होंने काम किया है, वह काफी संतोषजनक है। अगर इसी ढंग पर और भी प्राजैक्ट्स काम करें तो उससे आदिवासियों को बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या तीसरी योजना के अन्दर अन्दर यह स्कीम लागू हो जायेगी ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम तो चाहते हैं कि बहुत पहले, यानी पंच वर्षीय योजना के खत्म होने के पहले ही ये जो भिन्न भिन्न नए प्राजैक्ट बनने वाले हैं, वहाँ इस स्कीम को माना जाए।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if attempt is being made to rehabilitate such of the persons as are likely to be dispossessed from those places before the scheme comes into operation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are already doing something on these lines; this is an important part of this scheme. We will certainly try to rehabilitate those who are ousted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: How is the compensation computed? Is the job given supposed to be the compensation or is there some sort of computation regarding the displacement itself?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, compensation is given for different things. If land is acquired, for example, the value of the land and other things have to be taken into account, and payment is made for the land. Then the other possible thing is, we try to give them land in the place of the land which has been taken so that they can build their houses, or, if it is culturable land which is

being cultivated, then, some agricultural land etc., if given. These things are taken into account. Besides that, if we can help them in rehabilitation, we do that either by giving them jobs or by something else.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the case of Bhilai, where land was acquired in the Chattisgarh area, they were not provided with jobs and they were not given preference in Bhilai and this raised a serious controversy in Madhya Pradesh?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given information and not asked a question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I asked whether it has raised a controversy and whether it is true.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The Bhilai project is not situated in a tribal area. In spite of that, people who are roundabout that Bhilai project are given preference.

**Shri Daji:** It is in a tribal area; even the Lok Sabha seat is a tribal seat.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** The Bhilai project as such is not situated in a tribal area. I can say that. But even so we are not neglecting the people who are living roundabout; preference is being given to the tribals roundabout that area in getting employment in the Bhilai project.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether the Government squarely own their fundamental responsibility for full compensation and proper rehabilitation of all those who are displaced or disturbed by Government action?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is regulated by the Constitution.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I have said that we are making an effort in that direction. We need not consider it on these lines such as full responsibility or half responsibility or three-fourth responsibility. We consider it our foremost duty to rehabilitate the people who are evicted from those places.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** With full compensation?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is not only Government, but some kind of semi-judicial agency looks into this matter and decides the rates of compensation.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether with reference to the new schemes and projects this has been discussed with the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission has taken a firm decision that this would be an invariable feature of the new projects and schemes?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I think it is important and I agree with the hon. Member that we have to discuss this matter with all the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission. I think we should have some kind of model scheme giving some discretion to the project authorities in different places, because conditions differ from place to place. So, I agree that we should further consider this matter and if possible have some kind of model scheme in accordance with which various steps might be taken.

**श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह :** यह सवाल बड़े महत्व का है कि जो भी कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाता है मकान के बदले में, वह रुपये में दिया जाता है, और उतने में कुछ भो नहीं हो सकता है। तो क्या यह हो सकता है कि मकान के बदले मकान दिया जाय और जमीन के बदले जमीन दी जाये, और जहाँ पर बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वहाँ पर पहले इन लोगों को ही स्थान दिया जाये ? क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई इन्स्ट्रक्शन देना चाहती है ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** माननीय सदस्या की राय ठीक है कि मुझावजा यदि इतना दिया जाय जिस से वह मकान ब्राद न बना सकें तो उन को दिक्कत होगी। मैं बिल्कुल ठीक तरीके पर तो नहीं कह सकता, मगर जो उन का मुझाव है उस पर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know the reaction of the displaced persons in the tribal areas towards the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes and whether they are satisfied with it?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I must admit that much has not been done so far. But, for example, in Rourkela, the various steps taken, I am quite sure, must have satisfied them. However, I am not prepared to agree that the scheduled tribes as a whole may not be fully satisfied with what has been done or is being done.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in spite of the fact that the Home Minister has been very keen to see that the people are properly rehabilitated, the Adivasis in Rihand dam area have not been rehabilitated so far?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I would differ from the hon. Member. They have been rehabilitated. I myself went and saw the people settled in the Dudhi areas.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Sonavane:** I rose several times, Sir.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चूँकि मकानों का मामला था इस लिये लेडी को ज्यादा समय दिया गया।

**भारत में विदेशी भाषा का अध्यापन**

+

श्री बड़े :  
\*१०१५. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसी कितनी संस्थाएँ हैं, जहाँ पर विदेशी भाषाओं के पढ़ाये जाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) इन में से किन किन संस्थाओं में

चीनी भाषा पढ़ाई जाती है तथा इन में कितने व्यक्तियों के पढ़ सकने का प्रबन्ध है ; और

(ग) विदेशी भाषाओं, विशेषकर चीनी भाषा को पढ़ाई की सुविधा का विस्तार करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) So far as the Ministry of Education is aware, there are 33 institutions teaching foreign languages.

(b) Allahabad University

Banaras Hindu University

Calcutta University

Gorakhpur University

Delhi University

Visva Bharati

Indian School of International Studies

School of Foreign Languages, New Delhi.

Information regarding the number of students is not available.

(c) The University Grants Commission has under consideration the question of strengthening and developing the teaching of Asian languages.

[(क) जहाँ तक शिक्षा मंत्रालय को जानकारी है, देश में, ३३ संस्थाओं में विदेशी भाषाओं के पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

विश्व भारती

इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल

स्टडीज स्कूल आफ फारेन

लैंग्वेजिज, नई दिल्ली।

छात्रों की संख्या के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) एशियाई भाषाओं के अध्यापन को सुदृढ़ और विकसित करने का प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।]

**श्री बड़े :** चाइनीज लैंग्वेज को पढ़ने के लिये किन किन यूनिवर्सिटीज में व्यवस्था की गई है, इस के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** प्रश्न के (बी) भाग का जो उत्तर था वही तो इस का जवाब है । माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था :

“(b) the names of the institutions out of these engaged in teaching Chinese language and the number of trainees accommodated in these classes;”

उस के उत्तर में मैंने सारी संस्थाओं के नाम दिये हैं, अर्थात् :—

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय,  
बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय  
कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय  
गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय  
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय  
विश्व भारती

इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल  
स्टडीज ।

स्कूल आफ फारेन लैंग्वेज, नई  
दिल्ली ।

**श्री बड़े :** चाइनीज लैंग्वेज सिखाने के लिये कितने चाइनीज इस देश में हैं ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** क्या यह आवश्यक है कि चीनी भाषा चीनी ही सिखायें ?

**श्री बड़े :** हो सकता है कि सवाल गलत हो गया हो, लेकिन इस को सिखाने के लिए चाइनीज हैं या नहीं ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** मैं समझता हूँ कि विश्व भारती में एक प्रसिद्ध चीनी

प्रोफसर हैं जोकि काफी लम्बे प्रश्न से वहाँ काय करते हैं ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निश्चय किया कि पांडिचेरी में फ्रेंच भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ाने के लिये किसी विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित किया जाय ? यदि हाँ, तो वह किस स्थिति में है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि पांडिचेरी में जो कालेज हैं उस में फ्रेंच सिखाई जाय । तो योजना बनाई जा रही है जिस के द्वारा देश के अध्यापक, प्रोफसर उस कालेज में जा सकेंगे और फ्रेंच का अध्ययन कर सकेंगे । वहाँ इस के लिए वातावरण अनुकूल है ।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारा राजनयिक सम्बन्ध है उन सभी देशों की भाषाओं को पढ़ने का भारत वर्ष के विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रबन्ध है ? यदि नहीं, तो किन भाषाओं के पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है और उन के लिये कब तक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा, ३३ संस्थाएँ हैं, विश्वविद्यालय वगैरह जहाँ भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओं के विद्यार्थी पढ़ाये जाते हैं । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ने इस विषय पर विचार किया था और वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि और भाषाएँ भी हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई जायें । जो भी इस के प्रोत्साहन के साधन हों सकते हैं उन को वे देंगे और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन लैंग्वेज हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई जायें ।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार को पता है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने हांगकांग में चीनी भाषा सिखाने के लिये ६६ आदमी भेजे हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में कवल तीन आदमी



सीख रहे हैं और वे भी अधकचरे रूप में सीख रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार जो हमारे लोग विभिन्न विदेशी भाषाओं को सीखने के लिए बाहर जाना चाहेंगे उन की मदद करेगी ?

**डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली :** एक योजना थी जिस के अन्तर्गत हम विद्यार्थियों को भेजते थे । लेकिन अब कई कारणों की वजह से उस को इस समय स्थगित रखा गया है । लेकिन इन भाषाओं को सिखाने का यहाँ पूरा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने पंच-शील के सिद्धान्त के चाइनीज ट्रांस्लेशन के अध्ययन का भी प्रबन्ध किया है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Children's Book Trust

\*1018 **Shri S. Kandappan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the languages in which the 'Children's Book Trust' will publish its books; and

(b) the amount allotted and spent for each language in this respect by the Trust during 1962-63?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Ultimately, as funds become available, the Trust proposes to publish Children's Books in all the Indian languages listed in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.

(b) So far, the Trust has published one book in English and Hindi at a cost of Rs. 12,500.

The second book (Hindi version) is in the Press and is estimated to cost Rs. 25,000.

The Trust is a private body and Government has given no grant-in-aid for its publication programme.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** From the statement I find that the Children's Book Trust is not a Government aided body and it is a private body. I would like to know whether any loan has been sanctioned and advanced so far to this private body?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Loan has been sanctioned to this institution, though no grant has been given.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** May I know the amount granted and, also, whether the Government is prepared to advance loans to other private bodies to publish children's books?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** It will all depend on which organisation makes the application. The Children's Book Trust made an application for loan and the loan was sanctioned.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमाननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस संस्था को कुछ ऋण दिया गया है, लेकिन विवरण को देखने से पता लगता है कि अभी तक एक ही किताब प्रकाशित की गई है, और एक प्रकाशित होने वाली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसे ऋण के रूप में जो पैसा दिया गया है वह किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए दिया गया है या कि वैसे ही दिया गया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I must admit that the progress of this Trust has not been satisfactory, and we have drawn the attention of the trustees to expedite the publication work; because, after all, we have given them the loan and they have an obligation to bring out books more expeditiously.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** May I know the amount that has been sanctioned so far?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** In 1959-60 the Ministry had advanced a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs. In addition to the above-mentioned loan of Rs. 7 lakhs, the Government of India also sanctioned another loan of Rs. 13 lakhs to the Trust during 1962-63 for construction of a multi-storeyed building on the

same site. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been advanced to the Trust against this loan.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan—

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? It is very rarely that Shri D. C. Sharma raises a point of order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I want to know why this question has been admitted. It is a private body. Can we be allowed to put questions on a private body?

Mr. Speaker: If he is censuring the Speaker he should do it in a different manner.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, प्रश्न के खंड (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि भारत की सभी भाषाओं में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जायें जायेंगी, लेकिन खंड (ख) के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि केवल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में ही पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गयी हैं। क्या इस संस्था को ऐसी सहायता दी जा रही है कि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जायें ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : श्रीर कोई सहायता नहीं दी गयी है। केवल लोन दिया गया है।

Abu Simbel Temples in Egypt

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\*1919. { Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri P. C. Borooah;  
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar;  
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad;  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered her contribution to the UNESCO'S campaign to save the Abu Simbel temples in Egypt; and

(b) if so, the extent of contribution offered and the form in which it is to be given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have offered a contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs in the form of services, supplies and equipment of Indian origin over a period of seven years from 1963 to 1969.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the details of the scheme for the protection of these temples?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid, I do not have the details with me. The whole proposal is to save the monuments of Abu Simbel Temples from the Aswan Dam. The UAR Government had approached the UNESCO and UNESCO has made an appeal to all the nations. We have agreed to participate in this programme of protecting these monuments.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which are the other countries which are participating in this protection scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the list of other countries which are participating in this scheme. UNESCO has only issued an appeal.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार बताने की कृपा करेगी कि इन टैम्पल्स की रक्षा के लिये सरकार ने कितना रुपया दिया है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : अभी तो मैं ने जवाब दिया है इसका।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह रुपया कितनी किस्तों में दिया जायगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : इस का भी जवाब भी मैं ने चुका हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that at recent UNESCO Conference held, I believe, last year, a resolution on the subject of saving the

Abu Simbel Temples in Egypt was moved and voted upon and India was among the countries which voted against the resolution to defeat the resolution? If so, may I know who the leader of the delegation was and whether he, or rather she, acted contrary to the instructions of the Government in the matter?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I am afraid, my hon. friend, is right in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he be afraid of the hon. Member is right?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Who was the leader of the delegation?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** He is right once in a while. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the leader of the delegation and Government had briefed the delegation to support this Resolution. When this matter came before the General Conference for voting, for two-thirds majority, the leader of the delegation, against our wishes, abstained. We have told her that it was contrary to our wishes and to our brief and she should not, have acted in that manner.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No further action? It is a serious matter because it is the leader of the delegation who acted in this way.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** In view of the fact that the Egyptian authorities allowed the accumulation of dirt in these temples over the millennium to be allowed drowning of the temples, what prompted the Government of India to give money for the cleaning of these dirt?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I am afraid, the hon. Member is not right. It is a very valuable monument, and India fully supports the UAR Government in her effort to protect this monument.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** भ्रमी यह बताया गया कि भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में मत दिया । तो क्या सरकार ने अपने विचारों के विरोध में इस काम में मदद देना स्वीकार किया है ?

**डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली :** गलती हो गयी । उन्होंने विरोध में तो मत नहीं दिया लेकिन एबस्टेन किया । वह भी उनके सिद्धे भ्रष्टी बात नहीं थी ।

**श्री त्यागी :** जब कि हमारे डेलीगेट ने हमारी मंशा के मुताबिक वोट नहीं किया और एबस्टेन किया तो क्या गवर्नमेंट ने प्राफिशियली यह लिखकर भेज दिया कि गवर्नमेंट की इस मसले पर क्या राय है ?

**डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली :** उनको लिख दिया कि यह गलती हो गयी ।

**श्री त्यागी :** क्या कानफरेंस को लिख दिया कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की इस मसले पर क्या राय है ?

**डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली :** कानफरेंस को लिखने का सवाल नहीं था । यू० ए० ग्रार० गवर्नमेंट को बता दिया गया था ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Apart from its cultural value in its own right, may I know whether the Abu Simbel, Temple has any significance for our own cultural heritage of India?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The cultural heritage is the cultural heritage of the whole world. This, I think, is the cultural heritage of the whole mankind and every body must be interested in its protection.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I said "special significance".

**Mr. Speaker:** When he said that it is for the whole world, there is nothing special that he can tell the hon. Member.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Has it been inquired of the Leader of the Indian Delegation as to why she thought it necessary to take a position contrary to the written instructions that were issued and, if the reply has come, what is the nature of that reply?

**Dr. K. L. Shrivastava:** After she returned here I talked over the matter with her. I had also expressed to her the displeasure of the Government in this matter. She still thinks that she acted according to her conscience. We told her that she was not right and that she should have acted according to the directions of Government.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit, Sir, that if our leaders who have to represent this country act according to their conscience which is contrary to the instructions issued by Government, it is a bad thing for our nation? That is why we want to know what steps are being taken, whether she has been warned or not and whether Government have decided not to give any assignment to her in future.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly what the answer has been given. She said that she acted according to her conscience and she has been told that she could not do that she must have acted according to the dictates and the desire of Government.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I ask about another thing. Have Government decided not to give any assignment to her in future because of this? .... (Inter-  
ruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No point of order can arise in between.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** We want a clarification of this. We want to know the decision....

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it the point of order that he wants to raise that he wants to ask a supplementary question? Next question. Shri Raghavan.

#### Lubricating Oil Plant

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1020. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
          **Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Refineries Ltd., propose to establish a lubricating oil plant of 1,00,000 tonnes capacity;

(b) whether the project report has been received from E.N.I. of Italy; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to connect this plant with the fourth refinery to be set up in South India?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The Company's Barauni Refinery will have a lubricating oil plant of a capacity of about 46,000 tons per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir; this is however for a separate lubricating oil project.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** May I know whether any agreement has been signed with ENI in August, 1961 and whether they have agreed to supply plant, equipment and technical services for setting up the lubricating plant?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes, Sir; the offer for the preparation of the detailed project report for a lubricating oil plant by the ENI has been accepted. They have produced the project report and in the mean time some developments have taken place. Now we are asking the Oil and Natural Gas Commission whether they are willing to avail of this project report to include this lubricating oil plant in the Gujarat refinery complex.

**Shri A. V. Raghavan:** May I know whether in the agreement any time schedule has been laid down and, if so, whether the time will be kept up?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes, Sir; we have asked the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to let us know by June next whether they are willing to include this ENI proposal in the Koyali refinery complex or not. If they are not willing then we shall consider as to where this lubricating oil plant should be set up.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the report of the Estimates Committee in which it is said that the Managing Director stated that they were thinking of connecting the plant with the fourth refinery to be set up in South India. If that is so, how does he reconcile it with the statement that he has made just now?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The proposal of the lubricating oil plant for which the project report has been produced by ENI is not connected with any proposal of lubricating oil plant in the South India refinery in association with Phillips. That is an entirely different question. It is under consideration.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether the Government has been approached by any other country for a lubricating oil plant in India?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Yes, Sir; there is a proposal to set up a lubricating oil plant at Bombay also in association with Esso of the United States of America.

#### Education Ministers' Conference

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\*1022. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
           { **Shri Ulaka:**  
           { **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 192 on the 14th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether all the State and Central Governments have since considered the recommendations made by the Education Ministers' Conference; and

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

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) The recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments and have been

considered by the Central Government.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1199[63].

**श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :** श्रीमन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कांफ्रेंस में जो हिस्सांश लिये गये हैं उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार की ओर से क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** यह तो स्टेट-मेंट अगर आप देखेंगे तो उसमें विस्तार से दिया गया है कि क्या क्या कार्यवाही सरकार ने की है। बहुत सारे काम तो राज्य सरकारों को करने होते हैं। यह सिफारिशें उन्हें भेज दी गई हैं। जहां तक भारत सरकार का संबंध है जो कुछ कार्यवाही की गई है उसका ध्योरा पूरी तरह से दे दिया गया है।

**श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी भारत सरकार की ओर से इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कदम उठ रहे हैं उसमें इतनी देरी करने का क्या कारण है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** देरी बिल्कुल नहीं हुई।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Regarding the implementation of the 3-Language Formula recommendation, it is stated in the statement that a committee was appointed and it held its first meeting on 15th and 16th April, 1963 and made certain recommendations. May I know what are the contents of the recommendations of that committee and what are the reactions of the Government thereto?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimall:** Recently, as a result of the recommendations of this Conference, a committee was appointed and this committee went into the question. The hon. Member is asking about the recommendations of this committee.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Yes.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I do not know. I am prepared to answer the question, but I do not know whether you will, Sir, consider this as relevant to this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not relevant.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार ने इस पर भी विचार किया है कि जितनी तेजी के साथ वे युनिवर्सिटीज को बढ़ा रहे हैं तो उन में पढ़ाने लिखाने के संबंध में जो गुणवान प्रोफेसरों की कमी पड़ रही है उस की तरफ भी क्या सरकार ने इस सम्मेलन में विचार किया है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** सब से ज्यादा कठिनाई इस विषय में तो उस राज्य में है जिस राज्य से कि माननीय सदस्य आते हैं। उसमें यह दिक्कत है क्योंकि वहाँ बहुत युनिवर्सिटीज बढ़ रही हैं और बराबर माँग आती रहती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य राज्य सरकार पर भी अपना असर डालेंगे।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** In the statement, on p. 4, item 2, it has been stated that the National Health Council has been set up under the Ministry of Health and its first meeting was held on the 11th April, 1963. I want to know whether this mid-day meal programme and other health programmes which are directly connected with the Education Ministry are going to be conducted by this Council. May I know what were the specific recommendations of this Council which has been set up under the Ministry of Health?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The main purpose of this Council is to make recommendations to the State Governments for organising health services in schools. As far as mid-day meals are concerned, this is now being administered by the Education Ministry and will continue to be administered by the Education Ministry. There is no question of transferring the work which is of the Education Ministry to the Health Ministry.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** इस विवरण में बतलाया गया है कि पाठ्यग्रंथों का मामला भी विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाठ्यग्रंथों के क्षेत्र में इस से पहले भी कोई काम हुआ है या बिल्कुल एक नये सिरे से यह काम शुरू किया जायेगा ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** मैं समझा नहीं।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** उस विवरण में तीसरी सिफारिश यह है :—

The need for greater cooperation in bringing out the textbooks in regional languages for Colleges.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है या पहले भी इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है ?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** Well, Sir, the hon. Member is aware that at the time when the demands of my Ministry were considered by the House, I enumerated a number of steps which the Education Ministry has undertaken for the production of text-books and if the House is interested, I could give further details in this matter. But, since this is fully known to the House, I would not like to do so.

**Shri Nath Pai:** In reply to an earlier supplementary, the hon. Minister stated that he does not know anything by way of recommendation on the issue of the 3-Language Formula. May I draw his attention to p. 3 of the statement where he has stated that the committee held its first meeting on 15th and 16th April, 1963 and made certain recommendations? We wanted to know what those recommendations with regard to the 3-Language Formula are and what are the Government's reaction.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I think, the Speaker ruled that I need not give the recommendations of that committee as this is not relevant. This question is with regard to the Education Ministers' conference.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is far-fetched.

### Gujarat Oil Refineries

**\*1023. Shri Jashwant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Mines & Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have not been permitted to contribute 25 per cent of shares in the proposed Gujarat refineries by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the Gujarat Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Jashwant Mehta:** May I know what is the cost of the whole project and what will be the contribution of the Gujarat State Government and the Central Government in this new refinery Company?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Company?

**Shri Jashwant Mehta:** In the new company which will be set up, what will be the contribution of the Central Government and what will be the share of the Gujarat State Government and what will be the contribution of the people?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** This refinery will belong to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Therefore, the refinery will be owned by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which is the producer of the oil in Gujarat. In the refinery, the Government of India have agreed that the O.N.G.C. could invite the Gujarat Government to be a partner to the extent of 25 per cent. The details of the arrangement as to how this partnership of management and functioning in collaboration in finance and otherwise will be, is a question to be

settled between the O.N.G.C. and the Gujarat Government. We do not come in anywhere now. It is for them to decide as to details.

**Shri Jashwant Mehta:** May I know what time the Government will take in deciding this issue?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The O.N.G.C. and the Gujarat Government are at present actively considering the details of the question, I suppose. There will not be much difficulty. There has been some misrepresentation of reports in the Gujarat press for which I am sorry. That is the cause of some confusion which has been created.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Is the Government aware that the State Government have been desirous of being associated when such schemes of mining and other mineral projects are being set up in the different States, and may I know if the Government propose to associate them and, if so, in what capacity?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is too general a question. It is only with regard to the Gujarat refinery.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** This question is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is here putting for all the States.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** This is a matter of principle. My submission is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Principle could be settled separately. That is not the question.

श्री भागवत झा झाझाव : केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह निश्चय कि गुजरात सरकार को इस तेलशोधक कारखाने में कुछ शेयरस दिये जायें यहीं तक सीमित है या सरकार ने इस पर भी कोई विचार किया है कि भविष्य में ऐसे कारखानों में जिस राज्य में ये रखे जायेंगे वहाँ की सरकार को कुछ शेयरस दिये जायेंगे ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : यह तो राज्य सरकार की इच्छा की बात है। उस के पास



रिसोर्सेज हों और उसकी ऐसी इच्छा हो तो वह ग्रायल रिफाइनरीज कम्पनीज का प्रबन्ध पब्लिक सेक्टर में कर सकती है और भारत सरकार को उसमें कोई ऐतराज न होगा।

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I want to know whether the Gujarat Government have addressed any letter to this Government regarding this matter and if so, what is the request of the Gujarat Government?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** All sorts of letters are exchanged between two Governments. They need not be brought prematurely before the House or any information given in a half-completed way so that misunderstandings might be created.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### All India Services

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- \*1024. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
           **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
           **Shrimati Renuka**  
           **Barkatali;**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have now arrived at a final decision regarding the setting up of three All-India services; and

(b) if so, when the necessary legislation is proposed to be brought in?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Harjarnavis):**  
 (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary legislation was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19th November, 1962.

**श्री भवत दर्शन :** श्रीमन्, यह जो विधायक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया था उसके कब तक कानून में परिणित हो जाने की आशा की जाती है और क्या इस अधिवेशन में इस पर विचार किया जा सकेगा ?

**श्री हजरतबीस :** यह तो सदन के ऊपर

निर्भर है। उन्होंने तो कहा है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस सदन में लाया जाये।

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a statement of Shri Shriman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission that Agricultural Services also should be brought into an All India Service and if that is so, what is the reaction of the Government?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I have not seen the statement. Broadly, we are in favour of establishing as many All India Services as possible.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know how many other All India Services are under contemplation of Government to be established in the near future?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I am very glad to inform the hon. Member that one additional service about which we are now considering and in which we have been able to obtain the consent of nearly all the States is the All India Educational Service.

**Shri Tyagi:** What about the Judicial Service?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Agreement with Russia for Drilling Machineries

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- \*1025. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
           **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
           **Shri Onkarlal Berwa:**  
           **Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new agreement has been signed with Russia for the supply of drilling machineries worth Rs. 11 crores;

(b) if so, whether any time has been fixed for their supply; and

(c) whether these drilling machineries will be used in the plains or in hilly areas?



**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir.

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

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### History of Freedom Movement

\*1016. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the compilation of history of freedom movement is being looked into by a Committee of experts;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and the precise scope of its work; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to conclude its deliberations and submit a Report?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). An Advisory Committee with the following members has been set up:

1. Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
2. Prof. Mohd. Habib.
3. Prof. K. K. Dutta.
4. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.
5. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray.

(c) The Committee will conclude its work with the publication of the third and last volume of the History. Since its purpose is to advise Dr. Tara Chand, it will not submit any report to Government.

#### Estate Dealers in Delhi

\*1017. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of estate dealers in Delhi; and

(b) what control, if any, is exercised over them to protect the public from exploitation?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) Information is not available.

(b) Section 313(5) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 provides that before utilising, selling or otherwise dealing with any land for the construction of buildings thereon, a person shall ensure that the lay-out plan of the land has been sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

#### House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi

\*1021. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi who have taken possession of the land allotted to them and started development thereof; and

(b) the names of such societies who have been allotted land but have not taken possession of the same and the reasons for not taking the possession?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) (1) Maharani Bagh Cooperative House Building Society.

(2) Diplomatic Enclave Extension Cooperative House Building Society.

(3) Delhi Municipal Corporation Cooperative House Building Society.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1200[63].

#### Training of Handicapped Persons

\*1026. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Advisory Council for Education of the Handicapped have recommended certain schemes to train the handicapped persons in India; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these recommendations?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):** (a) Yes, Sir. On the advice of the Council four schemes for

promoting the training of the handi-capped have been included in the Third Plan.

(b) They have been implemented.

**प्रयोगशालाओं में रिक्त स्थान**

२२३५. श्री तिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक प्रयोग-शालाओं में अनेक स्थान रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो किन-किन में और कब से ; और

(ग) इसका क्या कारण है और इन स्थानों को भरने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

**वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) :** (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। सभी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/इंस्टीट्यूटों में एक वर्ष से कम से लेकर दो वर्ष से ज्यादा तक के कुछ स्थान खाली पड़े हैं।

(ग) मुख्य कारण आवश्यक योग्यता और अनुभव वाले कर्मचारियों की कमी है। भर्ती जारी है और जब कभी उपयुक्त लोग मिलते हैं तो नियुक्तियाँ कर दी जाती हैं या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

**चीनी बन्दियों का प्रत्यावर्तन**

२२३६. { श्री तिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री ओंकार लाल बुरबा :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :  
श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी बन्दियों को ले जाने के लिए चीद सरकार ने जहाज भेजा था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने चीनी बन्दियों को वापस भेजा जा चुका है और कितनों को अभी भेजा जाना है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रथम बैच में गये चीनी बन्दियों की संख्या ८७८ है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो अगले बैच में स्वदेश जाने के लिये इच्छा प्रकट करेंगे अभी ज्ञात नहीं है।

**Scheduled Castes in Orissa**

2237. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the causes of the fall in the population figures of the Scheduled Castes of Orissa State in the Census of 1961?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar):** A preliminary examination of the 1961 Census figures shows that the population of Scheduled Castes in 1961 has not shown the same rate of increase over the 1951 Census as the general population. The position has also been affected to some extent by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Lists (Modifications) Order, 1956 under which certain Scheduled Castes in Orissa were transferred to the Scheduled Tribes.

**Tribal Blocks in Orissa**

2238. { **Shri Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal blocks opened so far in Orissa since the first year of the Third Plan period;

(b) the names of districts where opened; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned by the Centre to Orissa Government for the said purpose during the same period so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati**

**Chandrasekhar):** (a) Twelve (six blocks were started in 1961-62 and six in 1962-63).

- (b) Ganjam  
Sambalpur  
Mayurbhanj  
Koraput  
Phulbani  
Sundergarh.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is allotted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to each block to be spent over a period of 5 years, in addition to the provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs from the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation under the Community Development programme. Thus a T.D. Block is entitled to get on an average Rs. 4.40 lakhs per year from the combined budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation. If there is a shortfall in expenditure in a particular year, it is carried forward for being spent during the subsequent years.

#### Denotified Tribes

2239. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps adopted or proposed to be adopted by Government to improve the lot of the Denotified Tribes in the country; and

(b) the number of such tribes at present?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The following schemes have been undertaken to improve the lot of the Denotified Tribes in the country during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan periods:—

#### First Five Year Plan

- (1) Establishment of settlements and colonies.

- (2) Assistance in the field of agriculture.  
(3) Co-operative Societies and industrial centres.  
(4) Educational centres, including schools and Ashrams.  
(5) Stipends and scholarships.

#### Second and Third Five Year Plans

- (1) Schools including Ashram schools.  
(2) Stipends and scholarships.  
(3) Subsidy for agriculture.  
(4) Supply of plough bullocks.  
(5) Supply of seed and implements.  
(6) Irrigation wells.  
(7) Rehabilitation and colonisation.  
(8) Cottage industries.  
(9) Communications.  
(10) Housing.  
(11) Drinking water wells.

The total expenditure incurred during the 1st and 2nd Plan periods was Rs. 1.30 Crores and Rs. 2.48 Crores, respectively. The amount allotted for the 3rd Plan period is about Rs. 4.00 Crores.

(b) As Denotified Tribes were not enumerated separately at the 1961 census, the population figures are not available.

#### Visit of Indrani Rehman's Troupe to Sikkim

2240. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrimati Indrani Rehman and her troupe were sent to Gangtok, the Capital of Sikkim, on the 20th March, 1963 on the marriage ceremony of Maharajkumar of Sikkim to give a few performances; and

(b) if so, the expenses incurred thereon?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Yes, Sir, as part of our Cultural Activities Programme.

(b) About Rs. 6,830.

**Colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa**

2241. { Shri Ramachandra Mallick:  
Shri Ulaka: }

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement giving the information will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

**Officers from Orissa at Centre**

2242. **Shri Ramachandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Orissa State Government officers working in Central Government offices at present and the posts held by them; and

(b) the number of officers among them who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) There are at present 10 officers of the Orissa Government serving in Secretariat posts in the Central Government. Of these 4 are Joint Secretaries, 3 are Deputy Secretaries and 3 are Under Secretaries.

(b) Nil.

**Grants to Organisations for the Handicapped in Orissa**

2243. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations working in the field of education for the handicapped in Orissa which have been given grants during 1962-63;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each; and

(c) the purpose for which it was given?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Nil.

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

**Grants for Development of Sanskrit in Orissa**

2244. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) The names of voluntary organisations in Orissa which were given grants for development of Sanskrit in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the same period?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and

(b). 1. Parlakimedi Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi. Rs. 600.00

2. Shyam Sunder Tol. Bhograi, Distt., Balasore. Rs. 1,500.00

**Grants for Encouragement of Sports in Orissa**

2245. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants were given by the Central Government to the Orissa Government for the encouragement of sports in the State during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Grants for Construction of Utility Stadia in Orissa

2246. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa Government for construction of utility Stadia during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for Orissa for the said purpose during 1963-64?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No State-wise allocation is made for the purpose. All proposals received are considered on merits in consultation with the All-India Council of Sports.

#### Grants to Voluntary Organisations in Orissa for Child Welfare

2247. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to voluntary organisations in Orissa for the programmes of child welfare and social welfare during 1962-63; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Rajasthan

2248. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to non-official organisations in Rajasthan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information becomes available.

#### Houses for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Rajasthan

2249. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Rajasthan for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was allotted during 1962-63 to Rajasthan under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the "subsidy for housing of sweepers and scavengers and provision of house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes (a) who are engaged in unclean occupations or (b) who are landless labourers."

In the State Sector, although there is no specific scheme in Rajasthan for housing of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, a provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively, has been made for the



scheme "Settlement on land" under the head Agriculture during 1962-63. This scheme *inter-alia* provides for the grant of housing subsidies to the needy Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families as part of the settlement scheme.

### Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan

2250. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was surrendered by Rajasthan Government

as unspent under the State and Centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned by Central Government to Rajasthan Government for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The information is as follows:

Category of Backward Class	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Central assistance unutilised during 1961-62			Central assistance sanctioned for 1962-63		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
Scheduled Tribes	4.25	4.82	9.07	12.65	15.73	28.38
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	6.66	6.57	13.23
TOTAL	4.25	4.82	9.07	19.31	22.30	41.61

### Basic Education

2251. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether syllabus of Post-Basic Education Institutes in the Country has been made at par with non-basic Institutes at Secondary level; and

(b) if not, when it will be made at par?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The State-wise position is an under:

1. **Andhra.**—Students who have completed the post-Basic course are being admitted to the S.S.L.C. (Metric) Public Examination.

2. **Bihar.**—The syllabus has been made at par since 1959.

3. **Gujarat.**—Post-Basic students take the common examination which is

held by the Examination Committee appointed by the Government.

4. **Kerala.**—The syllabus in language and core subjects has been made uniform. Other subjects like crafts etc. are additionally allowed to be taught as special cases. They take the same examination as ordinary academic school students do.

5. **Madhya Pradesh.**—The Board of Secondary Education, Madhya Pradesh has decided that the certificate of post-basic schools of 11 years duration be treated as equivalent to the certificate of Higher Secondary course for employment and higher studies.

6. **Madras.**—The post-basic course has now been organised into one of 4 years duration so as to fall in line with the general system. The newly prepared syllabus embodies a scheme of evaluation and assessment of the students of Post-Basic Schools.

7. **Orissa.**—The syllabus has been made at par.

8. Punjab.—The Higher Secondary syllabus has been introduced in post-Basic Schools in the State.

9. Rajasthan.—Post Basic High Schools syllabus has been made at par with non-basic secondary schools from 1963.

10. Uttar Pradesh.—There is no post-Basic Education as distinct from ordinary secondary Education in U.P., hence the question of preparing the syllabus of Post Basic Education does not arise.

There are no post-Basic Schools in the following State:

Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The Government of India have recognised the post-Basic Certificate as equivalent to Matriculation or Higher Secondary Certificate for purposes of employment under the Central Government, provided that the certificate has been recognised by the Government of the State in which the School is located as equivalent to Matriculation or Higher Secondary Certificate as the case may be for purpose of employment under it.

None of the Union Territories has, however, established post-Basic Schools.

### भारतीय तेल की बिक्री

२२५२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन आयल कम्पनी ने १७ फरवरी १९६३ तक भारत के किन-किन स्थानों में तेल बेचने की स्वतन्त्र दुकानें खोली हैं ;

(ख) १९६२ में कितने रुपये के तेल बिक्री हुईं; और

(ग) व्यापारिक दृष्टि से भारतीय तेल की उत्तमता विदेशी तेल के मुकाबले कैसी है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) फरवरी १९६३ के अन्त तक इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी लि० ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विक्रय के लिए वादला, विशाखापटनम्, कोचीन, कण्डला, थोबा, कलकत्ता, सिलीगुरी और शकूरवस्ती नामक स्थानों पर आठ स्वतन्त्र मुख्य केन्द्र खोले। उपर्युक्त कम्पनी ने अहमदाबाद, बरोदा, नागपुर, भूपाल, रतलाम, इन्दौर, अकोला, शोलापुर, अमरावती, पूना, मनमाद, सतना, चन्दा, आगरा, कोटा, पठानकोट, जयपुर, बस्ती, फिरोजपुर, अम्बाला, मेरठ, झांसी, जलन्धर, जेयोरी, जोधपुर, हिसार, लखनऊ, मुरादाबाद, गया, तालचर, भागलपुर, धनबाद, कटक, टाटानगर, पटना, गरहर, राकसोल, बहरामपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, रायगंज, कोचबहर, गंगटोक, गोहाटी, तिनमुक्की, भुक्कुण्डा, जांग्डीह, विश्रामपुर, चिरीमरी, बोखा, मनीपुर रोड, मिस्सामरी, रोरकेला, दुश्ती, काभ्रनोर, विजयवाड़ा, निदादबोलू, पालघाट, त्रिवन्ड्रम और क्युलोन नामक स्थानों पर ५६ डिपू खोले।

(ख) बिक्री प्राप्ति की बताना इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी के व्यापार की दृष्टि से हितकर नहीं है।

(ग) इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा बेचे गये दोनों आयात (विदेशी) और भारतीय तेल मौजूदा इण्डियन स्टैंडर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट की विशिष्टियों को पूरा करते हैं।

### Hearing Aids for Children

2253. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to chalk out a scheme to enable poor deaf and dumb children to get hearing aids at concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). The Government do not at present propose to subsidise the sale of hearing aids to deaf children. The National Physical Laboratory has, however, developed the prototype of indigenous (group and personal) hearing aids which are now being commercially manufactured in the country. The indigenous aids are cheaper than the imported ones. Substantial remission of duty is also allowed on imported hearing aids.

### Iron Pyrites in Bihar

**2254. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the detailed investigations of the deposits of iron pyrites near village Sode, P.S. Torpa, District Ranchi in Bihar which were discovered some time ago;

(b) whether detailed investigations have indicated deposits of some other mineral; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Pyrites occur as sparsely distributed grains and knots in rocks along the southern escarpment of the Tutikel range of hillocks (1.5 Kilometres N.E. of Sode) rising to a height of 25 metres. This zone of rocks with Pyrites is traced over a length of 1000 metres with a maximum width of 50 metres in the centre, thinning to less than 3 metres at both the ends. In the centre of the zone over an area of 50 metres long and 5 metres wide coarse knots are found. But such concentrations are rare. Hence this occurrence is not of economic importance.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**देहरादून के पास चूने के पत्थर का खाने**

**२२५५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या खान और ईंधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून के पास जो चूने के पत्थर की खानें हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में खनन पट्टे देने के बारे में उन्हें कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) खानों में काम के अस्थायी परमिट दिये जाने की पद्धति का क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसके लिये कोई उच्चस्तरीय समिति बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

**खान और ईंधन मन्त्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) :** (क) जी नहीं। पूर्व काल में लोगों से, जिनको राज्य सरकार द्वारा अस्थायी खनन पर परमिट दिये गये थे, देहरादून के पास चूना पत्थर को अव्यवस्थित ढंग से निष्कालन के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि विभाजन के कारण पाकिस्तान में सामान्य प्रदाय साधनों के चले जाने से चूना-पत्थर की तुरत आवश्यकता थी। इसलिए १९४८-५० की अवधि के दौरान में खनन पट्टों के बहसंध्या में प्रायः पत्रों के, जो कि सरकार के पास मौजूद थे, निपटारा न होने से कई क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य की अनुमति दी गई थी। १९६१ में राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस खनन कार्य अनुमति को रद्द किया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि अस्थायी खनन परमिटों को स्वीकार करने की कोई पद्धति नहीं है और अब केवल नियमित खनन पट्टों के अधीन खनन-कार्य करने की आज्ञा दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।



**Rehabilitation of Assam Hills People**

2256. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant for the rehabilitation of the economic life of the border people in Assam Hill areas; and

(b) if so, to what extent? \*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shrimati Chandrasekhar**): (a) and (b). During the year 1961-62 an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 26.60 lakhs was given to the Government of Assam for the purpose. The quantum of grant for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 will be decided on receipt of details of schemes from the Government of Assam, and will depend on the actual approved expenditure incurred in 1962-63 and expenditure proposed for 1963-64.

**I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in U.P.**

2257. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers appointed by direct recruitment and by Promotion respectively in Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62; and

(b) the number of scheduled castes out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Hajarnavis**): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

Service	Number of officers appointed through annual competitive examination in U.P. during			
	1961		1962	
	Total	S.C.	Total	S.C.
I.A.S.	6	1	4	1
I.P.S.	6	1	10	1

Service	Number of officers appointed by promotion in U.P. during			
	1961		1962	
	Total	S.C.	Total	S.C.
I.A.S.	..	..	4	..
I.A.S.	4	..	..	..

**Oil Exploration in Madras State**

2258. **Shri Elayaperumal**: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences have been given to U.S. Companies for oil exploration in Madras State;

(b) if so, the terms thereof;

(c) whether they have started their work; and

(d) if so, the results of their exploration so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): (a) No, Sir.

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

**I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers in Public Sector**

2259. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers working in Public Sector enterprises at present and in what capacity and on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Hajarnavis**): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**पाकिस्तान जाने वाले मुसलमान विद्यार्थी**

२१६०. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन बात का कोई पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि १९६० से १९६२ तक भारत में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त

करके कितने मुसलमान विद्यार्थी पाकिस्तान चले गये ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों का पता लगाया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १९६०-६१ वर्ष में जिन विद्यार्थियों ने अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से इंजीनियरी परीक्षा पास की उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की गई थी। इस सूचना के अनुसार कोई भी विद्यार्थी पाकिस्तान नहीं गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Inter-State Organisation for Dacoity Menace

2262. {  
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
 Shri Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Maheswar Naik:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Mahananda:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-State organisation to meet the dacoity menace in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is proposed;

(b) the lessons of a similar organisation set up earlier; and

(c) the nature of Central assistance in the matter?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) A joint Command of the Police Forces of U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, was created in 1953 and lasted upto the beginning of 1958. This Command succeeded in liquidating a number of dacoit gangs. It recommended the establishment of new

police stations and outposts, and laid the basis for quick transmission of information between the three States. The arrangements made are still continuing although there is now no Joint Command.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Special Pay for Handling Cash in Delhi Schools

2262. {  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Y. D. Singh:  
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 875 on the 18th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the question of granting special pay to Upper Division Clerks working in Government and Government-aided Higher Secondary Schools under Directorate of Education, Delhi for handling cash;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava):** (a) to (c). The question has since been examined carefully, but it has not been found feasible to grant Special Pay for handling cash to Upper Division Clerks employed in Government and Government aided Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

#### Complaints against Police

2263. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and disposal of complaints against the Police under Central control during 1961 and 1962; and

(b) what arrangements exist for ensuring that complaints against the Police are effectively dealt with?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### **Detenus Arrested under D.L.R.**

**2264. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenus arrested under the Defence of India Rules since the proclamation of Emergency and released till the 1st April, 1963; and

(b) whether a statement giving the number of the detenus and the States to which they belong will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of persons detained	Number of persons released
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh .	34	10
2	Assam . .	173	37
3	Bihar . .	29	6
4	Gujarat . .	50	43
5	Kerala . .	41	41
6	Madras . .	107	78
7	Maharashtra . .	131	13
8	Mysore . .	23	6
9	Madhya Pradesh .	18	6
10	Orissa . .	26	19
11	Punjab . .	69	23
12	Rajasthan . .	25	2
13	Uttar Pradesh . .	50	2
14	West Bengal . .	131	..
15	Delhi . .	30	9
16	Manipur . .	24	2
17	Himachal Pradesh	2	..
18	Tripura . .	67	10
19	Goa, Daman and Diu . .	13	13

1	2	3	4
20	Pondicherry . .	..	..
21	Nagaland . .	..	..
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands .		
23	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands .		
24	N.E.F.A. . .		
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	..	..
Total . .		1,043	320

#### **Lectures of Delhi University**

**2265. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide-spread discontentment among the lecturers in the Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi over the recent fixation of their pay as decided by the University Grants Commission in accordance with the new scales of pay from April, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lecturer in the college or university appointed in March, 1957 and 1958 is getting less emoluments than that of a lecturer appointed in July, 1960 by virtue of the new grades and whether Government have received any representation in this connection subsequent to the decision taken by the University Grants Commission; and

(c) the number of lecturers affected by the fixation of pay under the new grades?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). Government have received two representations from some lecturers of colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi regarding anomalies in the fixation of pay in the revised scales, of the type mentioned in part (b) of the question. The representations are under consideration.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### Complaints against Visva-Bharati University

2266. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards mounting complaints against the working of Visva-Bharati University; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). There has been some agitation in the two preceding years against the decision of the Visva-Bharati not to admit day scholars. The decision of the University, however, was in conformity with its Act of incorporation and therefore no steps were taken by the Government.

### Rent of Houses in Delhi

2267. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Houses in (i) Diplomatic Enclave (ii) Jor Bagh and (iii) Golf Link;

(b) how many are occupied by foreigners and how many by Indians; and

(c) to what extent the rent has gone up from 1954 to this year?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) and (b). In accordance with the information obtained from the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the information required is as follows:—

Name of locality	No. of Houses	No. of Units*	Occupied by Indians	Occupied by Foreigners
			(Units)	
(i) Diplomatic Enclave	183	270	110	160
(ii) Jor Bagh	182	306	151	155
(iii) Golf Links	195	302	139	163

\*In a house if two families are living, say one at the ground floor and the other at the 1st floor, it has been taken as one house, but two units.

(c) The rents during 1954 were regulated under the Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952; and since 1958 under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The extent of rise would be that between the 'standard rents' prescribed under the 1952 Act and those under the 1958 Act.

### केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२२६८. { श्री भक्त वशंत :  
श्री भागवत झा आझाव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री २६ अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में सरकारी काम-काज में अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक उपयोग करने के कार्य की समीक्षा करने वाली विभागीय समिति की, उनकी स्थापना के बाद, अब तक किन किन तारीखों को बैठकें हुई हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति द्वारा उनमें से प्रत्येक बैठक में क्या निश्चय अथवा सिफारिश की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबोस) : (क) समिति की बैठक ८ अगस्त, १९६२ को हुई। अभी तक केवल एक ही बैठक हुई है।

(ख) समिति ने प्रोग्राम की भिन्न भिन्न मदों (items) का परीक्षण करने के सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति का विस्तारपूर्वक पुनरावलोकन किया। परिभाषित नब्दावली बनाने के लिए कर्मचारियों की शीघ्रतापूर्वक भर्ती करने, राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने और कुछ सरकारी प्रयोजनों में अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के बारे में विभिन्न सुझाव दिये गये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एस्वेस्टस के निक्षेप

२२६६. { श्री भक्त वंशन :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

क्या खान और ईंधन मन्त्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६२ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २४१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले में एस्वेस्टस के उत्पादन वाले पत्थर के निक्षेप होने की जो सूचना थी क्या उसके बारे में इस बीच उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट में किस प्रकार की सिफारिश की गई है ; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

खान और ईंधन मन्त्री (श्री के० बे० मालवीय) : (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

रेजीमेण्टल स्कूल

२२७०. { श्री भक्त वंशन :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री २० फरवरी, १९६३ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन ६० स्थानों में इस समय रेजीमेण्टल स्कूल स्थित है ;

(ख) उनमें से कौन से तीन स्थानों के रेजीमेण्टल स्कूलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये प्रथम वर्ष में छांटा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) आगामी शिक्षा सत्र (प्रवर्तित जुलाई, १९६३) से उन रेजीमेण्टल स्कूलों में सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० का० ला० धोमाली)

(क) जिन साठ स्थानों में रेजीमेण्टल स्कूल खोले गए हैं अथवा खोले जाने हैं उनके नाम निम्नांकित है :—

आदमपुर	*बम्बई	*फिरोजपुर
*आगरा	*बालकाना	हनुवाड़ा
*अहमदाबाद	*जुहपूरगढ़	*अबलपुर
*अम्बाला	*कोचीन	जयपुर
आमला	कोयम्बटूर	जालाहली
अवाड़ी	डबॉल्लिम	*जामनगर
*बंगलौर	*देहरादून	झांसी
*बरेली	*देहू रोड	जोधपुर
बैरकपुर	*दिल्लीछावनी	*जलन्धर
बेगमपेट	देवलाली	इलाईकुन्हा
बीकानेर	*दीनापुर	*बानपुर
*खड़कवासला	*मेरठ	*रुड़की
*विरकी	*भद्र	*सागर
कोटा	नसीरगबाद	शिलांग
लैसडाउन	*नासिब रोड	शिमला
*लोनावाला	नई दिल्ली	सुलूर
*लखनऊ	पठानकोट	ताम्रमरम
*मद्रास	*पूना	*तिरुमलघेरी
मनौरी	पोर्टब्लेयर	विशाखापटनम
मथुरा	रानीखेत	योल

(ख) उन स्थानों के आगे उपर्युक्त सूची में चिह्न लगा दिया गया है ।

(ग) इनमें से दस स्कूलों को पुस्तकालय के लिए पुस्तक, प्रयोगशाला उपकरण, फर्नीचर आदि की खरीद के लिए १,५०,००० रुपये की अनुदान राशि स्वीकृत की गई है । अध्ययन की एक आखिल भारतीय योजना तैयार की गई है और इसे १ मई, १९६३ से जव से नए शैक्षणिक सत्र के लिए दाखिले आरम्भ होंगे लागू किया जाएगा । विद्यार्थियों से लिए जाने वाले शिक्षा तथा अन्य शुल्कों की नई पद्धति तथा उन्हें दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायताओं को भी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और इन्हें भी इसी तारीख से लागू किया जाएगा । स्कूलों के लिए योग्य अध्यापक नियुक्त किए जा रहे

हैं और आवश्यकतानुसार, नए स्कूलों के भवन निर्माण के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं।

**दिल्ली के स्कूलों में शिक्षा शुल्क**

२२७१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६२ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन बाकियों की वार्षिक आय पांच हजार रुपये से अधिक है दिल्ली के स्कूलों में उनके बच्चों से शिक्षा शुल्क लेने में उन वार्षिक आय की सीमा को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)**  
सरकार ने वर्तमान शिक्षा शुल्क की दरों को ही चालू रखने का निश्चय किया है।

**दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियाँ**

२२७२. श्री ओंकारलाल बरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस में १ अप्रैल, १९६३ को अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) १९६३-६४ में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने लोग भर्ती किये जायग ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबोस) :** (क) १०३६।

(ख) इस समय कोई स्थान रिक्त नहीं है। भविष्य में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में विहित नियमों के अनुसार की जायगी।

**Training in Labour and Social Welfare**

2273. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions imparting training in Labour and Social Welfare in the country; and

(b) for how many of them Government sponsor their candidates?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house as soon as possible.

**Canteens Run by Government Employees**

2274. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Canteens run by Central Government Employees in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether these canteens have made any profit up till now; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Thirteen.

(b) and (c). These canteens are being run on "no profit no loss" basis. Savings, if any, are utilized on the replacement of equipment, etc., to ensure efficient service.

**Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology at Ranchi**

2275. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question of establishing an Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology at Ranchi; and

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

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to establish the Institute during the Third Five Year Plan.

**Geological Survey of Aravalli Range in Rajasthan**

**2276. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India have decided to explore the Aravali range near Bhilwara in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the minerals likely to be explored and whether any prior survey was conducted in the area; and

(c) if so, the prospects for fruitful returns?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Geological mapping of the Aravali range in the vicinity of Bhilwara is proposed to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1964-65.

(b) Minerals likely to be explored are limestone, marble, garnet, mica, copper, talc and kyanite. Prior surveys were conducted in 1925-26, 1951-52 and in 1957.

(c) It is premature to say anything at present.

**Purchase of Belgian Mining Machinery**

**2277. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mining machinery is proposed to be purchased from Belgium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the arrangements made for its purchase?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes.

(a) Some second-hand coal mining machinery and equipment, in serviceable condition, and surplus to the requirement of Belgium are reported to be available for purchase against the Belgian credit offered to India. A team of officers of the Ministry, National Coal Development Corporation, and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. has been deputed to Belgium

to make the necessary selection after an on the spot inspection.

**Study of Arabic**

**2278. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to provide facilities for the study of Arabic in the country;

(b) whether Institutions imparting training in Arabic were aided by the Government; and

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Arabic College in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Caving Methods in Coal Fields**

**2279. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt French caving methods in the coal fields in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress with the CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE (the French National Coal Board) for opening a new mine, on an experimental basis, for the purpose of exploiting the thick coal seam in the Karanpura region by adopting the French caving methods.

**Taxation System in Laccadives**

**2280. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekatt:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of taxation in the Union Territory of Laccadives is based in terms of coconut trees;



(b) the steps taken to carry out a proper survey and settlement of the islands; and

(c) the progress made to promulgate a settlement code for the islands?

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

(a) There is no uniform system of taxation in the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. Tax is collected only on government trees leased out to the Islanders in these Islands except in Minicoy where a nominal poll tax is levied.

(b) and (c). The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi (Boundaries) Regulation was promulgated in 1959. Land survey was undertaken thereafter and survey of eight islands has been completed. The remaining eleven islands are expected to be surveyed by the end of 1964, after which settlement operations will commence. A code for this purpose is now under preparation.

#### Sea Erosion in Laccadives

2281. { Shri A. V. Raghavan;  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent sea erosion in the Union Territory of Laccadives; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose for 1963-64?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Sari Hajarnavis):**

(a) Sea erosion has not been serious in any of the Islands in the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. However, casuarina is being planted on the beach as a preventive measure.

(b) Rs. 1,300.

#### Archaeological Excavations near Chandigarh

2282. { Shri Bishwanath Roy;  
Shri B. N. Kureel;  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some materials of historic importance have been found near Chandigarh in Punjab; and

(b) whether exploration or excavation would be undertaken by Government in that area?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Not to the knowledge of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### अहिन्दी भाषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए भाषण प्रतियोगिता

२२८३. श्री अशोकलाल बरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अहिन्दी भाषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये भाषण प्रतियोगिता कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस प्रतियोगिता में किन-किन विषयों पर भाषण होंगे ;

(ग) यह भाषण प्रतियोगिता किस महीने की किस तारीख को होगी ; और

(घ) इस प्रतियोगिता में क्या गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति भी भाग ले सकेंगे ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :**  
(क) से (घ). अहिन्दी भाषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय सीधे ही किसी भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन



नहीं कर रहा है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद् नई दिल्ली को सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भाषण प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने ५०० रुपये का अनुदान दिया है।

### दिल्ली में आवास योजनाएँ

२२८४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मध्य और उत्तर प्राय वाले लोगों की आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक ६० गज के कितने प्लॉट एलाट किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनके विकास पर प्रतिवर्ग गज कितना व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) किस दर से प्लॉट ब्रेके गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) अब तक ७६ प्लॉट्स उत्तर प्राय वाले लोगों की आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत एलाट किये गये हैं।

(ख) २५ रु० ७० न० पैसे प्रति वर्ग गज।

(ग) १७ फीटारे वाले प्लॉट्स २७ रु० ५० न० पैसे और शेष ५६ प्लॉट्स २५ रु० प्रति वर्ग गज की दर से।

### तिहाड़ बांध को नया रूप देना

२२८५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिहाड़ गाँव दिल्ली की रिमाइलिंग का कार्य अभी तक संग्रह नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) इसके कब तक रिमाइल होने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यदि और कोई ऐसी स्कावटें जो दूर न की जा सकें नया पड़ें तो कार्य लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये।

### Postal Intimation of Traffic Offences in Delhi

2286. Shri Maheshwar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has decided to inform persons convicted of traffic offences by posts;

(b) if so, advantages accruing to this innovation; and

(c) whether practical aspects of the implementation of the measure have been examined before its actual enforcement?

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

(a) to (c). Section 130 of the Motor Vehicles Act itself makes it mandatory for a court, taking cognizance of certain specified offences under this Act, to indicate on the summons to the accused person that he may, by a specified date, prior to the hearing of the charge, plead guilty to the charge and remit to the court such sum not exceeding Rs. 25 as the court may specify. The law, therefore, gives the option to a person charged with such offences to either plead guilty by post, or appear in court and contest the case, and thereby offers the accused persons a convenient procedure in case they plead guilty. This procedure also facilitates the expeditious disposal of such cases where the accused pleads guilty.

**नूनमाटी का तेल शोधक कारखाना**

२२८७. { श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या खान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नूनमाटी के तेल शोधक कारखाने में बनी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन खर्च क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन खर्च को कम करने के लिये इधर विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

**खान और इंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) :** (क) अभी इसका निश्चय नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि शोधन-शाला ने अब तक लगातार पूर्ण रूप से उत्पादन करना शुरू नहीं किया है ।

(ख) ये विचाराधीन है ।

#### **Merger of Oil Companies**

2288. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Onkarlal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of merging the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Company is under active consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No steps in this direction have so far been taken as the matter is still under consideration.

**वरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में हड़ताल**

२२८९. { श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या खान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वरीनी के तेल शोधक कारखाने में हड़ताल चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

**खान और इंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) :** (क) जी हां । यह संभावना है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने १५-४-१९६३ को हड़ताल की थी वे शीघ्र ही काम पर आ जायेंगे ।

(ख) ४-४-१९६३ को दिये गये नोटिस के अनुसार श्रमिकों के संघ ने कई मांगें पेश की थीं । राज्य सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गई समझौते की कार्यवाही निष्फल सिद्ध हुई । उपर्युक्त राज्य सरकार ने यह झगड़ा न्याय-निर्णय के लिये भेज दिया है ।

#### **Regional Engineering College, Calicut**

2290. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
**Shri Pottekkatt:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the Regional Engineering College, Calicut by increasing the intake to meet the shortage of engineers;

(b) the intake proposed and the number of students admitted now;

(c) when the College is expected to be shifted to its permanent site; and

(d) the amount provided for 1963-64?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). The Regional College is being planned for 250 admissions, ultimately, 125 students

were admitted last year and 180 students are proposed to be admitted in 1963.

(c) September, 1963.

(d) About Rs. 48 lakhs.

#### **Kalakote Coal Mines**

**2291. Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the Kalakote coal mines of Jammu and Kashmir State to be taken over by the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal, at present, for the National Coal Development Corporation to take over the Kalakote coal mines of Jammu and Kashmir State.

#### **Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu**

**2292. Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have decided to close down the Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu; and

(b) whether any proposal was made to the Central Government to take over the Laboratory?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the contrary when Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had offered to take over the entire organisation, the State Government agreed to hand over only the research unit and kept the Farm and the factory.

#### **Admission to Regional Engineering College, Srinagar**

**2293. Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum qualifications and the percentage of marks for admission to the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar;

(b) whether any relaxations were made for admission in 1962; and

(c) the number of such relaxations and the basis thereof?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent with at least 45 per cent marks.

(b) and (c). In 1962, the condition regarding minimum marks was relaxed in three cases. In two of them, the candidates had secured between 44 and 45 per cent and their marks were rounded off to 45 per cent. The third candidate had secured 42.8 per cent and he was admitted as a special case because his father had been killed while on duty.

#### **Improvement of Scavenging Conditions**

**2294. Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Committee for improving the Scavenging Conditions, visited the important towns of Punjab State recently;

(b) if so, whether he submitted a report to Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The Chairman had, along with the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions toured some towns in the State of Punjab from 21st to 27th March, 1963.

(b) and (c). The Advisory Committee has been appointed to ensure implementation of the recommendation of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee and its main objective is to advise on, and assist in,

mobilisation of effort for abolishing the practice of carrying night soil as headloads and for improvement of the working and living conditions of Scavengers.

### दिल्ली में विकास भवन

२२६५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में "विकास भवन" के निर्माण में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(ख) यह कितने समय में बना ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) "विकास भवन" के निर्माण का पहला भाग पूरा हो गया है। उस पर ६,३३,००० रुपये खर्च हुआ है। इसमें पानी की सलाई, सैमीटेरी तथा बिजली के सानान की लागत भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) ५ महीने।

दिल्ली को सलाहकार समितियों में अनुसूचित जातियों का नामनिर्देशन

२२६६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय मुख्य आयुक्त की ओर से कितनी सलाहकार समितियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों को नामनिर्देशित किया गया है ;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से स्थापित सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन समितियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) २५।

(ख) ७७५।

(ग) समितियों की एक सूची सभा बटल पर रखी जाती है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १२०११६३]।

### दिल्ली प्रशासन की जनसम्पर्क समिति

२२६७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६२-६३ में दिल्ली प्रशासन की जन-सम्पर्क समिति और उसकी उप-समितियों, यदि कोई हों, ने कितनी सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों पर अमल किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर प्राप्त होने पर शीघ्रातिशय रख दी जावेगी।

### दिल्ली में मिट्टी के तेल का पकड़ा जाना

२२६८. श्री झोंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ६ अप्रैल, १९६३ को ४०० टॉन मिट्टी के तेल से भरे हुए, जो कहीं बाहर जा रहे थे, दिल्ली में पकड़े गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भरा हुआ ट्रक कहाँ रहा था ; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कहा जाता है कि ट्रक सहारनपुर जा रहा था ;

(ग) इसेन्शियल क्मोडिटीज एक्ट की धारा ७ के अन्तर्गत ट्रक ड्राइवर और क्लीनर के खिलाफ जल्द ही मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा। वे गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

**भारतीय कलाकारों का रूस जाने वाला दल**

२२६६. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कलाकारों का एक दल रूस जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में कितने कलाकार तथा महिला कलाकार होंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह दल अपनी मर्जी से जा रहा है अथवा क्या सरकार भेज रही है ; और

(घ) इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) रूस के साथ सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एक सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भेजने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) से (ग). विवरण अभी अंतिम रूप में नहीं आए हैं।

**New Oil Wells in Gujarat**

2300. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the decisions taken in the last meeting of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, regarding the drilling of new oil wells in Gujarat?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, at their last meeting held at New Delhi on the 19th March, 1963, decided to undertake drilling of 108 new wells in Gujarat during the year 1963-64.

**Recruitment of Assistants from Scheduled Tribes**

2301. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination for recruiting the Assistants only from the Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government was held on All India basis in the year 1959, by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the number of the candidates who appeared in the examination;

(c) the number of the candidates who qualified in the examination and were offered the posts on this basis; and

(d) the number of candidates who accepted the posts?

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

(a) An examination open to all Scheduled Tribe candidates, satisfying certain prescribed qualifications, was held by U.P.S.C. for recruitment to Assistant's Grade in 1959.

(b) 101.

(c) 28, out of whom 27 were offered appointments. The remaining one candidate was, on enquiry, found not to belong to a Scheduled Tribe for the purpose of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1960. He was, therefore, not offered any appointment.

(d) 23 (including 2 selected for the Railway Board Secretariat Service).

**Retirement Benefits to Delhi School Teachers**

2302. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Heads of Secondary Schools in Delhi has urged upon the Union Education Ministry to remove the inequalities in the matter of retirement benefits between teachers in Government Schools

and those in recognised aided schools under the Delhi Administration; and

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

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) The Association of Heads of Secondary Schools in Delhi had recently urged the Government to grant the benefit of gratuity to teachers of Government-aided Schools in Delhi on their retirement in addition to the benefits of the Contributory Provident Fund already enjoyed by them.

(b) The Government is considering the introduction of the "Triple Benefit Scheme" for the teachers of aided schools. This will give them the benefit of Compulsory Insurance, Contributory Provident Fund and Pension.

#### Laccadives

2303. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**  
**Shri Pottakkatt:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he or any other Minister proposes to visit the Union Territory of Laccadives in the foreseeable future;

(b) whether the entire inhabitants of the Territory are classified as Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of Gazetted Officers among the inhabitants?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) The Deputy Home Minister proposes to visit the Union Territory of Laccadives during the latter part of this year.

As the Islands will be cut off from the mainland on account of monsoon it is too early to say anything about visits by other Ministers to these Islands.

(b) Yes.

(c) One.

#### Oil Drilling in Rajasthan

2304. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil drilling programme in Rajasthan has been delayed due to the late arrival of equipment;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) when the drilling operations are likely to start?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya)** (a) There will be some delay in drilling operations on account of the delay in the finalisation of the contract for seismic work which has to precede such operations.

(b) Certain unanticipated difficulties have arisen and efforts are being made to resolve these difficulties.

(c) Nothing definite can be stated at this stage, but it is likely that structural drilling work may be started in the next winter.

#### Pipelines from Cambay for Gas Supply

2305. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for laying pipelines from Cambay for the supply of Gas has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the progress of the scheme? |

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A contract with Snam-Saipem, an ENI Company, is being entered into shortly and thereafter, preliminary work regarding pipeline construction will commence. The fabrication of the necessary pipes is already in progress at the Rourkela Steel Works.

**Enquiries against Government Employees**

**2306. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees against whom the Special Police Establishment have instituted enquiries during the first quarter of the year 1963;

(b) the nature of charges against them; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) 378.

(b) The allegations relate to different kinds of offences which the S.P.E. are competent to investigate and to misconduct punishable in departmental proceedings.

(c) Investigations against 366 Government employees are in progress. Departmental action has been recommended against 6 officials. Reports in respect of 3 officials will be submitted shortly. Cases against 3 officials have been dropped.

**National Discipline Scheme in Punjab**

**2307. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of institutions where National Discipline Scheme has been organised in Punjab; and

(b) the total number of students who are taking training there under the Scheme at present?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) 501 institutions.

(b) 3,22,893 students.

**Adult Women's Education in Punjab**

**2308. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab State for special scheme of adult

women education during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised during the same period by Punjab Government?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) No separate funds were allocated to Punjab State for the special scheme of adult women's education.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rural Institution for Women at Dharamsala**

**2309. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish any rural institute for women at Dharamsala in Kangra District of Punjab; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students in Punjab**

**2310. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships given by the Central Government to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in Punjab State during 1962-63 for Post Matric education; and

(b) the amount thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) 4396.

(b) Rs. 16.92 lakhs.

12 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PETROLEUM PIPELINES (ACQUISITION OF  
RIGHT OF USER IN LAND) RULES

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 626, dated the 13th April, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1196/63].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR,  
ALONG WITH AUDIT REPORT THEREON

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1197/63].

12.01 hrs.

## RELEASE OF MEMBER

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 20th April, 1963, from Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy, Member, Lok Sabha, who was detained in this jail as a special class detenu, was released unconditionally on the 20th April, 1963, at 9.15 p.m."

12.01½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—  
contd.U.P.S.C. (EXEMPTION FROM CONSUL-  
TATION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 578, dated the 6th April, 1963, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1198/63.]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-  
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-  
TIONS

## TENTH REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga):** I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
TENTH REPORT

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Works Expenditure—fixing a limit for new works which should be executed only after obtaining Parliamentary approval.

12.02½ hrs.

RE: SHRI ANSAR HARVANT'S  
LETTER TO FINANCE MINISTER

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri Kamath.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** May I, by your leave, seek your guidance on a matter which is in the interests of the Members of this House?



The Finance Minister laid on the Table of the House on Saturday a letter written to him by an hon. Member of this House. I am sure that all of us, including your august self, Sir, have been pained and distressed at the rather awkward visage of the so-called secular progressivism which the letter has revealed, but I am not concerned with that matter so much as with another issue which is more germane to the norms, to the standards and to the proprieties of a parliamentary democratic set-up which all of us here are anxious to preserve, strengthen and promote. May I put the matter succinctly before you in this way so that you can give us guidance for the future? Is it right or proper for an hon. Member of this House, when a matter is pending enquiry or investigation by Government or their machinery or their officers, to ask the Minister concerned to drop the matter or withdraw the case? May I, therefore, request you, Sir, to tell the House whether such an action on the part of an hon. Member will not be tantamount to undue and uncalled-for interference with the process of law and the course of investigation and enquiry?

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** I have also to make a submission in this matter, if you would permit me. The question which has been raised is a question of the privilege of Members. I have been a Member here for a long time....

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member hears me, perhaps he will be satisfied.

**Shri Tyagi:** My submission is that this objection which he has raised would make Members useless in their constituencies. If they receive any complaints, they have to forward them.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has put to me an abstract question, and I have to answer that.

If any hon. Member knows that there is an enquiry pending, judicial or semi-judicial, against any person,

then, certainly, it is not fair or proper for any Member to interfere in that or to exercise his influence to bring about any change or to affect the result. But if the enquiry is simply in the Ministry, and the Minister is enquiring, then, certainly, every hon. Member has got every right to write to the Minister and to give the facts as are known to him. That is the right of the Members, namely to bring every fact to the notice of the hon. Ministers, which they know, according to their knowledge.

Now, because the question put was only an abstract question, this is the only answer that I can give in this matter.

**Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli):** On a point of personal explanation....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** According to the correspondence laid on the Table of the House, the Finance Minister told the Member in his reply that the matter is pending investigation by the customs Department, that means, his own official machinery, not in the Ministry. It was before the customs staff, the police, the Board of Revenue....

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Three hon. Members cannot rise at a time. Unless I have identified the Member, he cannot speak.

**Shri Tyagi:** Of course, all of us have to abide by your ruling; in the matter of conduct of Members of this House, your ruling is the final word for us. But I would just like to bring to your notice one circumstance in which letters have sometimes to be written. Suppose there is some semi-judicial—mostly executive—proceeding going on and I am informed definitely that the man who is dealing with it has taken a bribe. Can I suppress that? Can I not inform the Minister and say 'Please look into it'?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is quite a different thing, the question he has put to me. He is not then interfering with the inquiry, but he is making another complaint against the man who is making the inquiry. That is quite a different thing. That has nothing to do with this. My observations do not apply to that.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** I rise on a point of personal explanation. I want Shri Kamath to know that this letter was written by me on the 1st June, 1962. At that time, neither a criminal prosecution nor a civil suit had been filed. Only officials of the Ministry of Finance were conducting an inquiry. All that was done was done in good faith. I did it as a Member of Parliament with full responsibility and I will do it again; in future, if necessary, I will again write to the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Why should he repeat it with such insistence?

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): The customs officers, excise officers and police officers had seized the books. The contents of the letter contain a request that the matter should be dropped. That is bringing pressure on the investigation....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We are not discussing that particular letter at this moment.

**Shri Bade:** We want your guidance.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can write to me. He can put a question there and I will answer.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I will take only half a minute. Shri Tyagi raised a point which, as you observed, is quite a different matter. The crux of the issue in this case was: when a matter was pending inquiry by the customs officers—not in the Ministry—can a Member write to a Minister not

just giving information but asking him categorically to withdraw the case and drop the matter—those are the words used—drop the proceedings?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Finance Minister.

**Shri K. C. Sharma** (Sardhana): On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Minister of Finance** (Shri **Morarji Desai**): When the letter was written, there was no court case. An inquiry by the customs was going on. During the inquiry, there were some books which were attached; they are pending before a Magistrate, that is, they were surrendered to the Magistrate on account of a court order. That was how it was there. If some Member at that time writes to me to consider it and do that, I cannot say that that is a wrong thing. That will be my view.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He asked that the matter be dropped.

**Mr. Speaker:** Bill to be introduced.

**Shri Sheo Narain** (Bansi): You may also write.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not want to.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called the next item of business.

12.09 hrs.

# INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** (Shri **Humayun Kabir**): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): On a point of order. Does not the statement of the Finance Minister go counter to the ruling that you have given?

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 24-4-63.

**Mr. Speaker:** A point of order can arise on any item that is before the House. Just at this moment, the hon. Minister has sought leave of the House to introduce a Bill. Does he want to raise a point of order on that?—He cannot raise a point of order now on an item which has been disposed of.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I seek a clarification from you.

**Mr. Speaker:** No clarification about things that are passed.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Then we are left in the lurch.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I introduce the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

# OFFICIAL LANGUAGES BILL— contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 23rd April, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts, be taken into consideration."

Shri Yash Pal Singh may continue his speech.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** हमारी भाषा जो पन्द्रह सालों में नहीं पनप सकी है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आठ मिनट आप ले चुके हैं। यह मैं आपके ज्ञान के लिए कह रहा हूँ। आप दस मिनट और ले लें।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** पन्द्रह मिनट दे दीजिये। मैंने कल भी अर्ज किया था कि आप चाहें तो मेरा एक महीने का समय काट लें, लेकिन इस वक़्त आप मुझे पन्द्रह मिनट अवश्य दे दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपका जो गुप है, आपको जो पार्टी है वह कह रही है कि उनका स्पेकिंगमैन कोई दूसरा होगा। आप दस मिनट और ले लें

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** हमारी भाषा जो इन पन्द्रह सालों में नहीं पनप सकी है, उसका कारण यह है कि सरकार ने मुसलमान कोशिश को है कि हमारा लिटरेचर खत्म हो। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश में शतरह हजार से ज्यादा अध्यापक ऐसे हैं जिनको बाइट रुपये माहवार तनखाह मिलती है। समाजवाद का विषय आज मेरा नहीं है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी बार बार यह कहते हैं कि चीन से हमारी बढ़ती हुई आधिकता नहीं देखी गई, चीन से हमारी माली हालत की बढ़ोतरी का आलम नहीं देखा गया, हमारी आधिकता का समुद्र, हमारी खुशहाली के समुद्र में जो ज्वार-भाटा आ रहा था, वह नहीं देखा गया। यह ज्वारभाटा आया हुआ है, यह सही है। लेकिन कौम का जो मेमार है, जो नेशन बिल्डर है, जो अध्यापक है, जो राष्ट्र का निर्माता है, जो टीचर है, उनकी तनखाह आज भी बाइट रुपये माहवार है। जो हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाला अध्यापक है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप जरा ठहर जायें प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को गुन लें।

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patan):** On a point of order, Sir. Can an hon. Member speak anything which is not relevant to the subject? The subject before us is the Languages Bill, and he is talking of socialism and so many other things.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हिन्दी पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक के लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ। आप जरा समझने की कोशिश कीजिये।

अगर इस लिटरेचर को आपको जिन्दा करना होता तो जरूरी था कि आप अध्यापकों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाते। आज भी देखा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी अध्यापकों के जो एडीटर होते हैं, वे तो दो दो हजार रुपये तनख्वाह पाते हैं लेकिन जो हिन्दी अध्यापकों के एडीटर होते हैं, उनको छः सौ या सात सौ रुपये माहवार ही तनख्वाह मिलती है। ऐसा स्टेपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट उनके साथ क्यों होता है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। यही वजह है कि इन पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में यह हिन्दी भाषा पनप नहीं सकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अध्यापकों के एडीटरों को तनख्वाह देना भी क्या सरकार का काम है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनके लिये रूल्स एंड रेग्युलेशंस तो सरकार बनाती है। उनके स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा करना तो सरकार का काम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिये तो यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा था

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनका स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा करना सरकार का काम है। अगर सरकार चाहती तो हिन्दी में लाखों ग्रन्थ लिखे जा सकते थे। ऐसा सरकार ने न तो किया और न ही वह ऐसा करना चाहती थी। आज सरकार अपनी कमजोरी पर परद झालने के लिए इस बिल को यहाँ पेश कर रही है।

आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है, अगर आप हिन्दी का उत्थान चाहते हैं, कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाये। सरकार कहती है

कि ट्रांसलेशन हुआ करेगा और ट्रांसलेशन की भाषा में वह काम करती है। हम कहते हैं कि जब भी शब्द ट्रांसलेशन आता है, तब ही हिन्दी की अहमियत कम हो जाती है। ट्रांसलेशन होता है, ओरिजनल का। हम कहते हैं कि पहले हिन्दी में आये, फिर अंग्रेजी में उगता ट्रांसलेशन हो। अगर ऐसी प्रवृत्ति हमारी पार्लियामेंट में होती जैसा कि हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन में वादा किया था तो आज हिन्दी इतनी बढ़ोतरी के ऊपर होती, इतनी तरक्की कर गई होती कि उसको खत्म करने के लिये इस नये बिल को लाने की जरूरत ही न पड़ती।

मैं जिस हिन्दी के लिये बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ वह हिन्दी आज की हिन्दी नहीं है जैसा कि हिन्दू रिजीजन के लिये कहा जाता है या कुछ हिन्दी फ़ैनेटिक्स के लिए कहा जाता है। कुछ हिन्दी फ़ैनेटिक्स हो सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ। अगर मनोराम बागड़ी जी कोई गलती करते हैं या हमारे हुकाम चन्द कछवाय जी कोई घृष्टता करते हैं तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हिन्दी माता स नफरत की जाए। अगर कोई गलती करता हूँ तो मुझको उसकी सजा दी जाए। लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं हो सकता है कि हिन्दी के प्रति घृणा का प्रचार किया जाए। मैं जिस हिन्दी के लिए बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, वह किसी एक सम्प्रदाय की भाषा नहीं है, वह हिन्दुस्तान के ४४ करोड़ इंसानों की भाषा है। जो लोग हिन्दू मुस्लिम का सवाल उठाते हैं, वे गलती करते हैं। आज की मैं बात नहीं करता हूँ। आज से कई सदियों पहले की बात मैं करता हूँ। अकबर ने आजम ने जो कुछ लिखा है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। उनके लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी आलोच्यग्राफी में बड़े अच्छे शब्द लिखे हैं और कहा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के एक महान् राजा थे। अकबर ने लिखा है :

जा का जस है जगत में, जगत सरह जाहि ।  
ताको जीवन सफल है, कहन प्रकवर माहि ॥

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौनसी भाषा है । यह फारसी नहीं, अरबी नहीं है, यह हिन्दी है ।

इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी सच्चे पादशाह, दशमेश गुरु की वाणी को मैं आपके सामने कोट पक़रता हूँ जिनकी वाणी को समझने में सैकड़ों साल लगे हैं और जिन्होंने संसार के अन्दर सूर्य का प्रकाश किया है :—

कबहूँ रणगूनी नहीं, जस कारज नहीं कीन ।  
गांव बमत जान्यो नहीं, जस स्यों किन कह दीन ॥

यह कौन सी भाषा है । यह वही हिन्दी भाषा है जिसके लिए हम लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं ।

आज हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने अहमदाबाद में खड़े हो कर जरूर कह दिया कि चालीस परसेंट हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं । लेकिन अगर उन्होंने आज से एक साल पहले अलाहाबाद में इलेक्शन कम्पेन के दौरान यह बात कही होती तब पता लगता कि वोटों का भाव क्या है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अलाहाबाद से ले कर सहारनपुर तक की जो भाषा है वह हिन्दी भाषा है जिसके लिए हम लोग खड़े हुए हैं । वजाय इसके कि सरकार कांस्टिट्यूशन की वफादारी से, श्रद्धा से और निष्ठा से पालन करती, उसने उनके ऊपर परदा डालने के लिये यह नया विल हमारे सामने लाकर पेश कर दिया है ।

मैं सेठ गोविन्द दास जी का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ, बड़ा आभारी हूँ उस सब के लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने कल कहा । हमें उनके साथे की जरूरत है । उन्होंने कल अपने जीवन की संघ्या का जिक्र किया है । इसको मुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है, मेरी आत्मा को बड़ा क्लेश होता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उनके जीवन की संघ्या नहीं है, यह उनके जीवन

का यौवन काल है । इसलिए कि जिस साइंस के लिए खड़े हुए हैं वह साइंस कम्पलीट साइंस है । वह सन्देह यह कहता है कि हिन्दी जिस कल्चर को रिप्रेजेंट करती है वह कल्चर है :

अशीति वर्षों युवा

अस्सी साल का जवान होता मनुष्य । मैं योगियों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, बालब्रह्म-चारियों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, मैं भजनीक हस्तिधों की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। जो इबादत के बन्दे हैं, उनकी बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ । जो योगी और बाल ब्रह्मचारी हैं, उन से मोत और बुढ़ापा दोनों थर थर कांपते हैं । हिन्दी जिस कल्चर को रिप्रेजेंट करती है, उन गृहस्थियों की बात मैं कहता हूँ । मुझ जैसे पापी आदमियों की बात मैं कहता हूँ । अशीति वर्षों युवा । डा० गोविन्द दास जी के लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि वह शतायु हों और यही मैं प्रार्थना भी करता हूँ । बुढ़ापा शब्द को वह हटा दें, इंगरो हुए नवयुवकों के दिल को टेस लगती है ।

हिन्दी फ़ैनाटिक्स जो हैं, उनके लिए मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हफ़ारी जिम्मेवारी नहीं हैं, उनके लिये सही एटमसफीयर का निर्माण करना सरकार का काम है । लेकिन सरकार ने पक्षपात से काम लिया है, इसलिए सही एटमसफीयर पैदा नहीं हो सका । आज भी सरकार सोचे और यह खयाल करे कि इस देश को आगे ले जाना है । १९५८ में जो रिपोर्ट सरकार की प्रकाशित हुई थी उसको मैंने पढ़ा है । वह मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ । उसके सफ़े ४० का ही थोड़ा सा हिस्सा पढ़ देत हूँ । उससे पता लग जायेगा कि १९५८ में सरकार की पालिसी क्या थी और आज पालिसी क्या है । उसमें लिखा हुआ है :—

“Arrangements may be made for outgoing communications from the Union Government to a Hindi-speaking State being accompanied

[ श्री यशपाल सिंह ]

by a Hindi translation of the English text, whenever such a State makes a request to this effect. The employment of Hindi in actual work of administration before 1965 in this manner will help in establishing forms of address, expressions etc. in that language."

इसके अनुसार कोई ट्रांसलेशन डिपार्टमेंट कायम नहीं किया गया। राष्ट्रपति के भवन में एक ट्रांसलेशन डिपार्टमेंट हिन्दी का चलता था, वह भी आज मत प्रायः हो चुका है। सरकार की ड्यूटी है और उस ड्यूटी को सरकार निभाये। वह हिन्दी को उठाने के लिये काम करे। अगर वह हिन्दी को उठाने के लिए अकाम नहीं करती है और बिल को पास करवाने की कोशिश करती है तो यह रंग में भंग करना होगा। ४४ करोड़ हैं। प्रेम की गंगा में स्नान कर रहे हैं, उस कल्चर की तरफ वे बढ़ना चाहते हैं जिस कल्चर में संसार को प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी आटोबायोग्रफ़ी में भी लिखा है तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गम्य मृत्योर्मा भ्रमृतं गम्य का आदर्श दिया है। इसमें मृत्योर्मा भ्रमृतं गम्य का आदर्श दिया है। उस कल्चर के लिये सरकार का काम था कि कोशिश करे। सरकार बजाय इसके कि उस तमसू को जिन्दा रखती, उसकी कोई परवा नहीं की। माननीय भट्टाचार्य जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं आपसे भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जिस वक्त बोलें तो जैसा हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा हुआ है कि संस्कृत के वड़ज अधिक होने चाहिये, उनको संस्कृत में बोलने की इजाजत दी जाए।

संस्कृत में, मेरी मातृ भाषा में स्टैप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट के लिए कोई शब्द नहीं है चूंकि हमारे यहां स्टैपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होता है, सीतेली मां का सलूक नहीं होता है। इसलिये हमारी मातृभाषा में उसके लिये कोई शब्द नहीं है। हम वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

को मानते हैं, सारे संसार को हम एक परिवार के रूप में मानते हैं। इसलिये उसमें कोई शब्द ऐसा नहीं जो कि एक दूसरे के प्रति नफरत की भावना पैदा करता हो। हमारी मातृभाषा में ताले के लिये कोई शब्द नहीं है। चूंकि चोरी का एग्जिस्टेंस, चोर का किसी के ऊपर ख्याल करना हमारे कल्चर में नहीं है इसलिये ताले के लिये कोई शब्द हमारे यहां नहीं है। इसी कल्चर के लिये हम लोग खड़े हुए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी का फर्ज है, सरकार का काम है कि हिन्दी भाषा को मजबूत करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये। आज अगर सरकार इस बिल को लाती है तो रंग में भंग डालती है। जो ४४ करोड़ इंसान इम प्रेम की गंगा में स्नान कर रहे हैं उन्हें अलग अलग करना चाहती है। इस डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी को, जिस से देश के टुकड़े हुए, जिस से देश सदियों तक गुलाम रहा, छोड़ कर सब से पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कडगम के भाई जोर डालते हैं अंग्रेजी के लिए तो उन्हें यह शिक्षा दीक्षा दी जाय कि वे तमिल के लिये जोर लगायें। अगर वह तमिल के लिये जोर लगाते हैं तो मैं पहला आदमी हूंगा जोकि तमिल के लिये संघर्ष करेगा। तमिल की बहबूदी के लिये और तमिल को कायम करने के लिये उन के साथ कन्धा से कन्धा भिला कर काम करूंगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान की लैंग्वेज होनी चाहिये। क्यों न हम गुर्मुखी को फिर से कायम करें, क्यों न हम उन भाषाओं को यहां पर कायम करें जिन से हमारी वीरता बढ़ी है? लेकिन आज पाँच हजार मील की दूरी पर की जबान, सात समुद्र पार की बनी हुई जबान, जिस ने डेढ़ सौ साल तक हमारा खून चूसा है, जिस ने डेढ़ सौ साल तक हमें गुलाम बनाया है, जिस ने डेढ़ सौ साल तक हमारी आजादी का अपहरण किया है, आज वही जबान हमें गुलामी का सबक पढ़ाने के लिए आई है। आज जो जबान एक अक्षि से अरब मुमालिक

की स्वतंत्रता को नहीं देखना चाहती जिस  
जबान के लिये कहा जा सकता है कि :

“उजाड़े खानमाँ तुने, विगाड़े खान्दाँ तुने,  
वह जन्नत बन गई दोऊख कदम रक्खा जहाँ  
तुने ।”

उस जबान के जनाजे को जक दम खत्म  
किया जाय और हिन्दुस्तान में प्रादेशिक  
भाषाओं को कायम किया जाय । सरकार  
की यह झुंटी है। और अगर सरकार ऐसा  
नहीं करती है तो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया बिल  
के मातहत सरकार के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की  
जाय ।

**The Prime Minister and Minister of  
External Affairs and Minister of  
Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal  
Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I confess  
to a feeling of a little confusion after  
the speech of the hon. Member who  
has just spoken. I hoped and I intend,  
as far as I could, to deal with the  
question before this House—

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** आज के पवित्र वायु  
मंडल में प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी में बोलें तो अच्छा  
रहे ।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** आज तो हमारे  
प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी में बोलें तो अच्छा है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जायें हर  
एक मेम्बर को हक है हासिल है कि चाहे वह  
हिन्दी में बोले या अंग्रेजी में । यह उस की  
मर्जी है । मैं किसी को इस के लिए कुछ नहीं  
कह सकता । आप बैठ जायें ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कहना  
चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जायें ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** गाँधी जी की जबान तो  
बोलें ।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**  
उत्तराधिकारी तो गाँधी जी के हैं ।

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** But the last  
speech—I am not criticising it, and  
I am merely saying that I do not quite  
know what it was about, and I must  
say with respect that many of the  
speeches delivered either for the  
motion or a criticism of it, were—

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाक  
आउट करता हूँ क्योंकि ऐसे हम भाषा के सवाल  
पर भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हिन्दी में नहीं बोलते ।  
मैं इस के विरोध में बाहर जाता हूँ ।

12.25 hrs.

(Shri Bagri then left the House)

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** मैं बहुत मशकूर  
हूँ माननीय सदस्य का अगर वह यहाँ से चले  
गये ।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** उन के जाने का  
कम से कम एक असर तो हुआ कि आप  
हिन्दी में दो शब्द बोले ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर, अगर  
आप भी चाहते हैं ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** मैं और भी  
मशकूर हूँगा । (Interruption).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप बोलने की  
इजाजत ही नहीं देंगे किसी को ?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** When we  
started the course of the Bill, when  
it was introduced, we saw a most ex-  
traordinary and disgusting and dis-  
graceful spectacle in this House. It  
was a bad beginning. (Interruption).  
You were pleased to take some action

in regard to that matter. I do not know—I hope at least—that it has some effect on those who misbehaved on that occasion, because if they really thought about the matter at all, they have done more injury to the cause of Hindi than any man in the whole of India. Now, if this is the logic how some hon. Members act, it is a little difficult to meet their arguments which are equally wide of the mark.

Yesterday, one hon. Member who had not come here but in the precincts of this House behaved in a rather extraordinary manner, I do not know if that gentleman, that hon. Member, has the least conception of what Parliament is, what democracy is, how one is supposed to behave or ought to behave. It is extraordinary where we are going to.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** On a point of order, Sir. When the hon. Member is not here and when action has already been taken against him, can he say...

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Yes.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That, I submit, raises even more deeper questions than even the question of language. Therefore, I am referring to it, because language, after all, does represent some of the deepest urges of the human beings and is the vehicle of all our business. I am perfectly free to say that I will prefer any language, whether Finnish, Swedish or anything, but I am not prepared to have this behaviour in the name of language and spoil democracy and everything.

As I said, many of the speeches—delivered yesterday—some I had the privilege to listen to and some I read subsequently—it seemed to me, having regard to the importance of the occasion and consideration of problems which raise considerable heat and passion, were on the whole, if I

may say so with respect, in spite of the delicacy of the subject and in spite of the strong sentiments expressed, in line with parliamentary practice and procedure and were good for all to listen to, even though we may not have agreed with them. I refer to the speeches like those delivered by Prof. Mukerjee or Dr. Govind Das. Much that Dr. Govind Das said, and indeed part of his speech consisted of quotations from various persons, including quotations from me, one can agree with that and yet, as it happens, thoroughly agree with the conclusion that he has arrived at. Whatever he said, he said because he felt it and I welcome his saying it.

I am sorry I cannot say exactly the same thing about the hon. Member, Mr. Anthony's speech, which I read in full afterwards. It was unhappy. I am not referring to his views. But it was an unhappy speech and as he himself said in the course of his speech, he represented a rather extreme, and I think he used the word 'bigoted' point of view. That is not the way to consider this question. I shall venture to deal with one or two points that have been raised. There are not many points raised; in spite of the heat engendered in the debate, there are not really many points raised, because it is not a contest between English and Hindi. It will be wrong to look at it in that way.

This is a Bill in continuation of what has happened in the past, to remove a restriction which had been placed by the Constitution on the use of English after a certain date, i.e. 1965. It is just to remove that restriction that this was placed. It was to carry out an assurance given in this House; it does not do really much more than that. There are a few other little things, but the main thing is to remove that restriction. It was our purpose to bring this Bill during the last session, but the last session



was tied up with many things, you will remember, with regard to the emergency. It was a short session and we could not do it for lack of time. We were accused then of deliberately not bringing it forward and postponing it. We were accused of doing that by the very persons who want us to postpone it today. I do not understand it. In spite of the heavy work before this House, we insisted in bringing it forward to please the people who thought that we were playing about with this matter and postponing it for various reasons, because we dare not bring it before the House, etc. Now we are asked to postpone it. I am sorry I do not understand the logic behind this demand. This bill is essentially a Bill to extend this period, more or less indefinitely, beyond the period put down in the Constitution—1965. That is the main purpose—there may be differences of language etc.—and I think it should be looked at in that way.

Now, the hon. Member, Shri Anthony has said very hard things about various persons and about the assurance I gave. I am sorry,—I am not, I hope, lacking completely in some kind of mental capacity—I am entirely unable to understand what he has said about going back on any assurance I gave at any time. He talked about all kinds of pressures being exercised on me. I do not know who is exercising it. I am not aware of it, and I have not succumbed to any pressure either exercised or implied. I had given on the last occasion an assurance about no major change being made in regard to the use of English without the consent, without the approval of the non-Hindi-speaking people. That was made by me and that represents not only my view point but the view point of our Government. And, when it was made, it was clear to me that it was made, largely with the approval of this House. We stand by that completely. There is not an iota of difference from what we had said then. And, apart

from that, what I may have said or not said, there are circumstances in the country which inevitably point to that direction. May be, some of these gentlemen who perform *havans*, and what not, on this question may think otherwise. That is a different matter. May be, Shri Anthony in his excitement may also think otherwise. I would strongly recommend Shri Anthony to develop close contacts with the gentleman who is performing the *havan* outside and, perhaps...

**Shri Frank Anthony** (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I rise on a point of explanation. May I know—I am not questioning the motives of the Prime Minister—how the Bill reflects his assurance? How are the non-Hindi-speaking people going to be consulted? How is "may" going to be prevented from being interpreted as "may not"?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I shall deal with those points. I do not see how this Bill was going to say anything about the consultation of non-Hindi-speaking people.

**Shri Frank Anthony**: Why not?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I say, according to my thinking, it is quite absurd and un-constitutional.

**Shri Frank Anthony**: Why is it un-constitutional? Give us some reasons. I am a lawyer and the Prime Ministered also is. Why is it un-constitutional?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: The assurance has nothing to do with the Bill or the Act being passed in this Parliament by the vote only of one part of the Parliament. The whole thing seems to be absurd on the face of it, limiting the power of Parliament, limiting the power of Assemblies and other bodies in that way. It is an assurance which has to be given effect to in other ways. For the Government to see to it that nothing is done against it, for the Government when the time comes to consult the State

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legislatures also, I can understand. But to say in this House we give an assurance that a future legislation will have to be passed by only one half, or whatever the figure is,—it may be two-third—and others should not vote, seems to be quite extraordinary (*Interruption*).

As for the words "may" and "shall" — would again say that when people get excited they do not see quite straight—the word "may" is the most ordinary word always used in this connection in the English language. I do not pretend to know more English than Shri Anthony. But the question is of removing a restriction, a restriction which would have prevented the English language to be used after a certain date. We say, for removing it, that this may be used afterwards. It is quite absurd to say that the word "may" means also "may not".

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Why absurd? That is the natural meaning.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May be, but I disagree with the hon. Member.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** If you disagree with the natural meaning, what can I do?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I disagree with the hon. Member in this context. I say it is not the natural meaning in this context. The dictionary meaning may or may not be so but, in this context, it simply means that the barrier is removed, and I defy, I challenge anybody to prove that this Bill does not remove that limitation and barrier. That is the main purpose of this Bill.

Now, let us consider this matter with some objectivity and calmness. I realise, it is very difficult to do so when people get excited about it. It may be because of my upbringing but I am rather partial to English. I think English is a fine language, just as other

languages are very fine too. Nevertheless, I have been convinced for a long long time, and I am convinced today, that any real upsurge in India from the people, any awakening of the people, cannot take place through the English language; it is patent to me; not today, but for the last 40 to 50 years, ever since I have been engaged in public work in this country. The House will remember, at least many of the hon. Members who have participated in it will remember, the tremendous difference that came in our public work and agitational work when we gave up frock coat, top hat and English language in our approach to the people. There was an amazing difference. Previously, we talked in the English language, even in our Congress sessions and other meetings, but we could not reach the people. It is obvious, and it does not seem to be an arguable point that a country can preserve not only its individuality but develop the sense of the masses only through languages which have some deep roots in their minds and hearts. Therefore, from that time onwards, I have believed that it is through the languages of India alone that we could do it. That has nothing to do with our discarding English, because I think it is a very important language and, I think, in some form or other—it is not a question of ten years or not—English is likely to remain in India for a long long time. I repeat it. I do not know the exact form it will take, whether for international use or otherwise, but the mere fact of its being there will serve as a vitaliser to our language, though it is a curious argument that I am using.

Our languages are fine languages and old languages. I do not know who, I forget the name, somebody, probably Shri Anthony, said they are 50 years old. I was amazed to hear that.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I did not say that, I quoted Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, who said that what is now being passed off as Hindi came here

as a dialect only in 1860. I never presumed to say that. That is what Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Our languages, most of them, certainly the big languages, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi etc. and the Southern languages of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam are great languages from any point of view. They have produced great books, which are rooted down in the minds of the people. There is no doubt about that.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** Even before Christ.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So far as Tamil is concerned, if I may say so, it is as old as Sanskrit, and all our languages, Northern languages, apart from the four Southern languages, are all daughters of Sanskrit. The other languages also, to some extent, have grown from that root and have been closely associated and affected by Sanskrit. In fact, one may say with confidence that Sanskrit has represented broadly all the thought, culture and traditions of India; I do not say exclusively, but broadly it may be said so. I am an admirer of Sanskrit; not that I know very much, but I admire it very greatly.

I thought that it would be a great pity if Sanskrit became a completely dead language in India at any time. That would be a great damage done to all that we stand for in India. Unfortunately, we cannot make Sanskrit the working language in India today. That is obvious. I should like to encourage the learning of Sanskrit as widely as possible, but it cannot become the language of the common people. It ceased to be a language of the common people 2,000 years ago when Prakrits came in. It remained a language of the learned and gradually Prakrits developed. But it gives a certain basis and foundation for our present day languages, strengthens them, gives them depth and so on which we should cherish.

If we had only two or three languages, I would have suggested—suppose, there were three languages—that all the three languages should be national languages in the sense that all three should be used as they use three languages in Switzerland or as they use some languages in Finland or in Canada. In Finland about 10 per cent of the population is Swedish but Swedish is also a national language in addition to Finnish because the 10 per cent are there.

In these matters of language one has to be very careful. One has to be as liberal as possible. One should not try to suppress a language. One should not try to coerce anybody into a language as far as possible. Wherever an attempt has been made to suppress a language, a popular language, or coerce the people into some other language there has been trouble. There have been innumerable examples of this. Therefore since it is impossible for us to have 13 or 14 languages mentioned in our Constitution as languages which everyone should know and use daily, nevertheless the makers of our Constitution were wise in laying down that all the 13 or 14 languages were our languages as much as any other. There is no question of any one language being more a national language than any other. I want to make that perfectly clear. Bengali or Tamil is as much an Indian national language as Hindi. Therefore it becomes our duty to encourage the 13 or 14 languages.

But having admitted that may I differ completely from the remark that many hon. Members have made here—and the hon. Member who spoke last repeated it many times—about Hindi being not allowed to grow and not encouraged etc.? I entirely disagree with that. I think, Hindi has grown more in the last 15 years. Not only Hindi but all our Indian languages have grown more in the last 15 years than any language anywhere in the world in this course of time. It is a big thing, I say. But I say that

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with some knowledge and confidence because I happen to be the President of the Sahitya Akademi which deals with all these languages. I see what is being done in all these languages. Reports come to me. Hundreds and thousands of books have been produced in all these languages, including Hindi of course, by the Sahitya Akademi. Hundreds of translations from one into the other have been done. All our languages are alive and are dynamic today. People seem to imagine that the growth of a language is whether it is used by some wretched clerk in some wretched office or not as if that represents the life of a language. It is a part of the use of the language; certainly, it should be used, but no clerks and no departments and Government offices have ever made a language grow.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** (Hoshangabad): Why wretched clerks?

**An Hon. Member:** Wretched Ministers.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Languages grow because of other reasons. What has happened to our languages? In spite of our fine old literature, in spite of some magnificent books, the fact remains that our languages have ceased to grow. They have become static because they did not wholly represent life as it is lived today and the modern trends of thought. They represent our traditions. In the 19th Century our languages had to face English, not directly. English came in—not with our goodwill, but it came in—and because English came in, English became a vehicle of new ideas about the new world, not only of science and technology—that of course, but many other things too. It is the impact of English on our languages that has made them grow from the 19th century onwards. Even the literary forms of our languages changed greatly. They are very very few—prose works, very fine poetical words, epics in our languages, prose works of 19th cen-

tury creation in our languages, fine prose works as they came. So, because of the impact of English on our languages, our languages grow and I do submit that even now, although they have grown and they will grow, the further impact of English on our languages will be good for our languages. From the limited point of view, for the growth of our languages alone, it is good for them to be in contact with foreign languages. I say, foreign languages. They can be in contact with Russian, with French, with German, with Italian, with Spanish, etc. But the fact is that the easiest contact for us is through the English language. Therefore I would submit that for the growth of our languages and making them more and more dynamic in responding to the world's needs today, it is necessary for these contacts to be established and encouraged. I venture to say that because hardly anybody realises the effect of these contacts. I think one of the most harmful things that has happened in India, not in regard to language only but including language and affecting our whole lives is that we have lived for hundreds of years in the past, regardless of who was a ruler here—so-called Hindu times, so-called Muslim times—in closed circle, had very little contacts with outside world, earlier, long ago.

**Shri Hem Barua:** That is true only of the medieval times.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In the early days of this era, India was not so cut off from the rest of the world. Of course, in the Buddhist times, India had wide contacts, people went all over, people came here—literary and everything. But gradually about a thousand years ago, India became more and more self-centred, may be because we are introspect people—that helped us—but anyhow we became self-centred and we lost these contacts. We could not keep pace and we did not even know what happened in the world outside and that affected our languages too because the language is a very good medium of



what the people are and our languages became static, not progressive, not developing, because our lives were static. And it was the changes that came with the British invasion of India which administered the shock and all that which had this effect on our languages also. It made them more dynamic—brought new forms, brought the novel, brought short stories, brought so many things, brought new kind of drama quite apart from science and technology which is a good thing.

Now, at the present moment, anyhow, we have to face a situation in India and realise that India is a multi-lingual country. We must realise that. What is the good of hon. Members opposite talking about 44 crores of people knowing Hindi? It is not a fact. Everybody knows it. India is a multi-lingual country although the languages in use in India, especially in north India are closely alike through Sanskrit and the languages of the south are not so closely alike but nevertheless they have many contacts through Sanskrit. That is the first fact to be realised. And the second is that we have to develop this country through the languages of the people. There is no other way. You may have English—you may like, I hope, to have English too—but the language, the real language to develop people is through their own language which they understand, to which they have emotional response. I would go so far as to say. I am all for English being used for higher scientific and technological studies—English or the foreign language. But, I think, even to spread the knowledge of science in our schools, we must teach it widely through the national languages. Because, otherwise, you will inevitably limit the people's appreciation of it, people understanding of it. It will not spread. In the higher stages foreign languages will come in; in research work, etc.: not one, but several foreign languages will come in.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpur): The Vice-Chancellors do not agree. That is the trouble.

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali)**: They have agreed.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: Let us not look at it from the point of view of Hindi versus English or English versus Hindi. That is a wrong point of view. We have to use each in its proper sphere. In the sphere of national language, only national languages have any place. All the fourteen national languages have a place. There is no doubt about that. You cannot speak of English in that connect. You can speak of English in many connections. You can say as I do say that English should be a compulsory language in the schools, second language, foreign language; that is a different matter; that English should be used for foreign contacts, that English should be used for scientific and technological work of a higher grade and all that. That is all right. But, English cannot be, we must admit it, a language which rouses the understanding or emotion of the common people in India. They must be the languages of India, whether it is Tamil, Hindi, Bengali or Marathi.

I would add that all these languages of India have made remarkable progress in the last 15 years. Some, of course, have made it before too. But, they have now made remarkable progress. I entirely deny, repudiate the suggestion that these languages have not progressed. You may criticise some Government activities. They might have helped more. I do submit you are thinking entirely in terms of offices and clerks. Language is something bigger than offices and clerks. I will tell you an instance. Take Urdu. I think it may broadly be said that no great encouragement has been given to Urdu and yet, such is the vitality of Urdu that today, Urdu is growing faster than many of the other national languages of India. If you judge of it from the number of

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books that are published,—that is a good test—books, dramas, stories and other literary books, it is extraordinary how fast Urdu has grown. Because, it is a dynamic language. I think that if Hindi is really to grow very fast, it should ally itself with Urdu, ally itself in the sense of vocabulary, etc. It will get vitality from Urdu retaining its own genius and nature. Urdu is vital. I shall tell you why. For many reasons, because, Urdu has a strange capacity of adaptability and of drawing from other languages. Urdu has drawn more from English than Hindi, strictly speaking. Urdu has drawn from Persian, Urdu has drawn from Arabic. Urdu has drawn from the Turki language in Central Asia. It can do that. I do not mean to say that you should adapt from Arabic or Turki in Hindi. That is not my point. It is this adaptability that makes a language strong. The other thing weakens it. The tendency which, unfortunately, has been evidenced in India for some time of living in a narrow linguistic circle and coining words from ancient Sanskrit or Pali, I do not know, does not help. Because those words which you coined have no reality behind them, have no emotion, have no history. Every word, if you look up in the dictionary, has got a history behind it. It is an impossibility for you to really translate from one language to another. Because, you cannot translate all the historic connections of that word, where it has been used, how it has been used. That is so in regard to the best of all languages. You may translate, of course, a chair or table. Something like that you can translate. But, as soon as you get a slightly more complicated idea, you cannot translate it. You may represent that idea. Of course, once you get into the question of translating into or from Chinese, it is almost an utter impossibility to do it. Because, the whole background of the Chinese language is quite different. It is not even an alphabetical

language. It is a picture language, or whatever it is. That apart, we do not have to face that difficulty in translating from Hindi to English or any other European languages because the basic stock is the same, historical development, etc. Yet, it is extremely difficult to translate from one language to another. As one who has tried it, I am amazed at the rapidity with which our journalists translate, seldom correctly. But, they do. They pass off some journalese starting off which I rather doubt if it would benefit the growth of our national languages. This is a new development.

We have to develop our regional languages. There is no doubt about that. I am putting for the moment Hindi as a regional language only. We have to do everything. I have no doubt that they will do more and more of the work, education, administration, etc., in the regional languages.

The real difficulty arises in the next stage. What is the link connecting these regional languages? That is the point we are dealing with. Thus far, the link has been English. In fact, not only the link, but work has been done not in the regional languages, but in English even in the regions. What are we to do? That is not a question of your choice or mine. It is partly, of course.

We all know that English standards are going down; not because of conflict between Hindi and English, but because of conflict between the rising regional languages and English. English standards are going down. They will go down. I think English would be more widely known in India in the future than even now. But, it will not be better known in quality. Individuals apart, you won't have people as we have had in the past, who took pride in their English quite so much. As Shri H. N. Mukerjee said, we have had a fixation about English and we still have it to a large extent. There is no doubt there is a certain vested interest created in the knowledge of English. It is a bad thing to have a

fixation. It is a bad thing to have a vested interest. Because, that automatically separates us from those who do not know English. It is a very bad thing. We know before independence what the position was. In this country of castes, the most hardened caste was the caste of English knowing people, English clothed, English living, English knowing people. A terrible caste. All our administrators and others, many of us too belonged to that caste. It is a bad thing because it put tremendous barriers between us and the masses of India. We gave it up; many of us gave it up. I do not attach much importance to clothing. But, it is important that it removes the barriers. We gave it up and we took to wearing clothes which were more in keeping with the Indian people. That brought us nearer to them. It is quite clear, if I go in European clothes to a village, I am further removed from them than otherwise. As it is, I am far enough from them in many ways. But, I am further removed from them if I go like that. If I go and speak to them in English, I can satisfy myself; I won't satisfy anybody else. That is patent. We have to remove these barriers that have come between us and our people. The great success of Gandhiji's movement was that we removed many of these barriers. That process has not stopped.

All that is admitted. It follows logically that we can only progress in our national languages. National languages mean all the languages mentioned in the Schedule to the Constitution. We cannot, I would add, suppress any of them; we cannot impose any of them on others—both these things. Because, imposition in the sense of imposition is resisted and it is harmful to the thing being imposed. Other languages come up and they fight with each other. The growth of India in the language sense can only take place by the co-operation of languages and not by conflict of languages. They are near enough. I was talking about translation. It is rela-

tively easy to translate from one Indian language to another, because, the ideas behind them are much the same and the language is not so terribly difficult. We can do that. So, we have to take all the languages together. The only question that remains is—there are many questions, and one of them is—the link language between them. And Hindi has been suggested by our Constitution as the link language for Central and official purposes. Remember the words "Central and official purposes."

13 hrs.

It is clear that if we do not think of English as such a link language for any length of time, then inevitably we have to deal with Hindi, not because Hindi is superior to Bengali or Marathi or Tamil—of course, not; nobody says that; in some matters it may be better; in some matters, it may not be—but for the simple reason that Hindi is the most feasible for this purpose, apart from its being widespread; and it is spreading. If may say so, all the steps that my hon. friend the Education Minister may take in regard to the spread of Hindi do not go as far as the effect of the cinema on the spread of Hindi. These are patent things. This is what is happening. This is life as it is. These are recognised things. And any order that in this office Hindi must be used tomorrow—I have no objection to that, but that—does not spread Hindi to the root of it. The cinema does more than all these orders, so that we can envisage or have a link language which is Hindi and no other, that is, if it is not English. I submit that we cannot have English in any sense for a long time.

I said some time ago that I want English to continue here for many purposes, and I hope it will continue and to some extent, it may even be a link language between thinkers and authors, individual thinkers, literary people and even governmental people—

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I have no objection—but the normal link language cannot be English.

Therefore, the normal link language has to be an Indian language, and of all the Indian languages, only Hindi is feasible. That is the only claim that I make for it. Because of this, it was decided in our Constituent Assembly, and wisely decided, that Hindi should be the official language for Central purposes.

- Now, it is said that it might have become, but I think that most people agree that at the present moment, it will not serve the purpose fully to take up all this work of the administration. But they say that this is because the Government has not helped it or not encouraged it enough. There may be some justification. I do not think that there is much in regard to Government not helping it, but the reasons are far deeper than Government help or lack of help. People seem to think that a language is a thing which grows or spreads by some magic like the mango tree covered up and which grows up. It is a much deeper thing than that. Especially when there is a question of one language people rubbing up the people of another language, it becomes still more difficult. You have to proceed very cautiously. It is not a question of producing only dictionaries, although dictionaries have to be produced and have been produced and will be produced, all glossaries of terms and other things. It is something much bigger than that.

A language must develop the thinking habits of the subject with which it is concerned. You can write books, and translations are being made of technical books, and that is right, simple books, but the moment you go a little beyond that your translations are stilted; they have no history behind them; the words used have no history behind them. Here, you have a tremendous history which is contemporaneous for the growth of

science and technology, out of which each word has come. Now, if you translate it quickly into some word which has had no previous history, and no previous life in it, it becomes a stilted word. So, all these things come in the way.

That is why it has been suggested, and, I think, accepted, that all scientific and technical terms should as far as possible be in line with international usage, not only in Hindi but in all the languages of India. And if you do that, if all the languages of India adopt scientific and technical words in conformity with international usage, you succeed in two things; first of all, you bring the languages of India closer to each other. Secondly, you keep contacts with the thought of the world in regard to technical and scientific matters. They are both important. And it becomes easy for you to learn another language for scientific work etc. All this is happening daily. And to say that Hindi has not progressed is merely to show an utter and absolute ignorance of the subject. Hindi has progressed; Bengali has progressed, and Tamil has progressed and so on. I am surprised at the abundance—I am not concerned very much with text-books, although they are important, but really—of the matter coming out in all our languages, which represents new thought and a new approach to our problems. That is the growth of a language, and that is happening.

So, I submit that there is no escape for us; you may argue; you may have your preferences as you like; but there is no escape for us from these three or four languages.

India is a multilingual country. Although it is multilingual, the languages are closely allied, and, therefore, they are not foreign to each other. That is, you can skip from one to another with relative ease, and we should try to do so. We have suggested the three-language formula. A larger number of people should know, some other languages apart from English, some other Indian languages,



that is, other than their own. And as this grows, you will find them coming closer together, a large number of people knowing the other languages and the gaps which exist today between Indian languages will lessen. But, inevitably, those languages must grow in their own regions. That should be encouraged.

The question of the link language remains, and there can be no other link language than Hindi basically. But merely saying it or putting it down in the Constitution does not make it the link language. It has to grow into it. It is not sufficiently adapted today for various reasons. It is getting rapidly adapted. Let it be adapted, and let us encourage that process. And while that process is being encouraged, it becomes necessary and almost inevitable for English to continue to be a link language. The process is not a sudden thing that you fix a date and from that date you say that English ceases and Hindi comes in. It is a gradual process of both being link languages, and Hindi gradually getting better and better known and better and better used, and in regard to English, as is happening today, and as I said, the standards are going down, and the use will go down to some extent, although it will be more widespread. That is the process I see.

And in this gradual transformation, dates have very little significance except to see what happens, except to examine the position from time to time to see what is happening, to see whether we are going along the right lines or not. It is important that we should see and give a certain direction to our movements.

Now, from that point of view, it becomes, and it is quite inevitable, according to me, apart from the assurances I gave or I may have given, that English has to continue as an associate language or an additional language or call it what you like.

These words have no particular meaning. The door remains open, and it will be used. As a matter of fact, it is the circumstances prevailing in the country that will compel you to use it. They do compel you to use it, and not what you call it. And if you try to suppress its use, undoubtedly, you create not only a hiatus and a gap but you do stop or progress in many directions, because that progress cannot be achieved at the present moment entirely through Hindi.

Therefore, the whole object of this Bill is to remove that barrier which was put by the Constitution, that barrier of date and to allow things as they are to continue. For how long they will continue, I think, is a matter which I cannot precisely and definitely say. But our progress should be in these various directions, in developing our regional languages, in developing Hindi also, not only as a regional language, but as a link language, as far as possible, and maintaining English to serve that purpose so that there may be no hiatus or gap. And gradually this process will automatically take shape. Regardless of governmental decisions, these are the forces at work. This is bound to happen. It is happening. You may expedite it or you may slow it down a little. That is a possibility. But I do think we should get rid of English, which, I think, is very good, very useful, but of the fixation of the English language in our minds. I think that is bad, because that separates us from the rest of our people.

There is one thing else. I think the Home Minister said or may say later that whenever that Committee, which is envisaged in this, after ten years is constituted and reports, that report should—we entirely agree—be sent to all the State Governments for their views, so that there is no question of rushing a thing like this. There is no

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question of trying to impose anything on others in this way, because the attempt will fail. The more you impose, the more obstructions you have, the more difficulties you have. A question like this can only be dealt with by a large measure of consent and consultation.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** May I very respectfully ask one thing? On this clause 5 I raised this very question. When the report of the Parliamentary Committee was discussed here, I sought to move an amendment. The Speaker said that Parliament had no authority to change that Report by one syllable. What is the good of bringing it here and sending it on to the States? You short-circuit Parliament. We cannot change it by one syllable. That is what we are asking for.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know what happened then. But I do not see how you can change a Report. A Report is a Report.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Why should not the recommendations be of Parliament? It is a Parliamentary Committee. Why should not Parliament make the recommendations?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Parliament may make independent recommendations. It can always do that. But it cannot change the Report of other people.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** We always consider reports. It can consider the Report and make recommendations.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur):** May I ask another question? The Prime Minister has just said that the Report of the Committee which would be appointed after ten years would be sent to all the States for their opinions and general concurrence.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** We can have a provision to that effect in the Bill.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** What prevents Government from bringing in an amendment or accepting an amendment tabled by some Members here to that effect and incorporating it in the Bill?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Parliament can do what it likes. But it cannot change the thing of somebody else. That is obvious.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Shri Frank Anthony wants that report to be changed. But my question was different. I want some provision to be made here in the Bill about sending it to the States.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** That question will be discussed in detail.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think there will be any difficulty about that. My colleague, the Home Minister, will deal with that matter that he has raised in his reply. I have no doubt he will. But the whole approach to this question must be one of the fullest consultation and agreement.

What was the purpose of the assurance that I gave, which I hold today? That is that no change of this kind will be effected in English or Hindi without the full approval of the non-Hindi people; because I wanted to remove any apprehension that possibly by a majority in Parliament or elsewhere we shall make changes which are not approved by them. As a matter of fact, this cannot be done, apart from my assurance, because it will raise such problems and such difficulties that no government can conceivably want to do it that way. That was the purpose.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** With great respect, what exactly did you do last time? You short-circuited Parliament. You short-circuited the unanimous Resolutions of the West Bengal and Madras Legislatures. (*Interruptions*).

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** That was exactly what happened.

**Shri Tyagi:** Even then, English is there. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Unfortunately, Frank Anthony is not frank. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not fair.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** One cannot refer everything.

This major question of one language conflicting with another can only be settled by consultation and general consent.

In Pondicherry, we are encouraging the French language. Definitely, we are trying to have a University there with French. Why? As a matter of fact, I do not know if the majority of the people in Pondicherry know much French. Nevertheless, because French is a valuable language and we want it to have a place in India—we want to take advantage of the knowledge of French there—we want to encourage it, to be a window. We want these to be windows of India to the outside world.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee** (Nabadwip): May I ask one question?

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** I have tabled an amendment also and I want to be clear about it.

**An Hon. Member:** This is not Question Hour.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** The Prime Minister wants all the State languages to flourish in India. I ask: being a Bengali, why am I not allowed to speak here in Bengali? (*Interruptions*). In the USSR....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Let me finish my question. I want a clarification.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am giving that clarification. Let him resume his seat. Whenever he expresses a desire to speak in Bengali, he should get the answer from me, not from the Prime Minister.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** You cannot be of any help because I have to submit a translation in English if I have to speak in Bengali. Why should I have to do that?

In the USSR, every language has that privilege. They can speak in any language they like. In the Supreme Soviet, 100 peoples are gathered there. They are allowed to speak in their own languages. I have been there. Why should I not be allowed that here?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member probably has much greater information about the USSR than I possess. But what I should like to know is, at any meeting—all-Russia meeting—how many languages are used?

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** In the Supreme Soviet, there are 100 peoples gathered. Of them, 40 did not have any letters at all. So they created their letters, and languages and they are allowed to speak in those languages.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There can be no objection to anybody speaking in the various national languages—of course not. The only practical difficulty that comes in is that a large number of people will not understand them. Maybe we can evolve some system of translation, automatic, simultaneous translations and all that.

**Shri H. P. Chatterjee:** Yes that should be done.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no objection to that.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

A little while ago I mentioned about Urdu. I feel rather particularly about Urdu. It is a good example. Here is a language. For long, the House may remember, there was a conflict between so-called Urdu and so-called Hindi in Uttar Pradesh etc. A more foolish controversy in the linguistic sense I have been unable to think of, because neither side—the protagonists on neither side—did much to progress their language but they wanted to pull down the other. The result was injury all round and little progress.

Now Urdu itself is an amalgam, a synthesis, of various languages; it is about 75—80 per cent Hindi, and about 25 per cent of the words come from other languages, Persian, maybe Arabic and Turki. It is quite clear that when two languages come together, they strengthen each other. The idea of pulling down a language and thinking that your language will profit by it is utterly wrong. Our thinking has been so much in terms of clerks and officers. It disgusts me to think that language should be associated with clerks and officers all the time. Do you develop a literary language or any language by having 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 mere clerks using it? I do not understand it. What was the conflict between Urdu and Hindi? What language should be used by the clerks in office—the same thing.

I have talked about Hindi a great deal. When I talk about Hindi, I should enter a caveat about the content of the language. It is very necessary, and the Hindi people have got to realise that more than the Bengali or Marathi or Gujarati people. There the content is not very different from popular understanding, here it is different and it is growing more and more different. That is why Gandhiji laid stress on relatively simple language, and a language which is understood by most people, and which is, to some extent, an amalgam of Hindi and Urdu as far as possible, retaining the basis of Hindi, the genius as

Hindi. The moment you stop words coming in, you stop the progress of the language.

I should like the House to consider this matter not only in the limited sense in which we have been arguing it, but in the broader sense, in the wider context. We are passing through difficult and delicate periods of transition in many ways, and it requires wisdom from us and a capacity and flexibility in order to meet the demands of the times. Rigidity stops growth. The main question is of India's growth in every way, materially, scientifically, industrially, intellectually and spiritually. We must view every step that we take from the point of that major question. What will it profit us if we honour Hindi and put it in a closed space, which prevents not only its growth, but the nation's growth? The growth of our languages is essentially tied up with the growth of the nation. Both help each other. We must, therefore, look upon this question in this wide context and see to it that we advance all along the line to reach the great goal that we have in view.

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** The reply would be given by the Home Minister. No questions now. Shri Mahatab.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** May I seek a clarification?

**Mr. Speaker:** The reply will come from the Home Minister if he has any questions to ask.

**Shri Mahatab (Angul):** I have been waiting since yesterday to be called to speak, and I am very thankful to you for giving me time at last.

Before I proceed to discuss the provisions of the Bill which, according to me, is a straightforward one and should not have created this controversy, I would like to say a few words about the general question of language.

age which was introduced by Shri Mukerjee yesterday.

We have been having all this fighting for the last many years forgetting one simple thing, that at first attempts were made to introduce a common language in India, and that it failed. In many parts of India at one time, Persian was the official language, but that did not succeed anywhere. Although many Persian words were taken over by the local languages, English has been the official language of India for the last so many years, and except for some words of English getting into the regional languages, it has failed to be the common language. Therefore, the Prime Minister is right when he says that it must be admitted that India is a multi-lingual country, but that should not stand in the way of development of an official language.

We must distinguish the official language from the national language. I think the trouble arises when Dr. Govind Das, for instance, talks of Hindi as the national language. Here we are considering the problem of the official language. National language is something different from the official language. The question is whether an Indian language should be the official language or some other language. If on this point opinion is taken all over the country, I have no doubt in my mind that the general opinion will be that one of the Indian languages should be the official language.

Having accepted that, the question arises which language should be the official language.

**डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) :** मैं ने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि केवल हिन्दी ही हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। मैं तो १४ भाषाओं में से प्रत्येक भाषा को राष्ट्रभाषा मानता हूँ।

**Shri Mahatab:** When Gandhiji started his movement, he discussed it threadbare in many provinces and in many of his speeches as to which lan-

guage should be the official language. Of course, it was his idea to introduce a common language also. At that time the contest was mainly among three languages. I may tell you from my own experience that Bengali was a rival of Hindi. In those days it was contended that it was more developed than Hindi, and therefore it should be the official language instead of Hindi, but that was not accepted for the simple reason that the Hindi-speaking people were the largest unit compared to the other language units. So, Hindi was accepted as suitable for the purpose of the official language, and that was provided for in the Constitution.

The Constitution-makers were wise people. Had they accepted that without any qualification, there would have been only one provision in the Constitution. Why did they make these provisions? Much has been said about the unanimity in the Constituent Assembly in this respect. It became unanimous because of the provisos. These provisos created satisfaction to those who disagreed from that view. The difficulties were anticipated, and therefore these provisions regarding the period of 15 years, the appointment of the Commission and the Parliamentary Committee, about holding examinations etc., were made. As far as I remember, when Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar moved these provisions in the Constituent Assembly for acceptance, he made it clear that these provisions had been introduced because his fear was that English would continue for many years. He said so. Why was it left to Shri Gopalaswamy Ayyangar to move that motion with so many safeguards? Because the times were such that the Constitution had to be framed as un-animously as possible.

13.27 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

He was called upon to move the motion, and he moved it. All these provisions were there. This Bill is



[Shri Mehta]

really a projection of those provisions. According to the Constitution, Hindi shall be compulsorily the official language after 15 years. This Bill extends that period under the provisions of the Constitution.

About the growth of languages, has it been noticed by the learned scholars who are here that even when the official language has been different, the regional languages have developed? The Ramayana of Tulsidas was the product of a time when Persian was the official language. Similarly, the modern languages of India have developed during the time the English has been the official language. So, the official language has nothing to do with the development of the regional languages. That is my study of the whole thing.

It is said that if a particular language becomes the official language, it will help the development of that language, but I find that there are many other languages which are competing successfully with Hindi in the matter of development. In the last Sahitya Akademi awards, to my great sorrow I found that Hindi was not awarded a prize, I do not know how that happened but other languages got prizes. That should be taken into account.

How to make Hindi, the official language, commonly understood all over India? The difficulty arises because of the attitude of certain Hindi scholars who insist that all the words used must be found from the existing vocabulary. This is an impossible thing.

In 1952 I had a discussion with the president of the Tokyo University as to the change in the Japanese language after the industrial revolution and the development of science in Japan. He told me that 60 per cent of the vocabulary of the Japanese language had changed as a result of these changes, because new words had been brought in freely, without any inhibition. But here unfortunately some-

how or other an attempt is made to find out expressions from the existing vocabulary. That is the trouble.

A great man of India has said that Indian culture centres round English. I am surprised at that statement. On the contrary, Indian culture centres round two groups of languages, the Sanskrit group and the Tamil group. Therefore, the utmost cooperation between these two groups is necessary. At one time, I had some discussion with some Tamil scholars in Madras. I am not an expert in the matter but according to them Tamil is more ancient than Sanskrit and more Tamil words have been absorbed in Sanskrit than Sanskrit words absorbed by Tamil. Therefore, they say, Tamil is superior to Sanskrit. I concede that because I cannot sit in judgment over that; there is no point in fighting that out. It is true that many Tamil words have been absorbed by Sanskrit and many Sanskrit words have been absorbed in Tamil. Let us accept that position. Let the process be accelerated so that they could come together, instead of creating difficulties. Let Hindi not have any inhibition in absorbing the words from outside. Many Tamil words have been absorbed in English language and many other languages. Therefore, that attitude should change. If anybody ask me as to when Hindi will be generally accepted all over India, I would say that it will happen when a larger number of Hindi-educated people come up from the non-Hindi areas to complete with the Hindi scholars here. It is not that Hindi literacy alone will do that. Therefore, my suggestion to those who are in charge of this question of propagation of Hindi should take steps to open Hindi faculties in the universities in non Hindi areas so that there could be highly educated people in Hindi in those non Hindi-speaking areas. As far as I know, this kind of post-graduate classes have not been opened in universities in non Hindi areas. That should be done by some means. It is no use saying that large numbers of people understand Hindi. Of course every language is under-

stood everywhere. When the Portuguese first came to India, they did not know any of our languages and yet they managed. The English people did not know any language of India but somehow they too managed. That does not mean that any language can be the official language. For the purpose of official language one should have that kind of high standard at least among a large number of persons. Attempts should be made in regard to that.

So far as the other point of view is concerned, the voice raised in Bengal, I am sorry to say, is not correct in my opinion. If we decide to accept the position that one of the Indian languages should be the official language, there is no doubt that Hindi is that language. Having accepted that position all of us should consider as to how Hindi can easily and quickly take up that position. Therefore, the development of Hindi should be left to the non-Hindi people so that the inhibition to take new words should not be there. That is my conviction and the conviction of many scholars also.

With regard to the provisions of the Bill much has been said. I once challenged Shri Anthony: if you listen to me, probably you would be convinced. For fear of being convinced it seems he has left the House. I had the opportunity of discussing these provisions with many groups in the House as well as outside the House. I have consulted many eminent lawyers whom I have not to pay any fees; they are as good lawyers as any others. Therefore, I am in a position to say something definitely on these matters. At one time I myself thought and communicated to the Home Minister that probably in some matters, some adjustments should be made but subsequently I came to realise that the impression was wrong and the fear which was expressed by both sides was really not justified. Therefore, the Bill as it stands is, I am now convinced, the finest piece of legislation. I will explain to you about the word 'may'. It says that notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen

years from the commencement of the Constitution, English language may from the appointed day.... Now, this has been confused by the way in which the word has been explained. They say that 'shall' means 'may' and 'may' means 'shall'. I think that explanation should not really have been given. In fact, 'shall' means 'shall' and 'may' means 'may'. They cannot be interchanged. Here 'may' refers to the purpose. What is the purpose? Its use is extended and the restriction is removed for the official purpose of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day. In the course of the last 16 years, some of the States at least have decided by law to have Hindi as the official language in their own States. Should we compel them to use English also along with Hindi, double language? I will clinch the issue when I come to (b). It says 'for the transaction of business in Parliament'. Here the practice has been that one can say what he wants in English or in Hindi. If we say 'shall', he has to say things both in Hindi and in English. This will be an impossible proposition. Therefore, the only expression that can be used in 'may'; it cannot be 'shall'. It is not the way as has been pointed out by the hon. Law Minister. That is a wrong interpretation. Therefore, 'may' is the only word that can be used there.

But there is a fear as I was told in my discussions with Mr. Frank Anthony and others: supposing some day the Union Government chose to change their mind and they decide not to use English, what would happen? I put it to you. Here the word is 'may'. Let us take the transaction of business in Parliament. Somebody gets up and talks in English. Can you prevent him from talking in English? Can anybody say: I will not allow you to say things in English? Can we stop the Madras Government from carrying on the correspondence in English with the Central Government? The word 'may' serves the purposes. Any other word will be wrong according to me. It will create

so many difficulties. Otherwise, the Madhya Pradesh Government which has accepted Hindi by law as the State language will have to send duplicate letters, one in Hindi and another in English. These difficulties will arise in those States which have accepted Hindi as their State language. In the course of these sixteen years some States have done so. Gujarat has accepted Hindi as the State language. It is the only non-Hindi speaking State which has done so.

**Shri Nath Pai:** You are misleading the House. They have accepted the Devanagari script for their language.

**Shri Mehtab:** I am sorry. That was the report which I received about the medium of instruction in their University. I am sorry. This difficulty will arise wherever Hindi has been adopted as the State language and I think we have no powers to compel them to go over to English again and communicate in Hindi and in English both. Therefore, 'may' is the only word which could be used. It does not mean 'shall'. 'Shall' will create these difficulties whereas 'may' gives permission to those who do not take to Hindi to use English as long as they like.

The other thing is that articles 3 and 4 must be read together. Article 4 provides that after ten years a committee will be appointed. It is open to the Home Minister and others to find out as to whether this expression is correct—the expression that the President will appoint a Committee to be elected by Members. I do not want to go into those things. A parliamentary Committee will be there. The question of Prime Minister's assurance comes in. I am happy to repeat here what I have said to many friends outside. The Prime Minister's assurance is on two points. One is that English should be continued indefinitely without any time fixed. That has been done in clause 3. He has

said that English will continue so long as non-Hindi speaking people have not come forward to accept Hindi in a general way. The Prime Minister's assurance has to be given a shape. This provision has given that shape. We can think of other shapes. But this shape should be more acceptable to the Parliament. We must have some faith in ourselves also. When I say Parliament, we should have some faith in ourselves. Parliament will appoint a committee and that committee will make enquiries as to how far Hindi has made progress. This means that the committee will find out the progress of Hindi in various States. Naturally, they will make enquiries from the State legislatures, from the State Governments and from various other agencies. We cannot expect a committee of that type to sit in the Central Hall here and to pass resolutions without making enquiries anywhere. Of course, as a Member of Parliament I cannot distrust a committee if it is to be appointed by me in that manner. That is the machinery which has been provided here. As has been pointed out, in the last Parliamentary Committee which consisted of 30 Members, 21 of them were non-Hindi speaking people. Here,—I took statistics—40 per cent of the Members are Hindi speaking and 60 per cent are non-Hindi speaking. Naturally, it is expected that non-Hindi speaking people will be more on the Committee. The trouble arises: some of these non-Hindi speaking people are not so serious as some others are. For instance, when the last committee was making investigations, only two State Governments came forward to submit their memoranda, whereas others did not take interest in it. Only Madras and West Bengal came forward to submit memoranda, and they did it. The other State Governments did not take any interest in this matter. It is not the fault of the law which stood in the way.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni):** Including the Orissa Government.



**Shri Mehtab:** Yes, that is true. In fact, we are not so particular in these matters as many other States are.

**Shri Tyagi:** You were the Chief Minister there.

**Shri Mehtab:** No, no. I was then in Bombay, and I found out that both the Maharashtrians and Gujaratis were not interested in it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He was Bombay Governor at that time.

**Shri Mehtab:** Anyway, it is not the fault of the law which did that. But it is the interest which is generated by various factors. Therefore, this machinery has been devised to give shape to the Prime Minister's assurance. If we think of any other machinery, all the implications have to be thought out. But that machinery and this machinery should not be mixed up, for instance, if this Parliament lays down that this report be again examined by the State legislatures, I think the Parliamentary Committee's report should not be subjected to the examination of State legislatures. Straightway, the State legislatures can be asked. The Parliamentary Committee is an important committee and its opinion should also carry that much of weight. Those who are interested that Hindi should be hereafter accepted as the only official language or those who are interested that the report of the committee should be that Hindi has made considerable progress, should see that that kind of people are elected. Similarly, those who feel that Hindi has not made progress and things should go on as it is, should see that that type of people are elected. Therefore, the selection should rest here, and Parliament should select proper persons who can come to correct conclusion. That is my submission. As far as I see, those who say that this word "shall" and the Prime Minister's assurance has not been incorporated in this Bill, require to be convinced, and if Shri Frank Anthony was here probably he would have been convinced.

With regard to the complaint of Dr. Govind Das, I am very sorry really; whenever two opinions are expressed, why should one be intolerant towards the other? Dr. Govind Das read out many quotations to prove that at one time Gandhiji was advocating Hindi. I also advocate Hindi. While we advocating Hindi, I also advocate Hindi. While we advocate Hindi, we cannot compel others to accept it. Advocating Hindi and to go on propagating Hindi is one thing; to make a law is a different thing. We must make a distinction between the two.

Here, I am reminded of a story from Ramakrishna Paramahansa's parables. The preceptor taught the disciple that God lives in every living being and therefore he should feel one with everybody. The devotee believe it and once, when an elephant was coming with the mahout on, he said, "Now, God lives in me and also in the elephant. Why should the elephant trample upon me when we are the same?" Of course, this man was trampled upon by the elephant. Then he went to the preceptor and asked him, "You have said that God lives in me and God lives also in the elephant why then I was trampled upon by the elephant? The preceptor said there was another God living in the Mahout asking you to go away. Why did you not listen to him?" That is the parable.

Similarly, here, while Mahatma Gandhi was advocating Hindi all along, he was saying that the consent of the people should be taken. Why do we forget that part of the thing? What have we done in the meantime to secure the willing consent of the people who are objecting to it? Have we done any canvassing work? Except by putting pressure on the Government, what else have we done?

I tell you again the feeling in the States. Many are expecting the Government to spend as much money as possible on the development of Hindi. That is being resented by other State languages also. It was asked why should so much money be spent. I am

[Shri Mehtab]

a Member of the Sahitya Akademi, I know it; they are equally spending money on the development of all the languages. I think that is the correct thing to do. If it is expected that Hindi should develop, I think that all the people, and particularly the non-Hindi speaking people, should combine together to see how that is done. We are putting pressure on the Government to get the thing done through the administrative machinery; probably that is not enough.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): Is it not the duty of the Akademi itself?

**Shri Mehtab**: Please excuse me. It is not the duty of the Akademi to develop only one of the national languages. (Interruption). Therefore, I say Hindi is not the national language. Hindi is the official language. I make a distinction there. Hindi is the official language. Therefore, I think that those of us who believe that one of the Indian languages should be the official language and those of us who believe that that Indian language is the Hindi language,—let all of us try to develop that language to occupy that position and let us take it out of the Hindi-speaking people. I think then alone it can develop properly. That is my humble submission.

With these words, I support the Bill wholeheartedly. I request the Home Minister to take into consideration all the amendments very carefully, and as far as I see, this Bill as has been drafted is one of the finest pieces of legislation.

**Shri Manoharan** (Madras South). Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that an opportunity is given to me to speak, to express sentiments and views of the non-Hindi speaking areas. First of all, let me confess, and let us not introduce any passion or emotion, or heat in our language discussion because, as our Prime Minister once said, language itself is a slender plant intimately bound up by the sentiments of the people.

Therefore, there is every possibility of engendering heat while we are discussing an issue of this kind. So far as I am concerned, I can assure you that I will never go out of the way unless I am provoked. I hope nobody will provoke me.

First of all, my duty it is to dispel a sort of erroneous impression that is existing in the minds of my Hindi friends and our Home Minister is not free from that infection. He said that the DMK is opposing Hindi as a regional language. In fact, we have no animosity or hatred towards any language at all. Hindi is one of the national languages; of course we do agree. Like that, there are so many languages. The other day, while the Home Minister was speaking here, he said that the DMK leaders are opposing Hindi and they are sending their children to schools to learn Hindi. It is a fantastic and funny interpretation. We are not opposing Hindi at all; and where did he get this information, I do not know. But anything compulsorily imposed on the unwilling people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas, we will have to resist. We will. From that aspect, we oppose the compulsory introduction of Hindi. He claims that the DMK leaders are sending their children to schools to learn Hindi. After having compulsorily introduced Hindi in schools and asked our children to learn, I cannot understand the logic of the Home Minister, how could the situation be otherwise. We will have to send our children to schools and unfortunately they have to learn the language which is compulsorily introduced there. Therefore, he cannot be happy or enthusiastic about that.

Our approach is entirely different. Dr. Mahtab was talking about the approaches taken by so many State Legislatures. Let him understand our approach also. I want to explain our stand. We want a reappraisal of the Constitution. Secondly, the whole language question should be reopened

and re-examined in the light of the experience we have gained, because in the Constitution, it is specifically laid down that Hindi shall be the official language of the country. I am sorry I cannot accept that proposition. For that, the Constitution should be amended. I expect a sense of cooperation as well as a sense of toleration from the Hindi-speaking area. I cannot understand why they are rushing forward to impose a language on the people of the south, or shall I say non-Hindi-speaking areas, who are not willing to accept it.

Clause 3 of the Bill is very clear. It says:

"Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi—"

I am not worrying about 'may' or may not or whether 'may' means 'shall' or something of that sort. Unfortunately, a controversy has been raised already. We have got our own apprehension about the usage of 'may'. We have sent a memorandum signed by 15 Members—myself, Mr. Frank Anthony, the DMK Members and all the Members representing the non-Hindi-speaking areas to the Prime Minister. In that memorandum we have expressed our apprehension. The Prime Minister was pleased enough to send a reply in which he said that 'may' means 'shall'. Dr. Mahtab was arguing that in this particular context, 'may' alone can be used and 'shall' cannot be used. Our Prime Minister is telling us that 'may' means 'shall'. We have sent a letter to the Prime Minister on behalf of the DMK wherein we have quoted a famous judgment from Australia where it was specifically made clear that 'may' means at times 'maynot' and there can be an interpretation like that. Of course, the Prime Minister did not reply to our letter.

Clause 4 of the Bill says:

"After the expiration of ten years from the date on which section 3 comes into force, the President may appoint a Committee . . .

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon."

It is a camouflage, a calculated treachery, excuse me for using harsh terms. After ten years the committee will decide something and according to the dictates of the committee, things will be done.

The review by the committee itself is to a certain extent creating certain apprehensions, because the committee's function is to eliminate progressively the use of English—that is what pricks me—not the progress of Hindi or something of that sort. We have got our own fear. The intention of the committee is to eliminate progressively the use of English. We have written to the Prime Minister about this that this apprehension should be removed. Unfortunately, that has not been removed.

The Prime Minister was pleased enough to confess that India is a multi-lingual country. It is a historic fact that India is a polyglot country, having a variety of culture and tradition based on Aryan, Dravidian and Monogolian culture. I think nobody will dispute this historic fact. This was very clearly accepted by our late Dr. B. C. Roy when the language issue was discussed in the West Bengal Assembly. He said:

"It is a fact that constitutionalists who were discussing this problem were obsessed with the idea of a country having one language, but they forgot that India is a polyglot country, that there is a large volume of people who have developed their culture

[Shri Manoharan]

and tradition based upon the Aryan language. There is a very large number of people who base their development on the Dravidian language. The Monogolian language also has got a fairly great and large influence over the language of some people of this country. Therefore, in a country which is a polyglot country so far as language is concerned, the question of having one language only need not be such a difficult problem and it is possible to have in a country like this more than one language which may be called the official language."

The resolution that has been passed by the West Bengal Assembly is this:

"Whereas this Assembly cannot agree with the recommendation made in this regard by the Official Language Commission; and

Whereas this Assembly feels that for the unity and progress of India, the whole question of official language demands fresh examination."

So, they want fresh examination. This is the view of the West Bengal Government. The very same view has been expressed by the Government of Madras also. Our Prime Minister was telling that he did not receive any such memorandum. Bilingual proposition has been accepted by the Madras Government. Here more than one language formula has been suggested by the West Bengal Government. Therefore, in the light of all this, we the Members of the DMK, who represent the spirit and aspiration of the people of the south as well as of the non-Hindi-speaking area want that the entire clause should be re-examined and there should be a reappraisal of the Constitution.

The next problem which I want to explain to the House is this. I am not worrying or annoying the Hindi

brothers. They are imposing a language and they should try to understand the spirit of the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas. Here there is nothing but imposition. That is what we feel. This can be very clearly expressed by myself, because yesterday, while my friend, Mr. Anthony, was telling something about Hindi imperialism, Hindi chauvinism, etc., my Hindi brothers said something as if they were wounded. But the fear has been expressed by our Prime Minister also. While speaking in the Constituent Assembly on 13th September, 1949, on the language issue, the Prime Minister said:

"Is your approach going to be democratic approach or authoritarian approach? I venture to put this question to the enthusiasts for Hindi because in some of the speeches I have listened here and elsewhere, there is very much a tone of authoritarianism, very much a tone of the Hindi-speaking area being the centre of things in India—the centre of gravity—and others being the fringes of India. That is not only an incorrect approach, but it is a dangerous approach."

We feel the danger has come. Therefore, it is the duty of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to allay the fears which exist in the minds of the non-speaking areas. How that can be done is the question.

The Prime Minister himself has accepted that in so many countries bilingualism has been adopted. He was pleased enough to quote some countries also. Equality of treatment and non-discrimination must find implicit acceptance as a sacred principle in democracy. In Switzerland, under article 116 of that country's Constitution, three languages are accepted as official languages of the country; one is German the second is French and the third is Latin. There is another language, a fourth language, called Romus. That was spoken by



one per cent of the people of the entire Switzerland. That language was also accepted as one of the national languages of Switzerland. By article 127 of the South African Constitution, English and Afrikans both are accepted as official languages of the Country. In Finland—the Prime Minister also quoted Finland—Swedish is spoken by only 9 per cent of the population, but Finnish and Swedish are both the official languages of Finland. In Canada English and French both stand on an equal footing. In Belgium, Flemish and French are both given an equal status.

14 hrs.

Therefore, our approach is that Hindi should not be the only official language of the country but all the 14 languages that are incorporated in the Constitution should be declared as the official languages of the country. That is the only possibility to tackle the issue. If that is not done, I think, any amount of persuasion or any amount of talk about the integrity of the country may be there, but I doubt whether it will solve the problem eternally.

Another point I want to stress here is, if you consider the position of the people speaking different languages within the geographical confines of India, we find that Hindi-speaking areas are being surrounded by non-Hindi speaking areas. For example, on the west, the areas starting from Punjab to Gujarat, the entire south, the areas of Orissa, Assam and Bengal are all non-Hindi-speaking areas. The common people there do not understand and speak Hindi at all (Interruption). Of course, I am speaking subject to correction. If there is any correction at all, I hope hon. Members will excuse me. 40 per cent of the people are speaking Hindi. And, if my information is correct, I am told that there are more than 14 dialects or variations in Hindi.

Now we are imposing a language which has been selected or elected by a particular Assembly which has

nothing to do with the representative colouring of the country at all. That language is being imposed on the people. The reason given is that because it is in the Constitution we cannot amend it. Very many times the Constitution has been amended in this House. Therefore, if anybody argues that it is in the Constitution and therefore it is very difficult to amend it, I should like to tell that more than 16 times the Constitution has been made the casualty for the fleeting fortunes of the ruling party.

Therefore, if they are very sincere enough, if they are honest enough, they should come forward and amend the Constitution in this respect, because the time has come to amend the Constitution in such a way as to suit the needs and meet the wishes and aspirations of the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas. That is the only way.

I want to say something about the assurance given by the Prime Minister. Today also he agreed partly and said that, of course, he had given an assurance and all that. But what happened to his assurance he did not explain. I thought—of course, I do agree with the *bona fides* of the Prime Minister—that some possibility might occur which might demand a refusal of the assurance, and that frightened me. That is why I have brought a paper with me. Immediately after the declaration of emergency, through the Government of India an advertisement was given and that appeared in all papers, weeklies and dailies, not only in Madras but other South-Indian States. Here is the smiling face of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, radiating a reassuring and a winning smile—like a Greek statue—and underneath that it is said:

"English will continue as an associate language and I would not take it away till I am asked to take it away by the non-Hindi-speaking areas."

[Shri Manoharan]

That is the clear assurance given by the Prime Minister. We have submitted a memorandum, and as I have already pointed out, the Prime Minister, in that the reply, "My opinion continues to be the same". The status of the Prime Minister's assurance has come down to the position of an opinion. And, now he says: to be implemented through this Bill. Where is his assurance? Through this Bill we feel the South Indian people as well as the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas would be hoodwinked because we have got our own apprehensions. Therefore, we say that the assurance given by the Prime Minister should be incorporated in the Bill itself or the Constitution itself. We took it as a Magna Carta wherein the rights of the non-Hindi-speaking people are incorporated. Unfortunately, that Magna Carta is nowhere. But the Prime Minister is here and he says that the assurance is there, his opinion is there and his opinion continues to be the same. We want a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister. The Prime Minister's assurance is there. We want that it is incorporated in the Constitution in such a way that the Bill should be redrafted. Then only you can create a sort of confidence in the minds of the people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas.

Our Home Minister was telling that this Bill was a compromising formula for both the non-Hindi-speaking people and the Hindi-speaking people. My impression is otherwise. It is a compromising formula both for the Home Minister and the Prime Minister himself, and nothing else. If they are very sincere in that they should come forward with a fresh proposal and the Bill in a redrafted form with the assurance of the Prime Minister incorporated therein. Thereby they should see that the unity of the country is maintained.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

**Shri Manoharan:** I am sorry, Madm, I was assured 30 minutes by the Speaker.

**Mr. Chairman:** He has already taken 24 minutes.

**Shri Manoharan:** Another thing is—what the Prime Minister feels about it, I do not know—after so many days and after the generation of heat regarding the language issue, the Prime Minister may be thinking that if he sticks to his assurance his position may be in a way threatened. I am reminded of what the Florentine merchant Machiavelli said once: "Give assurances as much as possible; do not stick to assurances". If the Prime Minister has adopted that craft, with pleasure, offer him the title "The Twentieth Century Machiavelli".

But I hope the Prime Minister will be kind enough to come forward and see that the particular apprehension in the minds of the people is removed, and thereby what he thinks about the unity and integrity of the country is maintained. I hope the majority of the Hindi-speaking people will accept our formula. There are so many Hindi friends with whom we have got much contact. Whenever I meet them they ask me: "It seems you are opposing Hindi". We are not opposing Hindi. We are opposing the compulsory introduction of Hindi. Let us first be clear about it. Secondly, English shall continue indefinitely. That also should be there because that is the assurance of the Prime Minister. I hope the assurance of the Prime Minister will be honoured, kept up and implemented. Unfortunately, through this Bill they are not going to implement the Prime Minister's assurance at all. Therefore, we want that the assurance of the Prime Minister should be implemented. Thirdly, if at all an official language is to be fixed for India, it should not be one official language as such and

official languages should be fixed. If you say that you cannot fix four or five languages or 15 languages because that would be very difficult and the like, you should evolve a programme for it and thereby see that all the 14 languages are declared as official languages of the country. That is the only possible way at. Thereby you can maintain the unity of the country. Therefore, that aspect of the issue, I hope, will be considered by the Home Minister.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** You write in Tamil and I write in Kannada, is it?

**An Hon. Member:** Do not interrupt.

**Shri Manoharan:** That is his job always. Another thing is, I know Tamil. My mother tongue is Malayalam, and I think I want to learn some other Dravidian language like Telugu or Canarese.

**An Hon. Member:** Not Hindi?

**Shri Manoharan:** Wait, I am coming to that. After that, if time permits, definitely I will learn as many languages in India as possible. Of course, Hindi has a good place there. Therefore, my request to the House and to the Government is that the entire Bill should be re-drafted, and re-drafted in such a way as to implement the assurance given by the Prime Minister. That is the only solution; nothing else. I hope the hon. Home Minister will take note of our request and see that it is done, failing which—of course, it is not a sort of admonition or anything that I am giving—I do not think the people of South India will be very calm or they will relish it eternally. I hope the Home Minister knows something about the South Indian people, their attitude and their mentality. They are people of accommodation and people of toleration. So, the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister can very well rely upon them. But democratic decency

requires that those people should not be hurt too much; and they are being hurt too much; that is our feeling. That also, our Home Minister should take note of.

I think the Hindi speaking-people are very allergic to English, I do not know the reason why. They are telling us that only one per cent of the people speak English here and, therefore, why or how can we have it? As I have already stated, only one per cent of the people of Switzerland speak Romus and yet it has been acclaimed and considered as one of the official languages of Switzerland. So, why not we also accept English here as a national language?

The mother tongue of Shri Frank Anthony is English, and his Prime Minister is not Mr. Mac Milland but Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. And the Anglo-Indian community is there, which constitutes more than one or two per cent of the total population. Therefore, if only you are somewhat accommodative and men of toleration, we can very well accommodate English as one of the languages of the country. Therefore, my request is that English should also be included in the Eighth Schedule, in which case it will solve the problem to a certain extent. I want to conclude my speech with that note.

Then, we have given some amendments to the Official Languages Bill. One amendment is to the effect that there should be a referendum of the sovereign people on this subject. If the non-Hindi-speaking people are not ready to accept it, and they are not ready for it, there should be a subsequent referendum and, finally, unless and until the non-Hindi-speaking people come to an agreement on it, please do not rush in. You want to have your palatial mansion—I am talking of the desire of the Hindi-speaking people—well, but have the foundation first. You have to build that first. So, please approach this issue cautiously, because it is an emotional problem. I hope the Home

[Shri Manoharan]

Minister, as well as the Prime Minister, will take note of it and act accordingly, act wisely.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): Madam Chairman, while speaking, the leader of the DMK spoke in a manner which carried conviction to most of us on a point of two. It is commonly supposed that there is a great deal of divergence between the views of Congressmen and the views of DMK, and naturally so. Therefore, I must congratulate them that, in spite of the divergences of views, they have been, especially after the emergency, adopting a co-operative attitude towards the rest of us. My only wish is they may continue to do it in a way that they may form an alternative Government in the State in which they are in a considerable number, because democracy presupposes each party to have the reins of administration in hand one day or the other. If that feeling gets into the minds of the people, they will speak with responsibility and with understanding, because they want the co-operation and goodwill of the people.

They have come to Delhi as representatives of the people, and it is a welcome change that is taking place. We are all with them in safeguarding the interests of the underdog, the down-trodden, as they say, of the masses. I hope they will also concede to me that I also represent the people of South India in a way, to some extent, though not to the extent they claim to represent.

14.1 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

In the minds of almost 90 per cent of the people there is no distinction whatsoever between the people of North India and South India. The people of India are one. This has been the feeling generated, not by the English-speaking people; this is not a feeling that has been generated by English-educated people; if I

correctly comprehended, probably, the first known proponents of this idea were Valmiki and Vyasa, thousands of years ago. The names that are found in the two epics are the household names, in Assam or Kerala, Tamilnad or Kannada land, or many other part of the country. They have laid certain foundation for the unity of India. Political exigencies, many a time, alter the pattern of Government and societies. These patterns are ever-changing. But the unity of India is a persisting fact.

I do not to make a long speech on the history of this movement. So, I will straightway come to the period when English dominated the scene. When English came to be learnt in India, it was not imposed on us, though many people are under the impression that English was imposed on us. Those people have not examined the circumstances and happenings a country ago, say that English was imposed upon us. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the then leader of public opinion in this country, who was as much respected then as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru now, fought with the then Government that English should be the language of education and learning in this country. There was a great division of opinion between those people who wanted the Indian language to be the medium of instruction and official language and those who wanted English to replace the Indian languages. What Raja Ram Mohan Roy said then in order to make English stay in India has, more or less, been repeated by the Prime Minister today. The very same reasons advanced by Raja Ram Mohan Roy then are advanced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today. So, whoever has got the historical and impartial sense or perspective of these things should cease to complain that English has been imposed upon India.

In politics gratitude is a very rare commodity. That is a well-known proverb. Whoever speaks and condemns English will be partaking all



the odium attached to that proverb. English has done many good things to India. I am not talking of the literature here. I wonder if we could have established our democratic institutions as we understand them, as we practise them, if there was no English language. Where would be our industrial and economic progress if we had not imbibed ideas from the English language? I would ask all Congressmen: Where would be your socialism if you had not studied English and imbibed all these political ideologies therefrom? Show me one book in our ancient literature, whether it is in Kannda or in Hindi or Malayalam or any other language, which preaches socialism of the type that we have come to have as our ideal.

**An Hon. Member:** Ram Rajya.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj** (Wardha): In our shastras they have always said "Vishwa Kutumba" and all the principles of socialism are embodied in that.

**Shri A. P. Sharma** (Buxar): We have not come to the stage of Ram Rajya which Shri Hanumanthaiya also wants to establish.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I am afraid, some people construe shastras in a strange way. Because of a word is found here or there in our shastras we construe that even atomic energy had been found out and described therein. Apart from that, I want my hon. friend, Shri Bajaj, to show to me the specific book on socialism and not some words here and there in shastras.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Books are necessary to convince others. But if you are convinced yourself, you do not need a book. What matters most is how one lives one's life than what one preaches or writes.

**Shri Manumanthaiya:** Therefore I am firmly convinced that English language has done immense good to

us by not only giving us our freedom but also, what we call, modern outlook of life.

Take the Constitution. In the Constitution certainly we have enthroned Hindi as the official language in article 343, but that language is English. The Constitution is written in English. The entity that sits on the throne may be Hindi but the throne itself is the English throne.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** And he is, even now, speaking in English.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Therefore let us not run away with the idea that English has done something bad to us, that it has degraded us.

**An Hon. Member:** Nobody has said so.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** I quote Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba bhave to show that English should continue to occupy its place. Mahatma Gandhi has placed before us the ultimate ideal that we should have. That was the resolution the Congress adopted on the eve of launching the Quit India movement in Bombay in 1942. Mahatma Gandhi drafted that resolution. He envisaged independence for India and a federal type of government for India and, ultimately, for the peace and progress of the world, a federation of all the nations of the world. He envisaged a world federation. Our Education Ministry also is more or less encouraging that idea in the shape of three-language formula.

Vinoba Bhave has progressed in the matter of coining ideas from Jai Hind to Jai Jagat. These are serious matters adumbrated by mahatmas and saints. We should not in our anxiety that a particular constituency is a Hindi constituency or a non-Hindu constituency run away with our subjective feeling of success in the election. When we speak of determining the national language or the official language we

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

are doing a mighty thing. This is a mightier achievement than the construction of pyramids, the biggest buildings that have been built by human beings. We must have the humility to be objective when we evolve a language for forty five crores of people.

At the stage of the State there must be the regional language, at the stage of the federation there must be Hindi and also English for those people who will not be able to use Hindi and for world intercourse there must be English. These three tiers are logical and cogent and will ultimately do immense good to the country. It may be that in the time of our grandchildren we may be able to occupy the place that the United States of America is occupying today if we formulate this policy of three tiers in all sincerity.

Whatever the hon. Prime Minister has said today is acceptable to me in toto so far as this language question is concerned. The Constitution precluded the use of English after 1965. In deference to the wishes of the non-Hindi-speaking people he has allowed the use of English. That is the principle again and we should not forget that. If the present Bill had not been introduced, none of us could have spoken in English in this House or could have used that language in transacting the business of the Government. That is the real gain and that we must have in mind.

Regarding the words "may" and "shall" there has been a great deal of controversy. The DMK is also aggrieved that the hon. Prime Minister's assurance has not been incorporated in the Bill. Assurances cannot be incorporated in Bills as they are made. They are made in the form of speeches and Bills have to be in the form of laws. If the assurance given is contained in substance in the Bill, we ought to be satisfied. Otherwise, you yourself will say tomorrow, "Who is this Prime Minister to give an assurance?"

**Shri Manoharan:** I will not say like that.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** You will. If the hon. Prime Minister says to the Hindi-speaking people, "I have given an assurance that India shall not be divided", would you agree to that?

**Shri Manoharan:** That is another thing.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** The assurance of the hon. Prime Minister will be in force as long as his party continues to govern. It is not a law for all time to come and for all parties to obey.

**Shri Badrudduja** (Murshidabad):  
Leader of the majority party.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Therefore whatever assurance he has given, according to my understanding, has been fulfilled by the provisions of this Bill. If some people make it out that "may" may be construed as "may not" by a future government, I would tell them that if it is construed as "may not", Indian unity will be set at naught that day. It is not that the rest of the people are helpless. It is not that in a democracy anybody begs at the doors of anyone else for political power and advantage. As against the hon. Prime Minister's assurance people take that extreme course of construing "may" as "may not" then that day will be the fulfilment of the ideal of the DMK. We need not worry about that.

So far as the hon. Home Minister is concerned, I want to make an appeal to him. Many hon. Members of the Congress Party as well as of other parties has repeatedly appealed to him in their speeches that the word "shall" should be used in place of the word "may". May be that the apprehension is misplaced; may be that they are unreasonable. In any case, I want him to exercise his undoubted sweet influence over the minds of all of us and see that this Bill not only gets the unanimous vote but the unanimous heart behind it. If by what is called political authority we are made to vote for a proposition which

does not command our wholehearted support, to that extent unity gets weakened.

I have submitted to him and to the Prime Minister a formula which, if accepted, will command the unanimous support of the House. I merely want the recasting of clause 3. The word "may" may be retained; I concede the proposition. The clause will then read:

"Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English and Hindi languages may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used—

(a) for all official purposes of the Union for which they have were being used immediately before that day; and

(b)....."

Sub-clause (b) may remain as it is. Therefore, retain all the words you have already incorporated in the Bill; only, their context may be changed somewhat to command universal acceptance of this Bill.

I am not insisting—if I insist, the Home Minister also has the right to insist, the democratic right is equally there—I won't take the unreasonable attitude that I am right and that my proposition should be accepted. But I again appeal to his sweet reasonableness, and if he bestows thought over the matter and if he accepts this, I am sure that even the DMK people may unanimously accept the Bill. That will be a very great gain.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should now conclude.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya:** Only one sentence more. I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly when this Constitution was framed. A great debate went on there regarding the formula to be evolved. The late Pandit Pant played a very great part in it. He was one of the most persuasive

parliamentarians I have seen. I have seen many parliamentarians and prime ministers of other countries also. His sweet reasonableness and persuasiveness carried the day. And in the present Home Minister we have a sweet gentleman, in some respects more persuasive than Pandit Pant. I call him Congress kulfī. If you go to the restaurant, kulfī is the sweetest item. He is our Congress kulfī.

This recasting of the clause that I have proposed I commend in all sincerity not only to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister but to all the Members of this House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विषयक इस समय सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, वह संविधान, अंग्रेज़, समाजवाद और राष्ट्र-सम्मान सभी के विपरीत है।

मैं सदन का ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४३ (३) की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिस में लिखा है :

"(३) इस अनुच्छेद में किसी बात के होते हुए भी संसद् उक्त पंद्रह साल की कालावधि के पश्चात् विधि द्वारा —

(क) अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का ; अथवा

(ख) अक्षरों के देवनागरी रूप का,

ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग उप-बन्धित कर सकेगी जैसेकि ऐसी विधि में उल्लिखित हों।"

इस अनुच्छेद में यह साफ दिया हुआ है कि कुछ स्पेशल प्रावधानों के लिए, कुछ खास उद्देश्यों के लिए, अंग्रेज़ी के इस्तेमाल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई विधेयक यहाँ पर पारित किया जा सकता है। परन्तु मौजूदा विधेयक के अनुसार संविधान के लागू होने के समय अंग्रेज़ी जिन उद्देश्यों के

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

लिए इस्तेमाल हो रही थी, पंद्रह वर्ष की अवधि पूरी होने के बाद भी, अर्थात् १९६५ के बाद भी, वह उन सभी कार्यों के लिये इस्तेमाल होती रहेगी। इस प्रकार यह विधेयक संविधान की व्यवस्था के बिल्कुल विपरीत जाता है। इस लिए गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है— शायद वह किसी बातचीत में व्यस्त हैं— कि यह विधेयक लाने से पहले उन को संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए था। जब तक संविधान में संशोधन न हो जाय, इस अनुच्छेद के रहते हुए यह विधेयक संविधान के विपरीत है।

भाषा का प्रश्न बहुत ही जटिल प्रश्न है। जब हम भाषा के प्रश्न पर विचार करें, तो हमारे दिमाग में उत्तर और दक्षिण का प्रश्न नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि चाहे उत्तर की जनता हो और चाहे दक्षिण की जनता हो, हम को हमेशा यह सोचना चाहिए कि उत्तर और दक्षिण दोनों की जनता की भाषायें क्या हैं। क्या वहाँ की जनता, वहाँ का बहुमत, अंग्रेजी बोलता है या वहाँ की अपनी अपनी मातृ-भाषायें बोलता है। मैं खास तौर से माननीय सदस्य, श्री मनोहरन, और दक्षिण के उन साथियों से, जो चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहे, यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दक्षिण भारत में अंग्रेजी के जानने वाले लोग कितने प्रतिशत हैं। मैं ने अभी अपने पास बैठे हुए दक्षिण भारत के एक माननीय सदस्य से इस बारे में जानकारी ली। उन्होंने बताया कि उन के प्रदेश में चालीस प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं और बीस प्रतिशत पढ़े-लिखे लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। अगर हम उन की ही बात को लें और उस प्रदेश के बारे में ही सोचें, तो हम देखते हैं कि दक्षिण भारत की, और खास तौर से हमारे मित्र के राज्य की, अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता अंग्रेजी नहीं जानती है। अगर उन देश की अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता को राज-काज में हिस्सा देना है, उस को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो जब तक देश का राज-काज जन-भाषा में नहीं चलेगा, तब तक वह कैसे मुमकिन होगा ?

अगर दक्षिण भारत के मित्र हिन्दी का विरोध करें, तो वह बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती है। ठीक है, व मजे से हिन्दी का विरोध करें। लेकिन अगर उन के मुँह से यह बात भी निकलती कि दक्षिण भारत के सब राज्यों में राज-काज की बोली उन प्रदेशों की जनता की अपनी बोली होगी, अंग्रेजी नहीं होगी, तब तो मैं उन से सहमत होता, लेकिन उन का यह अंग्रेजी-प्रेम मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

हम अंग्रेजी के विरोधी हैं—इंगलैंड विरोधी हैं कि अंग्रेजी एक विदेशी बोली और उस को इस देश के केवल दो प्रतिशत लोग जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी का विरोध केवल हिन्दी और हिन्दुस्तानी से नहीं है, बल्कि इस देश की सभी जन-भाषाओं और राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में है। अंग्रेजी के रहते हुए इस देश में न हिन्दी और न अन्य राष्ट्रीय भाषायें चल सकती हैं। इसलिये हम इस के विरोधी हैं और चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी तत्काल इस देश से जाय।

अभी हमारे मित्र, मैसूर के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, गांधीजी के बारे में कुछ कह रहे थे। अगर ग़रीब राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी इस देश के ही नहीं, सारे संसार के महानतम पुरुषों में से एक थे। मैं अंग्रेजी के बारे में उन के विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने ने कहा था :

“अंग्रेजी भाषा के साम्राज्य से अगर हम नहीं निकले, तो करोड़ों गरीबों का क्या होगा ? क्या हमारा सब प्रयत्न, हिन्दुस्तान के समुद्र में अंग्रेजी भाषा के जो जानने वाले हैं, उन के लिए ही है ?

यह प्रश्न था उन का और इस में उस का उत्तर भी छिपा हुआ है।

श्री हनुमन्तैया : गांधी जी ने बताया था कि हिन्दी कैसी रहेगी। उन्होंने ने “हिन्दी” नहीं

कहा था। उन्होंने "हिन्दुस्तानी" कहा था, जो कि ऐरोबिक केरेक्टर् और देवनागरी में लिखी जायेगी। क्या माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमें खुशी है कि हनुमन्तैया जी ने कम से कम अपने देश को भाषा का प्रयोग तो किया। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है, वह डिटेल् का प्रश्न है जबकि हम केवल इस समय यहाँ भिद्वांत के प्रश्न को ले कर चल रहे हैं। डिटेल् के प्रश्न पर भी जहाँ तक वह जाना चाहें, हम जाने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन जैसाकि गांधी जी ने कहा है कि क्या इस देश की भाषाओं में राज काज न चल कर अंग्रेजी में चलेगा? अगर ऐसा होगा तो इस देश की गरीब जनता को आग बढ़ने के कभी अवसर नहीं मिलेंगे। उसका उत्तर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज क सत्तारूढ़ दल और खास तौर से उसी के अधिकारी नेहरू "हां" में दे रहे हैं यह बन्ध कर कि "हां, अंग्रेजी में ही चलेगा। उन के शायी में जो शक्ति है, वह न चली जाय, इसी का यह धिल परिचायक है।

सरकार सरमायेदारों और मुट्ठी भर अंग्रेजी जानने वालों के हितों की पोषक है। जिस तरह से इस देश के लोगों का बालिंग मताधिकार मिला है, अगर उसी तरह से इस देश की जन भाषाय प्रतिष्ठित हो गई, तमिल, तेलुगु, मराठी, मलयालम, कन्नड़, इत्यादि जितनी भाषाय हैं, वे प्रतिष्ठित हो गईं और उन के साथ साथ हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठित हो गई तो बालिक मताधिकार और जन भाषायें दोनों, दो फीसदी का आज जो अधिपत्य है, इस देश में, उसको तोड़ दगी, वह टूटने से बच नहीं सकता है और इस देश की ६८ फीसदी जनता आगे बढ़ जायेगी और सरकार पर कब्जा कर लेगी। इसलिये सरकार को चिन्ता है और उसके मनमें इस तरह की घबराहट पैदा हुई है कि अगर यह बात इस देश में हो गई और १९६५ के बाध अंग्रेजी चली गई और जन भाषायें भा गई, तो जो उन्होंने अपने स्वार्थों का किला बना रखा है, वह टूट जायेगा। जिस तरह से हम

घबरा उठता था कि कहीं उस के हाथ से शक्ति न चली जाय, वैसी ही घबराहट सरकार को पैदा हुई है और यह विधेयक उसी किलेबंदी को कायम रखने के लिए लाया गया है और इस को मैं बेहयाई वाला और कठोरतम कदम कहता हूँ।

विश्व बंधु गांधी जी ने २-६-१९२१ को क्या कहा था, यह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह बात उन्होंने तानाशाही अधिकारों के बारे में कही थी।

"यदि मेरे हाथ में तानाशाही सत्ता हो तो आज से ही विदेशी माध्यम के जरिये अपने लड़कों और लड़कियों की शिक्षा बन्द कर दूँ।"

उन्होंने आगे कहा :

मारे शिक्षकों और प्रोफेसरों से यह माध्यम बदलवा दूँ या उन्हें बरखास्त कर दूँ।

पाठ्यपुस्तकों की बात भी की जाती है।

उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा: मैं पाठ्यपुस्तकों की तैयारी का इंतजार नहीं करूँगा और ये माध्यम के जरिये पीछे पीछे चली आयेंगी। यह एक ऐसी बुराई है जिसका आज तुरन्त इलाज होना चाहिये।"

ये शब्द उनके हैं जिनका नाम लेकर सरकार यह सारा कामकाज चला रही है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज उनके उत्तराधिकारी उन तानाशाही अधिकारों का प्रयोग इस संकटकालीन स्थिति की छत्रछाया में अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के लिये कर रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, उनको पदसित करने की और उनको निकाल बाहर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के लिये यह यकीन दी जाती है कि टेक्नीकल लानीय जैसे

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

चलेगी। अभी हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि वह असंभव हो जायेगी अगर देशी भाषाओं में राज काज चला और उसके अन्दर शिक्षा प्रदान की जाने लगी। इसके बारे में भी गांधी जी के विचार बिल्कुल साफ हैं। यह दलील कि पहले तैयारी कर लो तब जाकर उसको काम काज में इस्तेमाल करो, वंसी ही है जैसे अंग्रेज कहा करता था कि पहले लायक बन जाओ तब स्वराज्य लो, पहले तैरना सीख लो तब पानी के अन्दर पैर रखो। मतलब इ दलील का कुछ नहीं है। यह दलील बिल्कुल निरर्थक है। ऐसी दलील देकर इस देश के लोगों में बुद्धि विभ्रम और एक तरह से भ्रम पैदा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। गांधी जी ने इस दलील के बारे में कहा था :

“यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि मातृ भाषा के जरिये टेक्नीकल तालीम देने के लिये बड़ी तैयारी और बड़ी खोज की जरूरत होगी। जो यह दलील पेश करते हैं वे नहीं जानते कि हमारे गांवों की बोलियां हर तरह की बात को समझाने वाले शब्दों और मुहावरों से भरी हुई हैं”।

ये विचार उन्होंने हरिजन सेवक में १९४६ में व्यक्त किये थे। तर्क तो यह दिया जाना चाहिये कि जब तक देशी भाषाओं में शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी, टेक्नीकल तालीम नहीं दी जायेगी सांइस में हम तरक्की नहीं करेंगे, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर देश को प्रगति की ओर जो ले जाना चाहते हैं, देश को समृद्धिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम को करोड़ों इजीनियर्स की, मिस्त्रियों की, डाक्टरों की जरूरत है, उसको हम आज तक भी पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। अगर हमारी ये भाषायें चल जायें, इनकी उन्नति हो जाये तो ये जो दिक्कतें हैं, वे बड़ी आसानी से दूर हो सकती हैं।

भाषा विचार अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम होती है और बोलचाल के लिये इसका प्रयोग होता है। हम यह समझे बैठे हैं कि भाषा स्वयं अपने में ही ज्ञान है। वह तो केवल ज्ञान हासिल करने का माध्यम है। अगर आप जन भाषाओं के जरिये ज्ञान पहुंचायेंगे, तो और ज्यादा लोगों में वह जा सकता है और ज्यादा लोगों द्वारा सीखा जा सकता है। मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। आज दो रामायण हैं, एक बाल्मीकी रामायण और दूसरी तुलसीकृत रामायण। अब देखें कि कौन सी रामायण प्रचलित है.....

श्री हनुमन्तया : कम्बा रामायण भी है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : तुलसीकृत रामायण ही प्रचलित हो सकी है, बाल्मीकी रामायण प्रचलित नहीं हो सकी है। इसका कारण क्या है, कारण यह है कि तुलसीकृत रामायण जन भाषा में लिखी गई है जबकि बाल्मीकी रामायण संस्कृत में लिखी गई है जिसको बहुत थोड़े लोग समझते हैं। इसलिये उसका प्रचलन नहीं हो सका है। इस वास्ते यह जो तर्क दिया जाता है यह गलत है।

गांधी जी अंग्रेजी हटाना चाहते थे, यह साफ है। हमने भी बार बार कहा है और इस मामले में कोई गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम तमिल तेलुगू, कन्नड़ आदि जो भारतीय भाषायें हैं, उनके विरोधी नहीं हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनका इस्तेमाल हो, लेकिन हम एक दम, तत्काल यह भी चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जाये, भले ही इस में पहले पहल हमें कुछ दिक्कत हो। शुरू शुरू में दिक्कत हुआ ही करती है। लेकिन अगर इसकी शुरुआत नहीं होगी तो कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकती है। गांधी जी को इस मामले में मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

“अंग्रेजी भाषा हटाना उसी तरह से है जैसे अंग्रेजों को हटाना। मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह अपनी आजादी को जबरदस्ती छीनने वाले अंग्रेजों की सियासी हुकूमत को हम ने सफलतापूर्वक निकाल दिया, उसी तरह अपनी संस्कृति को दवाने वाली अंग्रेजी भाषा को निकाल देना चाहिये।”

यह बात उन्होंने हरिजन सेवक में २६-६-१९४६ को लिखी थी और अंग्रेजी हटाने के बारे में लिखी थी। लेकिन दुःख है कि उनके नाम पर हुकूमत का धंघा चलाने वाली सरकार आज उल्टे अंग्रेजी को प्रतिष्ठित कर रही है और जो देशी भाषायें हैं, जो जन-भाषायें हैं, उनको कुंठित कर रही हैं, उनको दबा रही है। गांधी जी ने तो यहां तक कहा था कि इस भाषा के सार्वजनिक प्रयोग के भी वह विरोधी हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि दो हिन्दुस्तानी या दो एक प्रदेश में रहने वाले, एक भाषा जानने वाले अंग्रेजी में न बोलें और अंग्रेजी के इस प्रकार के प्रयोग का भी बहिष्कार होना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था :-

“जहां तक हो सके, आपसी बातचीत में भी अंग्रेजी का व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक रूप में तो हिन्दुस्तानी ही बोलनी चाहिये और अपनी प्रांतीय भाषाओं का खुल कर उपयोग करना चाहिये। आफिसों में भी जहां तक हो सके, हिन्दुस्तानी में प्रव्यवहार होना चाहिये। हुकूम या सर्क्युलर हिन्दुस्तानी में निकालने चाहिये। ऐसा होने से लोगों में व्यापक रूप में हिन्दुस्तानी सीखने का उत्साह बढ़ेगा और धीरे धीरे हिन्दुस्तानी अपने आप देश की सामान्य भाषा बन जायेगी ”।

ये गांधी जी के विचार थे, राष्ट्रपिता के विचार थे। लेकिन राष्ट्र के जो चाचा हैं, उनको राष्ट्र से तो मुहब्बत है नहीं, अंग्रेजी से है और उसको वह लाना चाहते हैं।

सरकार अंग्रेजी को झूठ ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा कहती है। झूठ ही कहती है, कि यह सारे संसार की भाषा है। जितनी आवादी दुनिया की है, उस में से दस में एक ही अंग्रेजी जानता होगा अगर हिन्दुस्तान में भी जो अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, उन को भी शामिल कर लें।

अगर इस देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करना है, जैसे हनुमन्तैया साहब ने कहा है, अगर गरीबों का राज स्थापित करना है तो ज्ञान को दो फीसदी अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोगों के अन्दर कैद करके सारी हुकूमत की शक्ति कैद करके, आप कभी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये जरूरी है कि जन भाषायें प्रतिष्ठित हों। यह बिल उसके बिलकुल विपरीत जाता है।

गांधी जी अहिन्दी भाषी इलाके से आते थे। बैसे तो वह सारे विश्व के थे और हिन्दुस्तान तक ही उनको बांधना, उनके प्रति अन्याय करना होगा, अनादर करना होगा, फिर भी अगर उस दृष्टि से देखा जाये, अहिन्दी भाषी होने की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो जो उनके विचार थे, वे मैंने आपके सामने रख दिये। लेकिन रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, जो कि अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी थे, उनके जो विचार थे, उनको भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने भाषा के बारे में कहा था कि “हम मछली पकड़ना चाहते हैं परन्तु पानी के साथ कोई सम्पर्क नहीं रखना चाहते हम देश का कल्याण तो करेंगे लेकिन देश का स्पर्श नहीं करेंगे। देश का स्पर्श कैसे किया जाता है? देश की आशा को लेकर, देश का वस्त्र पहन कर” समाजवाद चाहते हैं, लेकिन जनता की भाषा से दुश्मनी करके, जनतंत्र चाहते हैं लेकिन जन भाषाओं का विरोध करके,



## [श्री राम सेवक यादव]

राष्ट्र सम्मान चाहते हैं लेकिन राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं को पददलित करके, पदाक्रांत करके। देश की भाषाओं का सम्मान करके ही देश की उन्नति हो सकती है। देश की उन्नति हो सकती है, देश की भाषाओं को लेकर और देशी वस्त्र पहन कर। अगर हम इस महान पुरुष की बात को देखें तो भी यह जो विधेयक है, यह उसके विलकुल विपरीत जाता है।

हम अंग्रेजी के क्या विरोधा हैं, यह मैं आपके द्वारा सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा भारतीय प्रसंग में सामन्ती है, कुल आबादी का दो प्रतिशत, यानी छोटा सा अल्पमत ही अंग्रेजी में ऐसी योग्यता हासिल कर पाता है उसे सदा वह अपने स्वार्थ के लिये ही इस्तेमाल करता है। इस छोटे से अल्पमत के हाथ में विशाल जन समुदाय पर अधिकार और शासन करने का यह हाथियार है। अंग्रेजी का दरअसल में दक्षिण में भी बहुत विरोध है। भक्तवर्ती राजगोपालाचारी जैसे लोग या उनके प्रभाव में, जो वहाँ की गरीब जनता उठ रही है, वह अपने अधिकारों को चाहती है, वे अधिकार वहाँ की जनता को न मिल सकें, इसलिये अंग्रेजी के जाल में उन लोगों को फँसाने का षडयंत्र रच रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी बनी रहे। दरअसल वहाँ की जनता उसको नहीं चाहती है। जो दक्षिण के लोग यहाँ आये हैं वे क्या अंग्रेजी में बोल कर अपना चुनाव जीत कर आये हैं? अपने मतदाताओं से वे अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं या उनकी जन भाषा में। उनका यह तर्क मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे अंग्रेजी क्यों चाहते हैं। यदि अंग्रेजी रही तो जिस तरह हजारों साल से यह देश भ्रष्टोगति को पहुँचा, अब भी वैसा ही होगा। क्यों? क्योंकि इस देश में जाति प्रथा है, इस देश में भाषा नीति है, इस देश की ग्राम व्यवस्था अब तक ऐसी थी कि केवल १ या २ फी सैकड़ा लोगों का आधिपत्य रहा। उन्हीं के हाथ में राज्य

सत्ता रहे, बाकी इस देश की ९८ फी सदी आबादी का हिस्सा पददलित रहे। भाषा के जरिये लोगों के मन को इतना हीन बना दिया जाय कि उनके मन में यह भाव पैदा हो कि हम अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते, हम संस्कृत नहीं जानते, और अगर इन भाषाओं को नहीं जानते तो हम में न तो कोई गुण रहा और न ज्ञान ही रहा, हम हीन हैं, जानवरों से भी बदतर हैं और हम उस हीनता से निकल नहीं सकते हैं, इस भावना में ग्रस्त करने के लिये यहाँ पर सारा प्रयास चला। हम ने उसका नतीजा भी देख लिया। जब जब देश पर विदेशी हमला हुआ तो १ या २ प्रतिशत हुकूमत की गद्दी पर बैठने वाले, पलटनों और व्यापार पर कब्जा रखने वाले, यहाँ के उद्योगों पर कब्जा रखने वाले, मुल्क को बचा नहीं सके। हमारा मुल्क चला गया, हम गुलामी में चले गये। अगर वही गलती फिर दोहराई गई और इस विधेयक के जरिये अंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिये कायम रखा गया तो वही नतीजा फिर निकलेगा। चीन ने हम को छतरे से आगाह कर दिया है। अगर उससे हम को सबक लेना है तो इस विधेयक को वापिस लेना चाहिये।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मैं अपने दल से अकेला बोल रहा हूँ। हम लोगों की भी इस बारे में एक स्थिति है। इसलिये हम को २५ या ३० मिनट मिलने चाहिये।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत से लोगों को बोलना है।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** अपने दल से मैं अकेला बोलने वाला हूँ। स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा था कि प्राथ घंटा दिया जायेगा।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** दूसरी पार्टियों भी हैं।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** दूसरी पाटियां हैं, लेकिन स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा था कि आधे घंटे का समय दिया जायेगा। इसलिये समय है कि अंग्रेजी न रहे। यह दलील दी जाती है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा जो है वह दुनिया की भाषा है : ३ अरब, ३० या ३५ करोड़ आदिमियों में से दस आदिमियों में से एक आदमी अंग्रेजी जानता है। जैसा शुरू में मैंने कहा, उसमें हमारे देश के लोग भी शामिल हैं। राजकाज की भाषा जनता की भाषा होनी चाहिये, अंग्रेजी नहीं होना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी की दुश्मनी केवल हिन्दी से नहीं। देश की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, जब तक अंग्रेजी रहेगी तब तक उन में से कोई भी भाषा पनप नहीं सकती। यहां पर दक्षिण के लोगों का विरोध एक माने में मैं समझ सकता हूं। शायद उनको यह भय हो कि अगर हिन्दी में राज काज चलेगा, राज भाषा या सरकारी जवान केन्द्र की बन गई हिन्दी— मैं कुछ एहतियात बरतूंगा और उसे राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं कहूंगा, अपने मित्रों के लिये— तो शायद दक्षिण भारत के लोग जो आज नौकरियों में ज्यादा हैं, वे न आ पायें। सरकार कहती है कि दक्षिण भारत के डर से हम या कानून बना रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर सरकार में ईमानदारी हो, अगर सरकार उत्तर और दक्षिण के प्रश्न को हल करना चाहती है, वह नहीं चाहती कि उनका सवाल उठे, तो सरकार इसे आसानी से कर सकती है। अब एक जितनी भी केन्द्राय नौकरियों में खास तौर से दक्षिण भारत के लोग को मिला, उनका भीसत सरकार निकाल ले और हमेशा के लिये उतने स्थान उन के लिये सुरक्षित कर दे। या जिस तरह से लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के लिये राज्यों के स्थान सुरक्षित हैं उसी तरह से नौकरियों के लिये कर दे, या यह कर दे कि उन्हें राज भाषा पढ़नी तो पड़ेगी लेकिन दस पन्द्रह साल तक उस के नंबर नहीं जोड़े जायेंगे। इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि सरकार के मन में यह हो कि देश की बोली

यहां चले। अगर सरकार के मन में यह जमा हुआ है कि १ या २ फी सदी लोगों द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा, लच्छेदार टामी इंग्लिश यहां की भाषा बनी रहे तो यहां के हिन्दी, तमिल, तेलूगू बंगला बोलने वालों पर अफसरो का रोब पड़ेगा और वे समझेंगे कि मुझ से वे लोग बड़े आदमी हैं और मैं उन से हीन आदमी हूं, और इस मतलब से यह विधेयक लाया गया है तो कोई रास्ता हमारे लिये नहीं है।

जो हमारे मित्रों नेत्र बाइमान मित्र हैं मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम को उनकी लड़ाई पसन्द है। भाषा के मामले में अगर वे कहते हैं कि इस देश की राज भाषा तमिल बने, इस देश की राज भाषा तेलूगू बने क्योंकि हिन्दी को वे नहीं चाहते हैं, तो यह तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता है। कम से कम मैं तब यह समझता कि वे मही मानों में गरीबों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और वहां पर जो ८० या ८५ फी सदी जनता की इच्छा के मुताबिक वह कहते हैं....

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** वे ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** नहीं चाहते। यह मेरी समझ में आता है लेकिन वे इसको नहीं चाहते हैं। वे तो आंध्र मूंद कर हिन्दी का अन्ध रूप से विरोध कर रहे हैं। इस लिये उन की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह कुछ ऐसे लोगों की बात है जो कि कुछ स्वाधियों का इस देश में एकाधिपत्य चाहते हैं और हमारे मित्र उन लोगों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं। प्रसनी बात यह है मैं तो कहता हूं कि यहां पर अंग्रेजी की बात क्यों उठती है? अगर अन्नादुराई और प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू मान जायें तो मैं तो कहूंगा हिन्दी वाले इलाकों से कि तुम भी मान जाओ इस देश की राज काज की भाषा, केन्द्रीय भाषा तमिल को मान लो, लेकिन क्या इस के लिये हमारे मित्र तैयार हैं? चूंकि अंग्रेजी का प्रेम उन के मन में जमा हुआ है इसलिए वे कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहे।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

इसी तरह से एक और विकल्प निकल सकता है कि केन्द्र बहुभाषी बने। देश के दो इलाके कर दें, एक हिन्दी इलाका और एक और हिन्दी इलाका। हिन्दी वाले इलाकों का पत्र व्यवहार केन्द्र से हिन्दी में हो, सारी लिखत पढ़त हिन्दी में हो, दक्षिण भारत में उन की भाषा में सारी लिखत पढ़त हो, यह उनका अधिकार है कि वे अपने यहां से केन्द्र से पत्रव्यवहार में अंग्रेजी को रखें, लेकिन बात यह होनी चाहिये कि वे अपने राज्य में अंग्रेजी नहीं चला सकते। उनको अपनी ही बोली वहां पर चलानी पड़ेगी, अपनी मातृ भाषा चलानी पड़ेगी। अगर वे इस प्रकार की बात कहें तो हम समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। वे लोग अंग्रेजी को अंग्रेजी से प्रेम के कारण नहीं बल्कि २ प्रतिशत लोगों के स्वार्थ के कारण कायम रखना चाहते हैं। दरअसल यहां पर अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के सवाल के पीछे यह बात है।

इस विधेयक पर तीन तरह के लोग बोले। एक तो वे जो चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को कायम रखा जाये, दूसरे वे जो नहीं चाहते कि अंग्रेजी कायम रहे मगर चाहते हैं कि वह धीरे धीरे जाय और जब हिन्दी भाषा लायक बन जाय वह राज भाषा के रूप में आ जाय, तीसरे वे लोग चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों कायम रहें। मैं तीनों में से एक भी नहीं। हम लोग जो अंग्रेजी को धीरे धीरे हटाना चाहते हैं और जो लोग हमेशा के लिये उस को कायम रखने के हक में हैं उन दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं पाते। दोनों एक हैं। क्योंकि धीरे धीरे कोई चीज नहीं जाती है, न आज तक गई है पन्द्रह सालों में। क्यों? अंग्रेजी हटती है किसी भी तरह से यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। अंग्रेजी हटने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जहां पर दर्जा तीन से अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती थी वह अब दर्जा तीन से पढ़ाई जायेगी। अंग्रेजी हटाने का मतलब यह होता कि शिक्षा का माध्यम बदला होता। यहां

पर एक तरह के स्कूल चलते, हमारे मंत्रियों के लड़के, जो बड़े कलेक्टर या आई० सी० एस० आफिसर हैं, उन के लड़के, बड़े बड़े विजिनेसमैन के लड़के, पसतनों के आफिसरों के लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों और देहरादून में न पढ़ते। एक तरह के और समान स्कूल बनते।

श्री हनुमन्तैया : उधर सत्याग्रह करो जी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर श्री श्री हनुमन्तैया साथ दें तो हम को बहुत बल मिलेगा इस में। यह सब चीजें चल रही हैं साथ साथ। वे देश में दो तरह के नागरिक, दो तरह के शहरी बनाना चाहते हैं, एक अंग्रेजी जानने वाले और दूसरे अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले। दूसरे लोगों में हीन भाव पैदा हो और पहले वाले मजे में ठाठ से हुकूमत करे। जब कहा जाता है कि वे पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़ दें तब यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि अगर हम उन्हें तोड़ दें तो कलेक्टर कहां से मिलेगा इंगलिये मजबूर हो कर चला रहे हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है मानो वे हम पर मेहरबानी कर रहे हैं, जनता के साथ मेहरबानी कर रहे कलेक्टर कमिश्नर बन कर या आफिसर बन कर। असल में वह लोग जम कर वहां रहना चाहते हैं और १ प्रतिशत लोग जनता का शोषण कर रहे हैं। यह जो तर्क दिया जाता है कि धीरे धीरे हटाया जायगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी इस तरह से कभी नहीं हट सकती। न तो वह पन्द्रह सालों में हटती है और न आगे ही हटेगी क्योंकि यहां पर उसको अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये लाया जा रहा है।

विधेयक में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो परस्पर विरोधी हैं। एक तरफ तो विधेयक में कहा गया :

"Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from

the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi,—”

यानी हिन्दी के अलावा इस्तेमाल होगी। अर्थात् इस देश का राज काज का प्रमुख भाषा हिन्दी ही होगी, लेकिन फिर आगे क्या कहते हैं।

(a) for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and”

फिर कहते हैं :

“(b) for the transaction of business in Parliament.”

इस के बाद साफ हो जाता है जब सेक्शन ५ में कहते हैं :

“A translation in Hindi published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette on and after the appointed day,—

(a) of any Central Act of any Ordinance promulgated by the President”

उस में फिर ट्रांसलेशन की क्या बात है जब अंग्रेजी “इन ऐडिशन” इस्तेमाल हो रही है? मूल भाषा तो हिन्दी होगी जो कि आप के केन्द्र की राज काज की बोली होगी। इस का क्या मतलब है कि वह ट्रांसलेशन होगा। यह जो दो विरोधी बातें हैं वे बिल्कुल हमारी भावना के विपरीत जाती हैं। इस का मतलब है कि सरकार का दिमाग खुद साफ नहीं है। वह खुद उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल उठाती है। सरकार इस देश में पूर्णतः गरीबी को दूर करने में असफल रही है, सरकार इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करने में असफल रही और चीन के हमले ने तो सरकार को बिल्कुल ही नंगा कर दिया। सरकार ने उत्तर दक्षिण की भाषा के सवाल को उठा और जो असली समस्याएँ हैं, कोशिश की है वे जनता के सामने न आयें। इस देश की जनता उत्तर दक्षिण में, हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान में और ऐसे दूसरे

मसलों में उलझ जाय और सरकार को नंग न करे और सरकार की नीतियों को जांच पड़ताल कर के उन को समाप्त न करे। बरअसल यह ऐसा विधेयक है जिस से देश में उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल पैदा हुआ। संविधान जब सन् १९५० में बन गया और संविधान निर्मात्री सभा ने जब एक समस्या को हमेशा के लिये हल करने का फैसला कर दिया तो आज १५ साल बाद इस प्रश्न को क्यों खोला जाता है। यहाँ दक्षिण और उत्तर का तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

श्री त्यागी : क्या मैं सरकारी नुमायन्दों को जो आप मेरी तरफ देख कर बोलते हैं?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं मानता हूँ कि आप सरकारी नुमायन्दे नहीं हैं। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह उत्तर दक्षिण का सवाल तो सरकार ने उठाया है। यह सवाल तो सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग ने उठाया है, उसकी यह नीति है कि यह भेद चलता रहे ताकि अंग्रेजी आपने आप चले। अगर सरकार दक्षिण और उत्तर के प्रश्न को हल करना चाहती हो तो वह नौकरियों के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करके ऐसा कर सकती थी, और अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो आज सन् १९६५ के दो साल पहले इस बिल को लाने की नौबत न आती और राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के समय जो घटना घटी वह न घटती।

तो मैं विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि भाषा का सम्बन्ध जनतंत्र से, समाजवाद से और राष्ट्र सम्मान से है। अगर आप ये चीजें चाहते हैं तो आपको अपनी भाषा लानी होगी। क्या कोई जन भाषा के बिना जनतंत्र की कल्पना कर सकता है। जहाँ जनता अंग्रेजी न जानती हो वहाँ क्या आप अंग्रेजी में शासन का काम काज चलाकर जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यह सम्भव नहीं है। बिना लोग भाषा के लोकतंत्र सम्भव नहीं है।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जहाँ तक हिन्दी और हिन्दुस्तानी का सवाल है, मैं उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं मानता। जो यह सवाल उठाया जाता है, इसको साफ किया जाना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ भी करो लेकिन दो फीसदी अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की भाषा में राज काज नहीं होना चाहिए। हम किसी हद तक भी जाने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी नहीं रहनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह सामन्तों की बोली है, वह शोषण की बोली है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur):** I have a submission to make. The Members hailing from the non-Hindi areas also should be given an opportunity to participate, and especially those hailing from the Madras State where this is a vital problem. I would like to bring this to your kind notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall keep that in view. Congress Members will take ten minutes each. I have got a long list before me.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** May I make a submission? At least one representative from every State or every region must be given a full opportunity to have his say. It is not a Congress or a non-Congress issue; it is a national issue.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But the time is limited. We have only about two hours left.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I submit that at least one Member from each State should be called upon to speak and give his views?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall try to do that.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** But that is not being done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** But the time is also limited. We have only two hours left for the general discussion.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** It may be extended by one hour, because the Hon. Speaker had mentioned that the time could be extended by one hour if necessary.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall convey the request to the Hon. Speaker. But, today we have only two hours left.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** May I submit that the time allotted for the second reading may be reduced by one hour or so?

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबानी):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि समय दल के आधार पर दिया जाता है या उत्तर दक्षिण और भाषा के आधार पर?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय:** पार्टी की संख्या के आधार पर।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Today, we have only two hours left. I would request the Congress Members not to take more than ten minutes each. Now, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal):** I am glad that you have given me ten minutes, and even if those ten minutes start from three o'clock, I shall try and see that I say what I have got to say within that time, but I hope you will kindly give me a minute or two more if I cannot do so.

Since my time is limited, I shall only deal with this question from three basic facts. The first basic fact is that I am an Indian, and there is only one country for me—there is no north or south, no east or west—and that is India. For me, there is one culture only, neither the Dravidian nor the Mongolian nor the Aryan but the Indian culture. And it stems from one and the same thing, namely, that we are all sons of the same Mother. I heard my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee saying 'In my Father's house, there are many mansions'. But I would say that my Mother's house has only one hall, and I have got

brethren there. When they progress, I progress, and when they are defeated, I am defeated. That is the way that I look at the matter. I feel that the culture is one. I am not denying that in regions that same culture has taken different shapes and forms. I agree that those shapes and forms must be kept up. The luminosity is one, the light is one, but the way that the light is lit may be different from one place to another.

तमेव भान्त्तुम अनुभाति सर्वं तस्य भाषा  
सर्वमिदं विभाति ।

This light is one. The light glows, as I said, from what is native in India, from what is native in the Indian. Therefore, when I consider the question whether the English tongue should continue to be a supplementary tongue for official purposes, I look at the question from this point of view. I say and say at once that I have no special love for the English language in excess of my love for my own language and the other languages which are native languages of India. So far as the English language is concerned, it is a great language, and it is a grand language. Both as a nation and as an individual, I feel that we have reason to be grateful to that language and to those who taught that language.

But, having said that, I cannot imagine that any independent country can survive by transacting its official business, and its expressions of its opinions and its thoughts and its sentiments and its emotions in any language other than something which has its origin in its own country. And this being a multilingual place, or a multilingual country, I agree also that I as a Bengali Member find greater facility in expressing myself in Bengali, my hon. friends from Tamil Nad in Tamil, and my other friends from other parts of India in the other languages, but we are now discussing or debating a matter free from sentiment and in the field of practicality.

And in that field of practicality, my submission to you is this.

We have got to think of continuing our progress and our endeavours at governance and our endeavours at carrying on the business of this House. Rightly or wrongly we have framed the law, and whether other friends may like it or not, we have to remember that a situation does exist today and that is borne out by the report made by the Official Language Commission and the Parliamentary Committee on the Official Language, that we are not ready still with the Hindi language to transact all that we have to do in that language throughout the length and breadth of the country.

This Bill gets my wholehearted support, and for this reason, namely, that it follows what has been visualised and what has been laid down in the Constitution.

Now, I come to my second point. The Constitution is there. There is no motion before this House for amending the Constitution. That being so, we have got to see what flows from the Constitution. Does this piece of legislation which is being proposed carry out the intention of the Constituent Assembly as expressed in the Constitution or does it not? My humble submission is that it does. If you look at the articles, what do you find? I have no time to read out the articles, but I think I am repeating them correctly when I say that in article 343 (1) the first thing which is enshrined is this that Hindi shall be the official language. There is no going away from that mandate given in the Constitution. Whether I like it or not, it is there. Then, the Constitution provides in the exigencies of time for English to continue for a period, and once it has continued for that period, for reviewing the situation. Also, provisions are there for making periodic reviews of the situation by setting up commissions, at the end of five years for the first time, and at the end of ten years for the second time, and by the end of the

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third period of five years, it was expected and it was hoped that there would not be any necessity for its continuance.

This Bill does not aim at suppressing any regional language, be it Bengali, be it Hindi, be it Tamil or be it Malayalam or any other. What it aims at is merely to try and provide for another period of time in which we shall be in a position to discard English for our official purposes, and that time is left indefinite and for a very important and very good reason. We have foreseen while making the Constitution that at the end of fifteen years we may not be in a position to change the language. But to have to come back to this House over and over again either for abridging the period or for prolonging the period is something which should be avoided, if possible. This is a very serious issue. It always raises sentiments and emotions in different parts of the country, which if allowed to grow would tend to create fissiparous tendencies, and it is proper and right and meet that we do not raise those controversies over and over again.

Therefore, I believe that what has been done in this particular measure is correct, namely, that there should not be any definite period laid down; but the Constitution has said that there should be an examination of the situation. Clause 4 of the Bill provides for a review of the situation at the end of ten years and that review must be done by representatives of Parliament elected by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Therefore, it would be an elective body having representatives of all sections of Indians who would be in a position to go into the matter as to whether the time is ripe to discard English or it is necessary to continue English or it is necessary to do something else. That brings me to the end of the second point.

The third point is a technical one and I will just take three minutes to deal with it. I am sorry I cannot elaborate on it having regard to your ruling that I should not take more than ten minutes.

**An Hon. Member:** Ten minutes?

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** Yes, that was the ruling given.

The first point I make is this. There has been a debate as to whether 'may' should be there or 'shall' should be there. Speaking for myself—I do not draw on my knowledge of law—reading the clause as an ordinary person with a certain amount of knowledge of English—I do not claim any great knowledge of English—it appears to me that what is proposed to be done, namely the introduction of the word 'shall' is going to offend in this way: we have enshrined Hindi in the Constitution. We have said that Hindi shall be the official language. Are we now, after ten years or twelve years, going to say that although that is so, English shall be a parallel language? Or is it our intention that we may be permitted to use English as an auxiliary or secondary means of expression? If that is so, 'may' is necessary and 'shall' should not be put in here. The Constitution being there, it would, in my humble submission, be—if nothing else—at least a moral disobedience of the Constitution to put the word 'shall' in place of 'may'. The proper word is 'may'; it does not offend anybody. Whether 'may' means 'may not' is another matter. Suppose 'may' does mean 'may not'. Who may not? If 'may' is there, I am not prevented from speaking in English here. I am not prevented from corresponding with the Government of India in English. I am not prevented from having any official transaction in the English language. Some gentlemen in the Government of India may not use English. They may not use it even today. They may use Hindi instead of English. They are not obliged to use



English. Therefore, in my submission, the word 'may' should be there.

The next point is, again, relating to clause 4. I have already expressed my views on that clause. What is being done, if clause 4 is left as it is, is this. At the end of the period of ten years, there might be a preponderance of Hindi-speaking people on that particular Committee. I am not afraid of Hindi. Not at all. It is true that it is not my mother tongue. But I believe that the intellect of the non-Hindi-speaking people of India, the intellect of the entire people of India, is such that we can learn a language and transact every possible business in that language without fear of any competition from anybody whose mother tongue happens to be that language. If that had not been so, in the profession in which I am, I would not have found the English people going away giving place to us. Until 1947, we had to conduct ourselves in the English language. There was no difficulty about it. They had to pack up and go away. Why? Not because India was not good for their health, but for the simple reason that they found the competition too much.

I take this pride, that as a Bengali, as an Indian and certainly as a person who is non-Hindi speaking, if I were called upon to do so. I can understand and learn that language and compete with anybody whose mother tongue is Hindi. What I say is this:

“वलेत्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते ।  
शत्रुं हृदयदीर्घं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ परन्तप ॥”

Forget those fears. I am not afraid of my nationals. I am not afraid of any Indian. I do not think that it is the desire of any section of the people of India to preach or to carry out or exhibit imperialist tendencies. I do not think there would be any overbearing or overburdening of any culture or any language by reason of the fact that that language is the official language and no other.

So far as the development of languages is concerned, there is ample provision, and all the States can develop their languages, as they have been doing in the different regions. The Prime Minister has informed the House that he is satisfied that those regional languages are developing.

Coming to my last point, I do not see the Home Minister. If he had been here, I would have requested him to do one thing.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** I will convey it to him.

**Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri:** I am glad my hon. friend is here. Having regard to the fact that there is a feeling that ten years hence the assurance given by the Prime Minister may not be remembered and other people—people other than those like me—may be here who may not remember or honour the assurance or forget it, would it be possible to have inscribed in clause 4 something to the effect that the report that might eventually be made be put before Parliament and circulated to the different State Governments? It is a small request. I do not insist on it. But if it could be done, it would be good; it would satisfy a great number of

I thank you very much for the time given to me. I am sorry I had taken two more minutes than I had intended people.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** We have been discussing a most important question facing our country. It has been rightly pointed out by the Speaker while giving permission to initiate discussion in this House that this is a very delicate problem and we should restrain ourselves without exhibiting emotion and sentiment on this very vital problem that concerns the integrity of our country.

When the House met here on February 18, and subsequently, most unfortunate scenes were created and

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displayed here so far as this problem is concerned. In this connection, I would like to say that some of the Hindi fanatics in this country feel that attack is the best form of defence and the best way to promote Hindi is to eliminate English. In this connection, I would, at the same time, pay a tribute to many of our Hindi-speaking friends for the restraint and sympathy they have shown and for the co-operation they have given in this hon. House to maintain decorum and dignity. In the same breath, I would also like to pay my tribute to the D.M.K. friends here, who had been alleged to be very fanatic and very jealous about this problem. So when we discuss this problem, we should not give way to emotion or sentiment.

In our experience, we can see that this language problem often takes its source from a very different angle. When the Justice Party was founded in Madras, though it had a political bearing, it was born mostly out of the frustration of the non-Brahmin elements and officers who could not find their way and rightful places in the political or administrative set-up of the country. There is a maxim, 'community is above country and myself above community. Unfortunately, that has been so in this country; we attribute motives giving political colour to every important problem that concerns the welfare of the country. We are being watched not only by people in this country but by people in every other part of the world, how we behave, how we conduct ourselves when such a national problem confronts us. With these aspects in mind, I would like to say a few words on this problem.

I come from a State which is the happy meeting ground not only of two great religions, Hinduism and Islam, but is a happy fusion of different cultures, different languages. Hyderabad is the replica of modern India. So, when we speak on such a burning problem, we must exercise sobriety and restraint.

I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made on the floor of the House. The point has been well made out by Shri Mahatab and other friends that there is no rivalry between Hindi and English as such. How best can Hindi be made to progress so that it takes its rightful place, so that it can be understood and appreciated by the people living in the non-Hindi areas, is the problem.

The other day, the Home Minister, speaking in Varanasi, gave a word of caution to those of the Hindi-speaking area. He pointed out that non-Hindi people constituted 60 per cent. of the population, and that only 40 per cent. spoke Hindi. He added it was the bounden duty and responsibility of the Hindi-speaking people to respect the sentiments and wishes of the others. It is no exaggeration to say that it has become the great, burning topic of the day so far as the non-Hindi areas are concerned.

This morning I saw a report of the speech made by the West Bengal Chief Minister, Shri Sen, regarding this problem. He has said that Hindi should not be thrust on the non-Hindi people, while every effort is made for the progress of Hindi. In a multi-lingual country like India, to choose an official language is really a big problem. In its wisdom the Constituent Assembly came to the conclusion that Hindi should be the official language of our country, and it was incorporated in the Constitution. There is no dispute about that. After its incorporation in the Constitution, there was ample time for the protagonists of Hindi to develop it so that it might attract the affection of the non-Hindi people. They could have introduced Hindi in the universities in the Hindi-speaking States like Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan and Bihar. They could have propagated it. The slogan of one language for this country was given by the Father of the Nation even in the pre-independence days. So they had ample time, but I regret to say that

no attempt has so far been made in that direction except to bring pressure on the Government. So, I would point out that people coming from the Hindi areas should certainly respect the wishes of the people of non-Hindi areas.

As I do not have much time, I would say briefly that the Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Home Minister, who though gentle and meek is yet firm in his conviction, is a happy compromise, as Shri Han Barua pointed out, between the Hindi fanatics and the non-Hindi people.

I am not a lawyer, and I do not wish to say much about this word "may", whether it should be substituted by "shall" or not. It is for legal pundits and the State lawyers to say which is suitable.

Apart from that, the assurance given by the Minister while introducing this Bill and the speech made by the Prime Minister, will come as a sort of solace to the non-Hindi people that their interests are safe with the Prime Minister, and that they can accept this Bill.

With these remarks, I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** In rising to participate in this debate, I want to clarify an impression that has been created by the point of order that I sought to raise yesterday. Some people have taken it that my purpose in moving that point of order was to obstruct that passage of the Bill. So, I want to make it very clear that my sole purpose in raising that point of order was to see that the declared objective of the Bill might not be frustrated by some legal difficulties at subsequent stages.

Broadly speaking, I am in agreement with the declared objects of the Bill. What are the declared objects of the Bill? In the Statement of Objects

and Reasons it has been stated that in order to give effect to the policy of the Government as indicated by the Prime Minister, this Bill has been brought forward. Many speakers have referred to the Prime Minister's assurance. My DMK friends also referred to that assurance which was displayed in all the South Indian States in bold types when this country was threatened by foreign aggression, namely that English would continue as an associate language and "I would not take it away till I was asked to take it away by the non-Hindi speaking areas." The question is to what extent the provisions of the present Bill give effect to that assurance.

One part of it, the permissive continuance of English after 1965, is more or less ensured. Of course, we do not know what the fate of this provision will be after ten years, but after 1965 for at least ten years English will continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that date.

But apprehension is continuing as to the second part of the assurance given by the Prime Minister, namely "I would not take it (English) away till I was asked to take it away by the non-Hindi speaking areas." The Prime Minister has stated that that assurance stands, and that he and his Government would stand by that assurance, but I fail entirely to understand what prevents Government from coming forward with some kind of statutory provision to give effect to that assurance. I am reminded of another occasion. You know the controversy about the ceding of territory of Berubari to Pakistan. There also our Prime Minister gave an assurance to another country. For that reason, ultimately the Constitution had to be amended. A reference was made to the Supreme Court and the Supreme

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Court said that the action was illegal and unconstitutional. In order to keep up that assurance and honour of the Prime Minister to a foreign country, the Constitution could be amended. What prevents the Government from coming forward making similar statutory provision to give effect to the assurance given in the second part of this assurance which was considered very wise and which was displayed in all the South Indian States in big posters that English would not be taken away, when the country was threatened by foreign aggression. Now, when the time has come to give some tangible shape to that assurance we find the Government fighting shy of giving it any statutory shape.

I would like to say a word or two about the apprehensions in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking States. Reference was made here by the previous speaker to a statement by the present Chief Minister of West Bengal. Day before yesterday, he made a statement to the Press and he stated categorically that West Bengal is not in favour of making Hindi the national language at least till all the non-Hindi States are ready and willing to accept it as such. He also suggested certain amendments to the Bill that is moved here.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I am glad that you endorse him in this respect at least.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Yes. It is not very often that I agree with him.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You agree with him here.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I agree when people are right. At least I find once Mr. P. C. Sen to be right. In regard to the reviewing committee proposed to be appointed after ten years under clause 4 of the Bill, he has suggested that it should be so

amended that only the unanimous decision of the reviewing committee would be acceptable. He has also proposed, as has been proposed by certain West Bengal friends from the other side, that this report and its recommendations should be sent to the States for obtaining their views and the President should issue orders or directions after considering that. I fail to understand what Dr. Mahtab wanted to convey when he said that the States should not sit in judgment over the reports of parliamentary committees. There are many provisions in our Constitution where the enactments of Parliament have to go to the States for obtaining their views thereon. There is no reason, legal or moral or political, which should prevent us from inserting a clause whereby the report of the reviewing committee which would be appointed after ten years should be referred to the States. I hope the Home Minister would take that suggestion into account.

I want to assure my Hindi-speaking friends that there is nothing in this Bill which alters the status of Hindi as the official language. So long as this Constitution stands, we all stand by the provision in the Constitution that Hindi in Devanagiri script should be the official language. But at the same time as I have understood the constitutional scheme as elaborated in Part XVII of the Constitution, it was more a practical question as to how to raise Hindi to that status and that is why reviewing commissions and committees were to be appointed. Even in this Bill we have made a provision for a review committee. So, that status remains. The only question is when and how. That shall have to be taken into consideration by our friends from Hindi speaking areas. I hope they would show, as the overwhelming majority of the Members from the non-Hindi speaking areas have shown, a sense of understanding and a grave sense of responsibility over this matter.



**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for asking me to participate in this discussion. I come from Madras where... (An Hon. Member: Tamil Nad) the feelings and passions of the people have been roused over this language issue which is a vital problem. It is not only a problem for the DMK; it is a problem for the party to which I have the honour to belong. After all, we have got to face the issue. It is not a question of the DMK alone. It is a question of the feelings of the people of Tamil Nad, and the feelings of the people of South India and also of the non-Hindi speaking areas in our mother-land. On the 18th of February, what did we witness? When the President of India was addressing the Joint Session of Parliament, the Hindi enthusiasts have done the greatest disservice, as rightly pointed out by our revered Prime Minister this morning, by staging that demonstration.

**An Hon. Member:** They do not represent the whole of the Hindi world.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** You must listen to the viewpoint of non-Hindi areas also. You must have tolerance. I know friends from the Hindi areas... (Interruptions.) Some of them realise the passion of the people who hail from non Hindi areas and they have been tolerant. We are very grateful to you.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** Thank you.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** That is the spirit that they should adopt in future also. That is my humble suggestion. Mr. Deputy Speaker, may I respectfully request you, as I am the only speaker from Tamil Nad, not to insist on ten minutes?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will give the hon. Member two more minutes.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Then I have finished my speech. Unless you give me twenty minutes, I am not going to speak; there is no point in speaking.

**Some Hon. Members:** Go on.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** What did we witness on that day? If they cannot show a spirit of tolerance and amity to the other fellow beings of this motherland, what can we expect from them, we who form 60 per cent of the population?

As mentioned by the hon. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri the other day in Banaras—(Interruption).

**Shri P. E. Patel:** Who told you so?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** It was given out by no less a person than the hon. Mover of this Bill. (Interruption). Even if I were to mention one or two facts, you cannot tolerate. I am really surprised.

**Shri P. E. Patel:** I am from a non-Hindi speaking area.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He does not mean Tamilian; he means non-Hindi speaking people.

**Shri P. E. Patel:** I am one of them

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** I do not include you probably. There may be others. (Interruption). The President of India represents the Constitution and if the hon. Members of Parliament representing lakhs of people behave in this manner in the precincts of Parliament, what can the people of India expect from such representatives? That is the poser which I would like to pose before this hon. House.

There is one other point. At the stage of the introduction of the Bill on the 13th April, what did we witness? Parliamentary democracy has come to such a state when one hon. Member even tried to break one of the mike

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rods not knowing that the rod has electricity and that it was a danger not only to his life but also to the lives of the other people. This is the way things are done.

One Swamiji is doing hawan or whatever it is.

An Hon. Member: Homam.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I cannot say what it is. He is doing it within the precincts of Parliament. That shows they are abusing the very democratic principles of our Constitution. Even at the stage of introduction, if hon. Members who hail from the Hindi areas behaved like this, God help this country and its people. After all, everyone among the 43 crores of citizens of this country is imbued with a spirit of nationalism, and they are not a wit behind anybody else and more so, those who hail from the non-Hindi speaking areas; they are not secondary in importance. They are as important as those people who hail from the Hindi areas. Let this be understood by my hon. friends who hail from the Hindi areas.

I would like to dilate upon a matter which was mainly responsible for the birth and growth of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in my own State. In 1938, when Shri C. Rajagopalachariar was the Chief Minister of Madras, they tried to introduce Hindi and that too compulsorily. That gave birth to the Dravida Kazhagam movement started by my revered friend, Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker.

An Hon. Member: Periyar.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: From that time, their main plan was anti-Hindi. If only then that compulsory Hindi was not introduced all this passion and all these feelings will not have been there. But, for this, I do not apportion blame to anybody. But, unfortunately, at that time, they did not realise how the people's passions and feelings would be roused. Then, when the Constitution was implemented in 1950, Hindi was put in as

the official language, or rather, as they called it, the national language, and that English would go on for 15 years upto 1965, 15 years after the Republic of India had come into existence on the 26th January, 1950. Then naturally, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which grew out of Dravida Kazhagam had something—to go to the people and say, "Here you are; they are going to thrust Hindi upon us". These are the potential factors which have contributed to this anti-Hindi movement in the south, particularly in Tamil Nad wherefrom I hail. We must face the facts.

Then there is another thing. In 1955, five years after the Constitution came into being, they appointed a Language Commission, and the Commission went round the various States and took evidence. My late, revered friend and leader Dr. P. Subbarayan, was a member of the Commission and under the chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, this Commission was taking evidence. I only want the hon. Home Minister and the Prime Minister to give weight to the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Government of Madras to this Commission. It is a very reasoned out document and in that the Government of Madras have put very reasonable demands. If only this Bill is in keeping with that demand, then, all this heat would not be there.

Then, it was reiterated yesterday by no less a person than the Chief Minister of West Bengal that English should have an associate status and should not have an inferior status because this assurance was given by no less a person than our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is not only the leading light in the Asian firmament but is a Messiah of peace in the world. When Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance given on the 4th September is not incorporated here, or when this Bill is not in conformity



with that assurance, naturally the people have doubts and apprehensions about this very legislative measure that is before us. That is one point I would like to make.

Another point is this. There is a lot of quibbling about the word "may" and "shall, and all that. If, according to the Law Minister, "shall" can be taken as "may", what is the great difficulty in substituting "shall" for "may"? I do not understand at all this logic. I would only appeal to the hon. Home Minister that he should take into consideration some of the amendments of the hon. Members and see which is the reasonable amendment that could be incorporated so that the apprehensions and doubts and fears in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people can be removed and there will be a smooth working of this Bill from 1965.

Then, some of us on our side have also tabled an amendment saying that at the time of the review—clause 4 refers to the review to be made after ten years from 1965 regarding the progress made by Hindi—it should be circulated to all the State legislatures. This is a very very reasonable demand on the part of the representatives of the people here. If the Home Minister could incorporate this in any form which is suitable, taking into consideration his legal advisers' views, that will also help to allay the fears and suspicions. After all, the legislatures are the sovereign bodies of the people.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention one thing. Let not this House think that this is a matter that concerns only the DMK. I know the feelings are very high in areas like West Bengal, Orissa and Assam and I know some hon. friends from Maharashtra also have expressed to me some doubts, apart, of course, from the South Indian States—Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Madras. I would like the hon. Home Minister to see that when they are bringing in a legislative measure, they should put a legislative measure on the statute

to see that no section of the people, whether from the north, south, east or west, is affected.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support this Bill and I hope the safeguards I have suggested will be incorporated in it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Maniyangadan.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** May I know if Gujarat is excluded, because it is neither in the north nor in the south?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** It is in the middle.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Patel will get his turn.

**Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this issue regarding the language, as stated by the Prime Minister this morning, is not one between two languages English and Hindi or between Hindi and other languages of India. When the Constitution was framed in 1950, the framers of the Constitution decided that Hindi should be the official language of India. The people of India accepted it. I, coming from Kerala State, had accepted that and I do not want that Hindi should be changed from the status of official language of India. I want that it should be continued.

At that time, in 1950, when the Constitution was given to us, Hindi was not in a position to be used for all official purposes. There are certain conditions to be fulfilled before a language can be used for official purposes of a nation. Those conditions were not fulfilled by Hindi and Hindi was not in such a position. Therefore, for some time they wanted that English should continue to be the official language of India. Then it was expected that within 15 years, Hindi might reach a stage when it could be used for all official purposes in India. Now we find that Hindi has not grown up to that stage. That is an unfortunate position. I am not happy over

[Shri Maniyangadan]

that. I submit it is really unfortunate. I do not want to cast the blame on the Government or on anybody else. Whatever be the reason, the actual fact is that Hindi remains almost in the same position as it stood in 1950.

Before independence, during the freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi was trying his best to spread Hindi throughout India. I, who belonged to a native State at that time, remember that we were trying our best to study Hindi. Several voluntary organisations were trying their best to spread Hindi throughout India at that time. But after 1950, when Hindi was accepted as official language of India, I submit with regret, that enthusiasm for studying and spreading Hindi was lost. I do not know the reason for that. That is a matter which must be looked into. The reason must be found out and eradicated. Hindi must be allowed to grow to a position where it would take over the position of English. So long as that is not done, there is no meaning in saying that people from the non-Hindi-speaking areas are fanatic or the Hindi-speaking areas are fanatic. We must face facts. Hindi is not now in a position to take over the place of English. That is a fact.

For people who come from non-Hindi speaking areas, there is this difficulty that we do not know Hindi. We have got so many difficulties. If Hindi is to be used for all official purposes, we will be under so many handicaps and we will have to suffer so many drawbacks. In order to avoid that, these people desire that English should continue for some time more.

Regarding the use of the word 'may' in clause 3, there is an argument that this legislation is intended to remove the restriction regarding the use of English after 1965. That means, after 26th January 1965, if this legislation is not passed, English could not be used. This legislation permits such of those who desire to use English for official

purposes. Hindi could be used for all official purposes, but English also may be used. That definitely means, without any legal knowledge, one can say, it may or it may not also be used. If a particular officer decides that English should not be used, he can very well give a direction that Hindi alone should be used, because the legislation permits it. So, I submit that a very definite and clear provision must be made that English will continue to be used for all official purposes up to a period, which I am not certain. I am not certain when that period will come. I have no objection in fixing a period, if anybody wants that, provided anybody can assure that when that period is reached, Hindi would be in a position to take over the place of English. If this was not possible during the last 15 years, I do not think it will be possible for Hindi during the next 10 years to take the place of English, if the present attitude towards Hindi is continued. So long as it is not possible to lay down a period within which Hindi will be in a position to take over the place of English, we need not fix any period. But this thing must be definite. In deference to the assurance given by the Prime Minister, if that assurance has any value, it must not be left to a petty officer here and there to say, "I am not going to use English." My submission is there must be a definite and clear provision that English alone would be used. When I say that, I do not mean that Hindi should not be used. The Law Minister has stated that in certain circumstances 'shall' will be interpreted as 'may'. In this particular case, 'may' definitely means 'may not.' So, my submission is the word 'shall' must be used. Otherwise, there is no meaning in that assurance.

I do not want to go into the question of other difficulties that we are facing regarding the Public Service Commission examinations and other things. Of course, this is not the time for that.

The committee that is going to be constituted under clause 4 will submit a report. Some of us have tabled amendments requesting that the report must be sent to the State Legislatures. I have no objection to its being sent to the Governments, as stated by the Prime Minister this morning. Let it be sent to the Governments. What we want is that the opinions expressed by the State Legislatures and the State Governments must be taken into consideration by the President when he passes the order regarding the language. That is what we are keen about. If that is not provided for in the legislation, I am sure that is not going to happen.

Some people say that those who are speaking for English now are not nationalists. I may submit that nationalism consists not in submitting ourselves to one particular language being imposed. We know what nationalism is. As I said in the beginning, we are not against Hindi. We are for one Indian language to be official language for all official purposes in India and we have accepted that to be Hindi. But let us wait for some time. Let the people who speak Hindi and who desire that Hindi should be the official language create an atmosphere where the people from the non-Hindi speaking areas also will accept Hindi and study Hindi. Let Hindi develop sufficiently.

16 hrs.

Now, Sir, what is the Hindi that is obtaining at present? As somebody said, within the Hindi-speaking regions themselves there are several sections speaking several dialects. The Hindi spoken by one section is not understood by another section in the very same area (*Interruption*). In the State of Kerala, Hindi was a compulsory subject in the secondary schools from 1950 onwards. The students who have passed from there, when they come to Delhi, do not know what the people here speak. It is such a Hindi that is spoken here.

**An Hon. Member:** You have Malayalee Hindi.

**Shri Maniyanagan:** It is not Malayalee-Hindi. It is the standard Hindi that we teach. We use textbooks prepared by well known Hindi writers. But when it comes to a matter of speaking it is a well-known fact that the Hindi language is different in different regions. Therefore, we must have a standard for Hindi, in the first place. When that standard Hindi has grown to such a status as to take the place of official language of this nation, we can have it. There is no time limit for that. My submission is, until that time English should continue to be in its present status.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वातन्त्र्य-आन्दोलन के समय दो प्रकार की विचार-धारायें थीं—कुछ लोग नरम दल के अनुयायी थे और दूसरे गर्म दल के अनुयायी। जो नरम दल के अनुयायी थे, उन के नेता थे सर फ़िरोज़शाह मेहता। उन लोगों का विचार था कि अंग्रेज़ी सरकार को नहीं हटाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस की वजह से देश में एकता बर्नी हुई है और अगर कोई परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, तो केवल एक कि सम्राट को यह कहा जाये कि वह भारतीय प्रजा को भी ब्रिटिश प्रजा की तरह प्यार करे। और आई० सी० एस० की परीक्षाएँ यहाँ होने लगे। लेकिन जो गर्म दल के अनुयायी थे, बाल और पाल जिन के प्रमुख नेता माने जाते थे, उन का कहना था कि स्वराज्य हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है हम वह लेकर रहेंगे। आज जब इस विधेयक पर विचार हो रहा है, तो बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार की स्थिति इस सदन में भी है और सदन के बाहर भी है।

पर आज तो हम को यह निर्णय लेना है कि स्वतंत्रता के लिए आन्दोलन करते समय हम जिस प्रकार की भाषा और विचार व्यक्त करते थे, क्या अभी भी हम वही हैं या हट

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

चुके हैं? हमारे मनों में अभी भी उसी प्रकार की पवित्रता है या नहीं।

सरकार का यह बिल, जिस को गृह मंत्री ने उपस्थित किया है, सरकार की पिछले पंद्रह सालों की अकर्माम्यता का प्रमाणपत्र है। पर सोचना यह है संविधान में प्रतिज्ञा करने के पश्चात् भी सरकार पिछले पंद्रह सालों में कुछ नहीं कर सकी इस का दायित्व किस पर है? मेरी राय में जहां इस का दायित्व सरकार पर है, वहां इस का बहुत बड़ा दायित्व हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पर भी है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : पालियामेंट पर भी है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पालियामेंट उसी में आ जाती है, जिस में व्यास जी भी हैं।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो समय समय पर कुछ वक्तव्य दिये हैं उन ही का यह दुष्परिणाम है कि पंद्रह साल के बाद भी हम अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए। लेकिन फिर भी मैं सरकार के उन विभागों और उन विभागों के प्रमुखों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने दबी जवान और ढीले हाथों से, प्रधान मंत्रा का सहयोग न होते हुए भी कुछ तो किया। विशेष रूप से मैं अपना श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं स्वर्गीय गृह मंत्रा, श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, के प्रति, जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कहते हुए बहुत कुछ किया। काश, कहीं प्रधान मंत्रा का भी सहयोग उन को प्राप्त हो गया होता, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि पन्त जी बहुत कुछ कर सकते थे।

परन्तु अब तो सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि जो सरकार पिछले पंद्रह सालों में कुछ कर सकी, क्या वह १९७० या १९७५ तक कुछ कर सकेगा। जो सरकार पिछले पंद्रह सालों में "नौ दिन चले ढाई कोठ" का नाति का अनुसरण करता रहा है, वह भगले दस वर्षों

में कुछ कर सकेगा, इस का भी तो कुछ विश्वास मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री अपना उत्तर देते समय इस का उत्तर अवश्य दें। लेकिन अगर वह मुझ से पूछें तो मैं इसके लिए दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

पहला सुझाव यह है कि सरकार इस विधेयक में इतना सुधार कर दे, तो बहुत अच्छ हो, कि १९६५ के बाद कम से कम सात हिन्दा भाषा राज्यों को इस से पृथक कर दिया जाय शेष नौ राज्यों के साथ केन्द्र का अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार आदि होगा। जिन्होंने हिन्दो को राजभाषा मान लिया है और इस बात की घोषणा भी कर दी है कि १९६५ के बाद वे हिन्दा में अपना कारोबार करेंगे, उन प्रान्तों को इस विधेयक में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। उन्हें छोड़ कर यह विधेयक लागू विधेयक लागू रहे।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि १९७५ में जिस कमेटी के निर्माण का संकेत इस में दिया गया है, अगर सरकार १९५७ तक हिन्दा को संविधान को प्रतिज्ञा के अनुसार अपने निश्चित लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाना चाहता है, तो वह उसके अतिरिक्त एक और कमेटी बनाए। वह दूसरी कमेटी भी प्रति-वर्ष हिन्दा की प्रगति का निरीक्षण किया करे और प्रति-वर्ष उस की रिपोर्ट कैबिनेट को जाना चाहिए। वह जो कमेटी होगी उस में हिन्दा-भाषा और अहिन्द भाषा दोनों राज्यों के भा सदस्य होंगे गृह मंत्री स्वयं उस के समापति बनें। लेकिन अगर प्रतिवर्ष हिन्दा की स्थिति का निरीक्षण किया जायगा, तथा १९५७ तक हम अपने निश्चित लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सकेंगे।

जिस एक बात अहिन्द-भाषा राज्यों के सदस्यों ने, और हिन्दा-भाषा राज्यों के सदस्यों ने भी कई बार आज किस न किय रूप में दोहराया है, वह है प्रधान मंत्री हैं आश्वाहन। कुछ न कहा है कि इस विधेयक में प्रधान मंत्रा का आश्वासन पूरा नहीं होता है

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के। विवरण में भी प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन की चर्चा की गई है। गृह मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने भी इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी यह कहा है कि यह विधेयक प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन के अनुरूप ही तैयार किया गया है। लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन संविधान सभा में क्यों नहीं दिया जब इस सम्बन्ध में पंद्रह वर्ष की अवधि निर्धारित की जा रही थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री का इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देना असंवैधानिक है, या यूँ कहे संविधान की मान्यताओं के विपरीत है, जो कि उन्होंने बांच बांच में, स्थान-स्थान पर उन्होंने दिये। जब संविधान में स्पष्ट व्यवस्था यह थी कि १९६५ में सरकार की मुख्य राजभाषा हिन्दी होगी, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने क्यों इस प्रकार के आश्वासन दे कर देश में एक नये आन्दोलन को जन्म देने की स्थिति पैदा की? जिससे विघटनकारी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन मिला?

आप मुझे इस कटु सत्य को कहने की आज्ञा दीजिए कि प्रधान मंत्री का यह आश्वासन उसी प्रकार की भूल है, जिस प्रकार की भूल उन्होंने काश्मीर में जनमत-संग्रह का आश्वासन दे कर कर्मों का था। इस से राष्ट्र-विरोधी शक्तियों को एक नया हथियार मिल गया। आज जो हिन्दी फ़ोनेटिज्म, हिन्दी इम्पॉरियलिज्म, हिन्दा थोपने और हिन्दी लादने आदि का नारा कई जगह लगाया जा रहा है, यह सब प्रधान मंत्री के उसी आश्वासन का दुष्परिणाम है। मैं तो यहाँ तक भा कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं आगे चल कर देश में इसी आधार पर विभाजन का कोई नींव पड़ी, तो हमारे देश के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री उस दोष से मुक्त नहीं किये जा सकेंगे, जिन के आश्वासनों के परिणामस्वरूप ही इस प्रकार की बातें चलीं।

हां, एक बात स्वीकार की जा सकती है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा कोई कोई आश्वासन देते कि अगर १९६५ तक हिन्दी के स्वरूप को

सर्वमान्य राजभाषा के रूप में विकसित करना है, तो देश को अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में जो शब्द समान रूप से प्रचलित हैं, हिन्दी को उन्हें भी आत्मसात करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे हिन्दी की गौरव-वृद्धि होगी।

प्रधान मंत्री एक और बात भी कह सकते थे। अगर अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों को कुछ आशंका है कि १९६५ में हिन्दी आने के बाद सरकारी नौकरियों में हमारा अनुपात कम हो जायेगा, तो प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों को कह सकते कि अगर आप १९६५ में हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं, तो इस के लिए कुछ त्याग करें और उस त्याग का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह हो सकता है कि अभी तक अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के व्यक्तियों का जो अनुपात सरकारी नौकरियों में रहा है, उस अनुपात को तब तक बनाए रखा जायेगा, जब तक कि उन राज्यों में हिन्दी विधिवत् और उस अर्द्ध रूप में न चल पड़ेगी, जिस प्रकार वह हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में चल रही है।

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

मुझे अर्द्धतरह से याद है कि मेरठ के हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन में दक्षिण भारत के प्रमुख नेता, श्री टी० प्रकाशम्, ने कहा था, “हम तो राजभक्त हैं। अंग्रेज आया उस की भाषा सीखी, लेकिन उस में भी तुम से आगे रहे। अब अगर हिन्दा लाओगे, तो हिन्दा की भी तुम से अर्द्धतरह से सीख कर दिखायेंगे, लेकिन तुम लाओ तो सदा।” परन्तु सरकार का इस दुलभ नति का तो परिणाम यह है कि जो लोग दक्षिण में हिन्दी सख्त भाँ गए हैं, वे भी अपने आप को एक विचित्र स्थिति में पाते हैं। परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक शिष्ट-मंडल मिलने के लिए गया। उस शिष्ट-मंडल में दक्षिण भारत की एक मान्य विदुषी श्रीमती लक्ष्मी राघवन् भी थीं। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा, “दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा,

## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति और हम लोगों ने स्वयं प्रयास कर के जो हिन्दी का कार्य किया है और हिन्दी पढ़ा है, वह केवल मात्र इस दृष्टि से कि आगे चल कर हिन्दी भारतवर्ष की राजभाषा बनने वाला है: अब आप हमें बताइये कि जब आप का ऐसा दुलमुल नाति है, तो हम उस का क्या प्रायश्चित्त करें? हमारा क्या भविष्य बनेगा, जिन्होंने हिन्दी पढ़ ली, लेकिन आप को दुलमुल नाति से हिन्दी फिर पीछे जा रहा है।"

इसी नाति का दुष्परिणाम यह है कि आज हमारे देश में एंग्लो-इंडियन्ज का एक वर्ग इस प्रकार की बिबेला भाषा के शब्दों का प्रयोग करता है। मुझे उन शब्दों के प्रयोग पर कोई आपत्ति विशेष तो यों नहीं है, क्योंकि वह एंग्लो-इंडियन है—वे एंग्लो पहले हैं और इंडियन बाद में है। लेकिन कल उन का और से एक बड़े कड़ेवे शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया। कल यह कहा गया कि जो लोग हिन्दी का बात करते हैं वे हिन्दू का बात करते हैं। शायद इस में श्री फ्रैंक एन्बोनी का अपना कोई दोष नहीं है, क्योंकि हम लोग जानते हैं कि लाड मैकाले किस नाति के आधार पर भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेज़ों को लाये। १८३६ में मैकाले ने अपने पिता को पत्र लिख कर बताया कि हम क्यों भारतवर्ष में अंग्रेज़ों को लाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने लिखा :

"No Hindu who has received an English education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess it as a matter of policy, but many profess themselves pure Deists and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up, there will not be a single idolator among the respectable classes in Bengal thirty years hence."

यह एक नीति थी जिस आधार पर अंग्रेज़ी लाई गई, और आज जब उस अंग्रेज़ी को हटाया जा रहा है तो उस से फ्रैंक एन्बोनी साहब को इस

लिये कष्ट होता है कि लाड मैकाले के स्वप्न अब हिन्दुस्तान से दूतने का तैयार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन भारतवर्ष ने जब अपना स्वतन्त्रता को लड़ाई का था तो उस समय कहा था कि हम अपने देश में जहाँ स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं, अपना भाषा चाहते हैं, अपना देश चाहते हैं और इस देश में अपनापन सुरक्षित चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे कहने को आज्ञा दीजिये कि प्रधान मंत्री के स्वरूप को हमने उसी प्रश्न पर तीन बार बदलते देखा है। एक रूप वह जब नेहरू जी स्वतन्त्रता को लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे नैनो सेंट्रल जेल से अपना पुत्रा इन्दिरा के नाम उन्होंने एक पत्र लिखा था। वह पत्र इंग्लिश में था एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुई है जिस में पंडित जी के वह सारे पत्र हैं। उन पत्रों के हिन्दी अनुवाद भी छपे हैं। एक स्थान पर उसमें आया है :

"इसलिये यह मुनासिब है कि इनके (राष्ट्रभाषा) इस्तेमाल के लिये जोर दें और विदेशी भाषा के इस्तेमाल को किसा तरह से गरूर का बात न समझें। मुम कहोगा कि मैं भा कितना धोबेबाज आदम हूँ। मैं यह खत हा अंग्रेज़ों में क्यों लिखता हूँ? इस लिये कि मेरा अपना शिक्षा दूषित रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी आसानी से लिख सकूँ। लेकिन अब भविष्य में ज्यादा कर्तव्यपरायण होने का कोशिश करूंगा।"

यह जिस समय हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे उस समय जवाहरलाल जी के यह विचार थे। लेकिन जब संविधान में हिन्दी आने लगी तो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी के विचार क्या थे, यह भी देखिये। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था :

"किसी विदेशी भाषा से कोई राष्ट्र महान नहीं हो सकता। आखिर क्यों? क्योंकि कोई भी विदेशी भाषा लोगों की भाषा नहीं हो सकती। उससे दू



श्रेणियां स्थापित हो जातं हैं। एक श्रेण। उन लोगों का जो विदेश भाषा का शैला के अनुसार विचार करते हैं और कार्य करते हैं और एक श्रेण। उन लोगों का जो दूसरा हा दुनिया में बसते हैं। इसलिये राष्ट्र पिता ने हमें यह शिक्षा दी कि हम अपनी अधिक काम अपनी ही भाषा में करने का प्रयास करें।”

यह पंडित जो के अपने भाषण का वह भाग है जिस समय संविधान में हिन्दी लाई जा रहा था। हमारे मित्र श्री हनुमन्तैया ने कहा कि अंग्रेज़ा जो भरतवर्ष में आई वह इस लिये नहीं आई कि उस के अन्दर गुण थे, उस में कोई विशेषतायें थीं, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री का राय उस से भिन्न है। उसी संविधान सभा में भाषण देते समय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि :

“हमने अंग्रेज़ों इस कारण स्वीकार का कि वह विजेता का भाषा थी। जब हमने उसे स्वीकार किया तो इस कारण नहीं स्वीकार किया कि वह एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा है। यद्यपि वह उस समय भी एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भाषा थी। हमने उसे केवल इस कारण स्वीकार किया कि हम पर अंग्रेज़ों का प्रभुत्व था। . . . अंग्रेज़ी भाषा द्वारा हम ने जो कुछ सांख्य है उसके लिये हमें उस का कृतज्ञ होना चाहिये। किन्तु साथ ही उतने हम अंग्रेज़ी जानने वालों और अंग्रेज़ी न जानने वालों के बीच बहुत बड़ी खाई पैदा कर दें जो किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिये घातक सिद्ध होता। सम्भवतः हम आज इसे सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी कारण यह समस्या भी है।

अंग्रेज़ो चाहे कितनी ही अच्छी और महत्वपूर्ण भाषा क्यों न हो किन्तु हम इसे सहन नहीं कर सकते कि एक वर्ग अंग्रेज़ी जानने वाले विद्वानों का हो और एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग अंग्रेज़ी न

जानने वालों का हो। इस लिये हमें अपनी ही भाषा को अपनाना चाहिये।”

संविधान बनाते समय पंडित जी का कहना यह था लेकिन आजका आपने अभी सुना है। एक बात मैं इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में और भी कहना चाहता हूं। संविधान में ३४३ की उपधारा (३) में केवल यह व्यवस्था है कि १५ वर्ष के बाद अंग्रेज़ी का प्रयोग विधि द्वारा उन्हीं विषयों के लिये हो सकेगा जिनका उसमें निर्देश हो। लेकिन प्रस्तुत विधेयक में इस प्रकार का कोई निर्देश नहीं है। इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि अंग्रेज़ी सब ही कार्यों के लिये प्रयुक्त होती रहेगी यह संविधान की धाराओं के विपरीत है।

धारा ३४४ की उपधारा (६) के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति ने २७ अप्रैल, १९६० को कुछ निर्देश दिये थे जिनमें एक यह भी था कि १९६५ के बाद जब हिन्दी मुख्य सरकारी भाषा हो जायेगी तो अंग्रेज़ी का प्रचलन सहायक (सब्सिडियरी) भाषा के रूप में होगा। इस विधेयक में राष्ट्रपति के निर्देश की अवहेलना की गई है और उसका अतिरिक्त भाषा का स्थान दिया गया है। इस तरह से यह विधेयक संविधान के भी विपरीत है और राष्ट्रपति के निर्देशों के भी विपरीत है।

लेकिन तीसरी सबसे बड़ी बात विलों के सम्बन्ध में कही गई है कि सरकारी गजट में इसके हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रकाशित हुआ करेंगे। आपको तो यही कहना चाहिये था कि १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी विधेयकों का अनुवाद अंग्रेज़ी में सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित हुआ करेंगे। क्योंकि धारा (३) के अनुसार हिन्दी को प्रमुख भाषा हम बनाने जा रहे हैं। फिर इसके विरुद्ध व्यवस्था क्यों? ऐसा न करने का अभिप्राय यह होगा कि जो कार्य १०० मैकाले मिल कर नहीं कर सके वह इस विधेयक द्वारा भारतवर्ष में होने जा रहा है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अन्त में कुछ और शब्द कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करूँगा, और वह भी। अपनी भाषा में नहीं बल्कि अपने गांधी जी के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय वे दरबान में वकालत किया करते थे किसी बात से कुपित होकर गांधी जी ने अपनी धर्मपत्नी कस्तूरबा का हाथ पकड़ कर धक्का दे कर कहा कि जा, निकल जा मेरे घर से बाहर। जिस समय गांधी जी ने क्रोध में आकर कस्तूरबा को धक्का दिया तो वे दरवाजे पर गईं और दरवाजा पकड़ कर रौने लगीं। गांधी जी ने कहा कि जब कस्तूरबा रौ रही थीं तो मेरे हृदय नहीं पिघला, लेकिन थोड़ी देर रौने के पश्चात् कस्तूरबा ने मेरी ओर मुड़ कर कहा : गांधी, तू आज मुझे धक्का देकर निकाल रहा है, लेकिन मैं तुझ से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर तुझे मुझ को धक्का देना ही था तो भारतवर्ष में क्यों नहीं दिया ? आज सात समुद्र पार लाकर धक्का दे रहा है, बता मैं अब यहां किस के घर जा कर बैठूँ, किस से अपना दुखड़ा कहूँ ? ठीक वही बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस पार्लियामेंट से और गृह मन्त्री, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, से हिन्दी पूछ रही है कि अंग्रेजी को अगर यहां से धक्का दिया गया तो इंग्लैण्ड आदि देशों में जाकर बैठ जायेगी, अमरीका में जाकर बैठ जायेगी, लेकिन हिन्दी को यदि धक्का दिया तो वह कहाँ जाकर शरण मांगेगी ? किस देश की भाषा बनेगी ?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Mr. Speaker, I find that three kinds of attitudes have been expressed about this Bill. First of all, there is the attitude of utter, unqualified opposition which, I think, is not very rational or appropriate. The second kind of attitude that has been expressed about this Bill is the attitude of qualified acceptance. There are some persons who are agreed with the main principle of this Bill but who have tried to have certain amendments introduced in this Bill. The third kind of attitude that has

been expressed about this Bill is that this Bill goes far enough but does not go very far, so that it does not serve either the cause of Hindi or the cause of English.

I feel that all those persons who have been opposed to this Bill, and I say this in a spirit of humility and a spirit of respectfulness, have not understood the context of this Bill, and that context can be comprehended only if we take into account our language policy all over India for the last fifteen years or sixteen years, ever since we attained independence.

As I look back upon the language policy of my country, I find that the greatest good that this policy has done has been towards the development of our regional languages. I do not want to use the word "regional", because that may narrow down the scope. I think the utmost that any Government in any part of the world could do has been done by the Indian Government for the development of the 14 national languages.

**An Hon. Member:** Question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I come from a region which is called the Punjabi-speaking region, and I am proud of belonging to that region. I can assure you that the development which the Punjabi language has undergone during the last fifteen years should be an eye-opener, not only to the people of this country but to the students of languages in any part of the world. I think, of all the achievements of the Congress Government during the last fifteen years, one of the best has been this, that they have tried to give an honoured place, a due place, a well-fixed place, to all the national languages of this country. Of course, there are some languages which have taken greater advantage of this concession, while others have not taken as much advantage of this concession but, all the same, in free India, the map of national languages is an encouraging, heartening and satisfying

map. I think nobody will deny that. Take Tamil, take Marathi or Punjabi, in fact any language in the whole of India, you will find that there has been a renaissance, so far as the development of these languages is concerned. A Government, whose determined policy, well-defined policy, is to give every national language its proper place, not only in the region where it is spoken and written but all over the sub-continent of India, cannot do injustice to any language. And if anybody thinks that Tamil is being ignored, or Hindi is being ignored, or some other language is being ignored, I think he is simply misreading the situation. He is trying to say something which is not warranted by the facts, which is not justified by what has been done and which is not in conformity with the achievements that we have had. Therefore, I think, this Bill, if I could put it that way, is to begin with a Magna Carta for the development of the national languages from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Assam to Bombay and other States of India. I think, every student who is interested in the development of language as such as I am will feel heartened when he reads this Bill because this Bill gives every regional language, every national language, an honoured place in this country.

But in a big country like ours we cannot think only in terms of the regional languages or the national languages. It was a fine idea put forward by one of the hon. speakers who preceded me when he said, "Here is this language which is the language of 1 per cent. of the people, why do you not include it in the list of national languages?" I think, if we were to follow that principle, if 1 per cent. were going to be made the criterion for declaring any language a national language, India will become a catch-work of languages. There will be about one hundred languages in India and India will become a veritable babel of languages, a veritable confusion in all kinds of languages.

I think, that is not the problem because, as you know, a spoken language

may change from place to place but the literary language, the accepted form of the language, remains as it is. When we talk of languages we do not talk in terms of the spoken language but we talk of that language whose standard has been accepted by people all over the ages and which has come down from the grandfather to the father and from the father to the son and goes on like a torch handed over from one person to another.

India is a great country. Can you think of any country which does not have an official language—call it by any name that you like? Take, for example, the Soviet Union. They talk about the Soviet Union as the paradise for the development of languages. It is true, of course, to some extent. But do you know that if I go to the high school in the Soviet Union and want to pass my examination, I will have to put in an extra year if my mother tongue is not Russian? If I happen to be an inhabitant of Tadzhikistan or Uzbekistan, I will have to spend an extra one year in order to pass the high school or matriculation examination. That is to say, a premium is put upon, what is called, the national language in the Soviet Union. This is the case in every country. It is true that they allow liberty and freedom to so many languages but so far as the national language is concerned, it is always given the pride of place. It is always given certain advantages. It is always given some kind of kudos in this matter. This has not been done here. If we were thinking of languages in that context, we would have said that a person who passes an examination through the medium of Bengali or Malayalam will have to put in an extra year. We have not done that. We have kept all the languages of India at the same level so far as they are concerned as media of instruction, as media of examination, as media of State intercourse and as media of other things which are implied in the day-to-day government business. Therefore, the feeling is that in the matter of treatment of the national languages the policy has been

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

one of fairplay, equal treatment and unqualified acceptance of the situation.

As I said in the beginning, every country must have—called it a national language or the official language—that. Do you mean to say that the Scottish people do not want Scotch or that the Welsh people do not want Welsh in their own States? They all want it. But for the purpose of having that they have a national language and that is called the King's English or the Queen's English. Therefore, if India is to be made one and united, in spite of what the DMK may say or what my hon. friend, Shri Ramanathan Chettiar, may say or what anybody else may say, I might say that if India is to establish its name in the comity of nations, India must have one national language. You cannot escape from that. If India wants to have one national language, I ask you—to use the words of the hon. Prime Minister—which is the most feasible language, which is the language that deserves this honour—I do not want to use the word "honour"—which is the language that deserves this kind of a place.... (*Interruption*). I know, you know many other languages. I know, you speak with many voices and do not care for that. But here is my hon. friend, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, who, I think, is as good a student of Bengali as anybody else and who also comes from Bengal, who agrees with the hon. Prime Minister and says that so far as the national language is concerned we should have Hindi because it is the most feasible language. I therefore think that so far as this is concerned there cannot be two opinions about it and we should have it.

Some fears have been expressed by people as to what will happen to them, what will happen to Bengali..... (*Interruption*). Here is my hon. friend sitting to my right and she has such a feeling as to what will happen to Bengali.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** I never said that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You did not say but I can see what is there in your heart.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Sir, he is saying things which I have not said.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But she has been interrupting me.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not expect a quarrel between a gentleman and a lady sitting together.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I never quarrel with anybody. How can I quarrel with her?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** She has taken two minutes of mine.

I was saying that it is in the interest of national integrity and honour that we should have Hindi as the language.

Sir, democracy is a game of compromise. Democracy is the art of the possible—politics is the art of the possible—and I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for having brought this Bill which, without giving away the essential points which are required for our national integrity, has also come to terms with those people who have fears, misapprehensions and all kinds of doubts. I think, these doubts will not be cleared by those persons who want to secede from the Indian Union.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** These doubts will not be dispelled by those people who think that by performing *havana* they will be able to advance the cause of the language. They will not be dispelled by those persons who do any thing of that kind. English is going to be there only as a temporary measure, as a sort of an expedient and as

a transitional thing and I think it will go. Nobody will be more happy than I when it goes. I can assure hon. Members who are feeling worried about it that it will go and it will go only when the non-Hindi-speaking people come forward and say that they are prepared to bid good-bye to English.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has resorted to *dharna* now. He is not listening to me.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to say one thing to you.

**Mr. Speaker:** *Dharna* is not only that which is resorted to outside.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** South Indians are very good at learning languages. For instance, in one of the colleges of the Punjab which teaches Hindi upto M.A., the head of the Department of Hindi comes from Tamilnad whose people are feeling very worried about it.

Therefore I think that this Bill will put an end to all those apprehensions and will promote the unity of India and all of us will walk together as we have been walking together in the days of emergency.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

I want to put my difficulty before the House. There are many hon. Members, such a large number of them, who have a great desire to participate in this debate. I do not know what to do.

**Some Hon. Members** rose—(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Sir, I want to make a plea that at least every region must be given an opportunity to have its say.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what I am trying.

**Shri Khadilkar:** So far it has not been done.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** This Bill has been under discussion for the last two days—today and yesterday—and Maharashtra and Gujarat States have been omitted absolutely.

**Mr. Speaker:** Maharashtra has spoken. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Not Gujarat.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I make a request, Sir, which I made yesterday also? The time which the Prime Minister took—naturally he spoke at greater length, than he even normally does—may not be debited to this account.

**Mr. Speaker:** Can we sit longer?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the House prepared to sit longer?

**Some Hon. Members:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought the hour that we have to devote to that other Bill, can we take it for this and take up the other Bill tomorrow.

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** About the Compulsory Deposits Scheme Bill. (Interruption).

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I make another suggestion if you would permit me to do so? Let five minutes be deducted out of the time you originally wanted to allot to every speaker from the Hindi region and every speaker from the Congress side.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** — rose

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** — rose

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I think the axe should not be applied on those who are called upon to speak at some later stage of the debate. I think it is in the interest of the proper discussion to give opportunities to others.



**Mr. Speaker:** After 10 or 12 hours, most of the arguments would already have been advanced and then it becomes a repetition.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is true, but..

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Members only make their points, then that as well serves the purpose. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Sir, the House is going to sit in the week after the next week also. Why not extend the time by one day?

**Mr. Speaker:** One day—that is now difficult for me.

**श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो यहां कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों को सबसे पहले बोलने का अवसर मिलता है और उनको काफी समय बोलने के लिए दिया जाता है। लेकिन बहुत से सदस्यों को बाद में बोलने का मौका मिलता है उनको एक तो नुकसान यह होता है कि बाद में कहीं जाकर उनकी सुनवाई होती है और दूसरे यह कि उनके लिए समय की पाबन्दी लगाई जाती है कि वे ५ मिनट या १० मिनट में ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें। मैं इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुत अच्छा।

**श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी (करनूल) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के बारे में कुछ बातें कहने के लिए उपस्थित हुई हूँ। मैं हिन्दी में इसलिए बोलना चाहती हूँ कि पहले मैं आपके द्वारा, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को यह बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोगों को हिन्दी के प्रति कोई नफरत या द्वेष नहीं है। यह बात अच्छी तरह से समझ ली जानी चाहिए। हम लोगों से जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सकता है हम हिन्दी सीखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी हमारा हिन्दी का ज्ञान बहुत कम और अपर्याप्त है और इसलिए मैं

आपकी इजाजत लूँगी और जो कुछ मैं बोलना चाहती हूँ वह मैं अंग्रेजी में ही बोलूंगी।

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,** at the very outset, I would like to congratulate our Government for having brought this Bill because I do feel the intentions of the Government have been absolutely above suspicion. As far as the assurances that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have given, that of continuing English, or giving a sort of longer lease to English, are concerned, it is certainly with that intention that this Bill has been brought forward.

Before I say anything about the Bill, I would like to point out that somehow or other an impression has gone round among the Members of the Hindi-speaking areas that we people from the south, mostly non-Hindi-speaking people, do not want to accept Hindi. Let me categorically make a statement that Hindi has been, Hindi will be and Hindi must be the national language of India. On that there is absolutely no doubt, nor can there be any doubt about it. Certainly, Hindi people may object to the Government's policy of not having sponsored Hindi. But they cannot say, we are not making any efforts to learn Hindi. Sir, I can tell you, even my little children have not learnt a word of Telugu, but they are learning Hindi today. So, also my husband. I have just shown to the House that I am with the best of intentions and efforts within my capacity trying to learn it. But all cannot be intelligent as Mr. Krishna can be and speak Hindi fluently. But let me tell you one thing. The only thing that we are saying is this. You people of the Hindi-speaking areas have got an absolute advantage, hundred per cent advantage, which we do not have. Very rightly, people have said that the people of the south have been very intelligent, that they could compete with people when English was brought in. They have competed equally well with other people and in their capacities have bet the English

people hollow. But there the competition of English to every Indian was equal. Here, when Hindi is brought in, you people of the Hindi-speaking areas have got hundred per cent advantage over our people. And what has happened to us? English may be foreign to the country—please do not mistake my word 'foreign' and I would request the hon. Members not to mistake the word 'foreign' when in this particular context I am using it. If English is foreign to this land, I tell you, Hindi is foreign to many people whose mother tongue is not Hindi. I am using it in a very small sense, in a very constricted way. Especially when the people of south and the people of the other areas get agitated, you people should have some toleration; you people should have some respect. After all, we are not taking anything from you. You call us non-tolerant. Is it not without toleration that you are imposing Hindi language today? Is it not because of our patriotic zeal that we have conceded that Hindi should be the language? Even though it has not been our mother tongue, was it not with the spirit of Hindi, with the spirit of India having one language and the pride of having one language that we yielded? What did you say the other day? As long as non-Hindi people do not want it, as long as non-Hindi people do not ask for it, you would not do anything about English. You are imposing Hindi on those people. But what is it that you are talking today? What is it that my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri said today? I have great respect for him and I adore his Hindi. I wish I could speak like him. What did he say? The Bill which has been brought forward by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri is trying to make Hindi quit India. We have never said that. This Bill has not been brought to make Hindi go outside India. This Bill has been brought only to allay the fears of the people who want English to be there for some more time. We are asking only for some more time. That is all. We are not saying that we do not want Hindi at all. That is very wrong. The hon. Prime Minister was

speaking about the Hindi language. He said that the language is a subject which has to be treated with a sort of loving kindness, that the language is a very forcible thing whether it is for unity or disunity. It has to be treated with a sort of loving kindness. You cannot force it. It is with that loving kindness we want you to do.

Constitutionally, you people are in a powerful position. Nobody can deny from you the right of Hindi. All that we are saying is, Hindi will be there.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We assure you all the love.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** You talk like a mother, but, as I said somewhere, you act like a step-mother. It is not like that. It is not what you say, but what you do that we all want. Just as you people have got a hundred dozen constituencies to face, we have also got millions to face there. They are not as intelligent as the Members of Parliament. For them the language is a question of emotion, a question of life-and-death just as the mother-land is important. Next to the mother-land, language is an important thing. So, those are the people whom you have got to go and convince and you have to go and tell them that after all we have accepted Hindi, but it will take some time. The fear that is all along there is that Hindi people will dominate. Today, the fear, rightly or wrongly, is that Hindi people will dominate over us. I may give you an example. Even where English is still the language, some of our officers—I say with authority because my husband suffered it—did not get even increments, not to talk promotions, just because they have not passed some small test in Hindi. I do not say it is wrong. But how much it affects the psychology of the people? I cannot call him an unintelligent man. He has stood first in the university all through, but just because he could not pass some Hindi test, this thing happened.



[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

We talk of toleration. India is great today because we have been tolerant. I may say, Hinduism is great today, in spite of these things, because we have been tolerant and toleration is the thing which we want. If you want Hindi to go through, if you want Hindi to be taken up as voluntarily and with as much.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Whom is she addressing?

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** I am sorry; for once, by my emotion—I beg of you to excuse me. After all, it is also a question of personal thing for me. I only appeal to the Members through you that it is only with tolerance that they can make headway.

One more thing I would like to say. Apart from other practical difficulties, this period of 10 years or 15 years is no time. Fifteen years have been granted. That is no time. In every historical change over, everywhere, whenever there is a change over, there is a water-shed period, between one period and another period. A period of nearly 50 or 100 years has to go. It is not a question of 10 years. I am saying this because, even if you make it compulsory for every boy and girl to study Hindi, it will take at least 20 years by the time they could finish their education. If you want to make Hindi compulsory, what happens to people like us in 1965? Do you think we have no work in Delhi, we cannot come and work here in Parliament? What happens to officers? The hon. Minister has said that as far as the officers are concerned, absolute assurances are given.

One thing I would like to tell you about this Bill as to why we do not want oral assurances. When a written Constitution by law can be amended many times, what are oral assurances? I have the greatest faith in the Prime Minister and also Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I can tell you, these are the only two people, if at all, who can

infuse confidence. It is only these two people. (*Interruption*).

I have very little time. Two things I want. The words 'may' and 'shall' have been referred to by many Members. The other day, the law Minister was pleased to say that 'shall' can be interpreted as 'may'. If 'shall' can be interpreted as 'may', 'may' can be interpreted as what? May not or will not. God knows; I do not know. Please bear with me, two minutes. I would request that this word 'shall' should be here. Firstly, because, there should not be any sort of ambiguity. If at all, rightly or wrongly, we have any doubt about it, as between two people, one constitutionally strong and another constitutionally weak, as the Head of the people, as a mother looks after the weaker child, the Government should look to the weaker section. They should be pleased to give us assurance. Even if 'shall' is desired, they should have no objection, they should put 'shall'. Because, they will be pleasing the lesser and weaker. They will have not only unanimous support here. The whole country will bless them and will happily follow the path of Hindi: not only as a duty but with moral conviction and very happily. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is a great man. His great quality is his humility. With a humble appeal, I would request him with folded hands that he should consider our request and replace 'may' by 'shall'. I thank you very much.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Mr. Speaker, I was wondering: when this discussion was going on. Some of my friends talked of the north. They came to Rajasthan and ended there. Some of our friends talked of the south. They came to Maharashtra and ended there. I was wondering where Gujarat is: whether it is in the north or in the south.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** That is also the case with Maharashtra.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I am happy it is in India. Gujarat does not want to be either in the north or in the south. It is happy that it is in India.

I wholeheartedly support the Bill. But, my feelings are, whatever we should have done up till now to encourage Hindi in the non-Hindi-speaking areas, has not been done. At the end of 13 years, it is painful that there are areas in the country which insist that English, a foreign language, should be the official language. So far as the Bill is concerned, it is most reasonable. I fail to understand why my Hindi-speaking friends are opposing this Bill. If they want to serve the Hindi language, they can serve it well by tolerance and not by adopting or using extreme words. That is my submission. For, after all, as the lady Member has said, the advantage is with the Hindi-speaking people. I know that the disadvantage is also there for us the Gujaratis, because we cannot express ourselves well in Hindi, and at the same time, though we have learnt English we cannot, express ourselves well in English also without mistakes. So, it seems that the Hindi-speaking people are at an advantage. My hon. friends like Shri S. M. Baneree, therefore, who are talking so much about Hindi are really doing great disservice to the Hindi language in this way.

Coming to clause 3 of the Bill, the insistence is that the word 'shall' may be substituted for the word 'may'. I do not know what advantage will be gained by putting the word 'shall' instead of 'may'. If we read the Bill, it says clearly that the English language may continue to be used in addition to Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day. So, if anybody wants to use English for all the purposes enumerated in clause 3, there is no restriction, and anybody who wants to use the Hindi language

also can use it. There is no restriction. So, here is a clause which does justice to the Hindi-speaking people and also at the same time to the non-Hindi-speaking people.

**Shri S. Kandappan** (Tiruchengode): What do you lose if you consider our request and concede to it?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Here, in Parliament, any Member may address in Hindi or in English for years to come. There is no obstruction or restriction absolutely. A letter may be addressed or correspondence may be carried on in any language. There is no obstruction to that under this clause. So, I do not understand why any objection should be taken.

At the same time, I cannot understand the attitude of my hon. friends coming from a certain part of the country. They are insisting on the English language. I can understand if they insist on Kanarese, or Tamil and so on. But I cannot understand their insistence on a language which is foreign to us. We have done away with political slavery, but their insistence in such manner shows that mental slavery is still there, and we must be determined at the earliest possible moment to do away with the English language from our official work.

**Shri Muthu Gounder** (Tiruppattur): Formerly, we were slaves of the English-speaking people, now we shall be slaves of the Hindi-speaking people.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I would like to know from my Tamil friends one thing. When they go to their voters, in what language do they address the voters? Do they address the meetings in the English language?

**Shri Rajaram** (Krishnagiri): In which language does my hon. friend address the meetings of his voters?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Do those people understand them if they address them in English? They do not. So, they

[Shri P. R. Patel]

have to address them in the regional languages. So, naturally, the regional languages have to be encouraged by the State Governments and by the Union Government. As stated by our Prime Minister, the regional languages have advanced much in these 14 years after independence. The question is only what should be the link between all these languages. Should it be English for ever or should some day Hindi take the place of English? Why Hindi? The reason is this. If we just move about the country from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari—our sadhus also move from place to place—what is the common language we find in common use (*Interruptions*). Do they speak in the English language? They speak in the Hindi language and they are able to move throughout the country and talk with people in Hindi. I have moved from place to place like that.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** What is the language used by our Congress leaders from the north when they go to the south during election time?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I may tell my hon. friends that even if they are able to speak some broken Hindi, they would be understood. If you go to the villages the rural parts, and try to speak in English, most of them—80 per cent or more—would not understand it. So Hindi is the language which is understood from the north to the end of the south.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet):** Question?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** It is the language which is understood by the masses. The quarrel over English is confined to the few educated people of the country. English is not the language of the masses; it is the language of the intelligentsia, of the classes. That is the inheritance we have got from the British. Otherwise, where was English 200 years ago? The English language came with the English people

and because of their rule over us, we inherited that language. Yet our love for it comes in the way of our having our own language.

I understand and appreciate the feelings of my friends from the south. I think our democracy will always respect the feelings of the minority. It is with this view that clause 3 has been put in. Otherwise, if this Bill had not been introduced and if it does not become law, Hindi would be the only official language and English cannot be used for official purposes. It is only by this Bill that English is continued, and continued for how many years? No definite period is put in here. A Committee will be constituted. It will deliberate and submit its report. A decision will be taken later. This is the way the Prime Minister's assurance is implemented. My hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, may not agree with it. But after all, he must know one thing, that he is an Indian and India's language cannot be a foreign language. If he goes throughout the country, he will find that most of the Anglo-Indian speak the regional language and not English.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Nonsense.

श्री श्रीयः अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री चौधरी ने एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया था। उस समय भी मैं समय चाहता था लेकिन नहीं मिला। इस समय आप की कृपा से मुझे समय मिला है इसलिए मैं सर्वप्रथम उसी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय ला मिनिस्टर ने कल एक इंटर-प्रेटेशन दिया था। यदि वह इंटरप्रेटेशन सही मान लिया जाय तो मेरे अपने विचार से संविधान की ११० धारायें बिल्कुल गलत हो जाती हैं, उनका रूप ही दूसरा हो जाता है। ला मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा कहा था कि "शैल बी" को "मे बी" माना जा सकता है। अगर हम संविधान के आर्टिकल ३३६ को देखें तो वहाँ

एक ही लाइन में "मे" और "शेल" दोनों आये हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान के विभागा, संविधान के जन्मदाता 'मे' और 'शेल' के अर्थ को अच्छी तरह जानते थे। अगर उन को "मे बी" और "शेल बी" का अन्तर नहीं मालूम था तो एक ही लाइन में इन दोनों के इस्तेमाल होने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता था। आर्टिकल ३६६ (१) में इस तरह से आया है :

339 (1) "The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas.....".

इस तरह से एक ही लाइन में दोनों शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इंटरप्रेटेशन माननीय ला मिनिस्टर ने यहाँ पर दिया वह संविधान की धाराओं के विल्कुल विपरीत है। यहाँ नहीं, जब हम आर्टिकल ३५२ (२) देखते हैं तो उस में आया है :

352 (2) "Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

(a) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation;

(b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament."

इसमें जहाँ पर सब-क्लाज (ए) में 'मे' शब्द आया है वहाँ पर अगर 'शेल' कर दिया जाय तो पूरे के पूरे प्रोक्लेमेशन अफ इमर्जेंसी के आर्टिकल के माने गलत हो जाते हैं और वह बिल्कुल समझदारी से दूर की बात हो जाती है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी

यहाँ पर ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा उसके बारे में क्लेरिफिकेशन हो जाना चाहिये कि 'शेल बी' 'मे बी' इस्तेमाल हो सकता है या नहीं, 'मे बी' का इंटरप्रेटेशन 'शेल बी' हो सकता है या नहीं ?

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सवाल है, जो प्राफिशल लैंग्वेज बिल यहाँ पर आया है मैं उसे अवैधानिक मानता हूँ। मैं ही नहीं समझता बल्कि यह सत्यता पर आधारित है कि यह विधेयक अवैधानिक है। अगर हम आर्टिकल ३४४ को लें तो उस में एक शब्द इस्तेमाल होता है 'द्विधर प्रापटर'। उससे सब कुछ साफ हो जाता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आपने एक बुद्धिमत्ता का रास्ता दिखाया था इस सदन में, परन्तु मैं उसके बारे में कुछ न कहते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 'द्विधर प्रापटर' से कुछ और ही मतलब किता है। इस आर्टिकल में दिया है :

344(1) "The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission."

344(2) "It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union."

'द्विधर प्रापटर' शब्द को मैं यहाँ पर इसलिये जोर से कहा चाहता हूँ कि दस वर्ष के बाद जो कमीशन बनाया उस की रिपोर्ट में होगा कि दस वर्ष में हिन्दी में कितनी प्रगति की है, हिन्दी यहाँ पर लाई जा सकती है या नहीं,

[श्री मोर्य]

अंग्रेजी की क्या परिस्थिति होगी। इसलिये हमारे सामने जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है वह केवल पाँच वर्ष के लेखों को हमारे सामने रखती है, दस वर्ष के लेखों को नहीं रखती है। इसलिये प्रॉटिकल ३४४ में 'वेयर प्रॉफ्टर' शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** भव प्राप अपदा भाषणकल  
समा त कीर्जयेगा।

Division No. 12]

AYES

Inde, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S.M.  
Bhawani, Shri Lakshmi  
Brij Rai Singh Kotah, Shri  
Dharamalingam, Shri  
Gounder, Shri Muthu  
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
Ismail, Shri M.  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker

Kamath, Shri Haranji Vishno  
Kandappa, Shri S.  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kar, Shri Prabhat  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri  
Marandi, Shri  
Maurya, Shri  
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.  
Nair, Shri Vasudevar  
Pottakkatt, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.  
Alegesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A.S.  
Alva, Shri Joachim  
Aney, Dr. M.S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Barupal, Shri P.L.  
Basappa, Shri  
Batra, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri  
Bharja Deo, Shri L.N.  
Bharava, Shri M.B.  
Bhaskar, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.  
Bhattacharya Prasad, Shri  
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.  
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala  
Chuni Lal, Shri  
Colaco, Dr.  
Das, Dr. M.M.  
Dasappa, Shri  
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.G.

Desai, Shri Morarji  
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.  
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri  
Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G.N.  
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.  
Gaekwad, Shri Patchesinhrao  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Ganapati Ram, Shri  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Govind Das, Dr.  
Guha, Shri A.G.  
Gupta, Shri Badahah  
Hajarnav's, Shri  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Jain, Shri A.P.  
Jedie, Shri  
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.  
Kabir, Shri Humayun  
Kedaria, Shri C.M.  
Khan, Shri Osman Ali  
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chan  
Krishna, Shri M.R.  
Kureel, Shri B.N.  
Lakshminthammam, Shrimati  
Lalit Sen, Shri  
Lonikar, Shri  
Mahtab, Shri  
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini

Malaviya, Shri K.D.  
Manaan, Shri  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
Mehta, Shri J.R.  
Melkote, Dr.  
Menon, Shri Krishna  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Misra, Shri M.P.  
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutt  
Mohiuddin, Shri  
Morarku, Shri  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naidu, Shri V.G.  
Naik, Shri  
Nanda, Shri  
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
Pande, Shri K.N.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa  
Panna Lal, Shri  
Patel, Shri P.R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwa  
Patil, Shri D.S.  
Patil, Shri S.B.  
Patil, Shri S.K.  
Pillai, Shri Nataraja

17 hrs.

# COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME BILL—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** We may now take up for submission to the vote of the House the following motion about the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill. It is the amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

The Lok Sabha divided:

17.03 hrs.

Prabhatkar, Shri Naval  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Singh, Shri  
 Ramaswamy Shri S.V.  
 Rananjai Singh, Shri  
 Rane, Shri  
 Ranga Rao, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
 Reddiar, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri K.  
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda  
 Saha, Dr S.K.  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Samanta, Shri S.C.  
 Samnani, Shri

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
 Satyabhama Devi. Shrimati  
 Sen, Shri A.K.  
 Sen, Shri P.G.  
 Sharma, Shri A.P.  
 Sharma, Shri D.C.  
 Sharma, Shri K.C.  
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Sheo Narain. Shri  
 Shrimati, Dr. K.L.  
 Siddiah, Shri  
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D.N.  
 Singh, Shri R.P.  
 Sinha, Shri B.P.  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
 Subbaraman, Shri

Subramanyam, Shri T.  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swamy, Shri M.P.  
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo  
 Uikey, Shri  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Veerasappa, Shri  
 Venkatasubbajah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri Balgovind  
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyas, Shri Radhela  
 Wadiwa, Shri  
 Yadab, Shri N.P.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes 29; Noes 152.

*The amendment was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide in the interest of national economic development for compulsory deposit and for the framing of a scheme in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2—** (Persons to whom Act applies).

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. Hon. Members may kindly indicate the amendments that they want to move.

**Shri Prabha Kar** (Hooghly): My amendments are 49, 53, 56, 59 and 63.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): My amendments are 50, 54, 57, 60, 61 is the same as Government's.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is the same, he need not move it.

**Shri Yogendra Jha** (Madhubani): My amendment to this clause is 33.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh** (Bareilly): My amendments are 100, 101, 104 and 105.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta** (Alwar): My amendments are 51, 52, 55, 58 and 62.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, 64 may be kindly added.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Balmiki** (Khurja): My amendments are 99, 103, 106.

**Shri P. R. Patel** (Patan): My amendment is 35.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Sivamurthi Swamy. What about his amendments?

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy** (Koppal): I do not know the numbers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Should I write: Shri Sivamurthi Swamy's amendments—numbers he does not know?

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Nos. 36, 37 and 38.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

after "land revenue" insert—

"over fifteen rupees". (49)

(ii) Page 1, line 17,—

add at the end—

"except to a holder if he owns one building and the valuation thereof is less than fifty thousand rupees". (53)

(iii) Page 1, lines 27 and 28,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"three thousand rupees". (56)

(iv) Page 2, line 3,—

for "fifteen thousand rupees" substitute—"thirty thousand rupees". (59)

(v) Page 2, lines 10 and 11,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"three thousand rupees". (63)

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

after "land revenue" insert—  
"over twenty rupees". (50)

(ii) Page 1, line 17,—

add at the end—

"except to a holder if he owns one house and its valuation is less than fifty thousand rupees". (54)

(iii) Page 1, lines 27 and 28,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"three thousand six hundred rupees". (57)

(iv) Page 2, line 3,—

for "fifteen thousand rupees" substitute—"twenty-five thousand rupees". (60)

(v) Page 2, lines 10 and 11,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"three thousand six hundred rupees". (64)

**Shri Yogendra Jha:** I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for lines 10 to 12, substitute—

"(a) persons or a family liable to payment of land revenue above rupees fifty per annum under any law with respect to land revenue and whose annual income from land is rupees one thousand five hundred or more". (33)

**Shri Brij Raj Singh:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 1,—

after line 12, insert—

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to those lands which are said to be uneconomic holdings in any State." (100)

(ii) Page 1, line 15,—

after "immovable properties" insert—

"whose estimated annual rental value is one thousand and five hundred rupees or more" (101)

(iii) Page 2, line 8,—

add at the end—

"and having an annual income of thirty-six thousand rupees or more". (104)

(iv) Page 2, lines 10 and 11,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—

"Three thousand six hundred rupees or more" (105)

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

after "land-revenue" insert—  
"of over twenty-five rupees per year". (51)



(ii) Page 1, line 10,—

after "land revenue" insert—

"of over twenty rupees per year." (52)

(iii) Page 1, line 17,

add at the end—

"provided the amount of such a tax is more than fifty rupees per year". (55)

(iv) Page 1, lines 27 and 28,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"one thousand eight hundred rupees". (58)

(v) Page 2, lines 10 and 11,—

for "one thousand five hundred rupees" substitute—"one thousand eight hundred rupees". (62)

**Shri Balmiki:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

after "persons" insert—"having more than ten acres of land" (99)

(ii) Page 2, line 5,—

after "shopkeepers" insert "and farmers" (103)

(iii) Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

"(h) persons who pay expenditure tax under Act XXIX of 1957"; (106)

**Shri P. R. Patel:** I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—

after "land-revenue" insert—

"more than rupees ten or whose net income from agriculture exceeds rupees one thousand a year" (35)

**Shri Deorao S. Patil (Yeotmal):** Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

after "persons" insert—

"whose annual income from land is one thousand five hundred

rupees or more and who are". (4)

(ii) Page 1, line 10,—

after "land-revenue" insert—

"more than five rupees". (7)

(iii) Page 1, lines 11 and 12,—

for "whether or not such persons are liable to pay tax under the Income-tax Act" substitute—"and who are not liable to payment of tax under the Income-tax Act". (10).

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Amendment No. 59 may also be taken as moved in my name.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been already moved by Shri Prabhat Kar.

**The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 10,—

After "land-revenue" insert,—

"(whether known as land-revenue, rent, tax or by any other name)". (72)

(ii) Page 1, line 17,—

add at the end "who are not liable to payment of tax under the Income-tax Act". (73)

(iii) Page 1, for lines 21 to 23, substitute:

"(iii) companies as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, including foreign companies within the meaning of section 591 and Government companies as defined in section 617 of that Act." (74)

(iv) Page 1, after line 26, insert,—

"(v) individuals or associations of persons or bodies of individuals liable to payment of tax

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

under the income-tax Act, and entitled to deduct the salary paid to their employees for the purpose to computing their income under that Act."

(v) Page 2, line 1, for "shop-keepers" substitute "dealers". (76)

(vi) Page 2, line 2,—

for "any law" substitute "any State Act". (77).

(vii) Page 2, after line 4, insert:—

"Provided that where by or under any such State Act any amount higher than fifteen thousand rupees has been fixed as the minimum annual turn-over for the purpose of registration under that Act the reference to fifteen thousand rupees in this clause shall be construed as a reference to that amount.

*Explanation.*—In this clause,—

(a) "dealer" has the same meaning as in the respective State Acts with respect to tax on the sale of goods;

(b) "State Act" includes a Provincial Act;" (78).

(viii) Page 2, omit lines 5 to 8. (79)

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** In sub clause (a) of clause 2, I have suggested persons liable to payment of land revenue upto Rs. 15 should be exempted. That is, this Act should apply only to those persons who pay land revenue of more than Rs. 15. So far as the compulsory deposit from the farmers is concerned, it will be realised from the land revenue. On the basis of the land revenue realised by the various States in 1959-60 this will come to the tune of Rs. 47.60 crores. I have earlier stated that there are quite a large number of farmers who pay land revenue, but their condition is so bad that if any further amount is being asked from them as a com-

pulsory deposit, to the extent of 50 per cent of the land revenue, they will be very much in difficulty. Already the appalling condition of the peasants in the rural sector is well-known. They are in arrears in the payment of land revenue because they are not in a position to pay the land revenue in time. If today a compulsory deposit is asked from them to the extent of 50 per cent of land revenue, they will be in a very difficult position. We agree that there should be some compulsory savings from the section of the population who are in a position to pay. That is why I have suggested that people who pay upto Rs. 15 as land revenue should be exempted. That means, other farmers who pay land revenue above Rs. 15 would come under this scheme.

Then, sub-clause (c) says:

"(c) holders of immovable properties situated in urban areas assessed to tax (whether known as property tax, house tax or by any other name).

I have suggested an amendment saying

"and at the end—

"except to a holder if he owns one building and the valuation thereof is less than fifty thousand rupees."

In the urban areas, where a building has been constructed 30 or 40 years ago, the land value has appreciated. But that particular building may be the only source of income to that middle-class family. That is why I have suggested that if a family has only one building and its valuation is less than Rs. 50,000, that will be a very small house belonging to the lower middle-class group. I want that those people should be exempted, and that is why I have moved this amendment when the sub-clause will read:

"(c) holders of immovable properties situated in urban areas assessed to tax (whether known

as property tax, house tax or by any other name) except to a holder if he owns one building and the valuation thereof is less than fifty thousand rupees".

Coming to sub-clause (d) which says:

"employess of—

(i) the Central and State Governments,

(ii) local authorities,....."

and in the end it says:

"whose annual income from salary is one thousand five hundred rupees or more and who are not liable to payment of tax under the Income-tax Act;"

my amendment is that instead of Rs. 1500 it should be Rs. 3000. Rs. 1500 annual income will be equal to Rs. 125 per month. It is admitted—I think there cannot be any controversy about it—that after the imposition of heavy indirect taxation the prices of daily necessities of life have gone up. Today, in any of the services, which are generally in the urban areas, it is very difficult for any employee to maintain his livelihood with Rs. 125. When not only the prices of daily necessities have gone up but the accommodation problem is also acute, in the case of employees who are drawing Rs. 125 per month or less it will be almost impossible for them to make the compulsory deposit because they will be already under debt. Under these circumstances, I have suggested that it should be Rs. 3000 instead of Rs. 1500 so that the monthly income of the employees will be Rs. 250. My suggestion is that employees who are drawing upto Rs. 250 should be exempted. That is my amendment No. 56.

So far as my amendment No. 59 is concerned, here again, sub-clause (e) says:

"shopkeepers whose annual turnover, determined in accordance with the provisions of any law with respect to tax on the sale of goods, is fifteen thousand rupees or more and who are not liable to

payment of tax under the Income-tax Act;"

The very fact that they are not liable to the payment of income-tax shows that they are earning much less and that is why they are not covered by the Income-tax Act. Today, small shopkeepers whose turnover is 15000 rupees will be earning to the tune of Rs. 100 or Rs. 105 or even less than that, because of the competitive market, per month. If they are asked to deposit compulsorily, it will be difficulty for them to do that.

My amendments have all been under the conception that lower rung of the people in each group of income should be exempted. I am not saying that everyone of them should be exempted. That is why my amendment is the instead of Rs. 15,000 it should be Rs. 30,000. That is my amendment No. 59.

Then I come to my amendment No. 63, and that is to sub-clause (g) which says:

"such other categories of persons than those referred to in clauses (a) to (f) whose annual income is one thousand five hundred rupees or more and who are not liable to payment of tax under the Income-tax Act."

In the case of salaried classes I have made a proposal that it should be Rs. 3000 instead of Rs. 1500. In this case also it should be Rs. 3000 instead of Rs. 1500. That is my amendment.

There is one thing more with regard to this particular section. I have not been able to find out exactly what particular section of the population the Finance Minister refers to under this sub-clause (g) because most of the people are covered by (a) to (f). Sub-clause (g) says:

"Such other categories of persons...." Which are those sections I do not know. As I said, Sir, my main proposition is that in respect of persons who are earning less than Rs. 3000 they should all be exempted and that is why I have moved these amendments.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक बड़ा साधारण सा प्रमेंडमेंट है और वह मैं इसलिए ला रहा हूँ कि जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ पर काश्तकार की हालत बहुत ही नाजुक हो रही है, खास तौर से इसलिए कि वहाँ हमारी सरकार ने पच्चीस फीसदी तो इमर्जेंसी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है—लैंड रेवेन्यू का पच्चीस परसेंट। इस के अलावा वहाँ पर सीलिंग हो चुकी है और चालीस एकड़ की लिमिट तक सब होल्डिंग हो गई है। वहाँ पर एग्जीक्यूटिव इनकम टैक्स चलता था, जिसको बाद में हिसाब-किताब कम करने के कारण साजं लैंड होल्डिंग टैक्स में बदल दिया गया। अब सीलिंग हो जाने के बाद भी साजं लैंड होल्डिंग टैक्स को दोबारा लाया जा रहा है। काश्तकार की जान तो पहले ही आफत में है। अब सरकार उस पर फ़र्द लेवी करने जा रही है। इस क्लोज में यह लिखा है :

"This Act shall apply to the following categories of persons, namely:—

- (a) persons liable to payment of land-revenue under any law with respect to land-revenue whether or not such persons are liable to pay tax under the Income tax Act;"

इसमें मैंने एक साधारण सा संशोधन रखा है। मैंने कहा है कि इस के बाद यह लाइन इनसर्ट कर दी जाये —:

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to those lands which are said to be uneconomic holdings in any State".

इसका कारण यह है कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स में अनइकनॉमिक होल्डिंग्स का अलग अलग मेयार है। कहीं पर छोटे से छोटे रकबे को इकनॉमिक होल्डिंग मान लिया जाता है और जो नान-प्राइमेटिव एरियाज हैं, वहाँ काफी बड़े रकबे को भी अनइकनॉमिक

होल्डिंग माना जाता है। इस प्रमेंडमेंट से उन काश्तकारों को कुछ थोड़ा सा रिलीफ मिल सकेगा, जिनकी खेती में से कुछ ग्रामदनी नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं विस मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस को स्वीकार कर लें। सब क्लोज (सी) इस प्रकार है :

"(c) holders of immovable properties situated in urban areas assessed to tax (whether known as property tax, house tax or by any other name);"

इसमें मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि यह लाइन इनसर्ट कर दी जाये :

"whose estimated annual rental value is rupees one thousand five hundred or more"

इस बारे में मुझे दो बातें अजब करनी हैं। देहात में मकान होने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, सिवाये इसके कि उसमें रह लिया जाये, चाहे वह छोटा हो और चाहे बड़ा हो। अगर मकान बड़ा भी हो, तो उसकी रेंटल वैल्यू कुछ नहीं होती है। आज के युग में हमारे डेवेलपमेंट के थोड़े से डिपार्टमेंट्स वहाँ जाते लगे हैं। अगर उनको थोड़ा बहुत किराया मिलने भी लगा है, तो टैक्स के बारे में कुछ लिमिट रखनी चाहिए।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It does not apply to the houses in the villages only houses in urban areas.

Shri Bade (Khargone): What about small cities and municipalities?

Shri Morarji Desai: Regarding municipalities, yes.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : वे छोटे छोटे कस्बे हैं। उनको कस्बे कह, शहर कहें, जो कुछ भी कहें। मैं तो उनको देहात ही मानता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो थोड़े बहुत आफिशियल जाते हैं, उन्हीं का किराया होता है। जो बिल्कुल देहात हैं,

जो बिल्कुल गाँव है, वहाँ तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता। वहाँ पर कोई रेंटल वैल्यू नहीं है। उससे आगे जाकर जो हमारे कस्बे हैं— मैं उनको गाँव न कह कर कस्बे कहूँगा— उनमें थोड़ा बहुत किराया भ्रव लोगों को मिलने लगा है। अगर उसमें भी कोई लिमिट नहीं रखा जायेगा और अनलिमिटेड टैक्सेशन चलता रहेगा, तो उचित नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन मकानों की रेंटल वैल्यू १५.०० रुपये या उससे ज्यादा हो, उन्हीं को इसमें रखा जाये।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In my amendment No. 50, regarding the recovery as land revenue, I have suggested that the amount should be Rs. 20. In this House, many hon. Members belonging to various political parties have clearly stated to what extent there is rural indebtedness in the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister, who always champions the cause of the rural people, to come forward with some amendment to the effect that the limit should be Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 5. I say this because the passage of this Bill will tell on the nerves of the peasants, and their indebtedness will increase to an extent where it will be impossible for them to run their houses.

Coming to amendment No. 54, I fully support the amendment moved which is almost the same with the exception of some words, that is if anybody has got one house only in an urban area whose valuation is less than Rs. 50,000 he should not be taxed. We have carefully worded this amendment by saying "less than Rs. 50,000". We would have also moved an amendment to say that if anybody has got only one house he should be exempted, but then one house can be like Ashoka Hotel having about a thousand rooms. That is why we have made it specific that anybody who owns a house in an urban area whose valuation is less than 50,000 should be exempted. I hope, this matter will also be considered by the hon. Finance

Minister if he has not made up his mind already.

Then I come to amendment No. 57 which seeks to substitute "three thousand six hundred rupees" for "one thousand five hundred rupees". In giving the concession to the salaried people the hon. Finance Minister said that if anybody is contributing 11 per cent, whether to the provident fund or to an insurance policy or to both, he will not be asked to pay anything and he will not come under the scheme of compulsory deposit. In reply to a question the hon. Finance Minister said yesterday that because this 11 per cent has been accepted by some Government employees in the State of Madras, he thought that it was the proper norm which could be accepted and implemented throughout the country. I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that during the emergency a section of the Government employees in the Madras State voluntarily accepted a reduction of 11 per cent. If they have accepted it voluntarily, it cannot become a basis for the entire country. So, I would request that this should be reconsidered. My amendment sets the limit at Rs. 3,600 which is the limit for income-tax purposes in the case of married people. They should be exempted.

Coming to amendment No. 60, where I have said that "fifteen thousand rupees" should be substituted by "twenty-five thousand rupees", I have to submit this. What does a turnover of Rs. 15,000 of a shopkeeper mean? There is hardly a profit of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. He is just like those Class III or Class IV employees who are drawing Rs. 125 a month. Moreover, even on that turnover of Rs. 15,000 he is already paying sales tax to the State Government. In a place like UP the sales-tax is not single-point but it is multiple-point and one has to pay sales-tax on many items. So, for the purpose of this, the turnover should at least be Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 15,000.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Who will decide that a shopkeeper's turnover is Rs. 15,000. I am apprehensive of one thing. After the passage of this Bill unfortunately corruption in this country will increase because there will be more attempt at evasion and now the quantum of bribe will start from four annas and will go upto Rs. 4,000. When land revenue is recovered, it will go to the Tehsildar. The hon. Finance Minister will also, I am sure, explain to us as to what will be the proper apparatus for realising this amount. He would kindly throw light upon this because we are apprehensive that ultimately its realisation in the rural areas will be left to the Lambardars, not even to anybody from the Tehsildar's office. When the Lambardar goes to recover this amount.....

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, that these are shopkeepers who are already registered or licensed under the various laws of the States? Therefore there is no question of determining them afresh. It will be above Rs. 15,000 where the exemption limit is 15,000 and it will be above Rs. 25,000 where the exemption limit is Rs. 25,000. But those shopkeepers who are licensed under the sales-tax law and who do not pay income-tax are the people who are covered under this category.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I follow the point. But turnover, after all, is not like the monthly salary.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are registered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a request by the shopkeepers of UP to the Chief Minister of UP that for the matter of sales-tax also this turnover be taken into account, licences may be given and every year or every six months or every month a particular amount may be paid. It was not accepted by the Chief Minister.

My apprehension is that this may not led to corruption.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy that the amendment No. 61 which was moved by my hon. friends Shri Prabhat Kar and Shri Indrajit Gupta and myself has been accepted by Government. I thank Government for that. The hon. Finance Minister should have accepted our amendment instead of moving his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That is equally good. He should finish now.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं ने इन बिल पर जो कुछ कहा था उससे अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरी वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यही अपील है कि वे मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला प्रमेडमेंट यह है कि जो किसान २५ रुपये से कम लैंड रेवेन्यू देता है उससे यह डिंपाजिट न लिया जाए। इसका मूल कारण यह है कि गांवों में जो किसान २५ रुपये तक लैंड रेवेन्यू देता है उसकी आमदनी ६०० या ५०० रुपये साल से अधिक नहीं होती। जो दूसरे काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जो मजदूरी करते हैं या दूसरे काम करते हैं वे भी इतना ही कमा लेते हैं। मगर उन पर यह योजना लागू नहीं होती है। इस योजना का नतीजा यह होगा कि उन किसानों पर यह लागू हो जाएगी जिनकी आमदनी ५०० या ६०० रुपये साप्ताहिक है जब कि अन्य काम करने वालों पर जिनकी उतनी ही आमदनी है यह लागू नहीं होगी। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह हर बसास के लोगों को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो २५ रुपये लैंड रेवेन्यू देता है उस



पर यह योजना लागू हो जाएगी जब कि उतनी ही आमदनी वाले अन्य लोगों पर यह लागू नहीं होगी। इससे डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होगा।

इसके अलावा लैंड रेवेन्यू पर सरचार्ज भी लगने लगा है। इस कारण भी उनसे यह डिपॉजिट नहीं लेना चाहिये यह मेरा निवेदन है।

दूसरा मेरा अर्मेंडमेंट है कि जिस आमदनी मकान के किराए से ५० रुपए से कम हो उस से यह डिपॉजिट न लिया जाए। इसका कारण यह है कि अधिकतर स्थानों में मकानों के किराए पर सड़ें सात पर सेंट वा म्युनिसिपैलिटी का टैक्स लगता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इतनी थोड़ी आमदनी वाले पर यह डिपॉजिट नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। ऐसा करना सरासर अन्याय होगा।

तीसरा मेरा अर्मेंडमेंट है कि १५०० की तनखाह की आमदनी वालों से यह न लिया जाए, पर इस १५०० को १८०० कर दिया जाय, कारण कि जिसकी आमदनी १५०० रुपया साल है उसके पास कुछ भी नहीं बच सकता। जिनकी आमदनी १५०० रुपए साल है और उनके परिवार में पांच आदमी हूँ वे कर्ज में लदे रहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस १५०० को बढ़ा कर १८०० कर दिया जाए। बड़े शहरों में तो क्या, छोटे शहरों में भी जिसकी आमदनी प्रति व्यक्ति ३० रुपए महीने से कम है वह किसी तरह भी कुछ नहीं बचा सकता। इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि इस आमदनी को १५०० रुपये से बढ़ा कर १८०० कर दिया जाए।

इस से आगे मेरा यह अर्मेंडमेंट है कि जो और लोग रह गए जिनकी आमदनी १५०० सालाना है उनको भी इसमें न लिया जाए। प्रथम तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी

आमदनी की जाँच करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी और इससे बड़ा अप्पाचार फ़ैलेगा। फिर भी १५०० की आमदनी पर, जैसा मैंने उपर कहा, इस योजना को लागू नहीं करना चाहिए। इसको भी १५०० से १८०० कर देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा आपने १५००० की बिक्री करने वाले दुकानदारों को भी इसमें शामिल किया है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन लोगों को शामिल किया गया है जो कि वहाँ पहले से रजिस्टर्ड हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे दुकानदारों की छोटे कसबों और गाँवों में क्या आमदनी है। ये लोग बिनीला, या चीनी या कपड़ा आदि बेचते हैं। इनका एवरेज पाँच पर सेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होता। अगर एक व्यापारी ३०००० का माल बेचेगा तो उसको प्रायः आमदनी १५०० की होगी, नेट प्राफ़िट तो और भी कम हो जाएगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इसके लिए आमदनी का आधार होना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सेल्स टैक्स के लिए उनको १५००० के लिए रजिस्टर किया गया है इसलिये उनको शामिल कर लिया जाए। उसके लिए आमदनी का आधार होना चाहिए। सेल्स टैक्स वाले तो उनकी बिक्री निरधारण सीमा २० हजार, २५००० या तीस हजार भी लिख देते हैं। लेकिन आपको तो उनकी आमदनी देखनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है आपने रजिस्टर्ड डीलरों को इसमें लिया है लेकिन उनकी आमदनी देखना जरूरी है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि उन को दस और १५ पर सेंट की आमदनी होती है। कम्पिटेशन इतना अधिक है कि अनेक जगह ५ पर सेंट की आमदनी भी नहीं होती।

इससे आगे मेरा अर्मेंडमेंट है कि पंचायत शब्द को हटा दिया जाए। आप ने इस स्कीम को दस हजार तक की आबादी

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

के लिए रखा है। लेकिन पंचायत में तो हमारे यहां १५०० तक के गांव आ जाते हैं। इसका अर्थ होगा कि इसमें सब गांव आ जाएंगे। इस लिये इस पंचायत शब्द को हटाना जरूरी है। इससे सरकार को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, केवल लोगों को परेशानी होगी। पंचायत शब्द को किस आधार पर रखा गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। म्युनिसिपैलिटी तो मेरी समझ में आता है लेकिन पंचायत को किस आधार पर रखा गया है। इसको हटाना चाहिये।

आगे इसमें पेंसेल्टी वगैरह का जिक्र है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पेंनाल्टी आधे से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पेंनाल्टी तो दूर है आप तो सारे पर बोलना चाहते हैं। अब खत्म करें।

**श्री बालमीकी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनिवार्य बचत योजना का स्वागत तो किया ही जाएगा, और बचत जीवन में अच्छी भी लगती है। छोटी बचत की योजना देश के अन्दर चली लेकिन वह केवल शहरों तक ही सीमित रह गयी। उसका प्रसार देहातों में नहीं हो सका, और अब जो यह योजना है इसका सारे देश में एक व्यापक प्रसार हो सकेगा ऐसा मैं महसूस करता हूं।

जहां तक बचत का सवाल है, शक्ति के अनुसार बचाने के लिए सब तैयार रहते हैं, लेकिन आज जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाने से स्थिति ऐसी विकट हो रही है कि बचत नहीं हो पाती और नित्य प्रति का जीवन भार स्वरूप होता जा रहा है।

जहां तक मेरे संशोधन का सम्बन्ध है मैंने यह खास तौर से मांग की है कि दस एकड़ से अधिक वाले किसानों पर यह बचत योजना लागू होनी चाहिए और दूसरे जो छोटे दुकानदार ह उनको इससे मुक्त रखा जाए।

जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं पश्चिमी

उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। देश के अन्दर और यहां अन्य राज्यों का जिक्र आता है तो उनको एक इकाई के रूप में माना जाता है, लेकिन इस सदन में उत्तर प्रदेश को एक इकाई न मान कर दोन भागों, पूर्वी भाग और पश्चिमी भाग, का ही नाम लिया जाता है। जहां तक किसान का सम्बन्ध है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान की हालत ज्यादा खराब है। लेकिन पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी जो छोटे किसान हैं उनकी हालत ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं है, उनके रहन सहन में पूर्व के किसानों से थोड़ा ही अन्तर है। उनके बदन पर केवल वस्त्र दिखायी देते हैं। लेकिन दस एकड़ तक के किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। ये लोग परेशान रहते हैं और कर्ज से दबे रहते हैं। इनके ऊपर कोअपरेटिव सोसाइटी का कर्जा है, मारगेज सोसाइटीज का कर्जा है, साहूकारों का कर्जा है और दूसरे लोगों का भी कर्जा होता है। खेती के अन्य व्यय भी हैं। इनके पास बचत नहीं हो पाती। मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसा पहले रूरल सर्वेक्षण हुआ था वैसा सर्वेक्षण फिर करके देख लिया जाए कि इनकी हालत क्या है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी छोटे किसानों की हालत बेहतर नहीं है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जो दस एकड़ तक के किसान हैं और जो छोटे दुकानदार हैं उनको इससे मुक्त रखा जाए।

बचत शक्ति के अनुसार होनी चाहिए। हर एक आदमी अपने बच्चों के लिए बचाना चाहता है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि चीन के हमले के कारण हमारी सरकार अपने साधन बढ़ाना चाहती है और साथ ही विकास कार्य को भी नहीं रोकना चाहती। उसके लिए भी धन के साधनों की आवश्यकता है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए रक्षा कोष में जनता ने, खास कर गरीब किसानों ने और गरीब मजदूरों ने और छोटे दुकानदारों ने तथा दलित जाति के लोगों ने अपना पूरा योग दिया है, जितना कि उन लोगों ने नहीं दिया जोकि इनकम टैक्स देते हैं,

वैल्य टैक्स देते हैं और अन्य टैक्स देते हैं। योगदान दिया है यह बात भी ध्यान देने योग्य है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि दस एकड़ तक के किसानों को और छोटे दुकानदारों और व्यापारियों को इस योजना से मुक्त रखा जाये।

आज देश संकटकालीन स्थिति से गुजर रहा है। और हर एक आदमी, विशेषकर गरीब लोग, चाहे व मजदूर हों, छोटे किसान हों या छोटे दुकानदार हों, चाहे नौकरी करने वाले हों, चाहे राज्य सरकारों के या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हों, सभी अपना भरसक योगदान देना चाहते हैं और दे रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष कर छोटे दुकानदार और छोटे किसान जो कि दस एकड़ से कम वाले हैं उन की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसी मंशा से मैं ने अपने संशोधन दिये हैं और सरकार को उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। आज किसानों की अवस्था बड़ी शोचनीय है और विशेष कर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो किसानों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की अवस्था उन से कुछ ही बेहतर होगी लेकिन उन के लिए भी यह कहावत याद आती है :—

“भारी भरम पिटारा खाली”।

ऊपर से देखने में तो यह काफ़ी धनी प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन दरहकीकत उनके पास कुछ नहीं है। उन का बक्स खाली मिलता है और इकट्ठी, दुआँगी भी नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की भी हालत शोचनीय है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय देश का आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए इस अनिवार्य बचत योजना को अमल में ला रहे हैं। इस बारे में मेरा उन से विशेष आग्रह है कि छोटे किसान जो कि पहले ही करों के भार के नीचे अत्यधिक दबे हुए हैं, वे इस अनिवार्य बचत योजना से और भी दबने वाले हैं, इसलिए मैं ने अपने संशोधन में यह

कहा है कि छोटे किसान जिन की कि हालत बहुत खराब है और जिन के कि पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं है, उन को इस से छूट दी जाये। यदि नहीं, तो कम से कम छोटे किसान तथा दुकानदारों के लिये यह अनिवार्य बचत एच्छक कर दी जाये।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि अनिवार्य बचत योजना सम्बन्धी कानून किसानों पर एक जुल्म का कानून है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी किसानों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। आजकल डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, इरीगेशन की सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं लेकिन क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि एक एकड़ पर किसानों को कितना लैंड रेवेन्यू देना पड़ता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें यह बात मालूम होगी, कि तुंगभद्रा एरिया, जिस क्षेत्र से कि मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ पर एक एकड़ में जो गन्ना पैदा होता है उस का एक एकड़ का लैंड रेवेन्यू ४८-५० रुपये तक पड़ता है। एक एकड़ पर यदि वह धान उगाता है तो उस का तकरीबन लैंड रेवेन्यू १८-२० रुपये पड़ता है। यह ५६-६० की मैं बतला रहा हूँ। अभी उस को डबल किया है और ७५ पर सेंट बढ़ाया गया है। एक एकड़ का किसान जहाँ तुंगभद्रा एरिया में पहले ५० रुपया देता था वह आज ६२ रुपये दे रहा है। जब एक एकड़ के लिए इतना लैंड रेवेन्यू हो रहा है तो ५ रुपये तक लैंड रेवेन्यू देने वाले किसान को जो इस स्कीम से आप ने छूट दी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किसानों के साथ एक बिल्कुल खिलवाड़ और मजाक किया जा रहा है। यह रिलीफ बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी है और न के बराबर है। इसलिए मैं ने अपने संशोधन में मांग की है कि १०० रुपये से कम मालगुजारी देने वाले किसानों को इस कानून से एगजम्पशन दिया जाय। यह छूट न देना उस के साथ सरासर नाइसार्फ़ी करनी होगी।

अगर सरकार सेविंग करना चाहती है, देश में सोशल सुधार लाना चाहती है और

## [श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

देश का आर्थिक विकास करना चाहती है जैसाकि उन्होंने ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए कहा है तो उस को ठीक तरीके से करना चाहिए था। कम्पलसरी इश्योरेंस स्कीम चालू कर दी जाये और उस में सरकार को २० साल तक एक पैसा भी किसी को वापिस नहीं करना पड़ेगा। २० साल तक सारी बचत उस के पास रहेगी। दूसरी तरफ़ इस से जनता को सिक्योरिटी भी मिलेगी। अगर घर का मुखिया कमाने वाला मर जाता है तो बीमे का पैसा उस के परिवार वालों और आश्रितों को दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह अनिवार्य बचत योजना के द्वारा जो आर्थिक और सोशल रेवोलूशन लाया जा रहा है यह ठुस्त नहीं है। यह तो चूँकि सरकार को पैसे की जरूरत है इसलिये छोटे किसानों से बिलकुल जबरन यह पैसा लिया जा रहा है।

इस के अलावा मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ लैंड रेवेन्यू को वसूल करने में क्या क्या दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं? लैंड रेवेन्यू के साथ जो भी लोकल फंड होते हैं जैसे हेल्थ सैस, एजुकेशन सैस, लाइब्रेरी सैस, डेवेलपमेंट सैस और न जाने कितने और सैस हैं जोकि किसानों से वसूल करने होते हैं और किसानों की हालत बड़ी खस्ता होती है और करों का भार पहले से ही उन पर काफी था। अब यह कर और उन पर लादा जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की कुर्सी के ऊपर "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनीय" ऐसा लिखा हुआ है। इस पर शासन द्वारा ठीक तरह से प्रमल होना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इस के ऊपर भी सैस लग जायगा।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : पिछले तीन, चार दिन से सदन में इस बिल पर बहस चल रही है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक भी मेम्बर ऐसा है जिसने कि इसका समर्थन किया है चाहे वह कांग्रेस

दल के हों अथवा त्रिरोधी दल के हों ?.....

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कई लोगों ने किया है।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक, आध सौलिटरी वाएस ही रही होगी। आम तौर पर सभी माननीय सदस्य इसके विरुद्ध हैं। अगर प्रजा प्रभुत्व की दृष्टि से देखें, जनता की दृष्टि से देखें भारतवर्ष के गरीब किसानों की दृष्टि से देखें तो साफ मालूम हो जायेगा कि यह मरे को और मारा जा रहा है। जिन किसानों के वोट पर यहां चुन कर आये हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर इस कानून से जबरदस्ती की जा रही है। लेकिन जैसा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह जो निश्चय कर लेते हैं फिर उससे पीछे हटते नहीं हैं, कुछ वही बात यहां भी नज़र आ रही है। मुरारजी साहब इज नथिंग बट ऐन एंडमेंट मिनिस्टर। उनको किसानों की दर्दनाक हालत पर तरस खाना चाहिये और उनको राहत देनी चाहिये। आज लैंड रेवेन्यू देना ही उनके लिये दूभर हो रहा है। मैंने यह संशोधन मूव किया है और मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे : —

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 10,—after "land revenue" insert—

"above rupees one hundred or more." (36).

१०० रुपये या इससे नीचे वालों को आप इस स्कीम से छूट दे दीजिये तो उनको रिलीफ मिल जायेगा। आजकल लैंड रेवेन्यू जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया काफी है....

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कौन सी स्टेट में ५० रुपये पर एकड़ लैंड रेवेन्यू है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं भी सुनता रहा और मुझे भी उनकी यह बात सुन कर हैरानी हुई कि एक एकड़ पर ४८ रुपये लेंड रेंवेन्यू है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** इरीगेशन को भी शामिल कर रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इरीगेशन तो अलहदा है वह कोई लेंड रेंवेन्यू तो नहीं है । इरीगेशन चार्जज अलहदा हैं और लेंड रेंवेन्यू अलग बात है । ४८ रुपये लेंड रेंवेन्यू एक एकड़ पर कहीं भी नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी ने इसे गलत समझा है जोकि इसमें इरीगेशन चार्जज भी शामिल कर रहे हैं ।

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** The average is Rs. 5.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** I agree the average is Rs. 5.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण खता करें ।

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** अगर इरीगेशन चार्जज मालगुजारी में शरीक नहीं होता है तो बेसिक लेंड रेंवेन्यू ४, ५ रुपये पर एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं बैठता है, मैं यह मानता हूँ । लेकिन यह जरूर है कि २०-२५ एकड़ वाला जो किसान होगा उसको सब मिला कर १०० रुपये तक लेंड रेंवेन्यू देना पड़ता है । जहाँ इरीगेशन फेसिलिटीज दी गई हैं और डेवलपमेंट ऐरिया है वहाँ पर मालगुजारी १२ रुपये से १८ रुपये तक है और ४८ रुपये वहाँ से लेते हैं जहाँ पर कि गन्ना पैदा होता है । इरीगेशन चार्जज को लेंड रेंवेन्यू के साथ मसूल किया जाता है ।

**Shri A. P. Jain:** He is thinking of rack-renting by landlords.

**Shri S. M. Bauerjee:** He must be thinking of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have seen irrigation charges of Rs. 300 per piece. But that is not rent.

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** बहरहाल जो भी हो इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस कानून को किसानों पर लागू करके उन के साथ ज्यादाती और अन्याय किया जा रहा है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब छुट्टी एंडमेंट होने लगे हैं ।

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** मेरा दूसरा प्रमोडमेंट इस प्रकार है :—

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 17,— add at the end—

“where local tax on such properties by municipality or corporation or any other local authorities, is not below ten per cent of the total rent value.” (37)

उचित तो यह है कि केवल बड़ी बड़ी म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कॉर्पोरेशन्ज को इस में शरीक किया जाये, लेकिन जब सरकार पंचायतों वगैरह को भी इस कानून के दायरे में लाना चाहती है, तो यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि यह कानून उन्हीं जगहों में लागू होगा, जहाँ लोकल टैक्स किसी प्रापर्टी की टोटल रेंटल वैल्यू के १० परसेंट से कम नहीं है ।

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3,—

for “fifteen thousand rupees or more” substitute—

“rupees one laka or more.” (35)

मैं इस प्रमोडमेंट को इस लिये जरूरी समझता हूँ कि जब कोई छोटा व्यापारी भी व्यापार शुरू करता है, तो अगर उस के माल का मूल्य दस हजार रुपये है, तो दस बारह घंटे बाजार लेनदेन करने के बाद उसका टर्न-

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

ओवर एक लाख रुपये हो जाता है। इसलिये से टन-ओवर की रकम को भी ज़रा बढ़ा देना चाहता हूँ।

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Because of the Chinese invasion, our defence expenses have gone up to Rs. 850 crores, and naturally the revenue has to be seured from some source. Taxing is the unpleasant duty of a Finance Minister everywhere, in every democracy, and our Finance Minister has to discharge this unpleasant duty of collecting money through these taxes.

But I am submitting the case of the poorest of the agriculturists and agricultural labourers. We know that the average land revenue per acre comes to about Rs. 3. The exemption of Rs. 5 of land revenue means that it will go to those persons whose holding is less than two acres. Let us consider what the income is from two acres.

A survey was conducted by the statistical department. Experts from the agricultural and planning departments combined in making this survey in Punjab. The irrigated land in that survey came to 70 or 80 per cent, and they came to the conclusion that the net income of agriculturists holding less than 40 acres was zero, that it was equal to the cost of production. From this we can know what will be the income of those with two or three acres. They are engaged in agriculture because there is no other profession, and they are doing it under a loss.

According to the report on agricultural labour, an agricultural labourer is one who is engaged in agricultural labour and who also does farming on submarginal lands. What are submarginal lands? They are uneconomic holdings. So, such persons would be covered by this. So, I do not know what words to use to describe the exemption that has been given. As a practising lawyer I have seen that in

cases of tort, the courts sometimes grant contemptuous damages, damages of one rupee or even half a rupee. I may be excused for saying that the exemption given to the agriculturists and agricultural labour is contemptuous. I would request the Finance Minister through you to exempt at least those agriculturists who are paying land revenue up to Rs. 10. I do not want more. If he comes to the conclusion that such agriculturists would be earning more, that also has been provided for by me. I have given alternatives—Rs. 10 or having a net income from agriculture to the extent of not more than Rs. 1000. You will see that our Finance Minister has been pleased to exempt all persons having an earning of less than Rs. 1500 except the agriculturist or the agricultural labourers possessing the land. What reason was there to exempt these persons whose income is less than Rs. 1500. If the view was that people having an income of less than Rs. 1500 could not save anything to give to the compulsory deposits, that reason also should apply in the case of the agriculturists and the agricultural labourers. In this country, I find one thing. The yard that is used for all persons is not used for the agriculturist. The income tax law exempts persons below an income of Rs. 3600. But there is absolutely no exemption for land revenue.

**Mr. Speaker:** All these things have been stated. The hon. Member should be brief.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Thank you for the time given. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will agree to the limit of Rs. 10.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय विकास के हित में अनिवार्य बचत करना है। इस स्कीम से एक प्रकार की बचत भी होती है और विकास तथा सुरक्षा के कार्य में योगदान भी मिल जाता है। इसलिए इस के सिद्धान्त और उद्देश्य के बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। मेरी



जो अग्रमेंडमेंट है, वह मेरी नहीं है, बल्कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने हाउस में जो घोषणा की थी, उस घोषणा के जो परिणाम निकलते हैं, उन को मैं ने अग्रमेंडमेंट में रखा है। उन की ओर से यह घोषणा की गई थी कि जिनकी वार्षिक आय १५०० रुपये से कम है, उन को छोड़ दिया जायगा। यह एक बहुत इम्पार्टेंट क्लॉज है। इस क्लॉज में बताया गया है कि यह ए ट किन-किन लोगों पर एप्लाइ करेगा और यह कन्डीशन रखी गई है कि जिन लोगों की आय १५०० रुपये से कम है, उन पर यह योजना लागू नहीं होगी। इस बारे में कुछ अग्रमेंडमेंट भी लाए गए हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में किसान के बारे में नहीं सोचा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसान का भी जरा खयाल रखा जाये।

जो किसान पांच रुपये लगान देता है, उस को छोड़ दिया गया है और इस के दो कारण दिये गये हैं। एक कारण तो यह बताया गया है, "हैविंग रिगार्ड टु देयर जेनेरल पावर्टी . . ."। इस के ऊपर जो लोग हैं, वे गरीब नहीं हैं, उन की इनकम ज्यादा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन इस प्रिंसिपल को जहाँ तक बढ़ाना चाहिए था, वहाँ तक नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। इस का दूसरा कारण ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्राबलम्ज दिया गया है।

मेरा खयाल है कि हर स्टेट में जो किसान पांच रुपये लगान देता है, वह मजदूर माना जाता है, वह एक्साडिंग टु दि एक्ट लैंडलेस परसन माना जाता है और इसलिए उस को यह राहत दी गई है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग का एक्ट भी हर एक स्टेट में बना और टेनांसी का एक्ट भी हर एक स्टेट में बना और हर एक किसान की कितनी आमदनी होती है, यह सब कुछ कमेटी मुकर्रर कर के तय कर लिया गया है। जैसाकि मैं ने अभी बताया, जो पांच रुपये लगान देता है, वह मजदूर माना जाता है और एक रुपये से बीस रुपये तक जो लगान देता है, वह छोटा काश्तकार माना जाता है। उस को अग्रमेंडमेंट होल्डर कहा

जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि उस की अग्रमेंडमेंट होल्डिंग है। इस का मतलब यह है कि उस के स्वयं के पेट के लिये जितना चाहिए, वह भी वह अपने धंधे से नहीं ले पाता है।

18 hrs.

यह स्कीम ऐसे किसानों पर भी लागू की है। इस को उन पर लागू न किया जाय, इस के दो कारण मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला कारण तो यह है कि यह स्कीम मजदूरों पर लागू होगी। पांच रुपये लगान के जो किसान देता है वह हमेशा अपनी खेती पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकता है। छः महीने तो वह खेती पर काम करता है और बाकी के दिन दूसरों की वह मजदूरी करता है। इसलिये यह स्कीम मजदूरों पर लागू होती है। मैं इसके प्रिंसिपल के ही खिलाफ हूँ। आप कोई भी प्रिंसिपल रखो, उसको सब पर समान रूप से लागू करो। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, कि किसान के लिये अलग से प्रिंसिपल, व्यापारियों के लिए अलग, कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग ट्रेडज के लिए अलग प्रिंसिपल रखे जायें।

दूसरा कारण अब मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एग्रीकल्चरल इनक्वायरी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस को मैं रिपीट करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन के साथ कमपलेशन करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। सुरक्षा कोष में उन्होंने ने खुशी से अनुदान दिया है। अभी जो कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का काम चल रहा है, विलेज वालेंटरी फोर्स बनी है, लेबर बैंक तैयार किए गए हैं, उन में वे लोग, देहात में रहने वाले लोग, किसान लोग आमदनी का एक दिन का अनुदान मजदूरों के रूप में दे रहे हैं एक महीने में, जिस का मतलब यह हुआ कि साल में बारह दिन वे मजदूरी के रूप में अनुदान दे रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से शहरी लोग हैं, कौन से व्यापारी लोग हैं, कौन से

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

सदस्य हैं, जो अपनी आमदनी का इस आपत्तिकाल में इस तरह से कुछ हिस्सा दे रहे हैं, सुरक्षा कार्यों में इस तरह से निरंतर हाथ बटा रहे हैं, योगदान कर रहे हैं। जब भी कोई बात होती है टैक्स की किसान को पकड़ लिया जाता है और उपभोग की जब होती है तो बड़े लोगों की तरफ सरकार देखती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसानों के लिए इस में छट रहनी चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पचास परसेंट लोग इस में से छोड़ दिए गए हैं लेकिन अगर पैसे के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो लगान के हिसाब से सोलह परसेंट ही छुटे हैं। आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि किसान और इनकम टैक्स पेयर ये दो वर्गों के लोग ही ऐसे हैं जिन के रिकार्ड सरकार के पास हैं और बाकी के लोग जो हैं, वे कभी भी किसी तरह से भी अपनी आमदनी को छिपा सकते हैं और बच निकल सकते हैं। इसलिए बटवारे की जो नई स्कीम उन्होंने बताई है, उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जितना लगान से सेविंग हो जायगा उस का ३५ करोड़ तो स्टेट्स को चला जायगा और बाकी का सेंटर को आ जायगा। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि स्टेट्स का जो हिस्सा था वह तो वही ३५ करोड़ का ३५ करोड़ रहा और सेंटर का जो हिस्सा था वह दस करोड़ से कम होगा। इस वास्ते मैं इस में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डिफिकल्टी आयेगी, उस की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे फर्स्ट रीडिंग में वक्त नहीं मिला इस वास्ते एक दो मिनट मुझे दे दिये जायें ताकि मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर भी जरा सा प्रकाश डाल दूँ।

हमने पंचायती राज शुरू किया है। महाराष्ट्र का मुझे मालूम है कि लगान पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कोई हक नहीं होता है, पटवारी या रेवन्यू आफिसर्स जो हैं, उनके अधिकार में अब यह चीज नहीं आती है।

यह चीज जिला परिषद् के अधिकार में चली गई है। लगान जितना होता है वह पंचायतों को ही मिलता है या उसका कुछ हिस्सा जिला परिषद् को मिलता है। चूँकि स्टेट्स को हिस्सा इसका नहीं मिलता है, इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सेविंग की बात है, यह पंचायतों के अधिकार में रहनी चाहिये कि तीन परसेंट या पांच परसेंट या पंद्रह परसेंट, जितना वे चाहें डिपॉजिट करें, जितना चाहें किसान को कहें कि वह डिपॉजिट करे। आपने पंचायती राज बनाया है, जो कि बड़ी अच्छी चीज है। अगर पंचायतें चाहें तो खुद अपनी स्कीम बनायें और बना कर लोगों को कहें कि वे पैसा जमा करें।

जो पांच रुपये लगान की बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने कही है, उसके बारे में उनकी तरफ से कोई एमेंडमेंट दिया गया हो, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डाल दें ताकि मैं कुछ न कहूँ। अगर उन्होंने कोई एमेंडमेंट इसके बारे में नहीं दिया है तो मैं इस पर भी थोड़ा सा बोलना चाहूँगा।

**Shri Morarji Desi:** There is an amendment which adds a new clause 7B under which the general power of exemption is taken for certain classes of people. That is deliberately done not only for people paying Rs. 5 land revenue, but if we find that any class is affected more adversely, then we can exempt them.

**Shri Bade:** Rs. 5 is not mentioned here.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने कहा है कि पावर्ज ले ली है और पांच रुपये हो जाएगा और शायद अगर सक्ती से सलूक होता है, तो और ज्यादा हो जाए।

**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** इनकम टैक्स जो देता है, उस पर यह जरूर डबल होता

है। साथ ही साथ किसान पर भी यह लागू होता है।

**Shri Bade:** The hon. Minister has proposed an amendment that "shopkeepers" should be deleted and it should be substituted by "dealers". But in clause 3, there is a definition of "shopkeepers". As a matter of fact, in the whole of the Bill, there is no word as "shopkeepers". So, there is no necessity for definition of "shopkeepers" in clause 3 (f).

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the poor shopkeepers be retained somewhere.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** There is amendment No. 82 by the Government which seeks to omit that definition. It says "Omit lines 23 and 24 in page 2".

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** गवर्नमेंट की एमेंडमेंट्स मूव की जायेंगी इस वक्त ? मेरा खयाल है कि अगर आज मूव हो जायें सारी, तो बाकी चीज कल कर लेंगे।

**श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :** एक मिनट मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप की आज्ञा हो।

**Srimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Should I reply to this now?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल रिप्लाय दे देना। अब ज्योतिषी जी एक मिनट बोलना चाहते हैं, वह बोल लें।

**श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :** मैं पाटिल साहब ने जो एमेंडमेंट पेश की है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं बचत के पक्ष में हूँ।

मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस के पास फालतू पैसा है, उससे ही शासन के कार्यों के लिए पैसा लिया जाए। जहां तक किसान का ताल्लुक है, उसकी हालत ठीक नहीं है, उसका गुजारा भी बड़ी मुश्किल से चलता है। उसकी आमदनी बहुत कम है और अब अगर उस पर बचत का बोझ डाला जाता है, तो इसको मैं किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं समझ सकता हूँ।

वह किसान जिस को पांच रुपये लगान देना पड़ता है, उसकी हालत को आप देखें। मैंने अपने इलाके में देखा है कि जिस किसान को पांच रुपये लगान देना पड़ता है, उसके पास अधिक से अधिक दो तीन एकड़ जमीन होती है और उस किसान की आमदनी मेरे खयाल में साठ सत्तर रुपये साल से किसी भी हालत में ज्यादा नहीं होती है। ऐसे श्राद्धमियों पर यह टैक्स लगाना, कम्पलसरी सेविंग का बोझ डालना मेरी दृष्टि में उसके लिए बहुत कष्टकारक होगा। इसलिए मैं अत्यन्त दुःख के साथ महसूस करता हूँ कि मुश्किल अड़ंगा पैदा करना पड़ रहा है उस एमेंडमेंट का समर्थन करते हुए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसको मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बाकी हमें समझना चाहिये कि बहस खत्म हुई। क्लॉक २ पर जवाब कल दे दिया जाएगा।

18.10 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 25, 1963/Vaisakhu 5, 1885 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 24, 1963/Vasakha 4, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO  
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2261	Inter-State Organisation for dacoity menace	11589-90
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# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . .

- 11617, 18
- (1) A copy of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626 dated the 13th April, 1963 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962.
  - (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
  - (3) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578 dated the 6th April, 1963, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory memorandum.

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

## RELEASE OF MEMBER

11617

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 20th April, 1963, from Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad, intimating that Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy who was detained in that Jail was released unconditionally on the 20th April, 1963.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

11618

Twentieth Report was presented.

## REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Tenth Report was presented . . . 11618

## BILL INTRODUCED . . . 11622-23

Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1963

## BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 11623-92

- (i) Discussion on the motion to consider the Official Languages Bill and amendments thereto for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and for circulation of the

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

Bill moved on 23-4-63 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

- (ii) Discussion on the motion to consider the Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963 and amendments thereto moved on 22-4-63 was resumed

On the amendment by Shri S.M. Banerjee for circulation of the Bill the House divided, Ayes 29 ; Noes 152, and the amendment was negatived

The motion to consider the Bill was adopted. The clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill commenced but not concluded

## AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1963/VAISAKHA 5, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further consideration and passing of the following Bills :

Official Languages Bill, and

- (ii) Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill