

Second Series, No.10

Friday, February 19, 1960
Magha 30, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

CONTENTS

[SECOND SERIES, VOL. XXXVIII—FEBRUARY 8 TO 19, 1960/MAGHA 19 TO 30, 1881
(SAKA)]

COLUMNS

No. 1.—*Monday, February 8, 1960/Magha 19, 1881 (Saka)*—

Member sworn	I
President's Address laid on the Table	I—31
Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work	31
Dowry Prohibition Bill—	
Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	32
President's Assent to Bills	32—33
Obituary Reference	33
Papers laid on the Table	33—36
Reports of Joint Committees on:	
(1) Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill	37
(2) Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill	37
(3) Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill	37—38
Companies (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	38
Daily Digest	39—42

No. 2.—*Tuesday, February 9, 1960/Magha 20, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 19	43—81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 20 to 31	81—87
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 23	87—100
Re: Motion for Adjournment	100—01, 102—07
Papers laid on the Table	102, 107—10
Question of Privilege—	
Publication of expunged proceedings of Lok Sabha by Free Press Journal, Bombay	110—11
Statement re: Indo-West Pakistan Border Conference	111—13
Statement re: Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks	113—14
Re: Motions for Adjournment	114—16
Geneva Conventions Bill—	
Motion to consider	116—78
Clauses 2 to 20 and 1	178—79
Motion to pass, as amended	179
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider	180—221
Business Advisory Committee—	
Forty-seventh Report	222
Daily Digest	223—28

No. 3.—Wednesday, February 10, 1960/Magha 21, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 32 to 44 229—69

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 45 to 64 269—81

Unstarred Questions Nos. 24 to 53 281—303

Re: Point of Order 303—05

Papers laid on the Table 305—c9

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-fifth Report 309

Correction of Reply to Starred Question No. 923 309—10

Termination of Suspension of Member 310—32

Statement *re*: Two air accidents 332—33

Statement *re*: Accident to Oil Well at Cambay 333—35

Business Advisory Committee—

Forty-Seventh Report 335—37

Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Bill—

Motion to consider 337—415

Clauses 2 to 12 and 1 415—23

Motion to pass 433

Administration of Evacuee Property Bill—

Motion to consider 433—54

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re*: Conversion of Super-Constellations as Passenger-Cargo Planes 454—64

Daily Digest 465—72

No. 4.—Thursday, February 11, 1960/Magha 22, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 65 to 69, 71 to 75, 78, 80 and 81 473—508

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 70, 76, 77, 79 and 82 to 89 518—15

Unstarred Questions Nos. 54 to 77 and 79 to 81 515—29

Correction of Reply to Unstarred Question No. 149 529

Papers laid on the Table 529—32

Messages from Rajya Sabha 533

Bills passed by Rajya Sabha—Laid on the Table—

1. Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill 533

2. Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill 533

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Strike by pilots of Indian International Corporation 533—36

Resignation of Member 536

Panel of Chairmen 536—37

Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider 537—83

Clauses 2 to 6, 8 and 9, 7 and 1 583—88

Motion to pass, as amended 588

Dowry Prohibition Bill—

Motion to consider Rajya Sabha amendments 588—608

Motion *re*: Report of Pay Commission 608—56

Daily Digest 657—62

No. 5.—*Friday, February 12, 1960/Magha 23, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 90 to 103 663—99

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 104 to 119 699—707

Unstarred Questions Nos. 82 to 108 707—31

Papers laid on the Table

721—24

Business of the House

724

Legal Practitioners Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 724—25

Motion *re*: Report of Pay Commission 725—86

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Fifty-fifth Report 786

Resolution *re*: Compulsory Military Training in Educational Institutions 786—852

Resolution *re*: Quitting the Commonwealth 852—56

Daily Digest 857—62

No. 6.—*Monday, February 15, 1960/Magha 26, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 120 to 124, 126 to 130, 133 and 134 863—99

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 125, 131, 132 and 135 to 146 899—909

Unstarred Questions Nos. 109 to 160 909—44

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Law and Order situation in Kerala 944—56

2. Alleged starvation deaths in Mizo Hills district 956—61

Papers laid on the Table

961—62

Message from Rajya Sabha

962

Demands for Supplementary Grants Budget (General) 1959-60

963

Demands for Supplementary Grants Budget (Railways) 1959-60

963

Statement *re*: Explosion in Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

963—65

Correction of reply to Starred Question No. 671 966

Statement *re*: Indo-Pakistan Canal Water Dispute 967

Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 967—68

Motion *re*: Report of Pay Commission 968—98

Motion on Address by the President 998—1102

Daily Digest 1103—08

No. 7.—*Tuesday, February 16, 1960/Magha 27, 1881 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 147 to 154, 160 and 163 to 166 1109—43

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 155 to 159, 161, 162 and 167 to 175 1143—51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 161 to 187 1151—65

Motion for Adjournment—

Alleged reversal of policy towards China 1166—74

Papers laid on the Table 1174—75

Motion on Address by the President	1175—1298
Daily Digest	1299—1302
 No. 8.—Wednesday, February 17, 1960/Magha 28, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 176 to 187	1303—40
Short Notice Question No. 1	1340—46
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 188—210	1346—61
Unstarred Questions Nos. 188 to 237 and 239 to 242	1361—96
Correction of Reply to Unstarred Question No. 218	1396—97
Motions for Adjournment—	
Apprehended fear of radio-active fall-out over India from French atomic explosion in Sahara	1397—1403
Papers laid on the Table	1403
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee laid on the Table	1403
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Sudden flooding of colliery at Damua	1404—05
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 617	1405—06
Railway Budget, 1960-61—Presented	1406—41
Motion on Address by the President	1441—1538
Daily Digest	1539—44
 No. 9.—Thursday, February 18, 1960/Magha 29, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 211 to 215, 217 to 219, 221, 222, 224 to 227 and 230	1545—83
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 216, 220, 223, 228, 229 and 231 to 237	1583—89
Unstarred Questions Nos. 243 to 281	1590—1611
Papers laid on the Table	1611
Messages from Rajya Sabha	1611—13
Motion on Address by the President	1614—1753
Half-an-hour discussion re: Suicide Committed by Dr. Joseph of IARI	1753—68
Daily Digest	1769—72
 No. 10.—Friday, February 19, 1960/Magha 30, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 238 to 240, 242 to 246, 248 to 250, 252 and 256 to 262	1773—1812
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 241, 247, 251, 253 to 255 and 263 to 266	1812—18
Unstarred Questions Nos. 282 to 308	1818—33
Motions for Adjournment—	
1. Reported defect in the chilling plant at Muradnagar	1833—38
2. Labour Trouble in Bhilai Steel Plant	1838—44
Papers laid on the Table	1844—46
Message from Rajya Sabha	1846

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 19, 1960/Magha 30,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

I.A.F. Plane Crash near Agra

+

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Goray:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

*238.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the Court of Enquiry instituted in connection with the crash of Indian Air Force aeroplane on the 23rd December, 1959, near Agra, in which several I.A.F. officers lost their lives; and

(b) the extent of loss in terms of money as a result of the crash?

366 (Ai) LSD—1.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The accident was due to structural failure of some components in the air. The exact cause of this failure could not be established for want of sufficient evidence.

(b) Rs. 26,06,664.69 n.P.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether relief was given to the bereaved families?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir, relief was given to the families straightway. To begin with, they got something from the Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund which worked out to Rs. 600 to the next of kin in the case of officers and Rs. 300 for the other ranks. Apart from this, they have also got 75 per cent of the family gratuity which is payable to the widow. And action is being expedited to give the full amount, whatever is due.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government propose to give permanent relief to these families?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir, that is what it is. The gratuity has already been given, and whatever is due to them according to the rules will be given to them.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when the air-ship was last examined and surveyed?

Sardar Majithia: This aircraft was serviced, on that very day it got through all the servicing and was taken up for a test flight.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I may add, Sir, that no aircraft is taken out on duty unless it has been examined on each sorting.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how this Rs. 36 lakhs of loss has been calculated? May I know the items comprising it?

Sardar Majithia: It is Rs. 26 lakhs and odd, not Rs. 36 lakhs. The details are: the cost of the aircraft is Rs. 26 lakhs, service equipment Rs. 6,270.69 n.P., and damage to civilian property, that is standing crops, Rs. 394.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The hon. the Deputy Minister was pleased to say that this was due to certain structural defects or structural failures. We are unable to make out what it really means. It is very vague. Will he kindly explain what it actually means?

Sardar Majithia: It is not at all vague, Sir; because, this was, as I said, the evidence that was available. Of course, the aircraft was flying very high, more than 600 feet high, and when the people who were on the ground at that time were examined this came out from their statement. From that it is presumed that it was due to certain component parts which had failed. That is why the aircraft crashed and it was completely burnt out.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know Sir, by what time the report of this Committee is expected?

Sardar Majithia: The Committee has already given its report and it is from that report that I am giving the answer.

सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल की प्रतिमा

*२३६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रबन्ध मरुत्या ११६४-क के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरदार बलभद्र भाई पटेल की प्रतिमा को दिल्ली में किसी उपयुक्त स्थान

पर प्रतिष्ठित करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(स) उस निश्चय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (की गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) और (ख) : मर्ति लगाने का सुझाव देने वालों से मूर्ति के लिये उपलब्ध रकम, शिल्पकार का नाम और अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों के बारे में प्रश्न तात्पुर की जा रही है।

Shri Achar: I would like to leave the answer in English also.

Shri G. B. Pant: (a) and (b). Enquiries are being made from the sponsor of the proposal regarding the amount available for expenditure on the statue, the name of the sculptor proposed to be employed and other details.

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमान मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो विचार किया जा रहा है, सरकार का क्या अनुमान है कि कब तक उस पर निर्णय हो जायेगा और कब तक मर्ति की स्थापना हो जायेगी ?

भी गो ० ब० पत्त : मूर्ति की स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा यह कहना तो कठिन है । मूर्ति के बनाने भीर उस के तैयार होने में जितना भी समा लगे, निर्णय होने में बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लगना चाहिये ।

बी भक्त दर्जन श्रीमान् पिल्लू
 बर्थों में कुछ प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए शासन
 की ओर से यह बतलाया गया था कि नई
 दिल्ली में विदेशी शासकों को जो मर्तियां
 हैं, खास कर संसद् भवन को बारों ओर से
 जो बेरे हुए खड़ी हैं, उनको हटाने का विचार
 किया जा रहा है। और उन को राष्ट्रीय

संघरात्मक में रखा जायेगा। तो क्या सरदार पटेल की मूर्ति उन में से किसी एक स्थान पर बनाई जायेगी?

प्रधानमंत्री: यह घलग बात है।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि इंडिया मेट के सामने सरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा स्थापित की जाय।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त: कुछ सुझाव हुए थे जिन में कुछ जगहों की तज्जीज की गई थी। उन सब को ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने देखा है और अब सारे मामले पर विचार हो रहा है कि किस जगह हो, कहाँ ठीक होगी। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ उचित नियंत्रण होगा।

Shri Heda: May I know who are the sponsors and whether the Government is going to be actively associated with the project?

Shri G. B. Pant: I hope so, that the process won't take long so far as it rests with the Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मूर्ति की स्थापना के बारे में किन किन स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री गो० ब० पन्त: इस बारे में 'जो ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई है उस ने चार, पांच स्थानों की नज़ीज़ी की थी कि उन में से किसी एक जगह बनाई जाय। उस पर श्री विचार हो रहा है कि कौन स्थान ठीक होगा।

Election Expenditure

+

*240.	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri Bhakt Darshan:
	Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 1011 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the suggestions made by the political parties in India for the reduction of election expenses have been considered by the Election Commission;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken; and

(c) whether any new procedure is going to be adopted during the next general election?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The suggestions made by the political parties for the reduction of election expenses are still under the consideration of the Election Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exact import of this part of the question is not clear. It may, however, be stated that the only new procedure which the Election Commission is contemplating for the next general elections is the adoption of the marking system of voting in most areas and confining the old balloting system to a few inaccessible and backward areas in the various States. The Election Commission also intends to reduce the number of polling days and the over-all period taken in polling and in the counting of votes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many cases of false expenditure submitted by the candidates have been found out in the last two elections?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am sorry this question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Tyagi: With a view to reducing the expenditure on elections, are the Government considering a proposal to supply at their own cost, the electors with their registered roll numbers, because the biggest expenditure that the candidates have to incur is in reaching every house and giving every voter his roll number.

Shri A. K. Sen: Of course it does not really arise out of the question, unless what the hon. Member says is that the party, the candidate himself, is to bear this expenditure. But I think there is a rule existing already which entitles a voter to get his number on the register of voters at a fee of about one rupee or something like that.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister seems to have misunderstood my question. What I meant to say was: are Government considering the question of providing each voter, at his house, with his registered number, so that at the time of voting he might come and give the indication that his registered number is such and such, because the distribution of these numbers costs a lot to a candidate in the election?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know if this particular suggestion has been followed by the Election Commission or not, but if it does form a major part of the candidates' expenditure, it will certainly be considered.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that during the last general elections that took place in Kerala, the Communist candidates have spent lakhs of rupees in certain constituencies?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid that that question has no connection with the main question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This matter is under the consideration of the Election Commission. Hon. Members may take up the general discussion as to what ought to be done, later on. These are all matters which cannot be disposed of during the Question Hour.

Recruitment of Staff



242. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

to Starred Question No. 874 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since issued any instructions to various ministries regarding the recruitment of staff for newly created works; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A copy of the instructions issued by Government is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 66.]

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the present position of the staff in Government in the permanent and temporary offices?

Shri Datar: I have not got those figures here at present.

Shri P. G. Deb: How much is surplus?

Shri Datar: That itself is being found out. The hon. Member will see from the office memorandum that there are instructions to the effect that if there is any surplus it has to be intimated to a central body.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have got the list of sanctioned posts which will be kept in abeyance for six months, and if so, how many posts have been kept in abeyance?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures, but I may point out that if a sanctioned post has not been filled in for about six months or more, then, naturally, it should not be further filled in, until the present ban of one year has expired.

Shri P. G. Deb: What are the rules regarding interchanging of surplus staff between the various Ministries?

Shri Datar: There is no question of any rules as such. Oftentimes, certain persons are appointed, and then they are found to be surplus. When there is a surplus, the question arises whether they should be retrenched. It has been stated that in all such

cases, the surplus should be surrendered to the central authority with a view to see if they can be absorbed elsewhere.

श्री भक्त दंशन : श्रीमन्, क्या शासन के व्यान में यह बात आई है कि ऐसे सरकारी के बावजूद भी अभी तक अधिकांश दफतरों में इस का पालन केवल तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणियों के वर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति न करने और उन्हे निकालने में किया जा रहा है और मेजेटेड पोस्ट्स बदाई जा रही है ?

Shri Datar: These questions are of a general nature. Government do not distinguish between gazetted officers and non-gazetted officers. Whenever they are surplus, they have to be retrenched or other arrangements made in that respect.

International Mission of Bankers

+

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdil:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
*243.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the suggestion of the President of the World Bank a delegation of prominent bankers from Britain, U.S.A. and West Germany is coming to India to study the economic needs of India;

(b) if so, the precise nature of their mission;

(c) whether the delegation has given any indication to the Government of India as to the various aspects of the economic needs that they would like to be conversant with; and

(d) if so, what are those aspects?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mission will study economic conditions in India and acquaint themselves with our current and planned development programmes. It is hoped that studies of this nature will contribute to a wider understanding in the industrially developed countries of our problems of economic development.

(c) and (d). No Sir, but issues relevant to the economic development of the country are expected to be discussed with the Mission.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government have made any rough or precise estimate of the total foreign exchange requirement for the Third Five Year Plan which has to be submitted to the World Bank Mission?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is under preparation.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when this Mission is expected in India and for how long they will stay here?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Mission will come here on the evening of the 24th instant, and will leave this country on the 25th of March. In the meanwhile, between the 5th and 8th of March, they will be in East Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the issue of Indian shipping also will be discussed?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not think they will look to particular or specific problems like that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Indian shipping is very important and on account of the foreign exchange difficulty, it is going downwards.

Shri Morarji Desai: All relevant things will be considered. I cannot say what they are going to consider.

Archaeological Excavations at Ratnagiri

*244. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the latest finds in the excavation carried out in Ratnagiri in Orissa, by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India; and

(b) what steps are being taken for their preservation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). A brief report of excavation at Ratnagiri, District Cuttack for the year, 1958-59, the last excavation there, has been published at pages 33-36 in the "Indian Archaeology 1958-59-A Review", a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament.

(b) It is proposed to establish a site museum at Ratnagiri to preserve and display the antiquities.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know what steps are being taken to preserve these various monuments, from sun and rains at the place where they are being kept now?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already stated in my reply that a site museum is going to be erected very soon. Plans have been prepared for the same, and it will come into existence within a short time, and that will give adequate protection to the sculptures and statues.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether Government are considering the question of improving the approach road to the site?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think that is the duty of the State Government.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: For the construction of the approach road, the State Government approached the Union Government. May I know whether the Union Government have agreed to sanction some money for the construction of this approach road?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The road will not be constructed by the Department of Archaeology or by this Ministry, but we have made a recommendation to the Ministry of Transport and Com-

munications in their Department of Tourism.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this site first came to the notice of the archaeologists?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as our knowledge goes, it was first mentioned in a book by Shri Rajendra Lal Mitra, which was published in the year 1880 under the name 'Antiquities of Orissa'.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is going to be the cost of the proposed archaeological museum which is going to be set up in Ratnagiri, and do Government intend to expand the activities of the Archaeological Department in Orissa in 1980-81 for further exploration?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The cost of the museum cannot be stated at this stage, because it will require the preparation of detailed estimates. As regards the expansion of the activities, the hon. Member knows that in Orissa there is a very rich collection of antiquities. We are going to have a museum also in Konarak, and the excavations here in Ratnagiri have yielded very fruitful results.

Shri Shivananjappa: What do these latest finds disclose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They disclose the existence of a very important Buddhist site of whose existence we were not aware some five or six years ago.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the total expenditure for the excavation?

Dr. M. M. Das: The expenditure incurred on the excavation up till now is about Rs. 54,700.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उड़ीसा के उसी क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ छत्तीसगढ़ का क्षेत्र भी है और वहां पर कलचुरी और हय हय वंश का विकास बहुत पुराने जमाने में हुआ और क्या इस एक्सक्षेत्रन वर्क को उस तरफ भी बढ़ाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

॥ श्री हुमायून कविर : यह ! जो खुदाई का काम किया गया है यह रत्नागिरी, कटक जिले में किया गया है और समुद्र के बह नजदीक है । यह जो छत्तीसगढ़ है यह वहां से थोड़ा दूर है । उड़ीसा से लगा हुमा जरूर है । सेकिन उड़ीसा एक बड़ा प्रान्त है और अगर उसके एक किनारे में खुदाई का काम हो तो दूसरे किनारे में जाना मुश्किल है ।

Output in Arms Factory

*245. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that output of Government arms factories has fallen short of country's civil requirements; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the requirements?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The meaning of the question is not quite clear but if it relates to the production of shotguns and sporting rifles the answer, Sir, is No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Defence Reorganisation Committee have made certain suggestions to increase the output of the ammunitions factories, and if so what the recommendations are, and what steps have been taken in that regard?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know what reorganisation committee my hon. friend is referring to. From time to time, the production capacity is being examined by various departmental committees. I do not know exactly what my hon. friend has in mind.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There is a complaint about the short supply of these cartridges. Because of national necessity, imports have been closed down. The Defence factories are capable of pro-

ducing much larger numbers than those produced at present, but there is a shortage of paper. That paper has to be imported. There is the question of foreign exchange and import licences.

Secondly, if the complete requirement is to be met, we have to go into double shift. It can be done, but it cannot be done without material. The short supply of material is a national difficulty. We are making it as best as we can. If the paper is available or if the experiments which are being conducted by the scientific people to find a substitute succeed, we can meet the requirement.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Which type of paper is the hon. Minister referring to?

Shri Krishna Menon: A special cartridge paper which has to be imported.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये लोहे की चादरें
+

*२४६. { श्री पद्म देव :
 { श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या हस्पात, लान और हूँचन मंत्री यह
बताने की रूपा करेगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १६५६ में
लोहे की चादरों की कितनी मांग थी?

(ख) वह कहां तक पूरी तरह गई;

(ग) अनेक विकास योजनाओं को
ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने हिमाचल
प्रदेश को अधिक लोहे की चादरें देने के लिए
क्या प्रबन्ध किया है; और

(घ) यदि कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया
है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

हस्पात, लान और हूँचन मंत्री के समा-
सिक्षण (श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा) :

(क) ३,६५० टन

(ख) १,६३८ टन

(न) और (घ). विकास योजनाओं की इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए जहां तक हो सकता है हर प्रकार से कोशिश की जा रही है।

An Hon. Member: Let the answer be read in English also.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितने लोग हिमाचल प्रदेश से आते हैं वह सब हिन्दी जानते हैं। सबाल हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में ही है।

Progressively, hon. Members not conversant with Hindi must also learn it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् शासन के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि जितनी मांग की गयी थी उसकी आधी की भी पूर्ति नहीं की गयी। अतः क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि जो मांग है उसकी पूर्ति हो सके, और और जो आगे आने वाली मांग है वह भी पूरी की जा सके?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : यह केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ ही नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी स्टेट्स के साथ भी यही बात है। अभी बाहर से जो शीट्स मंगाने की जो बात थी, वह भी जितने मंगाना चाहते थे नहीं आ सके हैं और यहां के उत्पादन में भी कुछ कमी हुई है। बाबूजूद इसके पहले से आज हालात अच्छे हैं और कोशिश की जाएगी कि आगे से ज्यादा दिया जाय।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि कोशिश की जाएगी तो इस घारे में उन की कोशिश बह तक मफल हो सकेगी?

इस्पात, सान और इंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : रुकेला भट्टीन ल्यांट के चालू होने से यह महिला बहुत दूर तक ठीक हो जाएगी।

Import of Kerosene Oil from U.S.S.R.

***248. Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered or are considering the question of importing kerosene oil from Soviet Russia; and

(b) if so, whether any understanding has been reached between the Governments of India and Soviet Russia in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b). Government have under their active consideration the question of importing from the U.S.S.R., against payment in rupees which can be used for increased exports from India to the U.S.S.R., quantities of such deficit petroleum products as Kerosene oil. Though no final understanding has yet been reached, it is hoped that some arrangements would be reached as early as possible.

Shri Achar: May I know whether it would mean a reduction in the price of kerosene oil if this matures?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The matter is being discussed. About the price, I am not at present in a position to say what will be the position.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any particular quantity is envisaged for import or whether even that is under consideration now?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, we are discussing the possibility of importing about 100,000 tons of kerosene oil. We have some ideas about imports. All these questions will be considered between our Commerce and Industry Ministry and the U.S.S.R. Government representative.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the Government's policy about the import of kerosene oil, whether from the U.S.S.R. or from other countries?

Will import be allowed only through the public sector or also through the private sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The policy of Government in regard to import of petroleum products is to get them as cheaply and on as favourable terms as possible. With that end in view, Government are exploring the possibility of importing it from sources other than what we have so far been doing. So far as import through the public sector and the private sector is concerned, mainly it is proposed to import these petroleum products, besides the oil distributing companies that are doing it, through the public sector; but if there are some proposals to import petroleum products through some private sector people, they will also be considered.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what amount of foreign exchange was made available to the private oil companies for import of kerosene oil to meet the deficit in India, and to what extent they have imported by this time?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These allocations of foreign exchange for import of kerosene oil are made in an *ad hoc* way from time to time, as needs arise. I have not got the figures just now before me. If the hon. Member is interested in them, he may kindly give separate notice and I shall answer.

Shri Morarka: May I know the approximate value of the total imports of kerosene oil at present in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Roughly it is Rs. 17-18 crores.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is our deficit of kerosene oil in India today?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The value of imports is about Rs. 17-18 crores.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is imported is the deficit.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस समझौते में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि

रस से जो तेल हिन्दुस्तान में इम्पोर्ट किया जाए उसमें से कम से कम ५० प्रतिशत तेल हिन्दुस्तानी टेंकर्स के द्वारा इम्पोर्ट किया जाए?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैं इस के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तानी टेंकर्स की उस बक्त या स्थिति होगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इंडियन शिपिंग में टेंकर्स हैं?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : हैं तो जरूर। उनके मारकर आना चाहिए, और मेरा स्थान है कि आएंगा भी।

Shri Tyagi: What is the percentage of profits allowed to these foreign companies which are supplying kerosene oil in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not got with me the terms and conditions on which petroleum products are being imported. If the hon. Member will give separate notice, I can answer.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any fixed percentage of profit being allowed to them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, I do not think we have fixed any particular percentage of profits which is allowed to them. It varies according to conditions.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: They must have imported last year. What was the profit allowed last year? He does not know anything.

Shri Achar: How much more time will the finalisation of the negotiations take?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The negotiations are almost at their final stage, and I hope we shall import some petroleum products from U.S.S.R.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: They must have imported last year. I wanted to know what was the profit granted to them last year, if not this year.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what percentage of profit is being earned by them. Or is it that they can put any price that they like?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot answer offhand about the percentage.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: But they imported last year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will table a separate question.

✓ Steel Plant in Madras State

+

*249. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Ayyakannu:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the practicability of putting up a steel plant in Madras State utilising the iron ores of Salem and Neyveli lignite; and

(b) whether experts from East Germany have been invited to make preliminary investigation in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The practicability of an iron and steel plant based on the iron ores of Salem and lignite of Neyveli is under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is a fact that a Technical Committee with the Madras and Union Ministers has been set up to go into the question of the feasibility of the steel plant? If so, when is it expected to submit its report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A Technical Committee has been set up. It has started working, but could not say

as to how long it will take to submit a report.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the non-availability of coking coal is one of the reasons for not expediting it, and also whether the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad and the Laboratory at Jamshedpur have been asked to examine the possibility of using briquettes for this purpose? If so, what are their findings?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is correct that the non-availability of coking coal is the main reason why a steel plant cannot be located in the south. As a matter of fact, iron ore is available not only in the south but in certain other parts of India, notably western India. But the non-availability of coking coal is the main reason why smelting cannot be undertaken. Some experiments are going on both at the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, and the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, to see if briquettes of lignite could be used for smelting purposes. But the experiments are still being undertaken and it is too early to say as to whether the process has succeeded.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether hon. Minister had not stated on 19-1-60 that the iron ore that is available in Salem is of a superior quality and steps should be taken for completely utilising it for the development of the national wealth from that area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the iron ore is of good quality. But, to be used, there must be some smelting agent. That is what I have stated in my earlier reply.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The iron ore in Salem is one of the best ores in the world in respect of iron content. I wish to know whether this Ministry has made any special reference to the Planning Commission to make provision for the speedy establishment of the steel project in that area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise at all. No one need be convinced. If there is good coking coal, surely, the plant will be located. But, there is no coking coal; and iron ore, howsoever good it may be, cannot substitute coking coal.

Shri Achar: May I know whether an assessment has been made as to how much more it would cost to take coke to the places where there is iron ore? What will be the extra cost on account of conveyance? Have these things been worked out?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not very difficult to work out. The State to which the hon. Member belongs has a steel plant to which coke has to be moved from the main coke producing area and the cost of transport is quite considerable. It should also be conceded that for long distances there are telescopic rates for transport of coal and there is an element of concealed subsidy there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that a certain experiment is being carried on. May I know whether this experiment is being carried on with the low shaft process that is being worked at Jamshedpur?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is what I stated, that at Jamshedpur there is a low shaft process. As I have said earlier on the floor of the House the experiments are taking place both by using different types of iron ore and also different types of fuel including lignite.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Part (b) of the question has not been answered whether experts from East Germany have been invited to make the investigation. Apart from that, may I know whether experts from other countries are also invited to make the investigation; and, if so, what are those countries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Our own experts are working at it.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister says that the practicability of setting

up a plant in the Madras area is being examined. May I know who are the people who are actually examining it; and what progress they have made in examining the possibility of putting up this plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have given three things in this connection. One is the Technical Committee; the second is the experiment at Jamshedpur and the third is the experiment at the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that there is no large-scale steel plant in the south—especially Madras State—where very good iron ore is found and in view of the fact that Government have set up a Technical Committee what early steps Government will take to expedite this matter and start a steel plant in the Madras State?

Mr. Speaker: The same question in another form.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We cannot take any other steps than those already taken. And, further steps will depend upon the feasibility of the processes which are being examined.

Industrial Finance Corporation

+
*250. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1394 on the 11th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations regarding loss due to the disposal of land purchased for the office of the Industrial Finance Corporation in New Delhi have since been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) whether collective or individual responsibility has been fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c) Government's investigations have been completed and a draft note

which was sent to Audit for vetting has just been received back. It is under submission to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How long will it take for finalisation?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Government have already taken a decision and are submitting it to the Public Accounts Committee. It has already been received back from Audit after vetting and is being submitted to the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the amount involved—there was a loss?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The very question has been asked a number of time. The amount involved has been nearly Rs. 2 lakhs, that is exactly Rs. 1,98,466.

Tyre Factory in New Delhi

*252. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved credit of Rs. 225 crores to help build and finance a rubber tyre factory in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are its main features and to whom the loan has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. The credit authorised by the Export-Import Bank, Washington is for Rs. 225 lakhs and not Rs. 225 crores. The industrial plant assisted is to be located at Ballabgarh, District Gurgaon, Punjab.

(b) The Bank has approved in principle the grant of a loan in favour of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company of India (Private) Limited out of the portion of PL 480 rupee funds which is earmarked for its lending to business firms. The funds will be used for financing the acquisition or construction in India of land, buildings and machinery of Indian origin

in connection with the establishment and operation of a rubber products manufacturing plant. The loan will be repayable in 18 approximately semi-annual instalments, commencing not later than February 15, 1963. Interest will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annual-ly.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the total amount which this scheme involves? Will any part thereof be subscribed either by the Centre or by the State Governments or by the Delhi Administration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Which scheme, Sir?

Shri Radha Raman: The tyre scheme.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is a private concern. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government has anything to do with it.

हिन्दी-निदेशालय
+
*२५६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री योगरक्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ नवम्बर, '६६ में
के तारीकत प्रश्न मंस्या २२६ के बारे में
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी
के लिए अलग निदेशालय खोलने के प्रश्न
के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;
और

(ख) उक्त निदेशालय को क्या कार्य
सौंपे जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):
(क) यह निदेशालय ३१ मार्च १९६०
तक खोलने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही
है।

(ख) इस निदेशालय के निम्नलिखित
मुख्य कार्य होंगे :—

(१) हिन्दी को समृद्ध बनाने के लिए शब्दावलि बनाना और हिन्दी शब्दकोश, विश्वकोश इत्यादि तैयार करना ।

(२) साहित्य तैयार करना, प्रमाणिक पुस्तकों के अनुवाद आदि द्वारा हिन्दी के विकास समर्थनी कार्य ।

(३) हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार और प्रसार को प्रोत्साहन देना ।

। (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Steps are being taken to establish the Directorate by the 31st March, 1960.

(b) The Directorate will have the following major functions:

- (i) work relating to the enrichment of Hindi by evolution of terminology and preparation of Hindi Dictionaries, Encyclopaedia, etc.
- (ii) work relating to the development of Hindi through production of literature, translation of standard books, etc, and
- (iii) promotion of the spread of Hindi language.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् जब कि यह प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन पिछले अनेक वर्षों से रहा है, तो वे कौन सी सास अढ़चने हैं, जिन की वजह से इस की स्थापना नहीं हो पाई है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : पिछले वर्षों से तो नहीं, पिछले महीनों में इस पर विचार हो रहा है और फाइरेंस मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री से इस बारे में मशवरा करना या और अब यह निश्चय हो गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ३१ मार्च से पहले-पहले डायरेक्टोरेट स्थापित हो जायगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निदेशालय का अधिकार क्षेत्र क्या होगा, क्या यह सीधे माननीय मंत्री

जी के आदेश के अनुसार चलेगा वा फिर वही क्रम चलेगा, कि अंडर सेक्रेट्री, हिन्दी सेक्रेट्री, फिर ज्वायांट सेक्रेट्री, फिर एडीशनल सेक्रेट्री, और फिर सेक्रेट्री होंगे और उन छलनियों में छनते छनते बास्तविक चीज़ समाप्त हो जायेगी ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : डायरेक्टोरेट को काम करने की काफी स्वतंत्रता होगी लेकिन मोटी मोटी पालिमी का जहां तक प्रश्न है, यह तो स्वाभाविक है कि उन का फैसला मिनिस्ट्री से राय ले कर हो । लेकिन जहां काम का ताल्लुक है, काम करने वालों को काफी स्वतंत्रता होगी इसलिए कि यह काम आसानी से आगे बढ़ सके । इसी दृष्टि से अलग डायरेक्टोरेट स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

सेठ गोविन्द वास : अभी अभी भाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट और संसदीय भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट पर भी लोक सभा में और राज्य सभा में बहस हुई थी और इस सम्बन्ध में भी आगे काम किम प्रकार चलाना है इस विषय में गृह मंत्रालय और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी कुछ विचार कर रहे होंगे । क्या इस निदेशालय के पास यह काम भी सौंपा जायगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार जो कुछ भी निर्णय करे, उसको भी शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यक्रम में परिणत किया जाए ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जी हां, जो भी निर्णय होंगे हिन्दी के प्रसार और प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में, वे काम यह डायरेक्टोरेट लेगा । प्रगत कोई नया काम बढ़ा और नई जिम्मेदारी आई तो जहां तक डायरेक्टोरेट का सम्बन्ध है वह उस को उठाने का प्रयत्न करेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी तक सब से बड़ी शिकायत यह रही है कि जिन अधिकारियों के हाथों में हिन्दी का काम रहा

है, हिन्दी के भूत, वर्तमान और भविष्य के बारे में उनको कोई विश्वास नहीं रहा है, न उनकी कोई आस्था रही है। तो क्या इस डायरेक्टोरेट का काम ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथों में दिया जाएगा जिनके अन्दर काम करने का एक उत्साह हो, हिन्दी के प्रति नग्न हो ? ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, आपका यह अनुमान ठीक नहीं है। इन पिछले दो एक सालों से जो भी व्यक्ति हिन्दी का काम करते रहे हैं, उनको हिन्दी का बहुत अच्छा ज्ञान है, हिन्दी के बे प्रेमी हैं और जैसा आप रिपोर्ट में देखेंगे पिछले कुछ समय से काफी प्रगति हिन्दी के प्रसार में हई है।

श्री भ्रज राज सिंह : न्या इस निदेशालय के कर्तव्यों में से एक कर्तव्य यह भी होगा कि यह निदेशालय ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि १६६५ तक हिन्दी को पूर्ण रूप से समृद्ध बनाया जा सके और सभी लोगों में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी में काम किया जा सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो कुछ भी पार्लियामेंट का इस सम्बन्ध में आखिरी फैसला होगा, प्रेजीडेंट साहब की प्रीर पार्लियामेंट की जो भी इस सम्बन्ध में नीति होगी, उसको कार्यान्वित करने में यह योग देगा।

सेठ गोविंद बास : क्या इस निदेशालय को हिन्दी के प्रतिरक्षित और भी जो भारतीय भाषायें हैं जिन को कि हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार किया गया है, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी और उनके विकास के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ करने का अधिकार रहेगा या यह केवल हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में ही कार्य करेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो डायरेक्टोरेट स्थापित किया जा रहा है, यह तो हिन्दी के लिए ही स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

National Service Projects

4-

Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
*257. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 739 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh to define the nature and scope of the pilot National Service Projects has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for their implementation?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations made by the National Service Committee are as follows:—

1. *Compulsion*.—Any scheme of national service must be compulsory if this is to be effective and is to make a real impact to improve the quality of manpower needed by the country. No exemptions are to be allowed on any ground.

2. *Duration*.—A period of nine months to a year is the minimum required for achieving the objectives of national service.

3. *Stage*.—The best stage for drafting the youth in national service is when they pass out of Higher Secondary School or Pre-University classes and are prepared to enter life or the university. A year's national service at that stage will fill the gap left by

the present secondary education and will equip the young persons better both for life and the university.

4. Content.—The content should be so devised as to effect an all round improvement of the personality and character of the adolescent. It may include military discipline; national service and manual labour; and general education.

5. Organisational Setup.—The programme would require for its implementation an organisational set up which should be broad-based and independent. A national board should be set up to plan, implement, and evaluate a programme of national service. This could be preceded by careful preparation of a detailed plan of work for youth, and for this purpose it is desirable to set up a representative working group of educationists, administrators, defence experts and other interests.

(c) A Working Group is being appointed to work out a detailed programme of National Service.

श्री भक्त वर्षान् : श्रीमन्, जब यह कमेटी श्री देशमुख जी के मभापित्व में नियुक्त की गई थी उस समय शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह तय हुआ था कि इस सामाजिक सेवा के कार्य को अनिवार्य न बनाया जाये। जब इस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें कहा है कि इसको अनिवार्य बनाया जाये। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह प्रश्न फिर शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में या शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों के सम्मेलन में रखा जायेगा और क्या इस कारण इसमें देरी होगी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसको सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने रखा गया था जिस में सब राज्यों के मंत्री और प्रतिनिधि और कुछ वाइस चांसलर भी थे। मैट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड ने इस नैशनल मर्किम स्कीम को माना और उन्होंने यह सिफारिश की कि जितनी जल्दी हो, इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

श्री भक्त वर्षान् : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जितनी जल्दी हो इसको कार्यान्वित किया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी जल्दी इसमें की जायेगी और कब तक यह स्कीम लागू हो सकेगी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वर्किंग ग्रुप नियुक्त हो रहा है, जो इसकी डिटेल्स—वर्चर्च वर्गीरह कितना लगेगा, किस तरह मे स्कीम को कार्यान्वित करना—है यह सब देखेगा। यह बहुत बड़ी स्कीम है और इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, फैसला किया जायेगा।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the financial implications of this scheme that is to be put into effect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The financial implications are being worked out. A working group is set up and it is looking into them.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It seems there is no exemption at all on any ground. May I know whether the girls and disabled boys will be exempted?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The recommendations of the Committee are that except on medical grounds, nobody should be exempted.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the State Ministers at a conference decided that the service should be voluntary and should be done through pilot projects?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That was the original suggestion of the Ministers' conference. This committee which went into the whole question had suggested that unless the scheme becomes compulsory, it will not be effective. As I said this report was considered by the Central advisory board and it endorsed the recommendations of the Deshmukh Committee. Now the report is being examined by the working group.

Shri Tyagi: Before effect given to this scheme, may I know if the Government proposes to put it for examination before this House to get at the reactions of the various political parties and individual Members who are interested in the scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already assured on an earlier occasion that as soon as the scheme is finalised and takes a final shape Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing this scheme. It is one of the major schemes and we will have full discussion in the House.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that after the scheme comes into effect, the Sadhu Samaj and the Bharat Sevak Samaj and all similar Samajas will be co-ordinated together into the scheme, or will they also continue side by side?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have nothing to do with the Bharat Sevak or the Sadhu Samaj; they are quite free to function in the way they like.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Member Shri N. R. Muniswamy said just now that girls and disabled persons should be exempted and the Minister said: yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. The hon. Member did not understand me. I said definitely and categorically that the recommendation was that nobody would be exempted except on medical grounds.

Shri Tyagi: What she wants to clarify is whether girls are included in the category of disabled persons or not.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: It is an insult to the others.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the recommendation that the proper period for training is the pre-university period, may I know whether at least in the coming year, the scheme before it takes the final shape, will be entrusted to the NCC?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no question of entrusting it to the NCC

as this is quite a different scheme. The NCC is a programme for military training and this does not come within the purview of the NCC.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know if the scheme that will be introduced in the rural areas will be through an independent agency even though other agencies such as the development board, etc. exist or the Bharat Sevak Samaj or the Sadhu Samaj exist? I want to know whether there will be an independent agency. Furthermore, I want to know what type of work will be done in the rural areas.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think, for the benefit of the House, as soon as the report is printed, I will place copies in the Parliament library.

Shri Jadhav: Sir, may I put a question? I tried to catch your eye so many times.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity.

Shri Jadhav: It is very difficult to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: My eye is all-pervading. This report will be placed in the Library of Parliament and the House will have an opportunity to discuss this matter. I will certainly remember the hon. Member. Next question.

Oil Drilling at Jwalamukhi

+

*258. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 873 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in drilling for oil in Jwalamukhi;

(b) the results achieved;

(c) whether any further assessment of the natural gas found in the areas has since been made; and

(d) what further programme has been drawn for drilling more wells?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Jwalamukhi deep well No. 1 is still under production test. Three additional horizons have since been tested. Reaming of structural hole No. 5 has been completed (depth 621 metres). The hole is being cased.

(b) One of the horizons, besides the one that gave gas about a year ago, tested has produced gas; other two horizons produced saline water.

(c) No, Sir. It is too early to make fresh assessment.

(d) Two locations for deep wells have been pin-pointed. Drilling at one of these locations will be undertaken after completion of production tests at Jwalamukhi test well No. 1.

Shri Hem Raj: Last time, Sir, when this question was asked we were informed that after three weeks the production tests will give some results. May I know what has been the result?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Production tests at Jwalamukhi deep well No. 1 are being carried out for the last 12 or 13 months. When I answered the question last time before this House four series of horizons were tested at that time. Since then three more have been tested. It is a long process, and it is only a few days back that one additional horizon has given some gas. We have got gas in this deep well No. 1 at two horizons. Final assessment has still to be made.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the number of foreign experts who are working at present in oil drilling at Jwalamukhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some Rumanian drilling experts are helping the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has been able to assess by now the amount of oil reserves in this country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; not yet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether one more well will be sunk near about this area, or work will be done only at one well?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; we propose to drill several holes round about this area immediately we have evaluated the results from this hole. We are already pin-pointing certain locations and sites and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is considering the final location of proposed wells and where we are to put in more holes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether during the year 1960 there is any possibility of some more wells being sunk?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In Jwalamukhi area?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Yes.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In Jwalamukhi area? We propose to put in one or two holes in the Jwalamukhi area in the year 1960.

U.N.E.F.

+

*259. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Indian soldiers were killed and nine injured in an accident in Gaza strip while on duty with the United Nations Emergency Force on the night of the 5th January, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some personnel attached to 4 KUMAON Regiment serving with the United Nations Emergency Force left their Headquarters at DEIR EL BAL-LAH in a truck for the Gurdwara at RAFAH on the morning of 5th January 1960 to celebrate Guru Gobind Singh's birthday. The truck carrying the party left RAFAH at about 10 p.m. on its return journey. While negotiating a level crossing it was struck by the engine of a goods train coming towards GAZA. The rear axle of the truck was ripped off and it was dragged about a thousand yards before the engine driver managed to halt his engine. Nine of the men were thrown out of the truck and escaped with injuries. The remaining two who were in the truck were killed.

A Court of Inquiry has been instituted and its report is awaited.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the families of the deceased soldiers will get the usual compensation from the United Nations?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is an arrangement in regard to this between the United Nations and the Government of India; they would not suffer by that in any way.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know who are the members of the Court of Inquiry?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is appointed according to the Army Rules. It will consist of the Officer-Commanding this Unit or whoever he nominates and it will be done according to the usual procedure; there will be no public persons.

Copper Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

*260. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey of Copper ore deposits near Bitraunta, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the result of the Survey; and

(c) whether Indian Bureau of Mines propose to take steps to investigate the extent of the deposits?

Th Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The result is not considered favourable for development. No indications are available as a result of work done hitherto by Geological Survey of India of any massive sulphide ore bodies existence in this area.

(c) As the surface indications available are not favourable for the development of a well-defined zone of mineralisation there is at present no concrete proposal to investigate the extent of the deposits, though before giving up this area, it is proposed to send a team of senior officers to carry out an on the spot inspection of the region hitherto surveyed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary in his reply said that the result is not considered favourable for development. May I know what is the copper content of the ore that was found out in that area?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have not got the figure about the exact content of copper here with me, but I can say that this area was thoroughly investigated, the result was not encouraging and, therefore, it was given up.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know the details, he knows only the conclusion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How did he arrive at that conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: Those who arrived at that conclusion had the details, but the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has not got them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the copper content of this ore is much better than what is being taken out at Ghatsila?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: If it had been better, of course, the feasibility of working out copper would have been taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary must be able to answer this question. The object of the hon. Member who has tabled the question is to know why it has been given up in Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Geological Survey of India had surveyed this area. The finds of mineralised copper ore was so sporadic, so little that from all technological point of view the conclusions have been, for which full responsibility is taken, that they are not very favourable for prospecting any copper. Nevertheless, we are sending a high-power team to have a reassessment of the whole area and to find out whether it is possible to take out copper ore from there.

Mr. Speaker: That is also a general statement. Hon. Ministers, particularly, when a question is put

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you will permit me, Sir, I may say that it is not a general statement, it is a technically correct statement. We do not assess the quantity of copper content when there is a sporadic find of copper.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that we are importing copper to the extent of Rs. 15 crores annually, will the Government do some intensive exploration and prospecting in this area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir; we are carrying out an intensive search for copper, and for that we have organised a special unit. If necessary, we shall further go to this area and find out whether copper deposits can be found or not.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, the answer is not complete. In part (b) of the question the hon. Member wants to know the result of the survey. In reply to that the hon. Minister may say either that the quality of ore

that is obtained is bad or, even if the quality may be good, there is not sufficient quantity. He must be able to say this before the House to satisfy hon. Members who have tabled a specific question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If there is a desire on the part of the hon. Member or the House to know fuller details about the reports that have been submitted to the Geological Survey of India, I am prepared to lay them on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is all that is wanted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is not with me here.

Mr. Speaker: He must have brought it. Let us go to the next question.

Ramagiri Gold Deposits

+
*261. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**

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

(a) whether exploratory bore holes drilled to assess potentialities have been undertaken in Ramagiri gold belt in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are its results; and

(c) if not, when is it going to be undertaken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to take up drilling during 1960-61.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This survey and other things were being conducted for the last four or five years. What are the reasons for the delay in taking up deep drilling of this area to find out the ores?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is still under investigation, but what-

ever reports we have been able to get the result is not very encouraging.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: By whom is this investigation being conducted, by the Geological Survey of India or by the Indian Bureau of Mines?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: By the Geological Survey of India.

Polytechnics in Punjab

+
 262. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1901 on the 22nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) when the centrally sponsored polytechnics at Sirsa, Hamirpur and Batala in Punjab will be opened; and

(b) whether Government have since received the proposal for the location of the State-sponsored Polytechnic?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The proposals of the State Government regarding the location of the polytechnics are under the consideration of the Northern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. The State Government has also been requested to reconsider the question of location of one of the polytechnics at Hamirpur. The polytechnics will start functioning after their location, estimates of cost and other details have been settled.

(b) The State Government have proposed to locate the State-sponsored polytechnic at Jhajjar.

Shri Hem Raj: Has the hon. Minister received a proposal from the Chief Minister of Punjab that a polytechnic for the people there is very essential in view of the fact that it is a hilly area and that the means of communications are very inadequate.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have received a letter from the Chief Minis-

ter of Punjab and I am examining the question in the light of his observations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mining Leases for Bhilai Steel Works

*241. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 745 on the 9th December, 1959 and state the further progress made with regard to the grant of mining leases by the State Government to the Bhilai Steel Works and execution of formal deeds in respects of areas already granted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The State Government have agreed to grant quarry leases in two more cases for 74.85 acres of State Government lands. Necessary steps are being taken by the Project authorities for the execution of formal deeds.

A further sum of Rs. 4 lacs has been paid on ad-hoc basis to the State Government as royalty dues.

Dugda Washery

*247. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress up to date of the construction of Dugda Washery;

(b) the amount spent on it up to the end of December, 1959; and

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

The contract for the design, supply and erection of the washery, was concluded in November, 1958.

The land required for the washery and township has been acquired. Access road to the site has been completed. Railway track to the site has been laid. Laying of some lines in the

marshalling yard has been completed and work on other lines is in progress. Temporary offices, stores and camp accommodation have been constructed and occupied. Electricity and water for construction has begun to be supplied. Civil engineering work on the site has commenced and excavation and concreting work in different sections of the washery are in progress. A number of units of equipment, which are to be despatched from the U.S.A., have been inspected and the shipments are expected to start shortly. On receipt of equipment from the U.S.A. the erection of the plant will be taken up. The washery is expected to be commissioned in about a year's time.

Upto the end of December 1959 an amount of about Rs. 1.50 crores had been spent on the washery.

Excavations in Sarasvati and Narmada Valleys

*251. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the results of the exploratory expedition led by the Director General of Archaeology in 1951 have not been properly followed up since then in the Sarasvati or the Ghaggar valley;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the efflux of eight years and the likelihood of important findings the centre mound at Hastinapur has not been excavated; and

(c) whether extensive excavations in the Sarasvati and the Narmada valleys are in active contemplation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. The exploration of the Sarasvati and Drishadvati (Ghaggar) valleys in Rajasthan was completed in 1952-53.

(b) The central (highest) mound at Hastinapur was excavated in 1950-52.

(c) No, Sir.

Costing for Bhilai Steel

*253. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 597 on the 4th December, 1959 and state whether any costing has since been made for Bhilai Steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): No, Sir. Steel has begun to be produced only recently.

Demonetisation of Coins

*254. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the nickel coin pieces of white colour of the denominations of two annas, one anna, 2 pice and the one pice current coins will be discontinued; and

(b) the number of such white nickel coin pieces in circulation at present?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The question of demonetising the cupro-nickel two anna and half anna pieces is under active consideration. Withdrawal of the other coins left in the old series will be taken up later.

(b) According to very rough estimates, the estimated circulation of all the cupro-nickel coins with a whitish colour was 114 crores of pieces at the end of November, 1959 made up of 68 crores of pieces in the denominations of two annas and half an anna and 46 crores of pieces in the denomination of one anna.

Life Insurance Corporation Business in London

*255. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to expand the business of Life Insurance Corporation in London; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The proposal to write direct life insurance business in the U.K. is still under the consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

शिक्षा का स्तर

श्री भक्त दश्मनः :

*२६३. श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७१४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में बैटने वाले उम्मीदवारों के शिक्षास्तर और सामान्य ज्ञान में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ जो परामर्श चल रहा था उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : इस मामले पर आमले शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सलाह से विचार हो रहा है।

L.I.C. Loans for Construction of Houses

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri Damani:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Mahanty:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:

*264.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 223 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has since decided to advance loans to policy-holders for construction of houses;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which these loans will be advanced; and

(c) when will this scheme become effective?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

Scheme of grant of loans to Policy-holders for construction of houses.

1. *Area of operation.*—Loans will be granted only on the security of properties situated in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Hyderabad.

2. *Policy-holders eligible for receiving loans.*—Only those policy-holders who on the date of application for loan are holding unencumbered policies which have been in force for a minimum period of 5 years and on which all premiums due up to date have been paid and where the policies are Endowment Assurance policies maturing not later than the due date of repayment of the loan would be eligible for receiving loans under the scheme, subject to the face value of the policy including vested bonuses, if any, being not less than the amount of the loan plus one-tenth thereof. When the loan is advanced, the policies will have to be assigned to the Corporation and the policy-holder shall continue to maintain the policies in force by regular payment of premiums.

3. *Nature of property.*—Loans will be granted only on the security of freehold property or leasehold property where the unexpired term of lease is not less than 30 years and the lease does not contain any specially onerous or unusual covenants to be performed by the lessee.

4. *Extent of Loan.*—Loans will be granted up to an aggregate of 70 per cent. of the value of land and building; the balance 30 per cent. will have to be found by the borrower.

5. *Minimum and maximum amount of loan.*—The minimum amount of loan will be Rs. 20,000 and the maximum will be Rs. 1,00,000.

6. *Amount how advanced.*—Loans will be advanced in the case of properties which are yet to be erected or in the course of construction. The Corporation will, from time to time, make advances to the borrower of sums not exceeding 70 per cent. of the value of the land and the cost of labour and materials of the work executed on the building according to the value thereof as computed by the Corporation's valuers. There will be a provision in the Mortgage Deed that the mortgagor must utilise the monies advanced to him by the Corporation only for the erection of the Building and not apply them for any other purpose.

7. *Rate of Interest.*—7 per cent. per annum, with a rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for punctual payment.

8. *Period of loan.*—Maximum 20 years but not extending beyond age 70 of the borrower.

9. *Fire Insurance.*—The borrower will have to insure the property against fire with one of the subsidiaries of the Corporation and keep the insurance in force by renewing the policy regularly.

10. *Valuer's surveying fees and Solicitors' charges for mortgage inclusive of stamp fee and registration fee.*—The borrower will have to bear these fees and charges.

(c) The scheme will be put into operation in about two months time.

Separate Civil Service Cadre for Delhi

*265. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 350 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to constitute a separate Civil Service Cadre for Delhi; and

(b) the broad details of the proposals?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A separate I.A.S. Cadre to serve jointly the needs of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh has already been constituted. Draft rules for setting up a Civil Service, analogous to a State Civil Service, for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Burglary on Janpath

*266. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 732 on the 9th December, 1959 and state the result of police investigations into the burglary of the jewellery shop on Janpath on the 22nd November, 1959?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Property worth Rs. 1 lakh has been recovered and 8 persons arrested. The case is being investigated further.

Canadian Aid for Technical Education

282. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 368 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the individual schemes in the field of technical education for the utilisation of a part of the rupee fund generated by the sale proceeds of commodities received from Canada under the Colombo Plan have since been selected in consultation with Canadian authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The schemes are still under consideration and expected to be finalized as early as possible.

4/ Cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

283. { **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 402 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to cases that have been taken up under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in India during January-July, 1959 has since been received; and

(b) if so, what are the figures?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information so far received from the State Governments/Administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67.] Information is still awaited from the Governments of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa and will be furnished when received.

Mineral Oil Survey at Kutch

284. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a search is being made by the experts of the Geological Survey of India for mineral oil and natural gas in the Baruni area of the Kutch district; and

(b) whether any preliminary investigations were made by the Geological Survey of India before ordering such search?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Geological Survey of India has been conducting reflection seismic exploration for oil and natural gas in the Bhorandiala area between Bhuj and Khavda in the Banni Rann in Kutch district since 1957.

(b) The area referred to above as well as neighbouring areas have been previously surveyed by the Geologists of the Geological Survey of India. The seismic investigations were undertaken as a result of the indication of the presence of natural gas encountered in the course of deep drilling operations for ground water in this area.

Production of Billets in Bhilai

285. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated annual production of billet from the billet mill of the Bhilai Steel Works; and

(b) how will this production compare with the demands of billet in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Of 770,000 tons of finished steel products to be produced in the million ton stage, 150,000 tons will be in the form of billets.

(b) This together with the production of billets in Jamshedpur, Burnpur and Durgapur is expected to meet the present demand within the country.

Archaeological Excavations in Delhi

286. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any archaeological excavation was carried out in Delhi during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) **Lal Kot.**—The excavations to the west of Adham Khan's Tomb at the junction of the Lal-Kot wall and the inner wall exposed last year revealed that the recently exposed

wall formed part of an earlier citadel, as the high wall of Lal-Kot abutted right against it. Besides, the portions of the inner wall found to be faced with an impressive veneer of dressed local quartzite blocks exposed earlier in trenches laid parallel to each other, were joined by removing the baulks left between the trenches. The removal of the unexcavated portions also revealed a couple of semi-circular bastions at irregular intervals ranging between 45 and 70 ft. From the clearance of the Lal-Kot walls to the east of the Qutab Minar which was commenced last year but continued this year also, it appeared that the inner citadel of Lal-Kot had been more compact than hitherto believed and that the high walls pierced by Ghazni and Ranjit-Gates were a later construction, thrown up for the purpose of defence or to enclose within a city-wall the extensions of the township occupied by the common folk.

(ii) *Kotla Feroz Shah*.—At Kotla Feroz Shah the eastern fortification wall of the northern enclosure was exposed. The exposed wall shows changes in alignment which have been effected by short offsets instead of the more usual bastions.

Production of Finished Steel

287. *Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri*: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of finished steel in India rose sharply during 1959; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures for 1957 to 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1957—1,408,527 tons.

1958—1,391,225 tons.

1959—1,767,993 tons.

Income Tax Act

288. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta*: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 741 on the 1st December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of Law Commission in regard to Income Tax Act has been considered;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government of India thereon; and

(c) the steps intended to be taken in regard to implementation thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The report of Law Commission in regard to Income Tax Act is still under the examination of Government.

Commerce Education

289. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta*:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 352 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committees appointed have formulated detailed proposals regarding commerce education at the secondary level in diploma courses in polytechnics, practical training of commerce students and co-ordination between professional bodies and educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Sub-Committee for Practical Training of commerce students has finalised its report and has made the following recommendations:—

(i) Practical training of students should not be considered as an academic necessity but the under-graduate and post-graduate Commerce courses should have practical bias. Commerce "Workshops" and laboratories in Colleges and Universities should be established to familiarise the stu-

dents with business appliances, documents, forms and other designs used therefor;

- (ii) Commerce students and teachers should be encouraged regularly to visit industrial and business concerns to discuss mutual problems, and experts from industry should be invited to participate in discussions, symposia, seminars etc. by the institutions.
- (iii) Teachers should be encouraged to have intimate acquaintance with the technicalities of Trade and Industry;
- (iv) Each College and University should, as far as possible, have Co-operative Stores, Canteens and such other organisations run and managed by Commerce students; and
- (v) Experts in various Commerce subjects should be drawn as part-time teachers.

The other three Sub-Committees have not yet finalised their reports.

Service Officers' Club, Kanpur

290. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 364 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether consideration of transfer of the property of the Club at Kanpur from the legal point of view to Government has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have been advised that the property could not be deemed to have been legally transferred to them in 1949. Necessary action will be taken to regularise the position.

(b) Does not arise.

Eastern and Western Cultural Values

291.

Shri Subodh Hansda:	Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:	

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 539 on the 28th November, 1959 and state:

- (a) whether the observations made by the advisory committee at the first and the second meetings in regard to a major project on the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values have been accepted by Government; and
- (b) whether these recommendations have since been taken up for implementation?

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

(b) Recommendations made by the Advisory Committee are of two types:

- (i) those on which action is to be taken by UNESCO;
- (ii) those on which action is to be taken by the Indian National Commission and the Government of India.

The former have already been brought to the attention of UNESCO for appropriate action. The latter have been accepted by the Government and necessary action initiated on them.

Revision of the List of S.C. and S.T.

292.

Shri D. C. Sharma:	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Madhusudhan Rao:	Shri Hem Raj:
	Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 338 on the 28th November, 1959 and state the latest position regarding the receipt of the lists from State Governments for the revision of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Only the question of revising lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under examination.

Proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been received from all the State Governments except the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Educational Facilities for Children of Defence Personnel

293. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 28th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the finalisation of the contributory scheme for educational facilities for the children of personnel other than officers of the three services;

(b) if finalised, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The scheme is still under the joint consideration of the three Services Headquarters.

Cantonment Act, 1924

294. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 26th November, 1959 and state the further progress since made regarding the proposal to amend the Cantonment Act, 1924?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Scrutiny in respect of some of the remaining amendments proposed by the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, has since been completed.

Rourkela Steel Plant

295. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Achar:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Krupp von Bohlen, the West German Steel Magnate visited Delhi in January this year;

(b) whether any proposals were made by him regarding the West German assistance for the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the brief details of the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Stores

296. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of different stores in different Ordnance Factories in 1959; and

(b) how it compares with previous years and what is the total target for 1960?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose production figures against each item of stores.

The total value of annual production in the Ordnance Factories is as follows:—

As calculated on

31-3-56 . .	Rs. 14.06	crores
31-3-57 . .	Rs. 14.07	"
31-3-58 . .	Rs. 18.09	"
31-3-59 . .	Rs. 19.87	"
31-3-60 . .		

Expected to be about Rs. 26 crores. This figure of Rs. 26 crores is on the basis of lower cost of production which is now being attained and this represents therefore a larger quantity of goods than the same amount of money represented in previous years.

History of Freedom Movement

297. *f* Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) the progress made so far in writing the first volume of the History of Freedom Movement; and

(b) when it is likely to be published?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The first volume of the History of Freedom Movement, covering the period upto 1857, is almost complete and is expected to be published this year.

Journalism Departments in Universities

298. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has any scheme to help and develop Journalism Departments of the Calcutta, Nagpur and Punjab Universities in having their "own newspaper and press"; and

(b) if so, details of the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Grant for Girls' Education to Andhra Pradesh

299. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the Government of India during 1958-59 to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the education of girls;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had applied for such grant; and

(c) if so, what was the amount sought for by them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 5,68,750.

(b) Yes. Proposals for a grant of Rs. 5,48,750 were received from Andhra Pradesh Government.

(c) According to the scheme, Central contribution of 75 per cent of the amount i.e. Rs. 4,11,563 was approved. *f*

Co-operative Credit Societies

300. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit limits for Co-operative Credit Societies in the rural sector, sanctioned by the Reserve Bank are not being drawn in full at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The credit limits are not being drawn in full at present.

(b) The aggregate amount of the primary loans granted by the co-operative societies has not been increasing at such a rate as to necessitate borrowing from the Reserve Bank up to the limits fixed for the apex banks. The lack of acceptable securities on the basis of which loans can be made by the primary societies, delays in the disposal of applications at this level and the inability of certain societies which are not financially well off to borrow any further

from the central banks are among the reasons why the primary level of agricultural credit has not been increasing more rapidly.

Iron and Steel Supply

301. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what percentage of demand for iron and steel of Bombay, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh has been met in the year 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The information is given below:—

State	Demand	Allotment	Percentage of demand met
%			
Bombay	363,635	210,424	57.86
Madhya Pradesh	168,333	90,994	54.05
Orissa	40,231	38,091	94.68

Income Tax Arrears in Marathwada (Bombay)

302. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of Income Tax arrears as on the 1st January, 1959 in the Marathwada region of Bombay (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the required information is given below:

STATEMENT

Total amount of Income Tax arrears as on the 1st January, 1959 in the

Marathwada region of Bombay (District-wise).

Name of District	In lakhs of Rs.
Nanded	5.47
Parbhani	6.20
Latur (Osmanabad Dist.)	0.72
Aurangabad	10.83
Bihar	2.20
TOTAL	25.42

Tobacco Cultivation in Marathwada (Bombay)

303. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total acreage brought under cultivation of tobacco in the Marathwada region of Bombay during the year 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Statistics regarding tobacco acreage are maintained according to crop year and not calendar year. Accordingly, the area brought under tobacco cultivation in the Marathwada region of the State of Bombay during the crop year 1959-60 (upto end of December, 1959) was 2474 acres. This, however, does not include tobacco acreage exempted in the region from declarations under rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

Passenger Fare Tax

304. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by way of passenger fare tax during the year 1959; and

(b) the amount allotted to the States during the above period out of the collection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 12.47 crores. (This is a provisional figure, pending certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General).

(b) Rs. 12.05 crores.

Study of National Savings Movement Abroad

305. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person has been sent abroad to study National Savings Movement; and

(b) if so, what sort of study will be made and in which countries?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One officer belonging to the National Savings Organisation was deputed under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan for three months to study the Savings Movement in the United Kingdom.

Income-tax Officials in Punjab

306. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax Officials involved in corruption cases in Punjab, district-wise, during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the action taken so far against them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Republic Day

**307. { Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total expenditure on the Republic Day 1960, including lighting arrangements on Government buildings in the Capital; and

(b) how does this expenditure compare with that of the last 5 years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Accounts for the Republic Day Celebrations, 1960 are still being compiled. The statement of expenditure for 1960 and a comparative statement of the figures for the last 5 years will be laid on the Table of the House after these accounts have been finalised.

Price of Petroleum Products in Assam

308. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the prices of petroleum products in Assam which have been raised with effect from the 21st January, 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): 1. The following are the ceiling selling prices of the major petroleum products in Assam:

*Prices—Ex/F.O.R. Main Installation
Tinsukia*

Product	Unit
Motor Spirit (Bulk)	I.G.
Kerosine (Superior) Bulk	8 I.G.
Kerosine (Inferior) Bulk	8 I.G.
H.S.D. (In Barrels)	I.G.
L.D.O. (In Wagons)	I.G.
Vaporising Oil (In barrels)	I.G.
Furnace Oil (In barrels)	I.G.
Bitumen/Asphalt (In non-returnable barrels) ex-Digboi	
Straight Grade	Ton
Cut backs	Ton

Before 21-1-60	W.E.F. 21-1-60	Increase W.E.F. 21-1-60
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

2.92	2.96	0.04
10.96	11.01	0.05
10.84	10.89	0.05
1.96	1.97	0.01
1.15	1.16	0.01
1.90	1.91	0.01
170.85	172.49	1.64
330.00	331.61	1.61
385.00	386.61	1.61

The selling prices (exclusive of sales tax) of Motor Spirit and Kerosine are uniform throughout Assam, Manipur, Tripura and the Lushai Hills. The prices of other products differ from Station to Station, depending on the transportation charges.

2. All the above prices are exclusive of sales tax.

3. The reasons for the increase have already been stated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 166 (answered on 16-2-1960).

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED DEFECT IN THE CHILLING PLANT, MURADNAGAR

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Goray, Shri Jadhav and others on the damage caused to the Muradnagar chilling plant of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme on account of the sinking of the floor below the plant. It is said that this has resulted in throwing the plant out of gear as a result of which the chilling process remains incomplete and full check on the quality of milk cannot be kept. Shri Braj Raj Singh also has given notice of a similar adjournment motion. There are three adjournment motions relating to this subject. What is the position? Has the floor sunk under the heavy plant?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will hear the Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme was giving a good deal of relief to the citizens of Delhi through the supply of milk. Though it has not been well established, we are hearing such news. The news says that the construction also is bad and that it is now giving way. We are approaching the summer season and by the approach of the summer season we might not get any cool milk at all. So, this is a very important matter. The

plant is worth Rs. 3 crores. In the Milk Supply Scheme, we have invested Rs. 3 crores. If adequate care is not taken, the citizens of Delhi may not be able to get good milk.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): This defect was brought to the notice of the public by the press just now. It seems that the defect is a long-standing one. There was a question to this effect. I had complained about the quality of the milk that is supplied to us; it is the worst of its kind. We have complained about it not once, but twice, thrice or four times. Shri Goray has also complained about it. But no reply was received and no particular care is taken about this matter. I had asked a question. You asked me to taste the milk. We are tasting it every day and it is the worst quality of milk that is supplied. I think particular care should be taken about it. It is a great project. Rs. 3 crores have been spent over it and we are being supplied with this bad quality of milk.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the press news it has been said clearly that it has affected the floor, and if the floor sinks further, then it may completely affect the chilling plant. Another news which has come in is much more alarming. The cool milk has to be pumped directly to the tankers which transport the milk to the dairy. This means, that the chilling process is not completed and there cannot be full check on the quality of the milk that is despatched to the dairy. So, I want to know whether this is correct and, if so, whether this third process which is not being carried out because of this breakdown is going to affect the quality of milk.

Lastly, the hon. Prime Minister wanted some cases of corruption? This is the latest one. A building constructed three months before has started sinking. I also place this aspect of the matter for information.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme is being

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa.] worked since the last four months. We started it on the last Deepavali day. The main plant is situated in Patel Nagar on which we have invested more than a crore of rupees. For this main plant, we collect milk from 30 centres, spread out in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi State and Punjab. When we collect milk, we try to chill it there. It is not necessary in all cases to chill the milk before it is brought to the pasteurisation plant; but we take a little extra precaution and to be more scientific, since the Government is doing this, first, when the milk is collected in the rural parts, we chill it there and keep it in cool condition. The plant at Muradnagar is one such plant. It is not the main plant. The main plant is in Delhi. There is nothing in the plant and it is safe and nothing is going to happen to it. But at one of the 30 centres, which is situated in Muradnagar and on which we have invested about Rs. 3 lakhs, both for machinery and the building, there is some structural defect noticed since the last 15 days. The man working there noticed that under one of the tanks there in which milk was stored, the ground was sinking, and it was after two or three days that he noticed it. The process was continuously going on; it was sinking. Then the matter was reported. I went there the day before yesterday night. Even without the tank, the milk is being brought there and it is chilled and sent to the dairy. The work of the tank is only just to store the milk till the van comes to pick it up. So, to say that the process is incomplete is wrong. It is chilled there. Till the van comes, the milk is stored in a tank and that tank is now out of order. So, even without storing it, the van collects the milk and it is brought to the main dairy. The milk is pasteurised in Delhi and not in Muradnagar. Before pasteurisation, we used to chill the milk. It is done as a precautionary measure. That plant is now out of order. Even there, it is only the tank. Even without the tank, the milk is being chilled and brought to the dairy in Delhi. That is the

position. I am sure that very soon the tank will be set right.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is a defect.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Central P.W.D. are at it and the milk will be supplied as usual.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): This morning, we saw the reports in the press to the effect that the chilling operation at the Muradnagar chilling plant of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme has been affected due to the sinking of the floor. My hon. friend, my colleague, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has explained the position so far as the quality of the milk and the supply of the milk are concerned.

I would like to add a few words so far as the work of the C.P.W.D. in regard to this matter is concerned. This matter has been enquired into by a team of experts on the spot, consisting of the Additional Chief Engineer, the Superintending Engineer and the Chief Technical Examiner. While the construction was undertaken by the Central P.W.D. the actual installation of the equipment and the plant was done through a private firm. It is found that some subsidence of the floor under the storage tank has taken place, and these experts have been asked to submit a detailed report immediately. However, the subsidence of the floor is *prima facie* due to the heavy intensity of the load imposed by the equipment on the floor, and it is a matter for examination whether the foundations were properly designed keeping in view the likely intensity of the load or whether there was some defect in construction. The Chief Technical Examiner who, it may be said, is independent of the CPWD, has been instructed to carry out a detailed investigation and submit a report very early. The settlement of the floor, as my hon. colleague has already pointed out, has not in any way affected either the processing of chilling or the quality of the milk supplied to the Delhi dairy at Patel Nagar.

I would like to add that as soon as the report is received from the Chief Technical Examiner, I will be placing a further statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): We have been finding one after the other report after report that structures—whether they are put up by the private firms or the Central PWD—for certain purposes are not serving the purposes for which they are meant. One after the other, we are receiving such reports. I want to know if the Government is taking some action in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents and avoid such losses.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, when he made a statement, had not referred to one item, that is, who carried out the soil test before the building was put up. That is a very important thing. Even for a small building to be constructed, it is very important that the soil test is carried out. In his long statement, there is no reference at all to this aspect. In the detailed enquiry which is going to be made, let him take this aspect also into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who was the private contractor?

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Before I call upon the hon. Minister to reply, and make a statement, all hon. Members who want to make any suggestions should rise in their seats. Many hon. Members did so. Shri Sadhan Gupta did not then rise. I am sorry I cannot allow him to speak now.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My point arises out of the replies given.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Then it will become endless.

Two points have been raised. The first is, how far the sinking of the floor is likely to affect the quality of the milk. The hon. Deputy Minister has said that it is only a storage tank independent of the chilling process.

That is only a preliminary step; later it is pasteurised here and this machine is all right. From that point of view, there is no danger to the quality of the milk.

Regarding the other point, two persons are interested in that. The CPWD has undertaken the construction and it has entrusted it to a contractor. At this stage, we are not able to say who is responsible for it. A committee has been appointed and all the suggestions that have been made regarding the soil testing and so on will be considered there by that committee. So far as the seriousness is concerned, of course Rs. 3 lakhs is a big sum. It is not Rs. 3 crores. The main plant seems to be here. The damage is to one of the 32 plants strewn over various places. Whatever it may be, not a pie shall be wasted. I am sure, the hon. Minister will see that a proper investigation is made and the statement will be placed on the Table of the House, when it comes before him. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BHILAI STEEL PLANT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion on the following subject:

"The situation arising out of the recourse to firing, teargas and cane-charges on workers of the Bhilai Steel Plant, where there has been labour trouble recently over the workers' demand for better safety measures lack of which, it is alleged, has resulted in a number of accidents and where on this account production work has been hampered."

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Reports of a disquieting nature have appeared in the Press

Mr. Speaker: In which paper?

Shri Vajpayee: In all the papers. It has been reported that due to some labour trouble, production work has been partially affected. The local Press has reported that some damage has been caused to the plant itself.

[**Shri Vajpayee**]

We would like to be assured by the hon. Minister that adequate measures have been adopted to ensure the safety of the workers and that on no account will production be allowed to suffer.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra)
rose—

Mr. Speaker: Am I to call upon every signatory? Has he got anything special to say?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, Sir. As is apparent from the newspaper reports, the General Secretary of the Bhilai Steel Kamgar Union had to go on fast simply because he wanted the authorities to provide better safety measures, in view of the fact that since the plant was erected, a large number of accidents used to occur. Not only that. The Government was callous about it and even where lives were lost, no compensation was paid or even if paid, was very much delayed. So, the General Secretary had to go on fast.

Mr. Speaker: When did he start the fast?

Shri Rajendra Singh: On the 10th February. Adequate measures should have been taken to see that accidents do not occur. One engineer who was riding a car was so rash that he knocked down a worker. This created a panic all-round inside the plant with the result that people began to run helter-skelter. News went round that the authorities are going to fire on the workers. But the workers began to get out from the plant. When the people were flying here and there helter-skelter something might have happened; nobody can say. But there has been no injury to the plant from the side of the workers. Nothing has been done so far from the side of the workers to injure the plant or to burn any jeep

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow more. I will hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The most important fact

is not what actually happened there. Of course, we all regret a strike had to be there in such an important plant where production is the most important thing. This demand has been there for a very long time. The most important thing is that in the plant there is no machinery either to consider or negotiate, so far as the demands placed by the workers are concerned, whether they are right or wrong. In such a vital sector of our industry, if Government do not find it proper to have a negotiating machinery to listen to the grievances of the workers, this kind of thing may continue. So, the most important thing is, what steps Government are going to take in the steel plants and in the public sector in general to see that the workers' grievances will be looked after and production will not suffer. That is the major thing to be considered by the House. Otherwise, this sort of thing will continue and production will suffer.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I am sorry to say that since day before yesterday, the 17th February there has been considerable law and order trouble at the Bhilai Steel Plant. The Ministry has been in touch with the General Manager and I have myself spoken to the Chief Minister, Dr. Katju.

According to the information received so far, the General Secretary of the Bhilai Steel Kamgar Sangh, Shri Deo Saran Dube, went on hunger strike near the coke oven area on the 10th February in protest against possible retrenchment of construction workers and the alleged inadequacy of amenities like housing, water-supply and of safety measures. A few construction workers stopped work on the 12th and 13th, but they were persuaded to resume work. On the 16th again a few hundred construction workers in the open-hearth and railway divisions left work, but most of them were persuaded to return.

The situation, however, took a more serious turn on the 17th morning when a crowd of construction workers surrounded a construction engineer and demanded promotion, better wages and so on. When he made efforts to persuade them to disperse, he was manhandled and his jeep as well as another jeep was set on fire. Thereafter, crowds of construction workers began to collect in other areas also. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police arrived with a police party. Nevertheless, the crowd continued to throw stones and various groups of construction workers continued to move within the plant site trying to intimidate the operation staff and turn them away from the work. The coke pusher and the locomotives carrying iron and slag from the blast furnaces were surrounded. The pushing of coke and the tapping of the two blast furnaces had therefore to be suspended. On the evening of the 17th, the Commissioner of Raipur Division arrived on the spot and immediately arranged for police reinforcements.

On the 18th morning, the situation became more serious. Between 10-30 a.m. and noon, large crowds of people collected in the power house area, cut the pipe carrying liquid fuel and took possession of the ash pump house. Work in the power house, including the blower and the boiler had, therefore, to be suspended. The District Magistrate then promulgated an order under section 144, Cr. P.C., prohibiting the gathering of more than five persons in the steel plant area. With the arrival of more police reinforcements, the situation was gradually brought under control. In the process, the police had to resort to cane charges and the use of tear gas to disperse violent crowds. Some people were hurt and a few arrests made.

By the evening, the pushing of coke and the operation of the power house and of the first blast furnace were resumed. Later in the evening, the second blast furnace was also re-started.

The area was patrolled by the police in the night and no incidents have been reported. There has so far been no serious damage to any part of the plant. The local authorities consider that there is now adequate police force to restore peace and order. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that in a situation like this the first duty of the Government is to restore peace and order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow hon. Members once again to go on putting questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give a chance. It is not as if every hon. Member has got to be given a chance. I have to make up my mind as to what exactly the position is, and if I come to the *prima facie* conclusion that there is a case for us to adjourn, I will do so. I am satisfied that there is no *prima facie* case. If the authorities had actually acted in a way other than what they did, I would have allowed the adjournment motion.

It is really unfortunate, because all of us were under the impression that this is one of the three plants where there has been no trouble at all. It was only on the 3rd or 4th of this month that I was there. The hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister of Russia were there later. The hon. Member has suggested "We must anticipate trouble everywhere and we must have a machinery for this trouble". I am yet to see an hon. Member rising in his seat, saying or advising these people to do better service. After the change-over of the Government in 1947 we seem to continue the same old course of crying "my conditions of service should be improved", as if those who are in the

[Mr. Speaker]

service do not belong to this country. Hereafter, instead of moving adjournment motions of this kind, I would suggest to them to go round the country and advise the workers to do better service and then demand better conditions of service. Because, this kind of thing cannot go on.

I have made enquiries from some of the Russian engineers there "Is there any labour trouble there?" And they have replied "fortunately, there is nothing here". The hon. Finance Minister was there, and he went round the plant. The hon. Prime Minister of Russia also went there. Now, in spite of all these, some trouble arises and if a man fasts, I am really surprised that people should have taken notice of it. I will never allow any matter to be brought here, merely because a man chooses to fast. Let him go on fasting. It is wrong to have brought it up here. I disallow the adjournment motion.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Yes, let us not be weak-kneed.

Shri Vajpayee: On a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point for clarification.

Shri Rajendra Singh: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: On a point..

Mr. Speaker: No point of order can arise out of my order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not raising anything against your order. It has something to do with the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Under the rules, a point of order cannot be raised on nothing. I am going to take up the next item. Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, may I point out.....

Mr. Speaker: If he persists, I will have to take disciplinary action against him. There cannot be a point of order on nothing. I have given my ruling on this adjournment motion. No point of order can be raised on my ruling. If that is accepted, there is nothing on which a point of order can arise. If the hon. Member wants to say anything, let him write to me. I will bring it up tomorrow, if I think there is anything important in it.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MINES & MINERALS (REGULATION & DEVELOPMENT) ACT.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1366, dated the 12th December, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1900/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (a) GSR No. 957 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.
- (b) GSR No. 958 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1581/59].
- (c) GSR No. 983 dated the 29th August, 1959 making certain

amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library]

(ii) to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 129 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (b) GSR No. 130 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1901/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table the following papers:

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

- (i) GSR No. 132 dated the 6th February, 1960.
- (ii) GSR No. 133 dated the 6th February, 1960.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1902/60].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959:—

- (a) GSR No. 134 dated the 6th February, 1960.
- (b) GSR No. 135 dated the 6th February, 1960.

(c) GSR No. 136 dated the 6th February, 1960.

(d) GSR No. 137 dated the 6th February, 1960.

(e) GSR No. 138 dated the 6th February, 1960.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1903/60.]

(iii) A copy of Notification No. GSR 139 dated the 6th February 1960 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1904/60].

12.26½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th February, 1960."

12.27 hrs.

PETITION RE: EXCISE DUTY ON OIL PRODUCED BY PINTO CHEKKUS

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding excise duty on vegetable non-essential oils produced by pinto chekkus.

12.28 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCESCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS OF SCHE-
DULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported delay in the payment of the Government of India Scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bombay and other States."

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Government of India Scheme of Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for post-Matriculation studies in India has been decentralised with effect from the year 1959-60 and the work of award of scholarships and distribution of scholarship amounts transferred to the State Governments/Union Administrations. Scholarships to the students belonging to these classes are now being awarded by the State Governments/Union Administrations concerned in accordance with certain principles laid down by this Ministry. Funds for this purpose have been placed at the disposal of the State Governments/Union Administration. The first instalment of funds was released as early as in August, 1959, while the second instalment was released in October, 1959. The last instalment was released in January, 1960. It has also been impressed on all the State Governments/Union Administrations that all possible delay in the payment of scholarships to scholars should be avoided so that they are not put to any undue hardship.

2. The State Governments/Union Administrations were requested to send to this Ministry Quarterly Re-

ports showing the Progress of the Scheme of award of scholarships. Progress Reports for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1959, have been received from the following State Governments/Union Administrations, indicating the number of scholarships awarded by them upto 31st December, 1959, as mentioned below:—

Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of scholarships awarded and paid
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,582
2. Bihar	5,685 (upto the middle of January, 1960)
3. Bombay	2,616 Do.
4. Madras	831
5. West Bengal	2,438
6. Himachal Pradesh	99
7. Manipur	187
8. Tripura	106
9. Orissa	1,023 (Upto the end of September, 1959)

Progress Reports from the remaining State Governments/Union Administrations are still awaited and they have already been reminded.

3. It may be mentioned in this connection that in the majority of the States/Union Territories, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are exempted from payment of tuition fees.

4. The policy of the Government of India with regard to the disbursement of scholarships amounts to the students (prior to the decentralisation of the Scheme, i.e., during 1958-59 and previous years) has been to disburse the scholarship amounts in equal monthly instalments to the scholars and in lump sum for the months already passed.

5. It will be observed from the above, that the Central Government cannot be held responsible for the delay, if any, in the payment of

scholarships for 1959-60. It is now the responsibility of the State Governments to disburse the scholarships regularly and they have been instructed in the matter.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukandapuram): With your permission, may I seek a clarification? Now the hon. Minister says that for the year 1959-60 the State Governments have been held responsible. Even in the case of 1958-59, a large number of students in Kerala State have not so far received scholarships, and they are at a loss to understand where actually the trouble is. Though they sought clarification from the Education Ministry, they have not obtained any reply so far. My point is this. Unless the scholarship money is given in the current year to meet the actual expenses incurred by the students in that year, it is impossible for the students to come forward to get these scholarships for a subsequent year. Therefore, the hon. Minister should see that the scholarship money, at least hereafter, is given in time so that the students may continue their studies. In the past, because of the delay many students had to discontinue their studies. There is no use giving the scholarship of this year next year with retrospective effect, because meanwhile the students could not continue their studies.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) rose—

Dr. K. L. Shrimalli: With regard to the year 1958-59 if the hon. Member has any cases in view, he would kindly forward them to me. I promise to look into them.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he has already sent representations. He may send the copies or may talk to the hon. Minister.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of information. The hon. Minister has stated just now that the first instalment was paid in the month of

August, the second instalment in the month of October and so on. At the end he said that it is not the responsibility of the Centre, but it is the responsibility of the States if they are not paying the scholarships in time. For that delay, he says the States Governments are responsible. So, I just want to know as to when these scholarships are given by the Centre, it is not the duty of the Central Government to see that the instalments are paid to the States and the States are regularly paying to the students or not. Whose responsibility is this?

Shri Tangamani rose—

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The hon. Minister of Education also said that scholarships have been granted according to the procedure laid down. But in the Bombay State, what the Bombay Government has done is that some restriction.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I ought not to have allowed even a single question to be asked. Now it has developed into a regular debate. Hon. Members have many opportunities to take this up if they want to change the policy. But this suggestion is quite welcome that the Centre distributes them in time and sends the instalments. The hon. Minister will kindly see that they are distributed as quickly as possible. State Governments are their agents and there should be no delay unnecessarily. That is all that is necessary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): At least the Union Administration could implement it.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may make their suggestions to the hon. Minister. He will give an answer during the course of the debate on the Education Ministry.

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: APPREHENDED FEAR OF RADIO-ACTIVE FALL-OUT OVER INDIA FROM FRENCH ATOMIC EXPLOSION IN SHARA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, as hon. Members of Parliament had expressed some anxiety about the consequences of the testing of an atomic device by the French Government on February 13, 1960 at Reganne in the Sahara, I requested Dr. Homi Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, to send information about the possible fall-out in India. He has sent a note dealing with the fall-out in India from atomic tests during the last few years.

In regard to the recent French atomic test, he has pointed out that the radio-active cloud will probably take some days to pass over India. So far no increase in the radio-activity of the atmosphere from this test has been observed. If any such increase takes place within the next few days, it will certainly be observed. In his opinion, it is not to be expected that the fall-out will be anywhere near the danger level.

The note from Dr. Bhabha runs as follows:—

"The USSR, the USA and Britain have been testing nuclear weapons for the last few years. The United States conducted their tests in Bikini, Marshal Islands, Johnston Islands and Nevada; the Soviet Union conducted their tests in Siberia, Southern USSR and the Arctic regions; Britain conducted their tests in Christmas Islands, Maralinga Islands, Monte Bello and Woomera in Australia. It is estimated that about 50 hydrogen bombs and about 200 atomic bombs have been exploded so far.

In order to keep a close watch on the radio-active contamination of air, water, foodstuffs and soil, the Atomic Energy Commission of India has set up 30 sampling stations in India from which milk samples are collected for analysis of radio-active fission products, such as cesium-137 and strontium-90 resulting from the nuclear tests.

In addition, 7 permanent monitoring stations have been set up in Srinagar, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay, Bangalore and Ootacamund to cover the whole of India."

Mr. Speaker: It seems to be a long statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have read a page. There are two more pages.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House anxious to hear the whole thing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have nearly read half of it.

"On receiving a request from the Government of Sikkim, a permanent monitoring station has been set up at Gangtok, Sikkim, recently. The dust collected from the air is continuously being sent from these stations to Trombay for analysis. In addition, rain-water samples from these stations are also being received regularly at Trombay for measurement of the radio-active content. With this network of monitoring stations, the Atomic Energy Commission is able to keep a very close watch on the levels of radio-active contamination caused by nuclear weapon tests. The measurements so far made by us have definitely proved that the contamination of the air, water, foodstuffs and vegetation is increasing gradually comparing to the normal background levels that should

Fear of Radio-active
Fall-out over India
from French Atomic
Explosion in Sahara

exist in these materials. The activity. "level of strontium-90 in human child bone is about 1 micro-microcuries/gram of calcium, whereas the maximum permissible level according to the International Commission on Radiological Protection is about 10 micromicrocuries/gram of calcium. The strontium level in milk has gone up to as much as, 6 micromicrocuries/gram of calcium, whereas the maximum permissible level is considered to be about 50 micromicrocuries/gram. In air, the maximum activity observed so far is about 9 micromicrocuries/cubic metre, whereas the maximum permissible level is 100 micromicrocuries/cubic metre.

It can be concluded from the data collected so far that the levels of radio-activity in various materials is on the increase, but that these levels are still much below the maximum permissible levels considered to be harmless to the population.

The French atomic device which was tested on February 13, 1960, at 11-30 a.m. (Indian Standard Time) at Reganne, Sahara, is supposed to have an explosive power equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT. The radio-active cloud from this test could rise up to a maximum height of 50,000 to 60,000 feet in the troposphere. It has been reported that this cloud is moving around the globe with the general circulation of the atmosphere. It should take three to four days for the cloud to pass over India. So far, we have not observed any increase in the radio-activity of the atmosphere from this test, but if any takes place within the next few days, it will certainly be observed.

The French testing side is not particularly near India compared with the Soviet testing sites in

Central Asia. However, the French testing site in the Sahara is in the Indian latitude range, and it is not unlikely that the radio-active cloud will pass over India.

If the cloud passes over India along its circuit around the globe we may expect a small increase in radio-activity for a few days. However, the magnitude of this activity is not expected to be of any great significance in comparison with the radio-active fall-out that we are still receiving from past tests. The fall-out from the past tests is due to the storage of radio-activity from the hydrogen bomb tests in the stratosphere. This comes slowly to earth over a period of years. It is expected that radio-activity from the French atomic tests will come down to the ground within 40 to 50 days.

In case radio-active dust is washed down by rain to the ground, the levels of activity on the ground and in the atmosphere may increase considerably. Rain is one of the well-known meteorological agents for washing down radio-activity to the ground from the atmosphere. However, it may be presumed that the increase in radio-activity will not be of such a value as will be dangerous to the population. As soon as any anomalies are detected, the Prime Minister will be informed. There is absolutely no cause for alarm in India."

That is the end of his note.

The Indian Atomic Energy Establishment has been carrying out careful tests in India of air-borne fall-out and has been reporting them to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation. Four such reports, which have been presented to the United Nations,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

have been placed in the Library of Parliament for reference. These are—

Measurement of cesium-137 in Indian and foreign milk;

Measurement on the ground deposition of fission products from nuclear test explosions;

Airborne fall-out measurements in India; and

Strontium-90 in milk and human bone in India.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) rose—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Has the hon. Prime Minister noticed that in today's papers there is a news item that in Japan the fall-out from the same radio-active cloud, which has started from Sahara, had been noticed only yesterday? The cloud it seems has reached Japan already and must have crossed over India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have read out a full statement. I cannot answer the hon. Member's question without further reference.

Mr. Speaker: They are constantly watching, and there are these stations. I am sure Dr. Bhabha will take note of it, and if there is anything special, the House will be informed of it.

12.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 22nd February, will consist of—

- (1) Further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
- (2) Discussion and voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1959-60.
- (3) Further consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.

(4) Consideration and passing of—

Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha;

Delhi Land Holdings (Ceilings) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee;

Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee;

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion on the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59 on a motion to be moved by **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** and others on 22nd February at 3.00 P.M.

As members are already aware, the general discussion on the Railway Budget will commence on 25th February, 1960, after disposal of Questions.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The discussion on Dandakaranya Administration was placed first, and that item should have been included in next week's business.

Mr. Speaker: If it has been postponed, we will find time for it some time next week, one evening.

12.43 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF RAJYA SABHA TO JOINT COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri H. D. Rajah and communicate to this House the name of member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
But he died two months ago.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri H. D. Rajah and communicate to this House the name of member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.44 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy and seconded by Shri Ansar Harvani on the 15th February, 1960, namely:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

Out of 20 hours allotted, the time taken is 15 hours 59 minutes—nearly 16 hours. We have four more hours left. How long does the hon. Prime Minister propose to take for reply?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): An hour to an hour and a quarter.

Mr. Speaker: Between an hour and an hour and a half. That would leave 2½ hours. It is now past 12.40. If the House sits till 3.30 so far as this work is concerned, it can take up the non-official business at 3.30 and carry on till 6 O'Clock, and I can request the Prime Minister to reply on Monday. Therefore, the House will sit till 6 O'Clock. So far as this

business is concerned, it will conclude at 3.30, and non-official business will be taken up at 3.30.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): I am happy to associate myself in thanking the President for the Address he has been pleased to deliver. The President in his Address has indicated the main events and achievements and our concerns in the past year. He has also placed before us and the country some of the great tasks and burdens which we have to face in future. The President has also drawn the pointed attention of this House to the fact that proper understanding and co-operation are required in an increasing measure to solve the great problems that face us today, namely economic planning, defence of the country and our contribution to world peace. All these problems have to be tackled cautiously and wisely in proper perspective, with a view to promote peace and the prosperity of our country.

Some of the Members who have spoken in this House have said that this Address is not very impressive and that some of the expressions used are ugly. Such remarks, I think, are uncharitable, and they do not merit consideration. They do not also enhance the prestige of the Member who has spoken in this manner or his Party.

The President has expressed great regret at the incursions into our border by the Chinese Army. He has also rightly said that it is a breach of faith. Some of the Members belonging to the Communist Party have taken strong exception to the use of this expression. What else can we call this treacherous act on the part of our friendly neighbour? Are we to welcome or deplore such a unilateral use of force on the part of China on our common frontier where no military forces were stationed? This view of the Communist Party in our country is not surprising when we take into consideration its past

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

history. Their professions of loyalty and defending the country are only bogus, and they expose their hypocrisy. I would only request that our Government should be very firm in dealing not only with our friendly neighbour China in the matter of the border troubles, but also in the matter of dealing with our patriotic friends here, viz., the Communist Party.

Recently some agitation has been caused in this House in regard to the letter written by our Prime Minister to the Chinese Premier. It has been said that this will tantamount to a reversal of our past policy. The Prime Minister has been pleased to assure this House that it should not be thought so. He has also assured us that a meeting between the two Prime Ministers will certainly result in a peaceful solution of our problems. I am happy to note the remarks of the Soviet Premier also. He has said that he is very optimistic about the peaceful settlement of the India-China disputes in the light of the recent letter written by our Prime Minister. Let us all hope and pray that better understanding will prevail upon our neighbour and friendly relations will be restored between the two great countries of Asia.

Some of the Members have talked about a defence alliance of the East Asian countries, and also about a common defence with Pakistan. This has no meaning in the present context when mighty Powers of the world are anxious to meet and effect world disarmament and a ban on nuclear test explosions. It has also no meaning when our present policy of non-alignment has been approved as a very wise policy. The President has also, in his Address, welcomed the new development towards a warless world wherein nations will not only lay down their arms, but reject war as a method of settling disputes and devote their energies and resources to building a peaceful world. He has also firmly said in his Address:

"Devoted as my Government and people are to world peace and co-operation, they are determined to adhere to a peaceful approach and the policy of non-alignment..."

Our President has been pleased to refer to the fact that that advance in food production is vital to the sustenance, expansion and strength of our economy. Even though food production has attained a record level of

73.5 million tons this year, he has rightly warned us that we should not feel satisfied, much less be complacent about it. Every year we are importing large quantities of foodgrains costing us hundreds of crores causing a great strain on our slender foreign exchange resources. Our production per acre in India is comparatively very low. Therefore, every effort should be made to increase production through co-operative endeavour and by the determination of the people to be self-reliant.

Our President has rightly pointed out that the success of our endeavours in nation-building depends upon the quality of our administration. There is a need for importing an ever-increasing sense of urgency in the minds of the administrative personnel. Administration is not an end in itself, but is essentially a means for promoting the welfare of the community. It is of the utmost importance that a human approach is maintained in tackling problems and implementing programmes. Again, the administration should also be responsive to public opinion and it should conduct itself in a manner that would inspire the confidence of the people. It is this approach and this spirit of service that is bound to bear fruit for the good of our country and the people and the world at large.

Agriculture is the biggest industry in India. It has remained static for such a long time in an age of industrial progress. What is the reason for this static condition? It is not because the farmer is unaware of it or is unwilling to follow the new ideas

To develop him would mean strengthening him as a farmer. His main demand is 'Give us water, and we shall do the rest'. Once he is given this, he will certainly build his own schools, roads and hospitals and even dams.

Agriculture in India has a peculiar characteristic of its own. Agriculture here is neither a profession nor a business nor an industry; it is just a way of life in this country. The farmers have no alternative profession. The fact that a large percentage of our farmers are working in uneconomic holdings is a proof of that. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee appointed in 1952 estimated that nearly four-fifths of the agriculturists were unemployed or under-employed for two-thirds of the year. The condition of the agricultural labour who are about 3½ crores is still worse. What is the average wage that they are able to get in this country? It will be surprising to know that a casual labourer in the rural part gets not more than one rupee or Rs. 1½ per day. This is the condition of the casual labourer. What steps are we taking to improve his condition and to make him self-reliant?

I would request that more attention should be paid to providing irrigation facilities, reclaiming cultivable waste lands and also starting new industries in the backward areas. The surplus waters that are found in the southern States should be utilised fully.

In Madras, there are not many perennial rivers, and all the waters that are available in the rivers there have been fully utilised. There are some rivers and water-sheds in the adjoining States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, which can be diverted and utilised for irrigating lakhs of acres in Madras, at the same time, providing employment for millions of people. These things have to be tackled by the Central Water Power Commission with an urgency, with a view to provide employment to the

under-employed and to increase food production.

Then, our President has been pleased to refer in his Address to the increasing interest that our Government have taken in exploring the oil resources in this country. Oil is an essential requisite for economic expansion, and I am sure more efforts will be made in this direction to usher in an industrial revolution in this space age. The hon. Minister of Mines and Oil has been pleased to say the other day that orders for drilling machines have been placed, and as soon as they are received, drilling operations in the Madras State in the Cauvery Delta Basin will be taken up immediately. Finding oil in Madras will certainly make a very big change in the economy of the south, coupled with the fact that the Neyveli integrated project will go into operation by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, and also with the fact that we also hope that there will be a small steel plant of the low shaft furnace type, to utilise the iron ore and the lignite that is available in the south.

I would then refer to one other important matter regarding education. A brief reference has been made by the President in his address regarding education in our country. We have been assured by the Minister of Education only the other day that the Third Five Year Plan envisages free and compulsory primary education at an estimated cost of about Rs. 300 crores. This is indeed a big step resulting in useful investment in human material. It is the foundation, I should say, for the social and economic reconstruction of this country. The launching of this big scheme will certainly require more than about five lakhs of teachers. I would request that Government should take care to recruit the right type of people, people with a real aptitude for the job. Unless such people are recruited, the success achieved will not be appreciable. I would request that the service conditions and the salaries of the teachers should be made more at-

[**Shri Subbiah Ambalam**]

tractive so as to get the right type of people. Steps should also be taken to introduce moral and religious instruction in our schools. This will certainly remedy the disturbing symptoms that we observe today of indiscipline in the educational institutions.

Here, I would just say a word about the University Grants Commission. The staff in the colleges are also dissatisfied with the scales of pay that they are getting. The University Grants Commission recommended a revision of the scales of pay and offered assistance. But this offer was not acceptable to some of the State Governments on account of a certain anomaly, namely that the aid of the University Grants Commission is not applicable to the staff and lecturers of the Government colleges and training colleges. Unless this aid is made applicable to all colleges, it is not proper and just to implement the recommendations. That will cause heart-burning among the staff and lecturers of the Government colleges and training colleges. So, I would request the Central Government to consider this aspect and remove this anomaly.

I would also draw the attention of Government to the position of the handloom industry, which is the second big industry in our country, and more so, in the State of Madras. In Madras State there are about five lakhs of looms providing employment and livelihood for about 2 million people. This industry is facing a serious crisis on account of the sudden rise in price of yarn available in the market. The price has shot up by about 30 to 40 per cent. I would request that Government should take immediate steps to supply yarn at reasonable prices. Otherwise, the whole industry will collapse, and this will create a new problem.

There is one other matter allied to the handloom industry. The Central Government have been giving financial assistance from the cess fund for the development of the handloom industry through the agency of the co-

operative movement. In accordance with this policy, larger and increasing number of weavers have been brought within the co-operative fold. It is proposed to bring in at least about 50 per cent of the looms within the co-operative fold before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the initial stages, the financial assistance sanctioned from the cess fund was more or less sufficient, but in recent years, the expenditure has increased on account of the improvement in the industry and also the increase in the sale of these handloom textiles, as a result of which a large number of weavers have been brought within the co-operative field; so, the quantum of financial assistance now given is not sufficient to meet the entire expenditure on this scheme in the State of Madras. I would only refer to a few facts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude. I have already allowed him so much of time. He may reserve the rest of his speech for some other occasion.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: I shall conclude with this sentence.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to consider this aspect of the matter and provide sufficient financial assistance to help the handloom industry in the Madras State.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Mallik. This is his maiden speech.

Shri A. V. Ghare (Jalna): I have also to make my maiden speech.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to make his maiden speech? No, no, he is not a 'maiden'.

13 hrs.

Shri D. C. Mallik (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank our President heartily for the words that he has spoken of our success in the past, which hearten us, and for the words of hope for the future, which

would inspire us to act with greater vigour in our efforts for the progress of the country. I am a new Member in this House and I feel a bit shy and diffident to speak before a galaxy of such intellectuals and eminent leaders, eminent in all spheres of activity, as this House has.

I will turn to the subject that is uppermost in our minds, the subject of China. Thanks to the propaganda of the Western powers who took their lessons from Goebels in propagating a mixture of truths, half-truths and untruths, China was an outcaste, an untouchable, among the nations of the world. Our illustrious Prime Minister, one of the greatest Prime Ministers of all times, was the man who took China to the comity of nations. He introduced China to the other powers. The smaller powers of South East Asia were all afraid of being devoured by that dragon, but it was our Prime Minister who, on account of his generosity, on account of his large-heartedness, took China to the Bandung Conference and made her known to the Powers. China then subscribed to *Panchsheel*, but I am afraid even before the ink on that document had dried up, the Chinese took possession, or were making arrangements to take possession of large tracts of Indian territory. All their words were hypocritic and it was an act of ungratefulness. In spite of our remonstrances, in spite of all that has happened, the Chinese are not agreeable to let go all the territory that they have taken from us. So there are only two paths open to us: one of negotiation and peaceful settlement and the other of war.

We cannot think of war with all its horrors of destruction and devastation. Due to the advent of nuclear weapons, war today is unthinkable. If there be a war, it will not be a local war between India and China only, but it will be a global war into the whirlpool of which the whole world will be sucked in and there will be utter destruction and devastation for the whole world. Even if we survive,

there will be nothing left of civilisation. We will be thrown back into the dark ages where we shall have to fight with bows and arrows. If such a war is to destroy the world with nuclear weapons, it is better that the world does not develop the powers to destroy itself.

So we shall have to look to a peaceful settlement I do not think our Prime Minister was at fault in inviting the Chinese Premier for talks here. If we are wedded to *Panchsheel*, if we are wedded to non-violence and to the peaceful method of negotiations, then there is nothing wrong in our Prime Minister inviting Mr. Chou En-lai for talks. We shall explore all the avenues of peaceful negotiation. But if war comes, let us not be frightened. If it is inevitable—and it will be a global war—let us rise to a man and defend our sovereignty and our principles.

I had during my younger days—during my University days—donned khaki, and even though I am an old man now, I can assure you that I will be one of the first to don it again for the service of the country and for the defence of our rights.

The next point I want to deal with is this. I come from an industrial area, one of the most important in India. My first thought will be to speak about the conditions of labour there. My constituency consists of high hills and barren land, but inside the barren land, barren surface, is diamond, black gold, that is, coal. It has brought wealth to the district, to the people there; it has brought wealth to the fortunate few who own the mines. But the condition of labour, though it is not so bad as it was twenty years ago when labour was not a force to be reckoned with at all, is almost the same today as it had been a few years ago. They have no houses, no accommodation. I have seen a stinking room, 14 feet by 14 feet occupied by 21 people. There, as they say, the bed is never rolled up. As soon as one shift is over, the second shift people come, have their food and go to bed, and then the third

[Shri D. C. Mallik]

shift comes. So in this way, the bed is always occupied. That is the condition of people there.

There is the Mines Board of Health, there is the Jharia Water Board. The Government have done everything possible to uplift the condition of labour, but due to the non-co-operation of the proprietors and due to the callousness, apathy and sometimes corruption of the officers, labour is not getting the full benefits of the amenities being provided by Government money. There is the Labour Welfare Fund to provide amenities for labour. There is plenty of money for constructing houses, but due to the non-co-operation of the colliery proprietors, the money cannot be utilised properly. So there is dearth of houses.

As I said, there is the Water Board and the Mines Board of Health. But both the Acts in this connection were enacted about 30 years ago when labour was not a force to be counted. There is no labour representative on these Boards. So I hope Government will see to it, even though these are State subjects, that the Acts are amended. I had a talk with the Labour Minister of the State of Bihar. They are also anxious to amend the Acts. According to the Mines Act, the Government cannot compel the colliery proprietors to put up houses for their labour. But they can penalise them. But the penal provisions are so inadequate that the proprietors would rather be penalised than spend money on the construction of houses, even if they have not to spend money because the Labour Welfare Fund authorities are agreeable to pay them Rs. 3500 per block for a new unit of houses, while the cost is only Rs. 3200. Due to their antagonism towards labour, they are not providing them with adequate quarters.

So far as water is concerned, Dhanbad is a scarcity district. Everybody, including labour, experience water scarcity. The Act governing the Jharia Water Board which provides water to the colliery is so defective

that their obligation is only to reach water to the collieries. The provision in the Act is that for 50 labourers, there should be one tap; but actually the distribution is in the hands of the management which provides barely two taps for 500 men; all the other taps are in the bungalows of the managers and proprietors, one tap for bathing dogs, one for washing motor cars etc. But, as I said, there are only two taps for labour. It is for our Government—though they have done much for labour—to see that all these amenities, which are not reaching labour now properly, are made available to them as intended.

Concerning agriculture, my constituency consists of large tracts of agricultural land. But the agriculturists are not provided with water for irrigation. Now, Government spend crores and crores of rupees on agriculture, in minor irrigational schemes, in excavating tanks, in digging wells and so on. But when the tanks were examined, it was found that 25 per cent of them were non-existent, 25 per cent had no water and another 25 per cent were at such places that they could not be of any help to the agriculturists.

That is the condition of our peasants. The wells are non-existent; the wells are dried up; and due to the corruption of the government officers, the crores of rupees that Government have provided for the agriculturists have come to nothing.

I will again revert to the question of labour. The labourers are exploited like anything. They are exploited by the money-lenders. One would be put to shame when one hears the rate of interest there. It is sometimes 2 annas a rupee per week. The exploiters of labour are the money-lenders, some of our labour leaders, the colliery proprietors in *benam* and there are the shopkeepers and the cashiers. There is a large sum of money lying with the Welfare Fund which could very well be used, but there is no initiative in government officers. There is money lying idle.

They are speaking of cooperatives. But, when the cooperatives are formed, money is not forthcoming to them. The exploitation of labour is also by the shopkeeper. Even when the bazaar rate of rice is Rs. 22 per md. it is being sold to the labourer for Rs. 30 per md. Sugar is distributed to the shopkeepers in the colliery areas but that sugar does not go to the labourer. It is being sold at Rs. 1-8 in the black market. There is no control over sugar and there could not be black-marketing. But, still the sugar is not available to the labourer. It is up to our Government to see that the amenities they have provided are available to the labourers.

They have progressive legislation for labour. But it is not being implemented. It is the officers who are standing in the way of the implementation. Black market brings profit and the government officers are callous about it. It is up to our Government to see that the Acts are implemented and that they are enforced. As the big colliery owners have larger purses they can easily evade the law. Law has now become a marketable commodity and these people are taking full advantage of it. We cannot blame our Government. The non-implementation of these Acts are the sins of their servants and the sins of the servants must be the sins of the masters.

I will come to the question of industry. It is said that we are taking loans after loans and how are we to repay them. It is said we have taken loans and are spending them in unproductive enterprises. The steel plants will give us enough profit to meet our interest and to meet all our obligations. So, there is nothing wrong in getting loans for those industrial projects which are productive. If we are to develop our country with our own resources, it will take thousands of years before our country is fully developed. So, there is no harm in taking these loans. About these steel plants, the only difficulty is the supply of hard coke. We have not got

in plenty the requisite quality of coal of which hard coke is made. The three most important ingredients of...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri D. C. Mallick: Sir, I will finish in a minute. The three most important ingredients of the iron and steel industry are, iron ore, coal and limestone. The coal that is required is metallurgical coal or coking coal. We have not enough stock of it. So, we have to be careful in using it. We are starting several washeries so that those washeries may produce good coal from second class coal. I say that so far as the steel industry is concerned we are very favourably placed; our iron ore, coal and limestone are all very close together; so also manganese. The more we construct steel plants the better it will be for the country because it will bring foreign exchange to us. We are still not self-sufficient in the production of steel.

Another thing I have to say is about the Muslim League. Shakespeare said: 'What is there in a name'. What is wrong in entering into an alliance with the Muslim League? This Muslim League is different from the Muslim League of Jinnah. The Muslim League of Jinnah was based on the two nation theory. They wanted Pakistan; they were subservient to the British regime. If there is an organisation called the Muslim League now it is not based on the two nation theory; they do not want Pakistan. If they are there, they are merely for the improvement of the Muslim society. What harm is there? So, I fail to understand why so much of row is being created over the Muslim League and Congress alliance. The Muslim League of Sir Mohammed Ismail is not the Muslim League of Jinnah. They have no Pakistan problem; they have no allegiance to the British regime. They are merely for the good of the Muslim community. I fail to understand this hulla about the Muslim League.

[Shri D. C. Mallik]

I once again thank our President. He is a fine specimen of Indian culture blended with foreign culture. When we were students his name was one to be reckoned with in the Calcutta University. He stood first in every examination of the Calcutta University. We were his juniors. He is one of the finest specimen of high intellectual calibre. I thank him personally also.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker. Sir, at the very outset.....

Mr. Speaker: After Shri Banerjee I will call these Members in the following order: Shri Rami Reddy, Shri Kasliwal—nobody has spoken from Rajasthan-Shri Doddha Thimmaiah, Shri Mohammed Imam and then....

Shri A. V. Ghare: I have not made a speech, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: To what party does the hon. Member belong?

Shri A. V. Ghare: I belong to the Progressive Party.

Mr. Speaker: To how many can I give time. Maidens must have been given the first opportunity. It has not been done so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the.....

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Can I get a chance, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say. Hon. Members will kindly be in their seats and wait for their turn.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): I have been there for the last three days.

Mr. Speaker: Not for three days but for the whole year.

श्री भ० ब० चित्त (केसरगंजः) अध्यक्ष अहोव्य, मेरा नम परसों से निःः मे है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister for extending an invitation to the Prime Minister of China. I listened with patience to the very eloquent but colourless speech of Shri Masani. When he said that the people of this country would not like this, I did not know who represents the people of this country, whether the hon. Prime Minister or Shri Masani. But, to me there is no dispute about it. I really feel that this particular invitation of our Prime Minister will be hailed by all those people who want peace in the world and particularly in their own country.

I do not know why some people are allergic about this invitation. The Prime Minister, while sending this invitation to the Prime Minister of China made it absolutely clear that there is not going to be any negotiation unless certain conditions are fulfilled. I am sure, this invitation will be responded to by the Prime Minister of China. By doing so both the Prime Ministers will come nearer and, I am sure, some solution will be found to this problem.

There is another point which I want to impress. There are some people in this country who talk of waging war against China, or, at least, police action. I do not know whether they understand the meaning of war. At the same time, without knowing the effects and defects of war—present wars—they try to create war psychosis in the country. I do not try to create war psychosis in the country. The effects of war are known to those countries which have faced the devastation of war. If we ask the mothers of Hiroshima and Nagasaki whether they want war, they would only say that they want anything else but war. Our country is pledged to *Panchsheel* and non-violence. We do not talk of war. The other day it was suggested that there should be police action, as if the Government of India and our Prime Minister did not understand its implications as understood by Shri Masani. I feel that this border dispute will be solved. No country in

this modern world is interested in war and war means today annihilation of civilisation and nobody is interested in it. Today in the whole world, the forces of peace are much more strong and are growing stronger day by day and the forces of disunity, disruption and war are becoming weaker day by day. I fully support the policy of our Prime Minister and I assure him on behalf of those whom I have the privilege to represent—I only represent about 6-7 lakhs of people and I do not, as Shri Masani does, claim to represent the entire country—of my full support to his policy regarding China and the policy of non-alignment which certain people want to reverse.

When I was reading the President's Address, I was extremely happy to read that he has said some good words about the Defence production. I was a defence employee myself for 15 years and I served in these ordnance factories and I have seen their condition when they were more or less like orphanges. In 1956, nearly 6000 workers were retrenched on the ground that there was no work for them. 1956 was a year of retrenchment and reversion for these defence employees and I am glad to say that in 1959 these retrenchments and reversions had stopped and more than 1700 persons had been recruited. When I visit these factories now, not merely as a Member of Parliament but as an ex-defence employee I see every machine working and at least 50-60 per cent of the surplus manufacturing capacity of these factories had been fully utilised. My respected friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, was saying the other day that he did not know whether tractors were produced or not. I have gone to these factories and seen that not only were these tractors produced there but they have also been sent to Dandakaranya where they are working well. I also wanted to see the trucks produced. This time I went to Jabalpur gun-carriage factory to see the Shakthiman truck. I saw that nearly 700 trucks have been manufactured. I do admit that the entire truck has not been manufactured by these ordnance factories. But there is some

difficulty about the availability of sheets for the body. Previously, they were made out of timber but since timber was not available, our ordnance factories shifted to steel. But these sheets are not available. That is the reason why the progress has not been so much. I saw these trucks and remembered those pamphlets issued by the private sector saying that ordnance factories would never be able to manufacture trucks. Firstly, they have said that they will not be able to do them at all. But they did it. Then they said that these trucks would not move. They moved. Today I have seen these trucks on the roads of Jabalpur. On behalf of the 250,000 civilian employees in defence establishments, I assure our Prime Minister and through him the Defence Minister that our defence employees will give more shakti to Shakthiman. That is the slogan of the defence employees today. There is again the aircraft manufacturing depot at Kanpur. We wanted to have a boot plant of our own for the manufacture of ammunition boots.

Mr. Speaker: What is the tonnage of the truck?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At present we are manufacturing three ton trucks. We are also manufacturing small tractors with the help of the Japanese concerns. These are small tractors. The British firm, Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company who were the sole agents for manufacturing the boots, always stood in the way. Since 1946, as a defence employee I have been writing to the Minister and the Ministry that the Harness and saddlery factory at Kanpur can manufacture all sorts of boots for our army and I am glad that it is being installed with the help of Czechoslovakia. The production has gone up by 24 per cent. I am very happy that this slogan which we gave in 1947 that the ordnance factories can manufacture everything has come true. We were laughed at at that time. The Defence Secreary old me: 'you are a non-technical man but you are talking on technical problems.'

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

Today all our slogans have been translated into reality.

Several times I see that the statements or speeches made by the hon. Defence Minister become a matter for criticism. I would only request the Defence Minister to carry a tape recorder with him for recording his speech so that it may be possible to hear them and there may be no contradictions.

The President's Address referred to the Pay Commission report. The hon. Finance Minister said the other day that they would be spending about Rs. 31 crores on account of this. I am not trying to contradict him. But I put him a straight question whether 15 ounces of cereal, 3 ounces of pulses, 6 ounces of vegetable, 4 ounces of milk, 1½ ounces of sugar, 1½ ounces of ghee or butter and one ounce of ground-nut—whether we can purchase all these things in 56 nP. My objection to the report is that Dr. Akrod has been substituted by Dr. Patwardhan and 47 ounces by 32 ounces, and fruits by ground-nuts. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to consider whether these 32 ounces suggested by Dr. Patwardhan can be purchased at 56 nP in Delhi. If these commodities can be purchased at 56 nP I am ready to accept this report.

I would also refer to the non-acceptance of the decision of the 15th Labour Conference. The other day, the hon. Labour Minister tried in vain to answer that question. He knows it full well that the unanimous decision has not been accepted and has been flouted by the Government and not ratified. But he wanted to say something that it is being ratified and that the Pay Commission took note of this recommendation. In my opinion this is not true.

The code of discipline is mentioned in the President's Address. I can quote several instances of breaches by the employers.

Recently, as you know, the Labour Minister wanted to have a tripartite conference to solve the disputes of

the bank employees. He suggested, let the bank employees, the bank magnates and the government representatives sit together and arrive at a settlement. This was completely ignored by the bank owners. They refused to sit and they did not sit. Is our Government so weak as not to influence the bank magnates to sit together and discuss the thing? When for the success of the Second Five Year Plan or the Third Five Year Plan we want industrial peace and industrial harmony, could we not possibly suggest that the age of slogans, slogan raising or the age of strikes and lock-outs should be finished, now there is the age of negotiations and everything should be done by negotiated settlement? The Labour Minister, as I said, could not persuade the bank magnates to agree to this suggestion of having a tripartite conference.

Nothing has been stated in this report regarding unemployment. I would like to quote for the information of the House the figures available in the Employment Exchange. In 1954, the number of registrations during the period was 14,65,497. The number of applicants placed in employment during the same period was 1,62,451, and the number of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period was 6,09,780. In 1958 this figure of 6,09,780 rose to 11,83,229 and in 1959, January it was 11,95,928. In September, 1959, the same figure was 14,08,903. Occupational distribution of applicants on live registers in September 1959 was: Industrial supervisory services—12,985; Skilled and semi-skilled services—1,00,730; Clerical Services—3,63,407; Educational services—79,527; Domestic services—51,704; Unskilled services—7,31,008; and, Others—89,842. Nothing has been stated in the Address about this unemployment in the country.

The other day it was suggested by the Minister of Education that about 60,000 teachers will be appointed in the country to ease the unemployment among the educated persons. What happened to that suggestion? I want to know how many teachers have

been appointed, and what specific measures are being taken to solve the problem of educated unemployment and also the problem of unemployment among other people.

Sir, a question was put in this House as to whether any unemployment dole will be given to those who are unemployed till they are able to get some employment. The reply given was in the negative. I want to know, if after twelve years of independence the unemployment problem remains like this, what is going to happen in the country. When it was announced in the country that eight million new jobs will be provided during the Second Five Year Plan there was jubilation in the country. But immediately after that there was retrenchment in various undertakings. When the workers came and asked us why there has been retrenchment when eight million new jobs were going to be provided, I told them, it must be like a homoeopathic medicine which will first aggrevate the disease and then actually cure it.

An Hon. Member: But cure is there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Cure will be there, but by that time the patient might have breathed his last.

My hon. friends Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Asoka Mehta and others said something about corruption. I have also read with keen interest the various pronouncements and statements made by Shri C. D. Deshmukh. He is our ex-Finance Minister. He is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. He is known for his integrity in the country. The Prime Minister asked that day for specific cases to be given to him. Sir, what is there to be given. It is known to everybody. The Prime Minister comes from the people of this country, he represents the people of this country, but, unfortunately, because of the police, army and so many other things he is away from the people of this country. I would only request

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

the Prime Minister to make one announcement in the country. Let there be no tribunal or anything of that sort. Anybody who thinks that there is corruption in a particular department, let him write to the Prime Minister and let the Prime Minister appoint a committee of his own.

When I am on this subject of corruption, about what is happening in the administration, let me tell you something of what has happened in Kanpur—not only corruption—how the people there have become immoral. That is the case even in the whole services. There is a glaring example in Kanpur. What happened in Kanpur was, a woman was raped. It is known to everybody. When the people protested against that—the entire Ramayana and Mahabharata, the fight against Ravana etc. were only to keep up the prestige of women—what did they get? They wanted suspension. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that case sub-judice; is that being investigated?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is before a Commission, not in any court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a subject of enquiry by any commission or a court, then the facts should not be stated here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only mentioning that incident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that would reveal the facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only mentioning it because the Prime Minister made a statement about that from Indore.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will not permit change of rules here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All right, Sir, I will not mention that. What happens in universities? The Lucknow University campus was converted into a concentration camp. The students demanded some cases of corruption to be investigated. What is happening

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

in the Aligarh University? These are only a few cases of corruption, I do not want to mention all of them here. Today, Sir, during the Question Hour we heard how the newly erected chilling plant is sinking down. What is happening that? I am only saying, let the Prime Minister make a declaration, declare to the people of this country that he will consider cases of corruption pointed out to him. Only then things will be brought to notice.

About food and sugar prices. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to have two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those two minutes are already over. The bell was rung earlier by the Speaker himself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not hear that; I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to suffer for that

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir; I will suffer.

About food and sugar prices I have nothing more to add to what my hon. friends have already said. The rise in prices of rice in Orissa and Bengal are well known. No price stabilisation committee has yet been formed. I want to know what positive steps are being taken to implement the State-trading scheme, whether it is going to be implemented or not.

An Hon. Member: Will the prices come down?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know how the prices will come down, I am not a Minister myself. But I would like to say only one thing. The productivity in this country has increased. Production in the country has increased. Our national income has also increased. But to what extent our national character has gone down, there has not been any assessment made. If only it is correctly assessed, the prices of food will come down,

because then the hoarders will think twice before raising the prices of these commodities.

With these remarks, Sir, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to reply to some of the points that I have raised.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Mover of the Motion expressing thanks to the President for the brilliant Address which he made to both the Houses of Parliament. While doing so I would like to refer to two or three matters.

The first matter that I would like to refer to is the last point made by Shri Banerjee; that is, with reference to the prices of basic commodities of life, the prices of essential things. The prices of rice and cloth are abnormal in this country. In spite of the record foodgrain production of 73.5 million tons the prices of foodgrains have been constantly rising. Even in the surplus States like Andhra Pradesh and Orissa the prices are ruling very high. This is causing much alarm and distress to the people. The prices of foodgrains and other daily necessities are, therefore, to be checked and stabilised. A firm policy in this matter, for the stabilisation of prices is necessary; otherwise it is bound to affect the industrial production and our economy adversely.

In this connection, I may mention one thing about Andhra Pradesh. It is a surplus State in the production of foodgrains. It is estimated that it is surplus to the extent of 6 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons of rice. Even there the price of rice today is ruling very high. The State Government was urging on the centre for the last two or three years to split up the southern food zone and to make Andhra Pradesh separate. The State Government was also prepared to supply four lakh tons of foodgrains provided it is entrusted with the responsibility of procurement. The Madras State, which is one of the four constituents of the southern zone was also urging

that the southern zone might be split up and that Madras and Andhra may each be made separate zones. But the Centre has not chosen so far to change its policy. The principle of clubbing deficit States with the neighbouring surplus States to hold the price line does not appear to be a sound one. It is quite evident from the fact that recently, when they formed a zone consisting of Orissa, which is a surplus State and West Bengal, a deficit State, in Orissa the prices have gone up. Therefore, I submit that this principle does not appear to be a sound one. So, I request the Centre to revise its policy and form the State of Andhra Pradesh into a separate zone.

1

The second point that I would like to make is with reference to the development of industries. There has been a record achievement in this sector. We are also proud that very significant progress is made in this regard. The three steel plants have gone into production and a number of projects such as machine building and other plants have been sanctioned. The railways also have done exceedingly well during the last year, but I may mention in this connection that the Government has not paid proper attention towards a balanced regional development of industries. If industrialisation has to benefit the economy of the country as a whole, disparities in the levels of development between the different regions have to be eliminated. Concentration of industries has to be avoided, but the Centre has not chosen so far to pay any attention in this respect. Unless regional development is achieved you cannot achieve national development. Therefore, my submission is that regional development should form an integral part of national development. It is, therefore, necessary that a regional balance should be maintained in regard to the allocation of funds and the location of industries.

Take the case of my own State, Andhra Pradesh, for example. It is one of the foremost States in regard to agricultural production. It is one

of the premier States, I should say. But it is very backward industrially and commercially. It has not been given its due share either in the allocation of funds or in the matter of location of industries. In the second Plan, about Rs. 890 crores have been allocated for the development of industries, but Andhra Pradesh has been allocated only Rs. 14 crores. This works out only to about 7 per cent of the total outlay for the State. This is far too meagre an allocation for a big State like Andhra Pradesh which is the fourth biggest State in point of population and the fifth biggest in area and which is surplus only in foodgrains and which of course supplies foodgrains to other States. It is very rich in mineral resources required for the setting up of several major industries. It occupies the fourth place in the production of iron ore, coal and manganese. It occupies the third place in the production of mica. But no industry for utilising any of these minerals has been set up in this State. The State is also rich in limestone, barytes and asbestos, besides other things. It is famous for its agricultural and forest produce such as cotton, sugarcane, oil-seeds and tobacco and also bamboo.

Potentialities for the development of hydro-electric production are also very great in that State. It has a major port at Visakhapatnam. Transport facilities for the movement of raw materials and finished products are also not inadequate. Therefore, one cannot say that there are no possibilities for industrialisation, either major, medium or small-scale.

But the living standards in that States are very low. The per capita income is lower than the all-India average. The per capita income from the industrial sector is only Rs. 8 compared to Rs. 20 which is the all-India average. Employment opportunities have not kept pace with the increase in labour force. To provide greater employment opportunities and increasing the living standards of the people, it is absolutely necessary that some industries should be set up in that

[Shri Rami Reddy]

State. The State Government also has been sending up proposals for the setting up of several industries,—heavy electrical equipment factory, a medium or small steel plant, a newsprint factory, a low temperature carbonisation plant, a marine diesel engine factory, a factory for the manufacture of antibiotics, a factory for the manufacture of surgical instruments and several other industries. But no industry in the public sector has so far been set up in that State.

I submit that the country at large will benefit only if the disparities in economic development between the different regions are reduced. I therefore suggest that proper thought should be given to the elimination of regional disparities and the development of a balanced economy for the various parts of the country. In the third Plan at least special attention should be paid to the under-developed and backward areas like Andhra Pradesh and the pattern of investment should be so devised as to secure a balanced regional development and some major and medium industries are set up in backward States like Andhra Pradesh.

The next point that I would like to deal with is the scheme of devolution of authority to statutory institutions of the people at the basic level of our great and growing democracy, referred to by the President. The experiment of democratic decentralisation has now been introduced in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. This scheme has been received with very great enthusiasm in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, panchayat samitis at the block level with the presidents of all the panchayats in that block are constituted. Two Scheduled Caste members, two women and one co-operator and one social worker are co-opted with this body. Then, all these members elect one among them as the President and one of them as vice-chairman. All the activities of the Community Development programme and elementary education are entrust-

ed to the samiti. No official is a member of the samiti. The BDO is only an executive officer, its secretary, who acts under the instructions and direction of the samiti. At the district level, zila parishads are formed. This is also a purely non-official body. Though the Collector is also a member of this body, he is prohibited from being elected either as chairman or as vice-chairman of the zila parishad. This body consists of the president of the panchayat samiti, and all the legislators and the Members of Parliament in the district are ex-officio members of the zila parishad. They also co-opt two women and two Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe members. All these persons elect one among them as the chairman and another as vice-chairman. These two are to be non-officials. The zila parishad co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the several panchayat samitis within the district.

The samitis and parishads meet at their offices at regular intervals. The procedure prescribed for the conduct of the meetings is similar to that we follow here in Parliament. The first half an hour is reserved for questions. And then after the question hour, several matters relating to the subjects entrusted to the samitis and parishads are discussed in the form of resolutions, motions or in some such form. All the district officials are invited to these meetings. Information in regard to the various aspects of the schemes, namely, preparation of the schemes, feasibility of any particular scheme, the relative advantages of two different schemes, delays in the preparation of schemes or delays in the execution, in the payment of bills, etc., is elicited from the officials who are present there and the officials also are hauled up for any lapses on their part in the execution of any of these schemes. Therefore, these institutions have attracted some of the best talents and experienced persons from the rural areas.

After all, for the success of the Plan, the co-operation of the people is a

pre-requisite. Elimination of delays in sanctions and the elimination of corruption are very important for the success of any programme. As the people are directly associated with the implementation and execution of the several plans and programmes, red-tape and corruption are bound to come down in course of time. From my short experience of the functioning of the democratic decentralisation in Andhra Pradesh, I have no doubt that in course of time this scheme would achieve the twin objectives of eliminating corruption and red-tape as also serve as a training ground for future legislators and parliamentarians. I request that in the Community Development scheme, they should take expeditious steps for the introduction of these decentralisation measures in other States as well.

Then, I would like to mention a few things about the sanctioning of works by the Centre. Several schemes have now to be sanctioned by the Centre; they have to be sent up by the States to the Centre for sanction; though they are technically approved and sanctioned at the State level they have to be sent for sanction by the highest technical experts at the Centre. Several schemes costing small amounts of money, say, Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs—have also to be sent up to the Centre for sanction. The State officials are in no way inferior in any technical competency to the expert officials at the Centre. After all, some of the Central officers are those who have been recruited from the State sector. But even then, some of these schemes have to be sent, for sanction, to the Centre. Sometimes some junior engineer puts up some query and sanction is delayed by a few years. Naturally, the cost will go up. So, I submit that the Centre should only formulate the broad plan and the State Government should have the power to undertake scheme costing upto Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 40 lakhs. They should not be required to obtain the sanction of the Centre for such schemes. The Centre should place

more reliance and trust in the State Government.

Sir, increase in agricultural production in the country is the prime need of the hour today. Our target for the third Five Year Plan is 110 million tons of foodgrains. If we are to achieve this, the problem has to be tackled on a war-footing. Scientific methods have to be encouraged to increase the per-acre yield and there should be adequate protection against ravages of floods and drought and pests. To my mind the major problem confronting the agriculturists is lack of fertilisers and implements. The requirements of fertilisers are estimated to be about 19 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate during the current year. But the indigenous production is only 4.25 lakh tons and by way of imports, they are getting 7.75 lakh tons. So, it comes to 12 lakh tons only as against the requirement of 19 lakh tons. For the coming year, requirements of fertilisers are estimated at 23 lakh tons. Indigenous production is estimated to be only 6.5 lakh tons and so the balance has to be imported necessarily. I do not know whether a part of the crores of rupees spent on importing foodgrains cannot be with better advantage allocated for importing more fertilisers, and meeting the requirements fully. In the Consultative Committee for Food and Agriculture, we were told today that about Rs. 7 crores worth of foreign exchange has been allocated for import of fertilisers. That is sufficient only for importing 8 lakh tons and our indigenous production is only 6.5 lakh tons. So, still there would be a deficit of 10 to 12 lakh tons. I request the Centre to allocate another Rs. 7 crores of foreign exchange, so that they might import another 8 to 10 lakh tons of fertilisers and meet fully the requirements of the agriculturists.

Shri Thimmaiah. (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in his Address, the President has referred to the achievements of the Government and the tasks before the Government in the year to come. Many

[Shri Thimonaiah]

hon. Members have referred to the aggression committed by the Chinese on our borders. The world knows that India has pleaded the Chinese case for membership in UNO. Not only that. Even before the Peoples' Republic was established in China, when China was invaded by the Japanese, I remember Gandhiji issued a statement condemning the actions of the Japanese. India has been maintaining friendship with China since time immemorial and in the Bandung Conference, China was one of the parties who signed the *Panchsheel* or the five principles of peaceful co-existence. In spite of all this, it is highly regrettable that China has betrayed her trusted friend, India and the President has rightly said that it is a 'breach of faith'. The opposition Members have objected to the use of this expression 'breach of faith'. In common dealings with friends, if friends in whom we have faith and trust betray us and let us down, you call them traitors. This is only an action of treachery by the Chinese and it is rightly condemned by the people of India as a whole. It is high time we took sufficient measures to safeguard the borders of our country. In our earnest endeavour to settle all our disputes by peaceful negotiations, we will have to take certain active measures in accordance with the principles of *Panchsheel*.

By tradition, India is wedded to a non-violent policy. If Gandhiji alone was the supporter of the principle of non-violence, I think it would not have been successful. Gandhiji made it a mass movement and the creed of every Indian that he should follow non-violence for solving problems. Today we have earnestly endeavoured to solve the world problems by peaceful negotiations and non-violent methods. If we want that *Panchsheel* should be successful in the world and the other countries should accept these principles, we will have to make it a world movement. For that, Government should really round nations which are not committed and which are not in

any bloc and we should have an Afro-Asian meeting, so that we might propagate the ideals of *Panchsheel* throughout the world and make it a world movement, so that all the countries may realise that the problems of the world should be solved only by peaceful negotiations. *Panchsheel* should be accepted as the creed of the world. I hope the Government and the Prime Minister of India, who spares no efforts to solve the problems of the world and of the country by peaceful methods and who has enunciated these principles, will take active steps in this direction and see that nations which are not committed to the cold war and which do not belong to any military bloc are brought together and that the principles of *Panchsheel* are propagated throughout the world in an active manner.

In order to guard our borders effectively, Government should increase the border police. Also, the people in the border villages should be trained properly and if possible the border villages should be adequately armed for proper safeguarding of our borders.

The President has referred to the national income. National income has been increasing from time to time. The President was kind enough to say that the national income would be doubled in the third Plan. I want to know whether the increase in national income directly benefits the common man in the country. Planners and Government have not made any efforts to see whether the increase in national income has really helped the common people, how far they have been helped and what steps should be taken to see that they are helped, if they are not helped so far.

Today unemployment problem is increasing. Land problems are being solved no doubt, but the land reforms are not yet completely implemented

in all the States. Most of the States are enacting legislation and some States are purposely whiling away their time to see that legislation is delayed as much as possible. I hope Government will take adequate steps to see that the land reforms are properly implemented and the landless labourer gets the land, so that he will have some work to depend on for his living.

By the introduction of the land reforms the problem is not solved. After land reforms are introduced, the landless should be given adequate facilities for developing their own agriculture. Government should see that the agriculturists got proper credit facilities and good agricultural implements. If we are today still short of production and not self-sufficient that is due to the red-tapism and delay on the part of the Government in supplying certain materials required by the agriculturists. For example, iron and steel are required by the agriculturists for their implements but they have to wait for months together and approach the various officers of the Government to get these things, which is a very sorry state of affairs. As far as agriculture is concerned, the Government should realise that if they want the agriculturists to produce more, they should see to it that the materials required by the agriculturists are supplied in time and expeditiously, as it will encourage them to produce more.

14 hrs.

Then, as I said, unemployment is increasing in the country. Government says that under the Plan eight lakh people will be provided with jobs. I do not know how they will provide jobs for eight lakh people. Of course, Government have established some big factories where some skilled people are employed. But what have they done to remove the unemployment in the rural areas? Though Government have started some small-scale and medium-scale industries, they have not impressed on the private people the necessity to start industries,

nor have they given any encouragement to those people. They have invited a team of experts from Japan to look into our development of small-scale and medium-scale industries, and they have made certain recommendations. I hope Government would give as much attention to the development of small-scale and medium-scale industries as they give to the big industries. Both big industries and small industries are very essential to this country, if you want to see that the unemployed masses of the rural parts of India get some means of living.

One of the recommendations of the team of Japanese experts is that there should be a credit organisation for the small-scale and medium industries. Some States have set up some credit organisations for advancing loans for the establishment and development of small and medium scale industries. But I can say from my experience that in many cases the loans advanced for developing small-scale industries are not used for the purposes for which they are granted. They use them for some other purposes and never invest the money for the development of industries. Therefore, I submit, that whenever Government grants loans for the establishment or development of industries, whether big or small, they should take care to see that the loan is utilized for that specific purpose, and not for other purposes. If we have a network of small and medium-scale industries throughout the country in the rural areas, I think we can minimise the unemployment in the rural areas to a large extent, and that will help us in raising the living standards of the masses in the rural areas.

Coming to the panchayats, which the President has referred to in his address, only yesterday the Minister stated in answer to a question that only in Andhra and Rajasthan these panchayats have been established. We all well remember that before the achievement of independence Gandhi ji used to say that power should be

[**Shri Thimmaiah**]

decentralised, instead of being centralised. We are yet to see that panchayat raj, and we are yet to establish panchayats in some States. Still, I am very happy that twelve years after independence Government is active enough to establish these panchayats at least in two States. I hope that in other States too Government will see to it that panchayats are established and power is decentralised, so that the common people could actively participate in the development plans for making the nation as strong as possible.

About the formation of panchayats in every State I would just like to give a word of caution to the Government in the interests of the poor people, poor in the sense people whose voice cannot otherwise be effectively heard. I am speaking this with the background of India in my mind. In India easteism and communalism are very much prevalent. If you give power at the lower level, it is natural to presume that those who are in power at the panchayat level may misuse the power to see that people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are deprived of the benefits which panchayats provide. Therefore, I want to tell the Government that when they give power to the panchayats, they should see to it that they are not misused in such a way as to neglect the poor people of the rural areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How can that be done?

Shri Thimmaiah: You can nominate people belonging to the Scheduled Castes to the panchayats.

Then, some hon. Members referred to the corruption prevailing in the administration. Human instinct being what it is, I can frankly say that corruption cannot be eliminated in the country, unless, of course, you follow the path of General Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has General Ayub Khan no human instinct?

Shri Thimmaiah: It cannot be eliminated by any method, unless you take strong measures. In a democratic set up like ours it is difficult to completely remove it; but it can be minimised to a great extent. Government have recently appointed a Corruption Enquiry Committee for the Railways, and they have made a lot of suggestions. I think some of their suggestions are very good and are to be implemented. Why not we appoint a commission to see to what extent corruption is prevailing in the country and what measures should be taken to remove that deep-rooted malady from the administration. One of the root causes of corruption is the delay. Why not we fix a time-limit within which a case has to be disposed of? Now a clerk takes some days before he passes on the papers to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent also takes some days before he passes it on to his next officer. When interested parties find there is delay in the disposal, they try to meet the officers in person and naturally all these things take place. So, if a time-limit is fixed for the disposal of files, naturally these things can certainly be removed.

Then, in my humble opinion, corruption prevails at a stage when an officer is about to retire, or is re-employed after retirement. Therefore, no officer should be employed in Government after retirement if you want to see that there is no room for corruption. I can also say from my humble experience as M.P. for seven years that sometimes Ministers are not strict enough to control their officers. They are too much idealistic and they do not understand the intrigues that the officers sometimes indulge in; they simply pass on papers and their orders as ideal and good Congressmen. Therefore, I would request the Ministers to be as strict as possible and to

see that the officers co-operate with them and properly understand, interpret and implement their orders.

ओ भ० ओ निष्ठ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर घन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव वर विचार करते हुए प्रायः सभी लोगों के माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, और उन विचारों में एक कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को छोड़ कर बाकी प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने चीन के अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में अपना रोष प्रकट किया है। और यह भी प्रकट किया है कि राष्ट्रपति जी अपनी संयत भाषा में, शिष्ट भाषा में, चीन के अतिक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में जो भाषण दे सके उसी का प्रयोग उन्होंने किया है। उन्होंने यह कह दिया है कि हमारी आरक्षित सीमा पर फौज के द्वारा अतिक्रमण करके चीन ने मंत्री भाव रखते हुए भी जो व्यवहार प्रकट किया है वह विश्वासघात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी को, जो कि बंग देश के रहने वाले हैं, यह जानना ही चाहिए कि इस आत्ममण के लिए शिष्ट से शिष्ट भाषा में भी विश्वासघात के अतिरिक्त और किस शब्द का प्रयोग किया जा सकता था। ऐसी अवस्था में चीन के अतिक्रमण का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, इस पूरे सदन की यह राय है कि चीन के द्वारा मंत्री भाव प्रकट करते हुए, पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए भी इस अतिक्रमण से जो व्यवहार किया गया है वह निन्दनीय है और वास्तव में हमारे प्रति विश्वासघात किया गया। उस के लिए देश के एक कोने से ले कर दूसरे कोने तक लोगों में बेचैनी है। उस बेचैनी को देख कर हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में जो प्रथम स्थान चीन के अतिक्रमण को दिया है, वह सर्वथा उपयुक्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के अन्दर वह भी स्पष्ट रूप से दिखला दिया गया है कि हम मंत्री भाव को रखते हुए पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए आज भी तैयार हैं कि हम हर तरह से बार्ता के उरिये इस सीमा की समस्याओं को हल करें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बीच में एक पत्र भी लिखा है और उस

पत्र के सम्बन्ध में हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपना रोष प्रकट किया है कि उस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए जो भव तक हमारे सामने आ और जिस परिस्थिति में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बात करना उचित नहीं समझा था उसको देखते हुए चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाना किसी तरह से उचित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को ले कर दुनिया की समस्याओं को शान्ति के पथ से हल करने का मार्ग प्रदर्शित करने वाला पूज्य बापू जी का अनुयाई हमारा देश है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल जी है। ऐसी भवस्था में जवाहरलाल जी के द्वारा उस पत्र का लिखा जाना किसी तरह से असंगत नहीं कहा जा सकता है। जब चीन के प्रधान मंत्री चाउ एन लाई के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि आप रंगून शाइब और हम बात चीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, उस पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने परिपत्र के उरिये यह बात जाहिर की थी कि जब तक कोई सिद्धान्त न निश्चित कर लिया जाय तब तक बात करना कहां तक उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार करने के बाद भी, अपने परिपत्र में इस सिद्धान्त पर अटल रहते हुए और बार बार यह कहते हुए कि अपनी सीमा की एक इंच भूमि हम किसी तरह से छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, उस परिपत्र के साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा चाउ एन लाई को बुलाने का पत्र दिया गया है तो यह किसी तरह से असंगत नहीं है। वह हमारे पंचशील के सिद्धान्त पर दुनिया को बुलाने के लिए दुनिया को उस पर प्रदूषन करने के लिए एक मकेत है। दुनिया के लोगों ने हमारे पंचशील सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया। चाउ एन लाई ने भी हमारे इस पंचशील सिद्धान्त का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन उस पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को दुनिया के कोने कोने तक पहुँचा कर, उस के द्वारा देश की समस्याओं को हल करने का जो सन्देश है वह भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार है और उसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया है। इस तरह का पत्र

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

देना हमारे लिये कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पत्र का देना सर्वथा अचित हुआ है और हमारे ही पक्ष से नहीं, इस चीज का समर्थन हर तरफ के सदन के सदस्यों ने किया है।

जहां तक हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट सदस्यों की बात है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक क्या कहूँ? इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त होगा उन लोगों के लिए कि पहले तो उनको यह समझना चाहिए कि "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी" जन्मभूमि को पहला स्थान देना चाहिए, भले ही पार्टी को वह दूसरा रथान दे दें। ये भारतीय हैं यह उन को नहीं भूलना चाहिए और अगर भारत पर किसी देश के द्वारा अतिक्रमण किया गया है, तो उन्हें प्रथम भारतीय हो कर उस अतिक्रमण की निन्दा करनी चाहिए। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि किसी भी साहसी कम्यूनिस्ट भेदभाव ने, एक सदस्य ने भी, खुले दिल से इस चीजी अनिक्रमण की निन्दा नहीं की है।

इस के अतिरिक्त जहां तक दूसरी समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे सामने स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद अनेक समस्यायें आई हैं और उन समस्याओं को हल करने में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे देश ने अपने सिद्धान्तों पर हमेशा अटल रह कर हल करने की चेष्टा की है और उन को हम ने इस तरह से हल किया है। आज भी पाकिस्तान के साथ १२ वर्ष के तनाव के बाद हमारे सामने इस समय जो समझौते की समस्यायें हैं वह सर्वथा बन्तोषजनक रूप से हल हो रही हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि जो भी समस्यायें बाकी हैं—सीमा सम्बन्धी समस्यायें तो हल हो गई हैं, पानी की समस्या है, वह भी हल होने वाली है। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि जनरल अयूब खां इसी प्रकार दूसरी समस्यायें भी हल करना चाहेंगे। कश्मीर की समस्या भी निकट भविष्य में हल हो जायेगी और जिस तरह से वह भारत का ध्वनि बन गवा है वह उस को स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त एक विशेष समस्या जो हमारे देश के सामने है वह अन्न की समस्या है। अन्न की समस्या एक ऐसी समस्या है जिस को हम किसी तरह से भी दृष्टि से ओक्सिल नहीं कर सकते। पूज्य बापू ने यह कहा था कि वास्तव में स्वराज्य प्राप्त करना तो इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम अन्न के विषय में कम से कम किसी तरह से भी परावलम्बी न बनें। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि इन १२ वर्षों में सब समस्याओं को हल करने के बाद भी जिन में हम परावलम्बी थे, जैसे लोहे में, मीटेंट में, कपड़े में, अन्न की समस्या विकट रूप से हमारे सामने है। लेकिन उस समस्या को हल करने में भी हमारी सरकार लगी है। मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए जो योजनायें बनाई गई हैं वे केन्द्र से चल कर राज्य सरकारों तक आधे स्वरूप में रह जाती हैं और राज्य सरकारों से चल कर उन का रूप करीब करीब अस्तप्राय हो जाता है। इसलिए वास्तव में जो प्राथमिकता अन्न की समस्या को हल करने के लिए दी जानी चाहिए उसे योजनाओं में होते हुए भी, हमारी सरकार किसी तरह से नहीं दे सकी है। इस लिए आवश्यक है कि हम इस वर्ष में, जब कि द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्तप्राय है, यह दुष्क्रिय कर लें कि सब समस्याओं को गौण रूप से देखते हुए अन्न की समस्या को प्रथम स्थान दे कर हल करें। बापूजी का सन्देश है कि अन्न की समस्या का प्रधान होना स्वराज्य के लिए कलंक है, इसलिए हम जो उसे दूर करना चाहिए।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में आंदोलिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में काफी सकेत किया गया है और मैं भूक्त कंठ से यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हमारे देश ने आंदोलिक धन्धों के सम्बन्ध में हर तरह से प्रगति की है। हमारी रेलों की योजनायें बहुत ज्यादा प्रगतिशील रही हैं। हमारे यहां कुछ ऐसे विभाग भी खोले गये हैं, जैसे एटमिक विभाग है, जिन के द्वारा हम काफी

उप्रति कर सकते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त और भी विभाग पूरी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि निर्यात में भी हम ने काफी प्रगति की है और हम आयात की अपेक्षा काफी निर्यात करने लगे हैं अपने माल का। लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि हम अपने माल का निर्यात कर के जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करते हैं उसे हमारी यह अप्र की समस्या खा जाती है। इसलिए बिना अप्र की समस्या को हल किये हुए हमारा देश कभी पनप नहीं राखेगा। इस बात को याद रख कर हमारी सरकार को अप्र के उत्पादन को प्रथम स्थान देना चाहिए। जहां तक अप्रोत्पादन की बात है, मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूं, केन्द्रीय सरकार से और राज्य सरकारों से भी यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अप्र की समस्या को हल करने के लिए आप ने किसानों के बास्ते क्या कोई मदद दी?

मैं देखता हूं कि किसानों की आज भी बही पहले की सी हालत है। आप अपनी जगह और खुद अच्छी तरह से कहते हैं कि हम ने उनकी खातिर इन्हें ट्यूबवैल्स लोले हैं, हम ने इन्हें बीज भंडार तैयार किये हैं, हम इन्हें फटिलाइज़सं और खाद दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछता चाहूंगा कि उसमें आप ने किसानों को क्या दिया है? ट्यूबवैल्स की बही हालत है कि उनमें जो चार्जें आपने किया है तो पुर्जे की चिसाई में कितना कम होता है और इस चीज में कितना कम खर्च पड़ता है और हमारी तनखावाह में कितना दिया है, पूरे चार्जें किसानों पर लगा कर देते हैं। उस के बाद जो हमारे सुपीरियर आफिसर्स हैं जो हमारे जिलों के कमचारी हैं वह उसकी देखरेख किस तरह करते हैं। इसे देखने के बाद बिल्कुल जिस को पानी देना चाहते हैं देते हैं और जितनी देर तक देना चाहते हैं उतनी देर तक देते हैं। उस के बाद कोई भी सुपीरियर आफिसर देखने वाला नहीं है कि जलों में पानी पूरी तरह से पहुंच रहा है कि नहीं।

जहां तक किसानों के लिए उत्तम बीज सस्ते और उचित मूल्य पर मुहैया करने का सवाल है आपको यह देखना चाहिए और हम स्पष्ट रूप से राज्य सरकारों को भी कह चुके हैं कि बीज में जो सवाई की प्रथा किसानों के साथ ड्रिटिश प्रीरियड में चलती थी वह आज भी बन्द नहीं हुई है और जारी है। बीज अगर वह उधार लेता है तो ६ महीने के बाद सवाई उसको देनी चाहिए। आज भी वह प्रथा जारी है जब कि हम अप्र की समस्या को हल करने का दाव करते हैं। आज अगर किसान को इन्हीं भी सुविधा दी जाय कि तीन वर्ष तक अगर उत्तम बीज किसान पेश करेगा तो उस को उतना ही बीज देना पड़ेगा, सवाई बीज नहीं देना पड़ेगा तो भी उसको कुछ राहत मिलेगी और प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। उसमें जो कभी खर्च की आती है वह हमारी गवर्नरमेंट को बदाश्त करनी चाहिए जो कि करोड़ों रुपया इस दिशा में खर्च कर रही है।

फटिलाइज़सं की भी वही बात है। आज किसानों की माली हालत अच्छी नहीं है। किसानों से आप यह किसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे यह फटिलाइज़सं जिनमें कि बहुत से कीमती भी होते हैं और बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो कि कुछ कम कीमत के होते हैं, उन का सही सही इस्तेमाल अपने पूरे खेतों के लिए कर सकते हैं क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा आज किसानों के पास पैसा नहीं है। इसलिए आज जरूर इस बात की है कि दो वर्ष के लिए तीन वर्ष के लिए आधी कीमत पर, चौथाई कीमत पर फटिलाइज़सं देकर किसानों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। उसकी जो माली कभी है उसको पूरा कर के अप्र की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की जाय-अप्र की समस्या हल हो सकती है अन्यथा नहीं। फाइलों में अपन की समस्या तो जरूर हल होती रहेगी लेकिन देश में वास्तविक तौर पर अप्र की समस्या का हल होना कठिन होगा।

भ्रष्टाचार का जिक्र यहां पर काफी किया गया है और काफी तरीके से किया

[बी भ० बी० मिश्न]

नया है। उसका उत्तर यह दिया जाता है कि हमारे सामने अगर कोई सवाल आयेंगे तो हम अवश्य देखेंगे। वास्तव में सही बात भी यह है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हवा में बातें उड़ा देना किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार से भी नया निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि :—

“अतध्यस्तथ्यो वा दूराति महिमानं जनरवः”

अगर जनता में एक ऐसी आवाज पैदा हो जाय, सही हो या गलत हो तो उस से महिमा, जैकिन और यश कम हो जाया करता है। हमारी सरकार के विरुद्ध इस तरह की आवाजें कुछ लोग लगा नगा करके और कुछ उसका बातावरण पैदा कर के, कुछ वस्तुस्थिति के द्वारा यह बात पैदा हो गई है कि वास्तव में अष्टाचार हर कोने में चल रहा है और मुझे वह बड़े लेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह अष्टाचार देश में सर्वत्र सब दिशा में पनपते हुए देख रहे हैं लेकिन हम उसको कम करने और अपने बीच में से हटाने की दिशा में कुछ उप्रति नहीं कर सके हैं।

दूसरी चीज़ मुझे यह कहनी है कि हमारे बहां अनुशासन की बहुत कमी दिखाई पड़ती है। मैं रोज़ देखता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नौजवान गलत रास्ते पर बढ़ रहे हैं, अनुशासनहीन तो होते ही जा रहे हैं और साथ ही आत्म हत्याएं भी कर रहे हैं। उनमें उच्च ललता बढ़ रही है। वे बिलकुल काम नहीं करते हैं और जब उनके लिलाफ़ कायंवाही की जाती है तो हर तरीके से बलवा करते हैं, हड़तालें होती हैं और भूख हड़तालें होती हैं। आखिर यह सब क्या है? यह वास्तव में जो भौतिक वाद की हवा में पल कर अध्यात्मवाद की हम ने उपेक्षा की है, हमारी गवननेमेंट ने उपेक्षा की है, वह उसकी देन है। आज हमारे देश के नौजवान आत्महत्या करते हैं। अब आत्महत्या से बढ़ कर कोई और दूसरा जघन्य पाप नहीं हो सकता। किसी को भी किसी भी विपत्ति में आत्महत्या करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता

जाहिए और ऐसा करना किसी बाह्यी पुरुष का काम नहीं है।

इसके अलावा हमारे महां चरित्र की कितनी बड़ी कमी है। हम अपने नड़कों से, अपने विद्यार्थियों से कैसे इस बात की आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे अनुशासित और चरित्रवान हों जब कि उनके आचार्य और अध्यापक ही अनुशासित और चरित्रवान न हों। उनके द्वारा शिक्षित किये जाने वाले छात्रों से हम यह कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने अध्यापकों से सच्चिदता और अनुशासन को सीखा होगा। आज हमारे बीच नैतिकता की कमी इस लिए है कि हमने अध्यात्मवाद की उपेक्षा की है। आज हम भौतिकवाद में चाहे कितने ऊचे चले जावें, जा सकते हैं और जायेंगे भी लेकिन अमेरिका और रस्स यह भौतिकवाद के अंतर्में आज इतने ऊचे जा चुके हैं कि हम को फिर भी पीछे ही रहना होगा। हमारी वह भारतीय संस्कृति “स्वं स्वं चारितं शिक्षरेन पृथिव्या सर्वं मानवादा” वह हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति थी जहां बड़े बड़े देशों से लोग आ आ करके चरित्र की शिक्षा लिया करते थे। मैं अपनी सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप घर्म की शिक्षा अवश्य प्रचारित करें नैतिकता की शिक्षा अवश्य दें तभी वहां पर लोगों में अनुशासन आयगा और आज जो नैतिकता की कमी दिखाई पड़ती है वह दूर होगी अन्यथा नहीं।

अष्टाचार के बारे में मैं केवल एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो नहीं देना चाहिये क्योंकि आपका समय समाप्त होगया है और बक्स फालत्र नहीं है।

बी भ० बी० मिश्न : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से केवल आधा मिनट और लेकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा। अष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिए मेरा वह मुकाब

है कि प्रत्येक मुख्य मंत्री दो, दो गुप्तचर हर जगह मुकर्रर करें जो कि एक दूसरे को जानते न हों और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी कांग्रेसी या गैर कांग्रेसी की रिपोर्ट लेकर ग्रागर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री इस दिशा में काम करना शुरू कर देते हों बहुत कुछ भ्रष्टाचार की कमी हो सकती है इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद दिया गया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri A. V. Ghare: I rise to support the policy that has been enunciated in the President's Address regarding our external affairs. Though the Chinese incident is a sorry incident with a neighbour country, I think it has been rightly dealt with, and I feel that appropriate conditions under which peaceful negotiations can take place do exist because, unfortunate as the aggression has been, it has not been of an expansionist character, that is to say, the Chinese have taken it into their own hands to occupy forcibly a border tract which is hilly and does not in any way give them any benefit. Whatever it be, now that the offence has been committed, the Prime Minister has done the right thing to write to the Prime Minister of China to come here and to rectify the mistake by mutual talks and an agreed solution. Therefore, the policy laid down in the Address that we shall follow the principle of *Panchsheel* in the solution of problems with our neighbours, and in fact, all countries, I feel, is supported by the whole country except some of our pro-American compatriots, because we feel that *Panchsheel* has not been adopted because we cannot help it, but because it is an article of faith with our people, it conforms to the long traditions and genius of our people of settling problems peacefully unless we are forced to resort to some other methods. So, I feel the Prime Minister must be supported unanimously in this approach. Those who suggest any-

other mode of dealing with this problem, I feel, try to bring in the cold war and exploit the situation for their political ends. So, all the people and the parties must support an agreed foreign policy, and there should be no division of opinion on that. When some people suggest that for the purpose of defence against China or any other Communist country we must align ourselves with other countries or that there should be a defence agreement with Pakistan, I think they betray a fear complex which must not be submitted to. So, the Government must declare for all time to come that come what may, we will stand alone with God and justice on our side.

Secondly, I must thank the President, as I am sure all people will, for the decision to break up the bilingual State of Bombay. The decision has been taken after some time, but it is a very wise decision, because it will lead to a political and democratic realignment of forces in Maharashtra, it will help direct the energies of the people to developmental activities. Therefore, though the decision does not solve the problem in its totality, is a wise decision, and I hope in the near future this problem will be solved in its entirety.

I have tabled an amendment that during elections Ministers should not tour the country. For, our country is peopled by illiterate persons. They feel that a Minister has got power, and, therefore, if a Minister wants them to do something, then they should do likewise and vote for the person suggested by him. Therefore, in order to ensure free and fair voting, the Election Commission should see or the necessary amendment to the law must be made that no Minister, to whatever party he may belong, while holding authority can go and tour those constituencies where elections are taking place.

Further, when the election was fought in Kerala, it did give rise to some communal forces. A Front was formed with the Muslim League. We, young people, have been told that we

[Shri A. V. Ghare]

are having a secular State in our country. But what does a secular State mean? Does it mean the amalgamation of all the communal forces in the country? I do feel, therefore, that this amalgamation of communal forces must be given a set-back. If such wicked things happen when the Prime Minister is alive, then, I am afraid that the Congress Party, if it remains in power, will do other wicked things in the future. Therefore, the alignment or association with the communal forces must be stopped and resisted by all parties who value secularism in the country.

Then, there are development boards for implementing the Five Year Plans. If we follow their working, what do we find? We see that they are peopled only by persons belonging to the Congress Party, and that too, not even proper persons from the Congress Party. I do not know why they could not find capable persons from their party. These development boards and these bodies are utilised as pastures for rehabilitating persons who are discarded and disqualified for political purposes. The implementation of the Five Year Plan schemes and the developmental projects through bureaucratic machinery and through such incompetent persons is leading to a stoppage of all the developmental activities and is contributing to the slow pace of work. Therefore, these development boards must be formed of persons belonging not to the ruling party, but of capable persons, from whatever sections of society they could come. There should be no bureaucratic interference at all. As a matter of fact, these development bodies must not be only of an advisory nature as they are now, giving only advice to the officers or the bureaucrats concerned, but they must be clothed with powers so that they can execute the work that is allotted to them in the developmental process. But that is not being done.

Then, I would submit that the backward areas of the various States have

not been given priority in the matter of developmental activities. For example, my region of Marathwada of the Bombay State is a very backward area, and it has not been attended to because of the size of the State which was very big up till now. But I do hope that in all the regions that are backward, there will be statutory boards which will enjoy greater powers of picking and executing the plans on the spot, without having to wait for executive sanctions from Delhi or Bombay; otherwise, money will not be coming in time, executive engineers will not be going for inspection at the proper time, and the matter will be delayed and delayed and the people will find themselves in confusion. In order to stop these kinds of delays, it is necessary that these development boards must have statutory powers to implement the schemes on the spot; that is the only way in which the pace of developmental activities can be accelerated.

Now, I would like to point out that the Address does not give any indication of any special thing being done for the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There was a reference to that in this House by the Home Minister, but that reference to the slow pace of progress of activities regarding the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not find any mention in the Address. Therefore, I do feel that some special attention should be paid to this matter, and some special measures to accelerate the pace of these activities must be undertaken.

Considering all these things, considering the wide awakening in the people, that is taking place in the country, and their anxiety for getting the developmental activities completed and for getting themselves ready for any eventuality, I do feel that there is no proper activity on the part of the ruling party in this regard. They do not take part except in the legislative process. After the legislative process

is over, they do not seem to take part in the various aspects of the developmental activities. Therefore, I do feel that we must tighten our belts and see that our energies are directed to develop the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, Shri Kasliwal. The hon. Member is not here. So Shri Rup Narain.

श्री रूप नारायण : (मिर्जापुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, तीन रोज से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर बहस हो रही है और काफी लोग इस पर अपने मत व्यक्त कर चुके हैं।

यह बात सभी लोगों ने कही है कि हमारी सीमा का जो चीन ने अतिक्रमण किया है उससे देश वासियों को बहुत दुःख हुआ है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से पूर्ण स्थिति से अवगत हो कर अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है। लेकिन कुछ विरोध के भाई और कुछ कांग्रेस के लोग भी इस बात से सहमत नहीं हुए हैं कि चांग एन लाई को मारत आने का निमंत्रण दिया जाए। जो निमंत्रण हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको येजा है इन लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया है। उनका कहना है कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्टेंड ले लिया था कि वह बिना किसी आधार के मिलना उचित नहीं समझते तो फिर उनको क्यों बुलाया गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तो यह समझ करके पहले पत्र में लिखा था कि सचमुच बिना कोई आधार के कोई बात होना ठीक नहीं है, और उनको यह उम्मीद थी कि शायद चीन के प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई बात सोचें और कोई आधार निकालें। लेकिन चीन की तरफ से कोई खास बात नहीं आयी और कोई पत्र व्यवहार नहीं हुआ एक डैडलाक मा पड़ गया, इसलिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बात सोचनी पड़ी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस नीति का तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने

यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और सूझ बूझ का काम किया है। कई बार जब जब हमारे देश पर संकट आया है तब तब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रास्ता सुझाया है। कई बार जब हमको कोई रास्ता नहीं सूझता था तब उन्होंने बड़े आश्चर्यजनक ढंग से कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला है और बड़े अच्छे ढंग से कार्य किया है।

आपको मालूम है कि कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तान से हमारी काफी दुश्मनी थी और रोज सीमा पर घटनाएं होती रहती थीं और पाकिस्तान हमको उस समय अम्लियां भी देता था। इससे बहुत परेशानी थी। इसी बीच अमरीका ने भी हमको एक पैकट कर दिया और साथ में यह भी कहा कि भारत भी हमारे साथ ऐसा ही पैकट कर से। उस बक्त लोगों में बड़ी बेवेनी फैली थी और लोग समझते थे कि बहुत बड़ा संकट आने वाला है। लेकिन जो चीज किसी के दिमाग में नहीं आयी थी वह प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिमाग में आयी, और उन्होंने इस हाउस में ललकारा था कि हम किसी से मिलिटरी पैकट नहीं कर सकते, हम स्वयं अपनी रक्षा करेंगे। उस संकट के समय उन्होंने पंचशील के सिद्धान्त का एक बड़ा उदाहरण पेश किया था।

इसी तरह से आज हमारे ऊपर एक संकट और आया है। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री जी किसी आधार के लिए तैयार नहीं होते। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यही सोच कर एक भौका और दिया है कि शायद चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के यहां आने पर कोई रास्ता निकल आए। हमारे देश के मित्र रूसी प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां आए, मिस्टर कुश्चेव। लोगों को बड़ी आशा थी कि वह यहां भाकर कोई तात्कालिक हल निकाल लेंगे लेकिन वह जले गये। वह भी संसार के एक महान् व्यक्ति हैं और जिस तरह से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का आज संसार में महत्व है उसी प्रकार उन का भी है,

[श्री रूप नारायण]

यद्यपि मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आज संसार में अगर कोई पहला व्यक्ति है तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं। संसार में जहां-जहां संकट उपस्थित हुमा उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी आवाज उठायी और सफल हुए हैं जैसे कि मिल में। इसी प्रकार श्री रुद्रचेव जी भी संसार में एक महा व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने भी पंचशील के सिद्धान्त की पुष्टि की है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की बहुत भारी सहायता की है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): दोनों में कौन बड़ा है।

श्री रूप नारायण : पिछले समय जब देश के सामने संकट आया था तो श्री रुद्रचेव ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया था इसलिए जब वह इस बार भारत वर्ष में आए तो लोगों को बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि वह कोई न कर्ड हल निकालेंगे और अपनी स्पष्ट बात कहेंगे। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने कोई हल सोचा हो, लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने कोई स्पष्ट बात नहीं कही। पहले जब नह आए थे तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को ललकारा था और कहा था कि पाकिस्तान की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह भारत पर हमला करे और जिस दिन वह भारत पर हमला करेगा उस दिन हम फौरन आयेंगे और उन्होंने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि पाकिस्तान गती पर है। लेकिन चीन ने भी गलती की है कि उसने हमारी सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है और इस को दुनिया जानती है, लेकिन रुद्रचेव जी ने उस के बारे में कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं कहा, वह कहा करते हैं कि हम स्पष्ट बताता हैं, लेकिन चीन के बारे में उन्होंने कोई स्पष्ट बात नहीं कही। इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि चीन उनका बड़ा मित्र है और हो सकता है कि एक मित्र की हैसियत से वह इस मसले को हल करें। हमें इसकी पूरी उम्मीद है। इसलिए जो श्री चाक एन लाई

को यहां आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने कहा कि हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाए। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपने बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश की उत्तरी सीमा की रक्षा और विकास के लिए कुछ धन रखा है और उनका ध्यान उस ओर काफी गया है। इसके लिए मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनकी सरकार इस तरफ से जागरूक है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: यह तीसरे महान व्यक्ति है।

श्री रूप नारायण : मैं तो चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री अपने राज्य की सीमाओं की रक्षा और विकास का एक नवशा बनावें और उसके लिए एक योजना बनावें और उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजें और सहायता की मांग करें और इस सदन और इस सरकार को चाहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश को इतनी बड़ी सीमा की रक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त धन दे और उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमा के क्षेत्र का विकास किया जाये।

दूसरी एक बात बम्बई के विभाजन की आई है। बम्बई के प्रदेश के विभाजन की बात राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभावण में कही है और सरकार ने भी उसे मान लिया है। इस कारण कुछ लोग अपनी आवाज उठाने लगे हैं और कहा जा रहा है कि विदर्भ का अलग राज्य बनाया जाये। पंजाब को भी बांटने का सवाल उठा। इसी तरह कुछ भाई यह चाहते हैं कि उनका अलग हरियाना प्रान्त बन जाये। हरियाना प्रान्त हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से मिला जुला है। ये भाई हरियाना प्रान्त में कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश का भी हिस्सा चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं हरियाना के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हाउस के सदस्यों को इसकी गहराई में जाना चाहिए कि हरियाना प्रान्त

की मांग करने वाले ये भाई कौन हैं। हरियाना प्रान्त की मांग करने वाले एक विशेष जाति के लोग हैं जो हरियाना प्रान्त बनाकर एक जाति विशेष की सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं और मैं स्पष्ट कह दूँ कि हरियाना की मांग करने वाले जाट भाई हैं। ये भाई हरियाना की सारी जमीनों पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, वैस्टर्न उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीनों पर जाट भाई भी हैं और इसी तरह से पंजाब में बहुत बड़े हिस्से में जाट भाइयों के पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं। इसीलिए जाट भाई अपना प्रान्त बनाकर अपनी जमीनों की रक्खा करना चाहते हैं।

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): On a point of order. Is this not communalism—what he is preaching here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is complaining against communalism in communalistic terms.

श्री रूप नारायण : तो यह एक जाति विशेष की मांग है और यह मांग वह अपने स्वार्य की रक्खा करने के लिए अपनी जमीनों की रक्खा करने के लिए कर रहे हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि हरियाना प्रान्त बन जायें और हमारी सरकार बन जायें, तो जो सीरिंग फिल्स हो रही है, उस में गड़बड़ कर के, हमारे पास जो लैंड है, वह रह जायें और वहां हमारी एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन हो जाये। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से चाहूँगा कि वे ऐसे लोगों को किसी भी तरह से प्रोत्साहन न दें। सरकार को चाहिए कि जो लोग हरियाना प्रान्त की मांग करें, वह उन के लिलाक एक्शन ले। कांग्रेस के जो मेम्बर इस की मांग करें, उन के लिलाक अनुशासन की कार्यवाही की जाये, क्योंकि वे कम्यूनल स्टेट की मांग करते हैं।

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो जाट नहीं है, अगर वह हरियाना प्रान्त की मांग करे, तो क्या उसके लिलाक भी कार्यवाही की जायगी?

श्री बजराज सिंह : उस को भी निकाल देना चाहिए।

बौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह मांग सब से पहले बापू ने की थी और पता नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य उन को भी जाट मानते हैं कि नहीं।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : किस ने की थी?

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : दिल्ली स्टेट की मांग महात्मा गांधी ने स्पासर की थी।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्या ने की, देशबन्धु गुप्ता ने की।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, अगर वह इस का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो दूसरे माननीय सदस्य क्यों करते हैं?

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : इसलिए कि जाट और गैर-जाट का सवाल लड़ा किया गया है।

श्री रूप नारायण : राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में शिड्यूल कास्ट्स की आत्रवृत्तियों तथा डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीब्युएन्सीज (एवालिशन) बिल का भी जिक्र किया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिए जो सब से ज्यादा हित का काम किया है, वह है शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के विद्यार्थियों को आत्रवृत्तियों देने का। हिन्दुस्तान के सभी भाई, जो अपने को हरिजन कहते हैं, आज भी मानते हैं कि अगर सरकार ने सब से महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है, तो वह आत्रवृत्तियों देने का है। लेकिन पिछले साल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह काम राज्यों को सौंप दिया, जिसमें लोगों में बहुत बड़ी परेशानी फैल गई है और राज्यों में अभी तक आत्रवृत्तियां नहीं मिल रही हैं। बहुत से विद्यार्थियों ने आत्रवृत्ति न मिलने के कारण अपनी पढ़ाई को छोड़ दिया है। चारों तरफ मेरे यह शिकायत आ

[श्री रुर नारायण]

रही है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हर एक स्टेट में किस तरह की गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं। डॉ श्रीमाली ने हाउस में इस विषय में यह कहा था कि मैं यह काम स्टेट्स को सौंपने जा रहा हूँ। उस उसमय पालियामेंट के शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के सब मेम्बरों ने उसका विरोध किया था और कहा था कि यह वाम स्टेट्स को न दिया जाये। डॉ श्रीमाली ने यह लोली थी कि यह काम स्टेट्स को इस लिए दिया जा रहा है, ताकि वह जल्दी से जल्दी हो। लेकिन इस का अस लोटा ही हुआ है और उस्टा काम हो रहा है। इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उत्तराधिकार बांटने का काम केन्द्रीय संकाय पुनः अपने दाय में ले ले।

यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार हरिजन भाइयों के लिए फलां-फलां काम कर रही है, परन्तु देश के कौन-कौन से हरिजनों की यह मांग रही है कि उन को बसाने के लिए हर परिवार को कुछ न कुछ जमीन दी जाय। लेकिन सरकार उस मांग को पूरा नहीं करती है और उस प्रश्न पर कोई विचार नहीं हो रहा है। जब शरणार्थी बाहर से इस देश में आए, तो वे डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज कहलाए और उन सब को स्थान दिया गया, मकान दिये गये और उन को बसाने का पूरा प्रबन्ध किया गया। लेकिन जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में कृषि की बुनियाद है, जो सब विकास-कार्यों का जरिया है, रीढ़ है, उन लेती के श्रमिकों को बसाने के लिए स्थान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? मैं चाहूँगा कि तमाम हरिजन परिवारों को, जिन के पास मकान बनाने के लिए जर्मीन नहीं है, इस के लिए जमीन दी जाये।

Shri Achar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I join other Members in tendering my grateful thanks to the President for the very good Address he has given to us. It is a narration of the most salient and important events of the year that has passed. No doubt, was

get elated when we read some portions of that Address where he has referred to the economic development of the country, the great achievements of the country in the field of big industries or even in the field of Community Development also, though there has been some critical comments about it. The country can very well be proud of the achievements and we are really very thankful to the President—and the Government also—for the tremendous progress the country is making in every direction.

But with this elation, we have, at the same time, to feel very much distressed at an event that has occurred for the first time in the short history of our independence. After independence, I do not know of any other event which has stirred the people of this country and caused distress, strain and what I may say sorrow also, I do not think, after we attained independence, we had another event of such a distressing nature as this naked aggression by China.

No doubt, we had pressing times immediately after the Partition; carnage, several deaths and the tribulation that the country went through. Then, we had the Kashmir problem. Within a short period we had all these sorrowful events, if I may say so. But, probably, the Chinese aggression has caused the greatest distress in the country. This matter has been debated for the last 4 days and I do not think I will be able to add anything useful except to say that I welcome our Prime Minister's invitation to the Prime Minister of China.

The main criticism that has been made with regard to this decision of our Prime Minister is that it is a change of policy. With all respect, I would submit that it is not a change of policy. The policy of this country has been—and the Prime Minister has stated that not once but on several occasions—that we believe in negotiations. In fact, I once remember he

repeated this word thrice—negotiate, negotiate, negotiate. I would ask with all humility "how has the Prime Minister changed the policy"?

This House has approved that policy and it is the only policy this Government is following. All that happened a few months ago or a few weeks ago was that the Prime Minister said that the conditions were not quite satisfactory at that time and that he would like to await the reply from the Chinese Prime Minister.

We do not know exactly what changes have taken place. Of course, we know that certain events have occurred. For the first time in the history of the communist world, at least for once Russia has not supported another communist country. No doubt, the Prime Minister of Russia, Mr. Khrushchev has stated that so far their relationship with China is concerned, it is unbreakable friendship. While saying that he also said: 'India is a great friend of ours. Our friendship should grow. We want this matter to be settled by negotiation and by peaceful methods.' It is the first time we see a communist country taking at least this kind of neutral attitude.

Of course, the Prime Minister of Russia had come here. And, under these conditions, our Prime Minister who commands the confidence of not only a very big majority of this House, but who is also a great leader of this country sends an invitation. We do not know exactly—and it is not likely also that every hon. Member would know exactly what the position is—the position. The Prime Minister sends an invitation and I say, with all humility, that it is the only method of negotiation left and there is absolutely no change of policy. Therefore, I welcome this invitation. Not only that; on this question of foreign policy, on this question of settling our dispute with China, I expect the whole House to support him.

In fact, on questions of foreign policy, we find Opposition also always supports the Government. I would very much wish that on this question

of settling this Chinese problem also the entire House—my venerable friend Acharya Kripalani and also Members of other parties—would support him. Whatever it be, I fully welcome that invitation.

The next point I wish to refer to is this. I happen to come from a region which is between Goa in the north and Kerala in the south. So, naturally,....

Shri Tyagi: Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

Shri Achar: So, these things always come to my mind. I am very sorry that this problem of Goa has not been mentioned in the Address. Nor was this mentioned in the course of the four days' debate. It may be that out of sight is often out of mind. All the same, I felt sorry that this problem of Goa was not even remembered by the House. A solitary exception was the speech of my hon. friend Shri Chaudhuri. He, no doubt, mentioned it; but I would like to lay emphasis on this question of Goa. As we come from the neighbourhood, we feel that this question of Goa has been neglected. A question may be asked: What is it that could be done? But, are we to take this as an established fact? We have covered a period of 13 years of independence. This is not after all such a small area too. The population is about six lakhs, much more than Sikkim or Bhutan. Goa is also an important port. Nobody approves of the proposition that we should march our army or we must change our general policy. But are we so helpless in this matter that international pressure could not be brought upon this question? We find so much goodwill in favour of our country. So many prominent people are coming to Delhi, Prime Ministers and Presidents. Almost every nation has goodwill towards India. Could we not put some international pressure on Portugal? Compared to India, Portugal is a pygmy. It is not like China. What is their justification for their continuance in Goa? Of course we have that joint declaration made by the great American politician, Dulles, and

[Shri Achar]

Dr. Kunha of Portugal that Goa is a province of Portugal. Is it that America still continues that attitude? Once we heard that the British Prime Minister is going to interfere in the matter. We do not know what the position is. We feel that the whole question is almost being forgotten. The External Affairs Ministry should take up this question also and not leave it as if it is not a question to be solved at all.

15 hrs.

There has been another great event in my neighbourhood—Kerala. Last year there was a great upheaval and as a consequence the President interfered and the Communist Government was dismissed. In the ensuing general election, there was a coalition among the democratic parties and the communists had been defeated in Kerala. The problem of having a Ministry in Kerala is being tackled and I fear whether once again they are committing the same mistake which they committed at the time of 1957 elections. I am sure that if we had adopted the same policy as we had adopted during the last election, even in the 1957 election, the Communist Government would have never come to power in Kerala. All the democratic parties combined together and defeated the communists. Yesterday also there was a great bogey raised about joining the Muslim League and Shri Khadilkar said that communism was only a social challenge. Is it so? It is a political challenge. They want to establish a system of Government which means the end of democracy. In no communist country have we got any other party, whatever the others may say. Once they come to power, all independent political thinking is at an end. The greatest danger to the country is that of communism. We are thinking only of Kerala. Let us think of the whole country. There is the danger of what happened in Kerala being repeated in the whole country if the democratic parties do not combine together....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude.

Shri Achar: I shall conclude in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I cannot afford two minutes; he may finish within one minute.

Shri Achar: I shall finish in one or two sentences. The danger is so great, if the democratic forces do not combine.

Finally, I will refer to a small area which this House knows—Kasargod. I wish to point out that as a result of this election in that area, in Manjeshwar and Kumbla, a Karnataka Samiti candidate had an absolute majority. Not only that, in the next constituency also, Kasargod, in the area to the north of Chandragiri river, the Samiti candidate got a majority. The problem of Bombay has been solved and in the same way I want this problem to be solved and merge this area in the Mysore State.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important annual debate. The President has given a very eventful Address. I am grateful to him. The Chinese incursion has been resented throughout the country excepting those very few who rest their legs on two boats, those who think that except through communism there is no salvation for humanity. The others in the country are naturally behind the action taken by the Government. I would perhaps be the last speaker in this debate....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope he would not disappoint another hon. Member.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I have nowhere found that our Government is able to check the Chinese incursions into India. I would rather say that the Government has failed to stop it and the Chinese had crossed our borders. Their action is not sporadic; it is a

concerted action. They have long-planned it. I do not know what our Embassy there and the Ministry here are doing or were doing for the last six years to know the proper situation and to do whatever was required to protect the boundaries. It is the sacred duty of a country and its Government to keep intact its borders. Throughout these years, perhaps, we believed in Chinese friendship and we thought they were faithful in their dealings. In 1960, we are now saying that their action is not faithful, they have committed a breach of faith.

Sir, of the two well definite objects of a State recognised by the world, development of power to protect a State is given priority over the welfare of a State. This method had been accepted by the United States of America, Soviet Russia and also Great Britain. Recently France had to go back on its Constitution, perhaps, because of the reverses in the Second World War, to improve her power of defence. Only in 1948 the United Kingdom declared itself to be a welfare State, practically when we in India just after independence declared ourselves to be a welfare State.

Therefore, in regard to welfare we have not lost time, rather we have kept our pledge to our people, and our development during these years is very encouraging. Our development is tremendous. In spite of our hardships, in spite of our difficulties, we have done much and, perhaps, history does not reveal that any other country in the world has achieved so much as we have achieved during the last nine years, particularly, under our constitutional set-up. That is something of credit to us.

But, Sir, as regards defence it has gone back. The prestige which we lost by the Chinese aggression is only kept up by our Prime Minister's foresight, by his foreign policy, and due to the discussion between the great powers to stop cold war and to remove war from the world.

We are always enemy to none and friend to all. This is our philosophy. Under the influence of that philosophy, perhaps, we thought our development for welfare work would continue peacefully, when there was a "Red" blow on our mighty Himalayas. Therefore, I would rather say, this is a blessing in disguise, because it has given us chance to think over our power of defence before it is too late. That blow has broken our dream. It has given us a chance to review our power for protection and also to palpitate the pulse of the nation. I would say that the defence of a country or to develop a country's power for defence is necessarily for wars only, as the physical exercise done by an individual is not for wrestling with others. Physical strength is a virtue by itself. The power of defence of a country is naturally a virtue for that country. I would, therefore, request the Government to take up this question now and try to improve its power of defence.

Sir, the proverb is, better late than never. We are expanding our National Cadet Corps, the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena. It is a good thing. But due to subjugation for a long period the average physical strength of our people has gone down. Our old *akhadaghars* which were providing cheap physical exercise are now in a moribund condition. They should be revived. The discrimination between military and non-military people which prevailed during the British regime and which has been removed only in paper, should be removed and equal chance should be given to all for military training. There should be a battalion in the name of each State.

Sir, the country welcomes the Third Plan. We are also glad to note that the Fourth Plan is also coming. Having gained experience from the First and Second Plans we must now go in for practical things. In the First and Second Plans our projects were gigantic, multi-purpose and their estimates ran into crores. All big things in our country are places of pilgrimage and

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

objects of worship. In this Plan we must change our outlook. The three objects of the world's longest dam, the Hirakud Dam, have not been fulfilled. The first object of that dam was to check floods. After the construction of that Dam floods have not been checked. Floods were formerly of short duration and they used to bring in natural fertiliser to the fields, after the construction of the Dam, floods are now of longer duration, their intensity has now increased and instead of natural fertiliser they bring sand to the fields. The second object was irrigation. I think if we take the vast amount that we have spent and the labour we have put in and also the difficulties undergone by those people who were evacuated from that place, the cost is too much. The first and second objects have been receded back, for the 3rd object—the production of electricity, mainly for industrial development.

We were encouraging those big projects. For that some medium and minor irrigation projects are neglected and I am told that out of ten medium irrigation projects which were to be completed in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan except for two or three all are in the stage of investigation. Please consider how we are progressing with our planning.

In a socialist pattern of society, the lowest and the poorest are to get the benefit first but under the Plan, the rich is growing richer and the poor is growing poorer. You all know that Orissa is a backward State. The provision of matching grants in the Plan could not be availed of and the schemes are not carried out or fulfilled by the State due to meagre finances. So, what happens? When the prosperous States are marching ahead, the backward States, the States which are poor, are limping.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Samantsinhar: There is another point. That is about the co-operative societies. As our Prime Minister is very eager to establish co-operative societies, the States have now tried to increase the number. The number of co-operative societies has increased but it is not actually the co-operation of the people. I would rather say that they are like officers' clubs, like the trust boards established under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act. I am very thankful to the Prime Minister in this connection. He knew it, and so in his recent speech at the Farmers' Forum, he had promised that management would be entrusted to the people. But I am afraid it will take a long time to be implemented, because, in this age of thrombosis, it requires little flushing, the channels should be cleared and fresh blood injected before it is too late. So, I request the Government to be up and doing, because our great enemy is there, and in comparison with her advance, our advance does not compare well.

श्री राम सूतिवारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को ग्रन्थी तरह से पढ़ा है और सुना भी है। उन्होंने देश को उन्नतिशील बनाने के बारे में जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, उस पर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। मैं उनके इस भाषण के लिए जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में देश की भूतकालिक, वर्तमानकालिक और भविष्यकालिक स्थिति का चित्र लीचा है। उन्होंने बताया है कि कौन कौन से कार्य हुए हैं और कौन कौन से करने को वाकी हैं। जब किसी राष्ट्र की उन्नति की चर्चा होती है तो चार बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। वे चार बातें हैं, अर्थ सम्बन्धी, समाज सम्बन्धी, जर्म सम्बन्धी और मोक्ष सम्बन्धी। जब मनुष्य को अर्थभाव का सामना करना पड़ेगा तो देश की समृद्धि नहीं हो सकती।

जब उनके पास अर्थ होगा तभी वे आराम से रह सकते हैं । यहीं बात अर्थ पर भी लागू होती है । जो जिस अर्थ का पक्षपाती है, उसको उस अर्थ का पालन करने की बिना किसी भय के छूट होनी चाहिए और जब ऐसा होगा तभी वह आराम से रह सकेगा । समाज में किसी का शोषण न हो, यह भी बहुत जरूरी चीज़ है । सब को करने को काम मिले, यह भी देखना शासन के लिए बहुत जरूरी है और जब ऐसा होगा तभी वह अपनी स्थिति को सुधार सकता है । मोक्ष का मतलब यह है कि जब उसको ये सब चीजें उपलब्ध हो जाती हैं, जब किसी प्रकार का विद्ध वैदा नहीं होता है, तब वह मोक्ष पद को प्राप्त होता है, आराम से बैठ सकता है । इन तीनों कालों के हमारी सरकार के जो काम हैं, उनका राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चित्रण किया है ।

इतना होने पर भी हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने उनके अभिभाषण की काफी टीका-टिप्पणी की है । श्री शिवराज तथा श्री प्र० के० देव जी ने यहां तक कहा है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने जो चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भेजा है और उसमें समझौता करने की बात कही है, वह नहीं की जानी चाहिए थी, पत्र नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए था । मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि उनका इस तरह के कहना ठीक नहीं है, गलत है, बातचीत करने की ही तो काम होते हैं, दोस्त को दोस्त समझ कर और बना कर ही तो काम होते हैं । अगर उनको पत्र लिख दिया तो क्या बेजा किया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । उनका कहना था कि हमारा जो समझौता हुआ था उसके खिलाफ़ यह चीज़ की गई है । जहां तक मैं जानता हूं कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है । अगर बातचीत न की जाएगी, किसी प्रकार मैं न मिला जाएगा तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि न नौ मन तेल होगा और न राष्ट्र नाचेगी और चीन तो चाहता

ही यही है कि कोई हल्ला न करे और वह सरहद पर डटा रहे । इस वास्ते इस तरह की टीका-टिप्पणी करना में समझता हूं, उचित नहीं है ।

मसानो साहब ने जो कि अपनी पार्टी के भावी नेता होने जा रहे हैं यहां तक कहा है कि वहां पर फौज से क्यों काम नहीं लिया जाता है, क्यों हमला नहीं किया जाता है, क्यों फौज का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है । उनका कहना था कि क्या भारत सरकार का दिवाला निकल गया है कि वह हमला नहीं करती । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अगर हमारी सरकार हमला कर दे तब उसका दिवाला नहीं निकला हुआ समझा जाएगा । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी नीति है, जो हमारी शान्ति की नीति है उसके अनुसार ही हम बातचीत करने जा रहे हैं । अगर हमने हमला नहीं किया तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमारा दिवाला निकल गया है । दिवाला हमारी बात का तब निकले जब हमला किया जाए या लड़ाई हो । यह उल्टी बात में समझता हूं उन्होंने कह दी है । किस तरह से उन्होंने यह बात कही यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको यहां बातचीत के लिए, वार्तालाप के लिए बुलाया है और अगर वह यहां आते हैं, तो उनका प्रादर होगा, सत्कार होगा और यह एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसकी ताईद की जानी चाहिए थी और उनके साथ सम्मता के साथ व्यवहार किए जाने का समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए था लेकिन यहां तो उल्टी बात ही कही गई है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कई बार कह चुके हैं कि एक इंच भूमि भी विदेशी को, चीन को नहीं दी जाएगी एक एक इंच भूमि की रक्षा की जाएगी, तो जब इस बात का एक बार निश्चय हो गया है तो उसका गलत अर्थ लगाना और इस तरह से कोई बात कहना कोई मानी

[श्री राम स० तिवारी]

नहीं रखता है। देश की रक्षा के बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विश्वासपूर्वक कई बार चौपाणा कर चुके हैं, और कह चुके हैं कि देश की भौगोलिक प्रलंडता की रक्षा की जाएगी।

अब जो प्रान्तों का निर्माण हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पीछे राज्यों का पुनर्गठन किया गया है, राज्यों का एकीकरण किया गया है, पहले उनको किसी राज्य में मिलाया गया था बाद में दूसरे में मिला दिया गया और उसके बाद नए प्रदेश बनाए गए। इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश अस्तित्व में आया जो कि कई रियासतों को मिला कर बनाया गया। इसमें बुन्देलखण्ड की बहुत सी छोटी-छोटी रियासतें भी मिलाई गईं। लेकिन इस तरह से जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य थे वे आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं, वे पिछड़े हुए ही रह गये हैं। जब एक प्रदेश के चार आदमी बोल लेते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि दूसरे नहीं बोल सकते हैं, इसी तरह से उन्नति के बारे में होता है। राज्य के कुछ भाग उन्नति कर जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि राज्य उन्नति कर रहा है लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके होते हैं वे ज्यों के त्यों पिछड़े ही रहते हैं, उनकी ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि जब उनको बढ़े राज्य में मिलाया जाता है तो उनको विशेष रियायत दी जाए, उन पर विशेष खर्च किया जाए उनकी उन्नति का विशेष ख्याल रखा जाए लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। दूसरे तो बीस हाथ आगे बढ़ जाते हैं ये पन्द्रह हाथ ही रह जाते हैं। इस इलाके में न स्कूल हैं, न सड़कें हैं और न ही रेल हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि उन पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों का भविष्य में अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाए ताकि वे भी उन्नतिशील हो सकें। यह मेरा बास तौर से निवेदन है।

मैं कुछ कुपि के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का सम्बन्ध है उनका होना तो ठीक है। बिना इनके आप समाजवाद को सत्तम नहीं कर सकते हैं। कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का मतलब है कि दस पांच आदमी मिल कर किसी काम को करें, किसी काम में हाथ बटायें। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां एक बड़े भारी आदमी हैं जिनकी ५२ लाखियां चलती हैं। सारा लाभ उठाते हैं। मैं प्रगत १५-२० आदमियों की ये लाखियां होतीं तो उन सब को लाभ हो सकता था लेकिन वह अकेला ही सारा लाभ उठा रहा है तो समाजवाद की भूल जड़ को मजबूत करने के लिए बुनियाद हमारे यहां ये सोसाइटियां ही हो सकती हैं और हैं। लेकिन हमारे जो कर्म-चारीगण हैं वे इनको पनपने नहीं देना चाहते हैं और तरह-तरह के रोड़े इनके रास्ते में डालते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन किसानों ने या दूसरे लोगों ने कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटियां बनाईं उनको कर्जे भी नहीं मिल पाते हैं। उनको कह दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी सोसाइटी जो लिख दी गई है अब कर्जा भी नहीं मिलेगा। दूसरे जो लोग होते हैं, जो इन सोसाइटीज को नहीं बनाते हैं उनको तो मिल जाता है। लेकिन इनको नहीं मिल पाता है। क्योंकि जमीन सोसाइटी में दर्ज है और आगर मिलना भी है तो बहुत देरी के बाद मिलता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो काम वे कर रहे होते हैं वह तो बन्द हो ही जाता है, उसके बाद दूसरा काम जो करना होता है वह भी नहीं हो पाता है। इस बास्ते इन सोसाइटीज पर भी तबज्जह जानी बहुत जरूरी है ताकि वे पनप सकें, उनको बढ़ावा मिल सके।

यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि समय पर उनको रूपया मिले ताकि वे सेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें तथा दूसरे उत्पादन के काम

कर सके । चूंकि आज उनको रुप्या नहीं मिलता है इस वास्ते ये काम कई जगहों पर रुके हुए हैं ।

एक बात पिछड़े हुए लोगों के बारे में मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी खजुराहो है । विजयपुर नहसील वहां पर लोहा बहुतायत से मिलता है । आज भी लोग वहां लोहा लकड़ियां जला कर बनाते हैं । इस लोहे के बे कड़ा है, तबे इत्यादि बनाते हैं । वहां पर न रेलें हैं, न सड़कें हैं और न कुछ और है । उस इलाके से इन चीजों को निकालने के लिए यातायात नहीं है । उस और किसी का व्यान नहीं जाता है । दूसरी जगहों पर जहां पर रेले इत्यादि हैं उनका तो सबे हो गया और वहां काम भी शुरू हो गए हैं, लेकिन ये जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जहां इतनी चीजें पाई जाती हैं और इतनी अधिकता से लोहा पाया जाता है, वहां कोई काम सबे इत्यादि का नहीं हुआ । राजायों ने सबे नहीं कराया क्योंकि वे अपने ऐश व आराम में मस्त थे । आज भी उन इलाकों की तरफ व्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । इन छोटी छोटी बातों की ओर, जो कि उन इलाकों के रहने वाले लोगों के लिए बड़ी हैं, आपका व्यान जाना आवश्यक है । इससे उनके मनों में जागृति पैदा होगी । आज तो वे सोचते हैं कि पहले ही अच्छे थे क्योंकि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट राजा थे और उनको इसका तो आराम था । लेकिन आज नामानुर और जबलपुर ये चली गई हैं और उनको बहुत तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनको आराम नहीं मिल रहा है । जो पिछड़े हएं इलाके हैं, जो रियासतें थीं जिनको बड़े राज्यों में मिलाया गया है, उनकी ओर आपका अवश्य व्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि वे भी उन्नतिशील, गतिवान, समृद्धिशाली राज्यों के साथ अपना कदम मिला कर आगे बढ़ सकें ।

अब मैं शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इसका थोड़ा सा इशारा राष्ट्रपति जी

ने किया है । शिक्षा के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी की कई स्पीचिंज हुई हैं और उनमें उन्होंने कहा है कि शिक्षा को बढ़ावा जाना चाहिए । लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा हुआ नहीं है । हम देखते हैं कि जो लोगों की तादाद में नए नए स्टूडेंट्स पढ़ कर बाहर निकलते हैं, उनको न तो आप कोई जगहे दे पाए हैं और न दे पाते हैं । वे १०-१२ बरस तक द्याया में बैठ कर यूनियन इत्यादि बनाने के काम सीख लेते हैं और उनके दिमागों में सिवाय झगड़ा करने के कोई चीज़ नहीं रह जाती है । आप उनको वह शिक्षा भी नहीं देते हैं जो उनके बाप दादा की होती है । अगर कोई किसान के घर में पैदा होता है और वह पढ़ने के लिए जाता है, १०, १२ साल लगा देता है, इंटर या मिडिल पास कर बैठ जाते हैं तो वह बाद में न घर का रहता है न घाट का रहता है क्योंकि न वह बाप दादा का काम कर सकता है और न उसको कोई नौकरी मिल पाती है । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि टैक्नीकल शिक्षा का अनिवार्य होना बहुत ज़रूरी है । किसान के बच्चे को खेती बाड़ी की शिक्षा दी जाए, जो कि अपने विषय में लचि रखता है, उसको उस विषय की शिक्षा दी जाए, उसको वह माध्यम दे कर सिखाया जाए तब तो कोई लाभ हो सकता है अन्यथा नहीं । यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो बहुत सी परेशानियां दूर हो सकती हैं और हमारा देश उन्नतिशील हो सकता है ।

चूंकि आपने मुझे दस मिनट बोलने की ही अनुमति दी थी और चूंकि मेरा समय नमाप्त हो गया है, इस वास्ते मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate is concluded except for the reply to be given on Monday.

The House will now take up Private Members' business. Shri Pocker,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Shri Bhattacharya and Sardar
A. S. Saigal are all absent.

15.30 hrs.

MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of section 14) by
Shri Balmiki

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to inform the House that on the 27th November, 1959, Shri Balmiki moved the following motion:

"That the Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

On the 11th December, 1959, when further discussion on the motion was resumed and after the discussion had concluded, the House wanted to divide on the motion. As there was no quorum, the House was adjourned. Today Shri Balmiki has written to me that he does not desire that this should be put to vote. Now it is in the hands of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He may be permitted to withdraw.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That cannot be done now. It has already been put.

Shri Tyagi: Is he not entitled to seek the permission of the House to withdraw?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the first instance, this cannot be done by communication. Secondly, it had already been put to the vote of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): When the motion for consideration was put to vote, the Chairman said, it had been carried. Subsequently, the Deputy Chief Whip, Shri Rane, demanded a division. Even during the division, those who were for the motion were 19 and those against 17. I know in the record there is a little mistake. The tape-recording may be

consulted to find out whether the Chairman declared it as carried or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got the record before me. I shall have to follow that. There cannot be any dispute about it. It says:

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

Those in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Chairman: Those against will kindly say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: The 'Ayes' have it.....

Shri Rane (Buldana): The 'Noes' have it. I demand a division.

Shri Ram Shankar Lal (Domariya Ganj): When there is no quorum, how can there be a division?"

So, the record is clear.

I will now put the motion to the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

15.38 hrs.

BACKWARD COMMUNITIES (RELIGIOUS PROTECTION) BILL

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for more effective protection of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities from change of religion forced on them on grounds other than religious conviction be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
What is the time allotted to this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2½ hours.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अपना निवेदन इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का है कि यह बिल अखिल भारतीय और राष्ट्रीय एकता के महत्व का है और इस सदन के बहुत अधिक सदस्य इस बाद विवाद में भाग लेना चाहते हैं। अगर इस बिल के लिए दो घंटे का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात मेरे अस्त्यार की तो है नहीं क्योंकि यह हाउस का फैसला है। हाउस ने चेम्बर को एक घंटे का डिस्कीजन दिया हुआ है। मैं इतना डिस्कीजन इस्तेमाल कर सकता हूँ। अगर इस से ज्यादा मैं नहीं कर सकता। अगर हाउस चाहे तो वह मालिक है अपने अस्त्यार का और चाहे जो कर सकता है। वैसे आज अब ३ बजे कर ३५ मिनट तो हो लिए। इस बास्ते आज यह खत्म तो हो नहीं सकेगा। पांच मिनट तो बहुर ही अगले दिन चेम्बर साहब को मिल सकते हैं क्योंकि इसके लिए ढाई घंटे ऐलाटेड हैं। अगर बहस चलने के बाद ऐसा महसूस होगा कि इस को जारी रखना जाय और हाउस की यह मंशा होगी तो एक पंटा तो और हो सकेगा। जो दो घंटे की बात आप कह रहे हैं, वह तो हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि मैं इसमें वक्त किसी एक बिल के लिए चार घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता। इस तरह भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेढ़ घंटे किया जा सकता है, अगर हाउस चाहे तो। अगर एक घंटे का अस्त्यार तो चेम्बर को है। अगर उस ने भी आमिर में महसूस किया कि ऐसा होना चाहिए तो एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जायेगा। इस में किसी चेम्बर का भी नुकसान नहीं होगा क्योंकि कोई और बिल तो शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता।

अब श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री शुरू करे।
श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : धन्यवाद। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि धार्मिक विद्वास के अधिकारित अन्य आधारों पर बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए और धार्मिक प्रभावशाली संरक्षण का उपबन्ध करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जाये।”

मैं जिस विधेयक को इस समय सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ उस का उपस्थित करते समय मैं अपना सौभाग्य अनुभव करता हूँ कि मेरा विधेयक भारतीय प्रलंडता के लिए और भारतीय समाज को जागरूक स्थिति में रखने के लिए इस सदन में उपस्थित किया जा रहा है। विधेयक का नाम है : “पिछड़ी जाति धार्मिक संरक्षण बिल”। यह विधेयक भारतीय संविधान की धाराओं के सर्वथा अनुकूल है क्योंकि भारतीय संविधान में धार्मिक दृष्टि से प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में जो सुविधायें इस देश में उपलब्ध हैं, उन में कहीं भी इस प्रकार का कोई निर्देश नहीं है कि इस देश में कोई भी जाति या वर्ग बलात् अध्यवा किसी और उपाय से किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन करे। स्वेच्छा से यहि कोई अपना धर्म बदलना चाहे तो उस के लिए संविधान में छूट है, और इस विधेयक के द्वारा भी उस के मार्ग में किसी प्रकार की रुकावट नहीं है। इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने में मेरा लक्ष्य भी विशेष रूप से यही है कि आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं कि जहां लाभ से, लालच से, दबाव से अध्यवा किसी और भी प्रकार के उपायों से धर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य हो रहा है उसे रोका जाय। विशेष रूप से उन

[श्री प्रकाश बीर नास्त्री]

जातियों में जो जातियां हमारे देश में वनों में रहती हैं, जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग हमारा है जिका की दृष्टि से भी और अध्य की दृष्टि से भी । उन के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उस से संरक्षण के लिए यह बिल मैं आज सदन में प्रस्तुत करने लगा है ।

जब मैं इस बिल को इस सदन में उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ तो मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए और भी अधिक प्रसन्नता होती है कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व इस सदन में एक इसी प्रकार का विचार और विनियम हुआ था कि अपने देश की पिछड़ी जातियों को १० वर्ष के लिये और अधिक राजनीतिक संरक्षण दिये जायें । जब पिछड़ी जातियों को राजनीतिक दृष्टि से यह सरकार संरक्षण दे सकती है तो कोई बजह नहीं मालूम होती कि उन को धार्मिक दृष्टि से संरक्षण क्यों न प्राप्त हो । कुछ परिस्थितियां भी जब इस प्रकार की हो गई हैं जिन से विवश हो कर मैं इस विधेयक को इस सदन में रखना पड़ा । अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश के शासन ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिस को नियोगी कमेटी कहा जाता है । उस नियोगी कमेटी ने सारे प्रांत का निरीक्षण किया और निरीक्षण करने के बाद एक बहुत विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश शासन को दी । तत्कालीन मध्य भारत सरकार ने भी इसी प्रकार की एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी जो कि रेंगे कमेटी कहलाती है । उस रेंगे कमेटी ने भी अपने प्रांत का भ्रमण किया और भ्रमण करने के पश्चात् इसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट उस समय की मध्य भारत की गवर्नरेंट को दी कि यहां किस प्रकार लोभ और लालच से बड़ी मात्रा में बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं । लेकिन यह घटनायें केवल मध्य प्रदेश अथवा मध्य भारत तक ही सीमित नहीं । जिस समय में इस विधेयक को इस सदन में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ, विहार के एक बहुत बड़े भू भाग में भी जिसे हम खोटा नागपुर कह कर पुकारते

हैं, यह घटनायें इतनी अधिक बड़ चुकी हैं जिस की कोई सीमा नहीं है । इस प्रकार का प्रमाण मैं आगे चल कर दूंगा कि किस प्रकार से हमारे देश के इन पिछड़े हुए और हरिजन भाइयों का धर्म परिवर्तन बहां पर किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार की घटनायें उड़ीसा में, आसाम में और दूसरे बहुत से स्थानों में बहती चली जा रही हैं ।

इस विधेयक को इस सदन में उपस्थित करते समय, मैं उन उपायों की चर्चा भी करना चाहता हूँ जिन के द्वारा आज हमारे देश में धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है । एक तो हमारे देश में धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये हास्पिटलों का विवेश रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है क्योंकि कष्ट और आपत्तिप्रस्त सभी के लिये यह उपाय अनोद्ध है । बोमार आदमी शारीरिक और मानसिक दृष्टि से दुर्बल होता है । जो उसे आराम पहुँचाता है वह उसके लिये देवता होता है । यह आराम ही उसके लिये धर्म होता है । धर्म परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में इन बीमारियों के जो उपाय किये जाते हैं उनमें से कुछ उपायों की चर्चा मैं विवेश रूप से इस सदन में करना चाहता हूँ । प्रायः इस कार्य को हमारे देश में ईसाई मिशनरी कर रहे हैं । ईसाई मिशनरी बहुत रोगी को मार्किया का इंजेक्शन लगाते हैं, और इंजेक्शन लगाते समय धीरे धीरे कहते चले जाते हैं कि "प्रभु ईसू मसीह यह कष्ट दस मिनट में हर लै" । मार्किया से कष्ट की मनुभूति एक जाती है और इसका श्रेय प्रभु ईसू को प्राप्त होता है । मिशनरी रोगी को ईसू का रंगरूट इस प्रकार बना लेते हैं ।

दूसरा उपाय यह है कि जिस समय रोगी हास्पिटल में होते हैं उस समय उनको ईसाइयत के सिद्धांतों और ईसा मसीह के जीवन चरित्र का पूरी तरह परिचय कराया जाता है ।

तीसरी ओर इस प्रकार की होती है कि रोगी की स्थाट के पास परिचारिकायें जाती हैं और आ कर इस प्रकार की प्रार्थनायें करती हैं जिन के द्वारा यह कहा जाता है कि दवा देना हमारे हाथ में है मगर दुधा प्रभु ईसामसीह के हाथ में है, और इस प्रकार से भी वह उनको अपने धर्म के अन्दर लाने में सहायक होती है। और भी बहुत से उपाय इस प्रकार के हैं जो हास्पिटलों में जा कर के यह परिचारिकायें करती हैं। ईसाई संगठनों के द्वारा जो हास्पिटल चलते हैं उन में धर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य इस समय विशेष रूप से हो रहा है।

मैं जिस समय आपके सामने इस प्रकार की कुछ चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, अपने देश की उस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति की भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में लोगों को रोटी और कपड़े के लिये विवश होने के कारण धर्म छोड़ना होता है। उपायक महोदय, मुझे आप इन दावों को कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि किसी भी शासन के लिये या किसी भी राजा के लिये, यह कोई भ्रष्टी बात नहीं है कि प्रजा को रोटी और कपड़े के लिये अपना धर्मान्तर करना पड़े। लेकिन यह सचाई है आज हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि लोग रोटी और कपड़े के चक्कर में आकर, अपने बच्चों की चिकित्सा के लिये, अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये अपना धर्म बेचते हैं और तब कहीं जाकर उसके बदले में इस प्रकार की चीजें उनको उपलब्ध हो पाती हैं।

बीच बीच में कई बार इस सदन में इस प्रकार के प्रश्न पूछे गये कि हमारे देश में विदेशों से ईसाइयत के प्रचार के नाम पर जो पैसा आया है वह कितना है। शासन की ओर से सन् १९५० के बाद के आंकड़े तीन बार बार प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। गृह-मंत्री ने बतलाया है कि जनवरी, १९५० में लेकर जून, १९५४ तक ५६२७ करोड़ रुपया इस देश में ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये आया है। इसी प्रकार फिर एक प्रश्न के उत्तर

में उन्होंने बताया है कि जनवरी, १९५६ से लेकर जून, १९५८ तक २३,६२ करोड़ ह० इस देश में ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये आया है। जुलाई, १९५८ से दिसंबर, १९५८ तक ४,८४ करोड़ ह० इस देश में ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये आया है। इसी प्रकार मे जनवरी १९५६ से अप्रैल १९५६ तक ३ करोड़ ७० लाख रुपये की विशाल बन राशि भी विदेशों से ईसाई धर्म के प्रचार के लिये भारत में आई है। वह रुपया इस प्रकार मे कुल ६१ करोड़ ४७ लाख बैठता है लेकिन इसमें मध्य के सन् १९५५ के आंकड़े नहीं प्राप्त हैं। प्रगर इसी अनुपात से जिस अनुपात मे कि यह पैसा योड़ा या ज्यादा करके इन वर्षों में आया है उसका हिसाब लगाया जाये तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि अपने देश में सन् १९५० के बाद लगभग ७५ करोड़ रुपया ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये आया है। यह रुपया विशुद्ध रूप से ईसाइयत के प्रचार के नाम पर इस देश में आया है। मैं ममझता हूँ कि हमारे गृहमंत्री महोदय को यह बहुत मन्दीरी तरह से पता होगा कि यह वह रुपया है जो ईसाईयों के द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन के नाम पर इस देश में आता है। इसके अतिरिक्त दवाओं के रूप में, दूध के पाउडर के रूप में, धी के रूप में भी बहुत पैसा बाहर से आता है। प्रगर मैं बहुत बड़ी बड़ी भाषा में न कहूँ तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस प्रकार से पिछले दस वर्षों में करीब सवा अरब रुपया इस देश में ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये आया है। यह तबा अरब रुपया जो इस देश में आकर के व्यय हुआ है यह केवल सेवा की दृष्टि से व्यय हुआ हो सो बात नहीं है। महान्मा गांधी जी ने एक बार अपने वक़ब्य में कहा था कि हमारे देश में ईसाई प्रचारकों का कार्य केवल सेवा भाव को लेकर ही हो, सेवा का ही कार्य करे तो वे क्षम्य हो सकते हैं। लेकिन वह मध्यनी पकड़ने वाले की तरह से प्रगर ऊपर प्राटा लगायेंगे और बीच में कांटा होगा जिसके मध्यनी पकड़ नी जाव तो यह ठीक

[श्र. प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

नहीं। उनको सेवाओं के पीछे अगर यह रहस्य लगा हुआ है कि वे इस देश में सेवा करें और सेवा के बदले में उनका धर्म लें तो स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् इस देश की जनता इसे अधिक देर तक सहन नहीं करेगी।

गृह मंत्रालय की ओर में जो समय समय पर विदेशी पादरियों के इस सदन में आकड़े दिये जाते रहे हैं उनको भी मैं प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। उनके अनुसार सन् १९५७ में हमारे देश में विदेशी ईसाई पादरियों की संख्या २,२०० के लगभग थी लेकिन दुर्भायवश जब इस देश का विभाजन हुआ और भारत भूमि का एक बहुत बड़ा भूभाग पाकिस्तान के रूप में अलग चला गया तो इस हमारे देश में थीरे थीरे विदेशी पादरियों की संख्या बढ़ती ही चली गई और सन् १९५१ में इनकी संख्या ४,३७३ हो गई, सन् १९५५ में ४,८८७ हो गई। १९५६ में ५,२११ और १९५७ में ५,५२१ हो गई और इस तरह मेरे इनकी संख्या निरंतर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जब गृह मंत्रालय का व्यान इस ओर आकूट किया गया तो हमारे गृह मंत्री ने कुछ इस बीच में रोक लगा दी और उसके लिये उन्होंने आदेश निकाला कि मिशनों में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति करने अथवा उनमें वृद्धि करने के देतु नये धर्म प्रचारकों को भारत में तब ही आने दिया जायगा जब उन स्थानों के लिये भारतीय धर्म प्रचारक नहीं मिलते और जब कि भारत में पहले से ही स्थित विदेशी प्रचारकों को अपने बत्तमान कार्यों की अनुमति दी हुई है तब नये धर्म प्रचारकों को यदि, वे केवल बाइबिल का प्रचार करने आते हैं तो न आने दिया जायगा। रचनात्मक कार्यों में अपने आप को लगाने के लिये उन में अतिरिक्त एवं उपयुक्त योग्यतायें होनी चाहियें जैसे वे शिक्षक हों, या डाक्टर हों या समाज सेवक हों, इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि विदेशों से आने वाले पादरियों की संख्या घट कर जनवरी सन् १९५८ में ४,८४४ रह गई लेकिन मैं अपने गृहमंत्री महोदय में

बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो पादरी थे वे ईसाईयत के प्रचार के नाम पर फिन्दुस्तान में आते थे अब उन्होंने डाक्टरों के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान में आना आरम्भ कर दिया है और स्कूल मास्टरों के नाम पर आना आरम्भ कर दिया है। मेरा तो अपना अनुमान है कि इस तरह उनकी संख्या में कोई घटी नहीं हुई है और कोई न्यूनता भी नहीं आई है, हां केवल इतना है कि पहले ईसाई प्रचारकों के नाम पर आते थे और अब डाक्टर और स्कूल मास्टर के नाम पर आने लगे हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा वह रोक मम्बन्धी आदेश निकालने से जहां ईसाई पादरियों के यहां विदेशों से आने में कमी हुई है वहां डाक्टरों और स्कूल मास्टरों के नाम पर वह संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से इस तरह के भी आकड़े बतलाये जायें कि विदेशों से आकर ईसाई संगठनों द्वारा जो अस्पताल चालू हैं या उनके द्वारा जो स्कूल चालू हैं वे कितने हैं और उनमें आकर कितने प्रचारक काम करते हैं तो आप को पता लग जायगा कि इसमें एक बहुत बड़ा टोला है जो इस देश में आकर इस बात के लिये सतत प्रयत्नशील है कि कैसे ईसाई धर्म का इचार किया जाय और इस देश में हमारी पिछड़ी हुई जातियों और हमारे हरिजन भाइयों में आज जो अशिक्षा और आर्थिक अभाव विद्यमान है, उसका अनुचित नाम यह पादरी उठा रहे हैं।

मैं अपने कथन की पुष्टि में कुछ उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मध्य भारत में जो नियोगी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई थी उसके उदाहरण तो आप मन्त्रे पढ़े ही होंगे और वह इस देश में काफ़ी चर्चा के विषय भी बने थे इसलिये इस अवसर पर मन्त्रे उन उदाहरणों को फिर से दुहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं उनके अतिरिक्त कुछ अन्य उदाहरण माननीय गृह मंत्री के कान तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ और वह इसलिये भी पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ ताकि वह

मानूम हो जाय कि धर्म परिवर्तन के पश्चात् देश में राष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से क्या स्थिति हो जाती है। गांधी जी ने यंग इंडिया में एक बार २०-१०-१६२७ को यह लिखा था :— “मुझे उन लोगों पर विश्वास नहीं है जो मुस्लिमता धर्म परिवर्तन करने के निमित्त अपने धर्म का प्रचार करते रहते हैं।”

इसी तरह से गांधी जी ने यंग इंडिया में ११-८-१६२७ को फिर लिखा और उसमें गांधी जी के शब्द थे :—

“ईसाई बन जाने पर भारतीय जन प्रायः राष्ट्र के विरोधी और यूरोप के भक्त बन जाते हैं।”

गांधी जी के इन शब्दों के प्राधार पर कि धर्म परिवर्तन के साथ गांधीयता में भी किस प्रकार न्यनता आने लगती है उसके मैं आपको कुछ प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ। बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन की घटनायें स्वतंत्र भारत में कितनी तीक्ष्णता के साथ यद्यों हुई चली गई वह मैं आप को बतलाने लगा हूँ। यह घटनायें केवल घटनायें ही नहीं हैं उनके मम्बन्ध में न्यायालयों के हुये निर्णय भी इस मदन के अन्दर उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ जिससे कि यह भलीभांति प्रकट हो जायगा कि किस प्रकार मैं भयंकर रूप से यह बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन की घटनायें देश के हर एक प्रांत में फैलती हुई चली जा रही हैं।

“झाबुआ के जिला न्यायाधीश ने झीमा डावर झील की कन्या वधु जिसका विवाह हरिसिंह के साथ हुआ था और एक वर्ष बाद कन्या का पिता ईसाई पादरी नरेना के चबकर में आकर हरि-सिंह और वधु दोनों को ईसाई बनाना चाहता था उस पर न्यायाधीश ने निर्णय देते हुए कहा कि वधु अभी १७ वर्ष की नाबालिग स्त्री है और गैर कानूनी तरीके से उसे गिरजाघर में रोक कर रखा गया है। उसे धारा ५५२ जावता कोजदारी के अन्तर्गत इसके पाति हरिसिंह को मौपने

की आज्ञा दी है। न्यायाधीश ने अपने निर्णय में यह भी लिखा कि पादरी नरेना जो इस प्रकार के कार्यों में दिलचस्पी ले रहा है उसकी ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों पर निगरानी रखने की आवश्यकता है और धिकारने की आवश्यकता है।”

एक इसी प्रकार की बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन की घटना जम्पुर नगर के मम्बन्ध में है और वह इस प्रकार है :—

“जम्पुर नगर के ईसाई पादरी फादर बुलकांस और क्रिश्चियन रोमनिक मिशन के ५ ईसाई प्रचारकों को भारतीय दंड महिला के अनुसार यहां के मजिस्ट्रेट श्री के० के० नायडू ने फादर बुलकांस पर २०० रुपये जुर्माना और अन्य पांचों में प्रत्येक पर २५ रुपये जुर्माना किया।

घटना ऐसे है कि एक हिन्दू युवक ईसाई बाला से विवाह करना चाहता था। ईसाई पादरी उसको ईसाई बनाने के लिये विवाह कर रहा था परन्तु इस बात को मानने के लिये युवक और युवती दोनों में मैं कोई तैयार नहीं था। इस पर फादर बुलकांस ने युवक को एक साताह तक गिरजाघर में बन्द करके रखवा, उसकी चोटी काट दी और ईसाईयों की प्रतिज्ञा बोलने पर विवाह किया।”

“इसी तरह की एक तीसरी घटना बासुदेव प्रसाद मिथ्र, महासमुद जिला राष्ट्र-पुर की है जिनको कि ३ हजार रुपये देकर ईसाई बनाया गया।”

“इसी प्रकार हजारी बाग में २८ अगस्त, १६५८ को ७ मील दूर दोतोप्राम में कच्छही के आडंडर में ५ ईसाई प्रचारक गिरपतार किये गये।”

“छोटा नागपुर के प्रसिद्ध ईसाई पादरी पर रांची जिले के खट्टी नामक स्थान में मब डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट ने एक मुकदमे के मम्बन्ध में ३० रुपये का जुर्माना किया।

[श्री प्र. नाश ब.र शास्त्री]

वह मुकदमा भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ३७६ के अन्तर्गत दायर किया गया था। पादरी पर चोरी का आरोप था। उक्त पादरी ने गत अप्रैल मास में छोटा नागपुर के बनगांव क्षेत्र में लगभग ३०० हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाया।

“इसी तरह की घटना दोहद की है जहां कि परेल के गिरजाघर में लगभग ३०० भीलों को जबरदस्ती ईसाई बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा था जिससे वहां के हिन्दुओं में एक खबर पहुंची और काफी झगड़ा हुआ जिन में कुछ लोग धायल होकर स्पतल भी भेजे गये।”

एक और घटना इस प्रकार है:—

“बाघ जिला मेरठ में ईसाई पादरियों ने कुछ हरिजनों को प्रलोभन ढारा ईसाई बनाया जिन्हें बाद में वहां के क्षेत्र के प्राय-ममाजियों ने जाकर फिर हिन्दू किया। इस पर ईसाई पादरियों ने कचहरी में केस दायर किया। इस पर निर्णय देते हुए मजिस्ट्रेट महोदय ने लिखा कि यहां का पादरी लूई पीटर स्वयं तो हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को ईसाई बनाना चाहता है और यदि कोई हिन्दू ईसाई धर्म ग्रहण न करने के लिए कहे तो उसे बुरा लगता है।”

कचहरी ने अपना निर्णय देते हुए कहा था कि यह उनकी अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्तियां देश के लिए घातक हैं।

एक अन्य घटना इस प्रकार की है:—

“ता० १८-४-५८ को श्री विश्वनू मंडा तथा श्री रामदास साह ने चारांचासा जिला सिंहभम (छोटा नागपुर) में एस० डी० औ० कोटे में बनगांव के ईसाई मिशनरी ई० ए० नश आदि के विरुद्ध केस दायर किया जिसमें निम्न दोषारोपण किये गये—

१—कादर नश तथा अन्य ईसाई मिशनरी बनगांव में स्थानीय आदिवासियों

के धर्म को गालियां देते हैं और उनकी स्थिता पर घातक आक्रमण करते हैं।

२—वे अपने स्कूलों में नाबालिंग बालक-बालिकाओं को भर्ती करते हैं और उन्हें उनके माता-पिता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध ईसाई बना देते हैं या उन्हें अपने वर्षों के विरुद्ध इतना भड़का देते हैं तथा उनके अन्दर अपने आदिवासी धर्म के प्रति इतनी धृष्टि उत्पन्न कर देते हैं कि उस से हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं को बड़ी भारी ठेस पहुंचती है।

३—खाली पदार्थों का ड्रिफ्ट होने का नाम उठाते हुए ईसाई मिशनरी लोग यहां के निर्वन आदिवासियों को निःशुल्क अनाज बांटने के नाम पर अपने यहां बुला लेते हैं और वहां उन्हें बोलते हैं कि अपना धर्म छोड़ ईसाई बन जाने पर ही उन्हें अनाज मिल सकता है। इस प्रकार बहुतों की ईसाई बना लिया जाता है और बहुतों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाई जाती है।”

इस तरह की बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन की घटनाएं वहां पर हुई हैं। लेकिन एस० डी० औ० महोदय ने जब उन लोगों को गवाही देने के लिए कोटे में बलाया तो ईसाई प्रचारकों ने उस गांव के लोगों को दबाया और उनके ऊपर इस प्रकार का प्रभाव डाला कि वह विवश हो कर कचहरी में न जा सके। इसके ऊपर भी एस० डी० औ० महोदय ने वहां जाकर खुद निरीक्षण किया और निरीक्षण के पश्चात् उन्होंने लिखा कि स्थानीय पुलिस की जांच से मुझे जात हुआ है कि स्थानीय रोमन कैथोलिक मिशन के कादर और प्रचारक गांव वालों को उनके विरुद्ध गवाही देने के लिए जाने पर तरह तरह की धमकियां देते हैं। इस जांच के पश्चात् एस० डी० औ० महोदय ने लिखा कि शिक्षा देने तथा अनाज बांटने की आड़ में अनुचित उपायों द्वारा भोजे भाले लोगों को ईसाई बनाया जाता है।

यह भी छोटा नागपुर के उस प्रदेश वी घटनाएं
मुना रहा है।

इसी तरह की एक घटना अभी मेरे पास भारत सेवक समाज रांची के संयोजक, महन्त भगवती शरण दास ने तिल कर भेजी है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि एक नाबालिग नड़की जिसको कि ईसाई प्रचारक जबरदस्ती ईमाई बना रहे थे मैं ने किसी तरह से उसके चरवालों को समझा कर दुनाया और भारत वाष्प समाज की ओर मेरे उसके पठन पाठन की व्यवस्था की। अब वह लड़की १० ए० में पढ़ रही है। मैं ने जब उसका विवाह एक हिन्दू युवक मेरे करने की व्यवस्था की तो कुछ पादरी लोग उस मठ में आए जिसमें कि मैं रहत हूँ और उन्होंने मुझे मारने की ओर तरह तरह की घमकियां दीं। यह इस प्रकार के उदाहरण है कि किस प्रकार वहां के ईसाई पादरी वहां के प्रभाव प्रस्त लेत्र का लाभ उठा कर लोगों को ईसाई बनाने के प्रयत्न करते हैं। बिहार के आर्यवर्त और दिल्ली के पत्रों में भी इस प्रकार के समाचार समय समय पर निकलते रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं गृह भंडी महोदय की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज छोटा नागपुर की स्थिति इतनी भीषण हो गयी है कि अगर आप वर्ष क्रम से पता लगाएंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि किस प्रकार तेजी से वहां लोगों को ईसाई बनाया जा रहा है।

सिमडेगा थाने में १८७ गांव हैं। सन् १६४७ के पूर्व वहां केवल २४ प्रतिशत ईसाई थे, लेकिन सन् १६५८ में वह बढ़ कर ६० प्रतिशत हो गए।

तेलंगान थाने में सन् १६४७ के पूर्व ईसाइयों की संख्या २० प्रतिशत थी^४ जो कि सन् १६५८ में बढ़ कर ५० पर सेट हो गयी।

कोनेबीरा थाने में जहां १३२ गांव हैं, सन् १६४७ के पहले ईसाइयों की संख्या २६ प्रतिशत थी जो कि सन् १६५८ में बढ़ कर ७२ प्रतिशत हो गयी।

इसी तरह मेरे बाल्बा थाने में जहां सन् १६४७ के पूर्व ईसाइयों की संख्या ५ प्रतिशत थी वहां सन् १६५८ में ३० प्रति शत हो गयी।

कुरुडेग थाने में ७२ गांव हैं। सन् १६४७ के पूर्व इन गांवों में ईसाइयों की संख्या १२ प्रति शत थी जो कि सन् १६५८ में बढ़ कर ४० प्रतिशत हो गयी।

बानो थाने में ६३ गांव हैं। इनमें सन् १६४७ के पूर्व ईसाइयों की संख्या २८ प्रतिशत थी जो कि सन् १६५८ में बढ़ कर ६२ प्रतिशत हो गयी है।

अगर मैं उनकी जन संख्या बताऊं तो इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि सन् १६६१ में मारे रांची जिले में केवल १२२७ ईसाई थे जो कि बढ़ कर सन् १६७१ में १,१०८ हो गये, सन् १६८१ में ३३,३६५ हो गए, सन् १६९१ में १,७३,४७३ हो गए और सन् १६३१ में वह जन संख्या बढ़ कर ५,४३,००० हो गई। सन् १६६१ तथा १६५१ की जनगणना में सरकार ने ईसाइयों को भी आदिवासियों में मान लिया इसलिए उनकी अलग अलग संख्या नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैंने स्वयं इस क्षेत्र को ज़कर देखा है और मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव के आधार पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह विष बड़ी तीव्रता से बढ़ रहा है और गृहभंडी महोदय इस प्रकार का विधेयक पास करके जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और दूसरे अधिकारियों को इस प्रकार का अधिकार दें कि जो वर्ष परिवर्तन करना चाहे आर्थिक विवासों से प्रभावित हो कर और आध्यात्मिक प्रेरणाओं से प्रभावित हो कर उनके मार्ग में तो किसी प्रकार की स्काबट न ढाली जाए, क्योंकि भारत के अधिकारी ने हर एक को स्वतन्त्रता दी है। किन्तु जहां पर लोग, लालच और दबाव

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

के कारण धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहे हों उसके लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिला अधिकारियों को यह अधिकार दिए जाएं कि जो व्यक्ति धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहे वह जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को विद्वान् दिलाएं कि वह आध्यात्मिक कारणों से, धार्मिक भावनाओं से प्रेरित होकर ही धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है, अन्य कोई कारण उसके मार्ग में नहीं है।

दूसरा प्रकार मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार स्कूलों में धर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य चल रहा है। इसके लिए स्कूलों में आठ प्रकार के उपाय अपनाए जाते हैं।

१. ईसाई स्कूलों में प्राथंनाओं में अनिवार्य रूप से बच्चों को सम्मिलित होना पड़ता है।

२. ईसाई मनों की रंग बिरंगी तस्वीरें पेट करना सिखाया जाता है।

३. इन तस्वीरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतियोगिताओं की योजना की जाती है और [ये चित्र पुरस्कार में दिए जाते हैं।

४. कुमारी मेरी, बड़े दिन के दृथ, आदि के छोटे छोटे स्तरूप दिए जाते हैं।

५. रविवारीय धर्म शिक्षा की बतामें खाली जाती है और जो बच्चे उनमें सम्मिलित होते हैं उनको विशेष प्रकार के पुरस्कार दिये जाते हैं।

६. विद्यार्थियों के निवास और भोजन की निःशुल्क व्यवस्था को जाती है।

७. कहीं कहीं एक ही गिलास में सब विद्यार्थियों को दूध पिलाया जाता है। कहीं कहीं विद्यार्थियों को अपने अपने गले में लटकाने के लिए कास आदि भी दिए जाते हैं।

८. और दूसरे धर्म के देवी देवताओं को बालियां दी जाती हैं।

इसी प्रकार के एक ईसाई स्कूल में मुझे अहमदाबाद जाने का मौका मिला। मैं ने वहां स्कूल का निरीक्षण करते हुए देखा कि कोई कमरा गेसा नहीं था कि जिसमें ईसा मसीह का चित्र न लगा हो। स्वरूप यह बात भी क्षम्य हो सकती है। लेकिन घुमाने घुमाने एक स्थान पर मुझे ले जाया गया जहां पर लिखा था—प्राइवेट। यह—प्राइवेट—डेल कर मैं चकित हुआ। सोचा कि शायद वहां पर कोई रहता हो या कोई और बात हो। मैं ने जब स्कूल के हैडमास्टर से पूछा तो उन्होंने कमरे को खोल कर बताया। वह स्कूल के कम्पाउंड में स्कूल के कमरों से लगा हुआ एक गिरजाघर था जहां जाने के लिए बच्चों को प्रेरणा दी जाती है कि वह भी उसमें जा कर सम्मिलित हो।

मेरे पास इस प्रकार के एक नहीं अनेकों प्रमाण इस समय हैं कि जो उन बच्चों ने लिख कर दिए हैं कि हम वहां पर दाखिल हुए लेकिन हमने धर्म परिवर्तन नहीं किया इसलिए हैडमास्टर ने हमको दसवें क्लास की परीक्षा में नहीं सम्मिलित होने दिया।

इस प्रकार के भी प्रमाण हैं कि जहां जबरदस्ती बच्चों के नाम बदले गए। अगर उसने अपना हिन्दू नाम महादेव लिखाया तो उसको बदलकर ईसाई नाम रखा गया। इस प्रकार के मेरे पास अनेकों प्रमाण हैं। अधिक समय नहीं है। अगर आप आज तो मैं उनमें से दो चार प्रमाण उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आधा घटा आप के पास है, उसे आप किसी तरह से इस्तेमाल करिए।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यदि दस पांच मिनट ज्यादा लग जाएं तो आप उसकी अनुमति दें।

स्कूलों में ईसाई प्रचार के ढंग का त्रम में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ।

जिला सिंहभूम विद्यालय, निरीक्षक इंस्पेक्टर, ने सेशन आफीसर, शिक्षा विभाग के पास दिनांक २० फरवरी १९५७ के पत्र संख्या ८४० में ईसाई मिशन स्कूल बनावाव के बारे में शिकायत करते हुए लिखा :

“मुझे यह कहना है कि जब मैंने स्कूल का निरीक्षण किया तब यह पाया कि सभी गैर ईसाई बच्चों को भी ईसाई नड़कों के साथ पढ़ाई के घटों में ही ईसाई धर्म की शिक्षा दी जा रही है । मैंने इस पर आपत्ति की और गिरजा के अध्यक्ष पादरी ने इसके लिए क्षमा मांगी । इसके बाद अब भी यह काम चल ही रहा है ।”

इसी तरह की एक दूसरी घटना है कि किस प्रकार ईसाई मिशन स्कूलों में हिन्दू बच्चों का बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है । माइकल मिशन स्कूल, बनगांव, जिला सिंहभूम में राममुंदारी नामक सातवीं कक्षा के हिन्दू विद्यार्थी का उसके माता पिता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध नाम बदल कर ईसाई नाम निकोलस रख दिया जिसकी कोई में शिकायत भी है ।

इसी प्रकार विद्यार्थी लखनराम, लोहार वर्लद बन्देव, निवासी गांव जलंगा, ३० तिलमी, थाना करी, जि० रांची मिशन जुबली हाई स्कूल की ११वीं कक्षा में पढ़ता है । इसे सरकारी छात्रवृत्ति भी मिलती रही है । ईसाई मास्टरों ने प्रारम्भ में अपनी इच्छा से इसका ईसाई नाम “अदिस” रख दिया । परन्तु जब यह बोर्ड की परीक्षा के लिए काम भरने लगा तो इसने उसमें अपना असली नाम “लखन राम” लिखना चाहा । परन्तु ईसाई हैंडमास्टर ने उसे अनुमति नहीं दी । बेचारा परीक्षा देने से रुक गया ।

16 hrs.

तारीख २२ दिसम्बर १९५६ को १२ वर्षीय विद्यार्थी लोहरा राम ने, जो कि गांव

फलहपुर, थाना लाप्रेंग, जिला रांची का रहने वाला है, एक आवेदन पत्र दिया है जिसमें लिखा है कि वह अपने गांव से चार मील दूर डहकेला स्कूल में पढ़ता था । परन्तु नाना प्रकार से प्रलोभन देकर लूप्ररन मिडिल स्कूल के ईसाई मास्टर गुडिया, तिकम्हरों, डा० मनसीद छुस्तान आदि ने उसे मिशन स्कूल में दाखिल कर लिया । उसके लिए छात्रवृत्ति भी बांध दी । उसके बाद उन्होंने वार्षिक परीक्षा प्राप्त नहीं मांगे । उसने हारिजन होने के नाते फीस माफी की याचना की । परन्तु ईसाई मास्टरों ने उसे ईसाई बनने पर ही छूट देने को कहा । जब वह ईसाई बनने को तैयार नहीं हुआ तो उसे परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने दिया गया और उसका नाम स्कूल से काट दिया गया । इस प्रकार ईसाई पादरी ने उसका सारा जीवन बरबाद कर दिया ।

रांची थाने के तोरपा नामक स्थान में सन्त जोफ़ हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल में गत १४ सितम्बर १९५६ को हड़ताल हुई जिसका दमन करने के लिए डी० एस० पी० तथा एस० डी० ओ० आदि भी गए तेरा बतलाया जाता है । हड़ताल का कारण यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत से बालकों का धर्म नालच देकर परिवर्तित कर दिया गया था और कुछ का किया जा रहा था लेकिन चूंकि धर्म परिवर्तन किए गए बालकों को दिए गये प्रलोभन के बायदे पूरे नहीं किए गए थे नए लोगों को ईसाई बनाते समय बालकों में क्षोभ हो गया और नारे लगाए जाने लगे कि गोरी चमड़ी और ज्यादा धोखा नहीं दे सकती, जल्दी भारत छोड़ो आदि ।

भारत सेवक समाज के महन्त श्री भगवती शरण दास जी ने, जिनका जिक्र मैं ने पहले भी किया है, कई इस प्रकार की घटनाएं मुझे लिख कर भेजी हैं । और भी ऐसे उदाहरण भेरे पास हैं जिसमें किसी के पिता ने लेखा है कि मेरे बच्चे का धर्म परिवर्तन स्कूल में किया गया, कहीं बच्चों ने लिख कर दिया है कि इसको इस प्रकार से रोक लिया गया ।

[धी प्रकाश और शास्त्री]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पश्चात् कुछ इस प्रकार की चर्चा भी मैं करना चाहता हूं कि आज के वेतन धर्म-परिवर्तन के साथ धार्मिक विषयावास ही हमारे देश के पिछड़े जाति के लोगों का नहीं डिग रहा है, बल्कि उनकी प्राराष्ट्रीय गति विधियां भी धीरे धीरे बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। इसाई मिशनरियों का मुख्य ध्येय यह है कि ईसाई को अपने देश से विमुख करना और अपने ही देश में उसे विदेशी बना देना। क्रिश्चियन अवेक्षक “ईसाई जागो” शीर्षक लेख में यह कहा गया है कि जब ईसा और देश के प्रति प्रेम इन लोगों में विरोध उत्पन्न हो और चुनाव करना पड़ जाय तो सच्चा ईसाई आवश्यक रूप से ईसा के प्रति निष्ठा को चुनाव है। यह जो मैं आप को कह रहा हूं, वह नैशनल क्रिश्चियन कौसिल रिथू, प्रप्रैल, १९५५ के पृष्ठ १५८ पर लिखा हुआ है।

इससे आप यह अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कुछ समय पहले अगर गांधी जी ने इन तमाम बातों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था कि किसी के धर्म-परिवर्तन करने के पश्चात् उस की राष्ट्रीयता में भी न्यूनता आ जाती है, तो उन्होंने कितनी दूरदर्शिता के साथ इन तमाम बातों को सोचा था। इसी तरह के और उदाहरण हैं। उड़ीसा के गवर्नर को मुंडा लोगों की ओर से एक स्मरण-पत्र लिख कर दिया गया, जो कि १२-११-५४ को पी० एस० बैरागना ने दिया। उन्होंने लिखा कि ईसाई पादरी हमारे यहां आते हैं और हमारी सभाओं में आ कर कहते हैं कि आप इस गवर्नरमेंट के विपरीत विद्रोह की प्रवृत्ति अपने मन में जाग्रत करें। उन की पूरी चिट्ठी की प्रति मेरे पास है।

हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री को भी उड़ीसा के कुछ लोगों ने सुन्दरगढ़ जिले से इसी प्रकार के स्मरण-पत्र लिख कर भेजे हैं। मेरे पास एक स्मरण-पत्र की प्रतिलिपि है, जो कि वेनी भोरानन ने लिखा है, जिस

का नाम बेनी मिह है। उसने लिखा है कि किस प्रकार से पादरी हमारे मध्य में आता है और प्रचार करता है और कहता है कि हम अपने देश के प्रति अपनी अनास्था उत्पन्न करें।

इसी प्रकार उड़ीसा के गवर्नर को सुन्दरगढ़ जिले के लुकस मुंडा नाम के व्यक्ति ने २०-११-५४ को एक स्मरण-पत्र दिया है।

इसी तरह के और भी स्मरण-पत्र मेरे पास हैं, जिन को पढ़ने से सम्भव है कि मैं अपनी उन आवश्यक बातों को न छोड़ जाऊं, जिन को मैं विशेष रूप से इन्हें मैं कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम बातों पर विचार किया जाये।

केरल में भी कुछ ऐसी घटनायें घटीं। वहां पर सबरीमलई नाम का हिन्दूओं का एक मन्दिर है। १५ दिसंबर, १९५७ को केरल मरकार ने राज्य-विधान-सभा में पुलिस जांच के उस प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत किया, जो सबरीमलई मन्दिर को ईसाइयों द्वारा जलाने के विषय में है। इस मन्दिर में भगवान अव्यप्ता की मूर्ति को भी चंडित कर दिया गया था। १९५० के जून मास में सबरीमलई मन्दिर के भण्डार को पूरी तरह जला हुआ तथा विनष्ट पाया गया। राज्य के इंस्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस को इस घटना की जांच के लिए विशेष रूप से नियुक्त किया गया। जांच के परिणामस्वरूप यह पता लगा कि ईसाइयों ने इस मन्दिर को जला कर नष्ट करने की योजना पहले से ही बना ली थी। इस मन्दिर में सहस्रों की संस्था में हिन्दू अव्यप्ता की पूजा करने के लिए आते थे और ईसाइयों को यह बुरा लगता था। उसी प्रतिवेष की भावना से १९५० में तिरुवाङ्मुर जंगल से ढकी पहाड़ी पर स्थित सबरीमलई मन्दिर को जला दिया गया और उस की प्रतिमा को तोड़ दिया गया था।

उस मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सबरीमलई इस प्रकार का मन्दिर था कि जब हमारे देश में हरिजनों को मन्दिर-प्रवेश का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया था, उस समय यह मन्दिर सब के लिए खुला हुआ था। इसाईयों के मार्ग में यह एक बहुत बड़ी बाधा थी कि छोटी जाति के लोग भी उस मन्दिर में जाते हैं और वहां जा कर अपनी धार्मिक भावनाओं को पूरा करते हैं। इस लिए उन्होंने चिद कर इस मन्दिर को नष्ट कर दिया। केवल एक मन्दिर की ही बात नहीं है, मैं आप को केरल के गृह मंदी, जो कि स्वयं अच्छे भले ईसाई है, डारा दिए गए तथ्य भी बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने २३ मार्च, १९५३ को ट्रावन्कोर कोचीन की विधान सभा को बताया था कि सबरीमलई की दुर्घटना के बाद राज्य में १०५ हिन्दू मन्दिर भूष्ट किए गए थे और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध ५५ मुकदमे चलाए गये थे।

इसी तरह से १८ अप्रैल, १९५५ को श्रम विभाग के उपर्यांती श्री आविद भली ने लोग-सभा को बताया कि इंटीलियन मिशन की अमं परिवर्तन विषयक प्रगतियों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को बहुत सी रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं। उन की छः शाखाएँ बम्बई में और एक राजस्थान में काम कर रही हैं।

हैदराबाद स्टेट दलित वर्ग सभा की ओर से १८ प्रतिनिधियों का एक शिष्ट-मंडल सभाध्यक्ष शमशुद्दीन के नेतृत्व में १८-८-५५ को गृह मंदी, पंडित पन्त से मिला और कर्नाटक एवं तेलंगाना के जिलों में लोगों के बड़ा थड़ ईसाई बनते जाने से उत्पन्न विषय स्थिति की ओर उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। शिष्ट मंडल ने कहा कि आर्थिक प्रलोभनों से प्रभावित हो कर पांच हजार हरिजन ईसाई बन गए हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हरिजन बाई भी ईसाई मिशनरियों को अपने पास नहीं फटकने देना चाहते।

मेरे पास वह विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भी है, जो कि सबरीमलई मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में है।

इन लोगों का एक पत्र भी हिन्दी में निकलता है घरबन्धु, जो कि रांची से प्रकाशित होता है। उस में लिख हुआ है कि हम जो इस देश में ईसाईयत का प्रचार कर रहे हैं, उस में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई क्या है। पत्र २०-१-५६ का है और उस में प्रैजिडेंट जे० जे० वी० तीगा ने लिखा है—“इस बड़े काम में एक बैरी आ कर लखा हो गया है इस को सदा मन में स्थाल रखना चाहिये। इस का नाम है नैशनलिज्म। वह एक मूर्ति है, जिस को हम न मानें। हमारे देश से एक प्रकार की मूर्ति-पूजा हटाई गई, पर दूसरे प्रकार की मूर्ति-पूजा—नैशनलिज्म की मूर्ति-पूजा—उस का स्थान लेती हुई बली जा रही है।” यह ईसाई प्रचारकों की भावना है, जो कि हमारे देश में काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास घरबन्धु के इस प्रकार के और भी उदाहरण हैं, जिन में उसने समय समय पर हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को चुनौती दी है। अगर आप चाहेंगे, तो मैं विस्तार से उन को प्रस्तुत कर सकूँगा।

इस के साथ अपने भावण को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुये मैं तीन बार बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि न केवल हमारे देश के, बलिक विदेशों के भी कुछ लोग हैं, जो इस बात को गम्भीरता से अनुभव कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में ३० वेरियर एलविन ने, जो स्वयं एक अंग्रेज पादरी थे, पर बाद में जर्ब से अलग हो गए थे, भारतीयों को बेतावी देते हुए कहा—“लेद है आज भी भारत के लोग यह अनुभव नहीं कर रहे हैं कि विदेशी मिशनरियों के प्रचार का प्रश्न कितना व्यापक, आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है। छोटा नागपुर में लालों आदिवासी ईसाई बना लिये गये हैं। सुन्दर प्राकृतिक कृष्णों

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

से भरपूर सन्धान परगना समूचे रूप से शीघ्रता के साथ ईसाई प्रदेश बनता चला जा रहा है। उडीसा की गंगपुर स्टेट का हर एक आदिवासी ईसाई बन चुका है। आसाम की समस्त करेन जाति ईसाई बन चुकी है। इसी प्रकार आसामी के नूसाई लोग भी प्रायः सब के सब ईसाई बना लिये गये हैं। परिचयी भारत में भीलों तथा अन्य आदिवासियों के बीच तीव्र गति के साथ धर्मपरिवर्तन का कार्य पादरियों के द्वारा चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश के गोंड और बैंगा लोगों को ईसाई बनाने में ईसाई पादरियों ने कोई कसर छोड़ नहीं रखी है। यदि इसी अवाधि गति से मिशनरियों द्वारा ईसाई बनाने का कार्य चलता रहा, तो कुछ ही वर्षों में समस्त बनवासी जातियाँ ईसाई बन जायेंगी और देश में ईसाइयों का एक ऐसा झगड़ा, अड़ंगा लगाने वाला समूदाय उपन्न हो जायेगा, जिस की भावनाएँ भराट्टीय होंगी और जो भविष्य में भारत सरकार तथा भारत की जनता दोनों के लिये एक चुभता कांटा सदा के लिए बन जायगा।”

यह एक विदेशी पादरी की सम्मति है, जो उस ने हमारे देश में ईसाई प्रचारकों के सम्बन्ध में इस देश में आ कर दी।

इसी प्रकार से हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े सत तुकड़ों जी हैं जो आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भी जा कर काम करते हैं। उन्होंने इन प्रचारकों के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी विस्तृत खिंची दी है और भारत सरकार को सावधान किया है कि वह इन भराट्टीय गतिविधियों से बचने के लिये दृढ़ कदम उठाये।

बिहार के राज्यपाल, श्री दिवाकर को वहाँ के आदिवासियों की ओर से एक स्मरण-पत्र दिया गया है। यह इतना लम्बा है कि मैं पढ़ कर नहीं सुना सकता हूँ। और भी इसी प्रकार के समय समय पर स्मरण पत्र दिये गये थे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इसी प्रकार से पिछड़ी जातियों की उपेक्षा की गई और राजनीतिक संरक्षण की तरह ही उन को धार्मिक संरक्षण न मिला, तो मेरा अपना यह निश्चित विश्वास है कि जिस तरह से हमारे देश में मुसलमानों की अराट्टीय प्रवृत्ति बड़ी और उस ने पाकिस्तान की नीव डाली, कहीं यह लतरा बढ़ते बढ़ते इतना आगे न पहुँच जाये कि हमारे देश में एक दिन ईसाईस्तान बनाने की मांग की जाये। मैं तो बल्कि आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की आवाजें उठने भी लगी हैं, भले ही उन का नाम यह न हो और वे किसी परिवर्तित नाम से आ रही हों, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि इस प्रकार की आवाजें उठ रही हैं।

अब मैं ईसाई प्रचारकों की इस भराट्टीय नीति का एक और दृढ़ प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन शब्दों को प्रतिक्रिया मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री तक भी पहुँचाया जाये। आसाम के नेप्पा-नागा प्रदेश में जो हमारी सेना इस समय शान्ति-स्थापन का कार्य कर रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में २: सितम्बर, १९५६ के हिन्दुस्तान समाचारपत्र में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था। उस समाचार में यह कहा गया है कि “वह के उच्च सैनिक अधिकारी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि वो बातें नागा प्रदेश में शान्ति बनाये रखने के लिये आवश्यक हैं। एक तो यह है कि वहाँ सेना को अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें। सेना को जब तक अधिक अधिकार नहीं दिए जाते, तब तक वहाँ इतनी अधिक—एक डिवीजन—सेना रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। बिना अधिक अधिकार के सेना के बजाये पुलिस रखना ठीक है। दूसरा यह कि वहाँ से ईसाई मिशनरियों को स्थिति सुधरने तक वे लिए पूर्णतः हटा देना चाहिये। कुछ समय पहले संसद में नेहरू जी ने बताया था कि वहाँ अब नये ईसाई मिशनरियों को नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। पर अब भी वहाँ इन की

संस्था लगभग ३००० है। पहले यह संस्था ६००० थी। सैनिक अधिकारियों के मतानुसार आपात स्थिति की घोषणा कर उन्हें वहां से तत्काल हटाया जा सकता है।"

इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी मेना के उच्च अधिकारी इस बात को अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि हमारी सीमा के प्रदेश पर, जो हमारे भारत का ममस्थल है, ये लोग हमारे राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान को इस प्रकार चुनौती दे रहे हैं और इस कारण उनको यह चिंता व्यक्त करनी पड़ी है।

अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर से जाने हुआ मैं केन्द्र के एक माननीय मंत्री महोदय की सम्मति भी उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि वह इस समय यहां उपस्थित हैं। वह है माननीय श्री जगजीवन राम। ईसाई प्रचारकों की इसी प्रकार की आराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों को देख कर माननीय श्री जगजीवन राम ने २८ अक्टूबर, १९५६ को हैदराबाद में आंध्र प्रदेश दलित वर्ग सम्मेलन में अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया। इस सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन श्री देवर भाई ने किया और इसकी अध्यक्षता की आंध्र प्रदेश के श्रम मंत्री श्री ही० मंजीवन ने। श्री जगजीवन राम ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि "ईसाई लोग हरिजनों के सामूहिक परिवर्तन में लगे हुए हैं। ब्रिटिश काल में हजारों की संस्था में हरिजनों ने ईसाई धर्म को स्वीकार किया था, परन्तु इन दिनों मध्य प्रदेश और हैदराबाद में ईसाई पादरियों ने लालच और डर धमका कर सामूहिक धर्म परिवर्तन—ईसाई बनाने—की नीति अपना ली है, जो बहुत गंभीर है। सरकार इस घातक नीति पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी।"

मैं २५ वर्षों से हरिजनों को अपने हिन्दू धर्म में नाने के प्रयत्न में हूँ जिन्हें लालच

देकर अथवा दबाव डाल कर ईसाई बना दिया गया। जो लोग समझ बूझ कर ईसाई बनते हैं उनकी बात मैं नहीं कहता किन्तु जिन लोगों को अज्ञान के कारण धर्म परिवर्तन करना पड़ा है उनके माथ अन्याय किया गया है और इसकी जिम्मेवारी ईसाईयों पर है। बहुत से हरिजन ईसाई बनने पर भी देव पूजा करते हैं और अन्य हिन्दुओं की तरह पर्व मनाते हैं जो इस बात का जागत सबत है कि उनके अज्ञान का लाभ पादरियों ने उठाया है और उन्हें लालच देकर पादरी बनाया गया है।

इस सम्मेलन में एक प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकृत हुआ जिसमें हरिजनों के सामूहिक तौर पर धर्म परिवर्तन और उन्हें ईसाई बनाये जाने पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई। मैं ये सारी बातें आपके सामने इस लिये रख रहा हूँ कि यह भावना इस विदेशीक को उपस्थित करते समय न केवल मेरी है, प्रतिपु भारत-वर्ष का हर गम्भीर व्यक्ति जो देश की एकता और प्रबंधिता को सुरक्षित रखना चाहता है और राष्ट्र के अन्दर उन्हें वाले इस नये विष से सावधान करने के लिये जगह जगह चेतावनी देता है, उसकी भी है।

अपने वक्तव्य की समाप्ति पर मैं कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ और इस नाते देना चाहता हूँ ताकि आप इन घटनों को कार्यरूप म परिणत कर सकें। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि गांधी जी ने सन् १९२० और १९२७ में ही इस कठोर विष को अनुभव कर लिया था जिसका प्रभाण अभी भैने आपके सामने पेश किया। स्वर्गीय ठक्कर बापा के सम्बन्ध में भी बताया कि मध्य भारत के जंगलों में घूमकर उनको कितना कष्ट हुआ और आज भगर वह होते तो सम्भव है कि इस विदेशीक को इस सदन में लाने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती और वह कमठ सेनानी इस समस्या को हल करने में अपने सारे जीवन को लगाता। सन्तु तुकड़े

[भी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

जी के सम्बन्ध में भी मैंने कहा है कि उनका विचार है कि यह एक जवलन्त और बहुत आवश्यक प्रश्न है।

अब मैं आपको अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू, जब हमारी राष्ट्रीय कांति के नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल जी नेहरू थे, तो उन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी है, पुस्तक तो क्या कुछ पत्र हैं जो पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित हुये हैं, जो उन्होंने अपनी प्यारी पुत्री इंदिरा नेहरू के नाम नैनी जेल में उस समय लिखे थे, जिसका नाम है "विश्व इतिहास की भलक"। इसमें नेहरू जी ने इंदिरा के लिये जहां विदेशों की चर्चा की है वहां एक स्थान पर जापान की चर्चा करते हुए कहा है कि इंदिरा, जापान का राजा और शासन बड़ा कुशाप्र बुद्धि था। ईसाई लोग जिस समय जापान आये और उन्होंने धर्म परिवर्तन करना आरम्भ किया तो जापान के राजा ने बड़ा कठोर पण उठाया। उसने बीस दिन का नोटिस दिया कि जापान को छोड़ कर ईसाई पादरी चले जायें। जिन लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया गया था उनको फिर से अपने धर्म के अन्दर वापिस लाने के लिये उन्होंने राज्यप्रान्त निकाली। जहां उन्होंने यह लिखा है वहां एक और जगह पर भी लिखा है कि एक और भी जहाज जिसमें इसी प्रकार के पादरी आ रहे थे व्यापारियों के रूप से, उनको भी जापान के राजा ने आदेश दिया कि जापान की घरती पर वे पग नहीं रख सकते हैं। इस घटना को लिखने के बाद पंडित जी ने पृष्ठ ३८६ पर जो सम्बद्ध लिखे हैं उनको मैं आपको मुनाफा चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है:

"जापान का राजा, इंदिरा, इतना कुशाप्र बुद्धि था कि सामाजिकादी भेड़िये जो भजहबी भेड़ की लाल ओड़ कर जापान

में आना चाहते थे, वहां का राजा उनको पहचान गया।"

यही बात में अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिकादी भेड़िये जो भजहबी भेड़ की लाल ओड़ कर जाप इन्दुस्तान की आन्तरिक शान्ति को विकृष्ट करना चाहते हैं, हमारा गृह मंत्रालय उनकी ओर से सावधान हो और इस प्रकार के विधेयक को आवश्यक रूप में पास करे। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय में यह भी कहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की स्वस्थ परम्परा की सुरक्षा के लिए मैंने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें उन लोगों को खुली छूट है जो धार्मिक भावनाओं या धार्मिक कारणों से प्रेरित हो कर धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, किंवदं धर्म परिवर्तन करें, वही खुशी के साथ करें। लेकिन जिन का लोभ से, लालच में, दबाव से या भय से धर्म परिवर्तन कराया जाता है, उनके लिए केवल मात्र यह विधेयक है और इस में कहा गया है कि जो लोग धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहते हों वे पहले कलैक्टर को जा कर अपना प्रार्थना-पत्र दें और प्रार्थना-पत्र दे कर कहें कि हम धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। जिले का कलैक्टर अगर इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हो और समझे कि बिन्कुल धार्मिक भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर, या धार्मिक विश्वासों से प्रेरित हो कर वे धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं तो वह उसकी अनुमति दे, उसके लिए इस में कोई बाधा नहीं है। लेकिन जिन का बलात् धर्म-परिवर्तन किया जाता है उनके लिए यह विधेयक है।

अन्त में एक बात यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि हम सब देशों के साथ मैत्री सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, वहां अमरीका से भी मैत्री सम्बन्ध रखना चाहते हैं, आपके द्वारा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी इस आवाज को अमरीका के शासकों तक भी पहुँचा दें कि अमरीका से तबा दूसरे

देशों में जो धन यहां ईसाइयत के प्रचार के निये आता है इस में ८० प्रतिशत पैसा अमरीका का है, अमरीका जो पैसा देता है वह दे, लेकिन उसके साथ ही वह प्रचारकों को यह आदेश भी दे कि वे इस धन को सेवा कार्यों के अन्दर तो लगायें परन्तु बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन के अन्दर इसका उपयोग न करें, नहीं तो ऐसा न हो कि उस देश के प्रति यहां जो मैत्री भावना है वह भी कहीं हिल जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस मन्देश को अमरीका तक पहुंचा दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन की स्वस्थ परम्परा को कायम रखने के लिए, देश की कठिन और विविध परिस्थितियों में, जब कि बाहर शब्द खड़ा हुआ है, अन्दर के शब्द से बचने के लिए, इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए और अगर इस विधेयक को आप पारित करते हैं तो इस देश के चालीस करोड़ नागरिक आपको खुले हृदय में धन्यवाद देंगे। इस भावना के साथ मैं अपने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूं कि इसको स्वीकार कर निया जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for more effective protection of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities from change of religion forced on them on grounds other than religious conviction be taken into consideration".

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि अब जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोले वे १५ मिनट से अधिक न लें।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हिन्दू हूं, सनातन धर्मी हूं और महाप्रभु बल्लभाचार्य के पुष्टि-मार्ग का अनुयायी हूं। मैं मूर्तिपूजक हूं और श्रद्धा में विश्वास रखता हूं। इतना होने

पर भी मेरी स्वामी दयानन्द जी पर और हमारे प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी जो एक धार्य-समाजी हैं, उस धार्य समाज पर भी समान रूप से श्रद्धा है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं गौतम बुद्ध, महावीर स्वामी, महात्मा ईसा और हृषीरत मुहम्मद साहब, इन सब को भी बड़ी पृथ्वी दृष्टि से देखता हूं। यह भी आप जानते हैं और यह सदन जानता है कि मैं भारतीय संस्कृति का एक छोटा सा उपासक हूं, और उस संस्कृति का जो सब से बड़ा गुण सहिष्णुता है जिस सहिष्णुता के कारण हमने अपने देश में मत स्वातन्त्र्य, सब धर्मों, सब समाजों को दिया उस सहिष्णुता को मानते हुए भी मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थक हूं। हमारा संविधान धर्म निररोक्ष संविधान है और वह संविधान मेरे मतानुसार हमारी मस्तकि के अनुरूप बना है। अतः मैं शास्त्री जी के इस मत से सहमत हूं कि यदि कोई आध्यात्मिक कारणों के कारण या धार्मिक विचारों में परिवर्तन के कारण अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करे तो इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। और इसमें हमें स्वतंत्रता देनी चाहिए। यह विधेयक भी यही कहता है।

मैं तो यह चाहता था कि यह विधेयक केवल पिछ्ली हुई जातियों के सम्बन्ध में न हो कर सारी भावादी के सम्बन्ध में होता और मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का विधेयक सरकार की ओर से प्राप्त चाहिए। सरकार के सामने दो ऐसी कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट मौजूद हैं जो कमेटियों हमारी सरकार के द्वारा ही नियुक्त की गई थीं और स्वराज्य के बाद नियुक्त की गई थीं। एक मेरे प्रदेश में नियोगी जी की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त हुई थी, दूसरी कमेटी रेणे कमेटी थी। उस समय सभ्य भारत एक अलग प्रदेश था और वह सभ्य भारत में नियुक्त की गई थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मुझ से भल हो गई है। एक अमेडमेंट श्री सिद्ध्या की है, क्या वह उसको मूर्ख करना चाहेंगे?

Shri Siddiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1960".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, this amendment as well as the original motion are both before the House for discussion.

सेठ गोविन्द वास: अभी जो संशोधन पेश किया गया उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विवेयक के ऊपर और राय जानने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। हमारी इन दोनों कमेटियों ने, जो ऐसे प्रदेश में नियुक्त की गई थीं जहां धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, काफी दौरे किये। काफी लोगों की रायें ली और उसके बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने पेश कीं।

यह धर्म परिवर्तन आध्यात्मिक विचारों के परिवर्तन से नहीं हो रहे हैं। अभी शास्त्री जी ने आपके सामने बहुत से उदाहरण पेश किये जिनमें हमें मालम हुआ, और उससे पहले भी मालूम था, कि यह धर्म परिवर्तन प्रशान्ततया किन कारणों में हो रहे हैं। मैं तो आपसे आगे बढ़ कर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये एक निश्चित योजना बनाई गई। यह इसका दुक्का इधर उधर काम करने वालों का काम नहीं है। इस के लिये एक निश्चित योजना बनी है, और "यह" बनी है हमारी आजादी के बाद। मन् १९४८ के जून मास में जो फैलाशिंग आफ इन्टरनेशनल मिशनरी सोसाइटी की काफेंस हुई थी उस में एलेक्जन्डर भक्तेश ने बोलते हुये कहा था कि अभी हाल में हमारे भारतीय ईसाई नेताओं ने एक योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत छः लाख भारतीय यात्रों को अगले दस वर्षों में ईसाई बनाने का संकल्प किया गया है। हमारे पास भीतिक साधनों की कमी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे आध्यात्मिक साधन का भी अभाव नहीं है।

इनके द्वारा हम धर्म परिवर्तन कार्य को भली प्रकार करने में समर्थ होंगे। मैं आपका ध्यान श्री मकलेश के इन वाक्यों की ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ: "हमारे पास साधनों का भी अभाव नहीं है।" इमी के साथ जैसा कि मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारे का सारा कार्य एक निश्चित योजना बना कर किया जा रहा है और वह योजना इतने बड़े आदर्शी ने सन् १९४८ में, हमारी स्वतंत्रता के बाद, सारे देश के सम्मुख रखी थी। इसके लिये विदेशों से कितना रुपया आता है, इस सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी आपके सामने अनेक उदाहरण पेश कर चुके हैं। इन उदाहरणों से और यदि हम नियोगी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की ओर ध्यान दें तो हमें मालूम हो जाता है कि सारी आनंदीन के बाद उस कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं। शास्त्री जी के लिये कहा जा सकता है कि वे आयं समाजी हैं, और यह है वह है। परन्तु नियोगी कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की बात नहीं कही जा सकती। उस कमेटी ने पूरी आनंदीन की, दौरे किये, सब कुछ किया, और उसके बाद उसने कुछ निष्कर्ष निकाले। मैं उन निष्कर्षों को संशेष से आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। उस कमेटी के निष्कर्ष यह है:

"जब से भारतीय संविधान लागू हुआ है, भारत में काम करने वाली मिशनरी संस्थाओं में अमेरिकन लोगों की संख्या बढ़ी है। यह संख्या बृद्धि निश्चय ही 'इन्टर-नेशनल मिशनरी कॉर्सिल' की उस नीति का परिणाम है जिसके अनुसार हाल में स्वतंत्र हुये देशों में, जहां वैधानिक रूप से धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता की सुविधा हो, ईसाई धर्म प्रचार के लिये प्रेस, फ़िल्म, रेडियो और टेलिविजन आदि से मुसजिज्त ईसाई प्रचारकों के दल के दल मेंजने की योजना बनाई गई थी।

अधिकतर धर्मं परिवर्तनं अनुचितं प्रभाव तथा मिथ्या प्रचार द्वारा किये गये हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में लोगों को अन्तःकरण की प्रेरणा से नहीं वरन् अनेक प्रकार के प्रलोभनों द्वारा ही ईसाई बनाया गया है। छोटे बच्चों को प्राथमिक अथवा माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में शिक्षा देने के बहाने तथा उन्हें शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अन्य सुविधायें, जैसे बिना मूल्य पुस्तकों और बिना शुल्क पढ़ाई आदि की व्यवस्था करके, उन्हें धर्मं परिवर्तन की प्रेरणा दी गयी। रूपया उधार देना धर्मं परिवर्तन के लिये काम में लाये जाने वाले अनेकानेक उपायों में से एक साधारण उपाय है। इस प्रकार के छह देने की व्यवस्था रोमन कैथोलिक मिशन में विशेष रूप से पाई गई जो सरगुजा—सरगुजा मेरे प्रदेश का एक स्थान है, रायगढ—रायगढ हमारे प्रदेश का दूसरा जिला है, और मांडला—मांडला हमारे प्रदेश का तीसरा जिला है—आदि जंगली जंगलों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन स्थानों पर विशेष दबाव डालने की बात सुनी गई, जहां ईसाई बने व्यक्ति अपने परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों को भी ईसाई धर्मं में दीक्षित करता चाहते थे अथवा जहां वे विवाह के लिये स्त्रियां प्राप्त करना चाहते थे।

कुछ स्थानों में मिशन धर्मं के अतिरिक्त अन्य विषयों में भी लगे हुये पाये गये। यद्यपि विदेशी और देशी मिशनरियों की ओर से अधिकारियों को यह विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि वे राजनीति में भाग नहीं लेंगी, तथापि परोक्ष रूप से उन्हें राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेते हुये पाया गया। इस के उदाहरण हमारी कमेटी के सामने लाये गये हैं।

यह कमेटी लिखती है कि “ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे सामने लाये गये हैं।”

“कैसे धर्मं परिवर्तन होने से धर्मान्तरण होने वाले व्यक्ति का उसके समाज से विच्छेद

हो जाता है, इसलिये देश और गज्य के प्रति उसकी निष्ठा मंदिरध हो जाती है।”

अभी शास्त्री जी ने बहुत स्पष्ट शब्दों में आपके सामने इस बात को रखा है कि हमारी देश के प्रति जो देश भवित है उस पर भी इस धर्मं परिवर्तन से बड़ा भारी अधात हो रहा है और आगे चल कर इसका बहुत दुरा परिणाम निकल सकता है।

“भारत के बहुसंख्यकों के धर्मं के विरुद्ध एक निन्दनीय, संगठित और निश्चित प्रयोजन के साथ प्रचार किया जा रहा है, जिससे जन साधारण की शान्ति भंग हो जाने की आशंका है।”

भारत में ईसाई प्रचार ईसाइयों की उस विश्व नीति का एक भंग है, जिसका उद्देश्य संसार में फिर से पश्चिम के प्रभुत्व की स्थापना करना है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सदा निष्पक्षता की नीति का पालन किया है और धार्मिक मामलों में उसने कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा ईसाइयों के प्रति कोई अनुचित व्यवहार हुआ या उन पर कोई अत्याचार हुआ यह आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ।”

आप शायद जानते होंगे कि इस प्रकार का आरोप भी था उस मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पर, विशेषकर जो उस समय हमारे मुख्य मंत्री पंडित रविंशंकर शुब्ल थे, उन पर, और उस समय केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में जो राजकुमारी प्रमृत कोर थीं, उन्होंने भी इस मम्बन्ध में प्रबन उठाया था। परन्तु उस कमेटी ने यह बात सिद्ध की कि हमारी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसा कोई काम न किया, और शुब्ल जी पर, जो दोष लगाये गये थे वे उन पर नहीं लगाये जा सकते। यह कमेटी फिर कहती है :

“इस प्रकार के आरोप नयाना उस पुनर्नी नीति का अंग है, जिसके अनुसार

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

वे धारानीय अधिकारियों पर रोब गांठते हैं और किर विदेशों में यह प्रचार करते हैं कि उन पर अत्याचार हो रहा है।"

आप शायद यह भी जानते होंगे कि जिस समय नियोगी कमेटी काम कर रही थी, उस समय हमारी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और शुक्ल जी पर इस प्रकार के दोषारोपण किये गये थे, इतना ही नहीं, विदेशों में भी इस बात का प्रचार किया गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के बहुत से काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन नियोगी कमेटी ने आनंदीन कर इस बात को मिछ किया कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार पर इस प्रकार का आरोप लंबाया गलत था। फिर यह रिपोर्ट क्या कहती है :

"स्कूल, अस्पताल और अनाथालय धर्म परिवर्तन के साधनों के रूप में काम में लाये जा रहे हैं।"

इस सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने आपके सामने अनेक प्रमाण पेश किये जिनमें सिद्ध होता है कि स्कूलों और अस्पतालों में किस प्रकार धर्म परिवर्तन का प्रचार किया जा रहा है।

"जंगली जातियां और हरिजन धर्म परिवर्तन के विशेष लक्ष्य हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके क्षेत्र में अस्पताल, स्कूल, अनाथालय तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवा संस्थाओं की कोई समृच्छित सुविधा तथा व्यवस्था नहीं है।"

इस कमेटी ने १६ सिफारिशों की है। उन सिफारिशों को पढ़ कर मैं और समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मृशे इस बात का खेद है कि इन सिफारिशों के बाबजूद भी सरकार अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विधेयक नहीं लाई। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यदि सरकार यह विधेयक स्वीकार न भी करे तो कम से कम वह इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विस्तृत विधेयक

प्रस्तुत करेगी जिसमें इस प्रकार के अराष्ट्रीय कामों को हम रोक सकें। इन १६ सिफारिशों में एक सिफारिश विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में भी की गई है केवल उसको पढ़ कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त कर दूंगा :—

"जो धर्म-परिवर्तन अनुचित दृग से किये जाते हैं, उन पर उचित नियंत्रण रखा जाय और इसके लिये यदि कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता हो तो कानून बनाया जाय।"

इस प्रकार का एक छोटा सा विधेयक हमारे सामने पेश है उसे उपस्थित करते हुये बहुत उचित बातें श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने कही हैं। मैं उनको इस मुन्द्र भाषण पर अन्त में बधाई देना चाहता हूं और मैं चहता हूं कि इस विधय पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय और निणंय किया जाय कि हमको आगे क्या करना है।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्र श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत कर देय की एक गम्भीर समस्या की ओर राष्ट्र का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इतानियों से भारत एक धर्म प्रधान देश है। उस धर्म का सब से बड़ा गुण उसकी सहिण्यता है। हम ने सदैव इस बात पर बल दिया है कि पूजा की जितनी भी पद्धतियां हैं। वे सभी एक ही उद्देश्य की ओर ले जाती हैं। उपासना की पद्धतियां अलग हो सकती हैं किन्तु अन्तिम लक्ष्य सब का एक ही है। लेकिन विदेशी आक्रमण के परिणामस्वरूप जो मजहब जिन्हें अवैजी में रैलीजन कहा जाता है और जो हमारे धर्म से थोड़ा संकुचित प्रर्थ रखते हैं, वे सहिण्यता का भाव लेकर नहीं आये और उन्होंने विचार स्वातंत्र्य को निरुत्साहित किया। उन्होंने इस बात पर बल दिया कि एक ही पुस्तक को मानना चाहिए। एक

ही मार्ग का अवलम्बन करना चाहिए। इसी से मुक्ति हो सकती है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारे देश में धर्म के क्षेत्र में भी एक बड़ा संघर्ष हुआ। अपनी सहिण्टु की परम्परा के अनुसार हमने एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य की स्थापना की है। हमने कहा है कि राज्य किसी धर्म के साथ अपने को नहीं जोड़ेगा और किसी पूजा की विशेष पद्धति के साथ भेद भाव नहीं करेगा लेकिन असाम्प्रदायिकता का अर्थ यह नहीं है और धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता का यह मतलब नहीं हो सकता कि धर्म का परिवर्तन बौद्धिक और आध्यात्मिक विकास की सीढ़ी न हो कर एक ऐसी योजना का अंग बन जाये जिसके पीछे बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक उद्देश्य छिपे हुए हैं। सब को अपने धर्म का प्रचार करने की दृष्टि होनी चाहिए। लेकिन दिखाई ऐसा देता है कि इसका दुर्घटोग किया जा रहा है। देश में निर्धनता है; देश में अज्ञान है। लोग उनके गत्त में डूबे हुए हैं और उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधरने के बजाय दिनोंदिन बिंगड़ती जा रही है। अर्थ का लालच दे कर उन्हें अपने परम्परागत धर्म से व्युत्करण का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के धर्म परिवर्तन में वृद्धि हुई है। मैंने केरल का दौरा किया था और मुझे यह देख कर महान् दुख हुआ कि जिस ग्राम में भगवान् शंकर उपनिषद् हुए थे उस ग्राम में अपने को हिन्दू कहलाने वाले व्यक्ति आज ढूँढ़ने से भी नहीं मिलते। एक एक मील के ऊपर गिरजाघर बने हैं। हम उन गिरजाघरों का विरोध नहीं करते। उन में भी ईश्वर निवास करता है। लेकिन जब जनता की गरीबी का लाभ उठा कर, उसके अज्ञान का फायदा उठा कर अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करके विदेशों से प्राप्त धन को पानी की भाँति बहा कर और केवल धन ही लुटा कर नहीं बल्कि अनेक अनीतिक और अनुचित उपायों का अवलम्बन करा जाता है जिनका कि मैं स्पष्ट तौर पर तो उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह बतला

दूँ कि जिन में सौन्दर्य का उपयोग भी शामिल है। हमारे देश बांधुओं को और दूसरे दूसरे मार्ग पर डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। किसी भी धर्म के लिए इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता। अगर धर्म का परिवर्तन होना है तो अन्दर से होना चाहिए। यह एक आध्यात्मिक प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए भगवर अन्दर के विकास की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। लोगों के सामने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य है, तुच्छ उद्देश्य लेकर जिनके कि परिणाम हमारे देश की दृष्टि से दूरगामी हो सकते हैं, हमारे देश में धर्म परिवर्तन के प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आगया है जब कि इस प्रकार के प्रयत्नों को रोकना चाहिए। इसका एक पहलू और भी है। यह कभी कभी एक और मजहब के परिवर्तन के साथ हमारी जो राष्ट्रीयता है उस को भी आवधात लगाने नगते हैं। हम मत बदलते हैं। मजहब बदलते हैं और उस के साथ हमारी कुछ निष्ठाएं भी बदलती हैं और इसलिए मत प्रीर मजहब बदलने के बाद अपने पुराने इतिहास को अस्तीकृत करने की भावना उत्पन्न होती है। एक और समुद्र से और दूसरी ओर हिमालय पर्वत से घिरे हुए भारत देश के प्रति हमारा मोह कुछ कम होता है और हम बहिमूल होते हैं। इसलिए देश के भीतर दो अलग अलग राज्य स्थापित करने की मार्ग होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के लिए भी इस प्रकार का मत परिवर्तन जो संगठित रूप से चलता है और राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित होकर काम करते हैं तो हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के लिए भी एक संकट बन जाता है। इसलिए भी इस प्रकार के समूहिक संगठन और सम्मति द्वारा प्रेरित मत और रजहब के परिवर्तन पर अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सेठ जी के सुझाव से सहमत हूँ कि इस विधेयक का कार्य-क्षेत्र योड़ा बड़ा चाहिए। केवल हमारे पिछले हुए परिणामित जाति के बंधुओं तक ही यह सीमित न रखा जाय। इसे सम्पूर्ण समाज पर लागू किया जाय और हम इस बात

[श्री वाजपेयी]

पर बल दे कि मत और मजहब का परिवर्तन यह अम्बत्तर की प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए। एक बाहरी भाग्यवान नहीं। इसके साथ ही आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार इस तरह का विवेक उपस्थित करे और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने जो भ्रातृप्रदायिक राज्य का आदर्श रखा है उसके विपरीत यह विवेक नहीं जाता। वस्तुतः भ्रातृप्रदायिक राज्य के आदर्श के लिए ऐसे प्रयत्नों के कारण संकट लड़ा हो रहा है जिनके लिए कि मजहब एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को पूरा करने का साधन बन गया है। विदेशों से पैसा आता है। स्पष्ट है कि हम उस पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते। विदेशों में भी रामकृष्ण मिशन आदि हैं जो वेदान्त का प्रचार करने की सुनी स्वतन्त्रता रखते हैं। हम उन्हें भी बन भेजते हैं। लेकिन भगवर रूपये का दृश्योग किया जाता है जैसा कि हमारे देश में दिलाई देता है तो उस पर नियंत्रण लगना चाहिए। सरकार को आवश्यक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। सरकार एक काम और भी कर सकती है कि जो मत और मजहब का परिवर्तन होता है उसे मानने से इकार कर सकती है। सरकार कहती है कि मत और मजहब व्यवित का अपना मामला है। मगर हमारे यहां मजहब बदलता है तो नाम भी बदलता है, पुरुषे भी बदलते हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि नाम बदलने की क्या आवश्यकता है। चीज़ में हमें ऐसे मुसलमान बन्नु मिले हैं, ऐसे ईसाई मिले हैं जिनके नाम वहां के जो गैर मुसलिम या गैर ईसाई हैं उन जैसे लगते हैं। मगर हमारे यहां मत बदलता है, मजहब बदलता है तो अपना नाम भी बदलता है, पूर्वज बदलते हैं, इतिहास बदलता है और थीरे थीरे देश भी बदलने की तैयारी पैदा होती है। सरकार चाहे तो कह सकती है कि आप मजहब बदलिए, आप मन्दिर में जाते थे गिरजा घर में जाइए मगर चुनाव की सूची में आपका जो नाम है वही रहेगा। उसमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मगर

हम उसको मान्यता देते हैं। और हम ऐसे प्रयत्नों को बढ़ावा देते हैं जिन से हमारी राष्ट्रीयता दुर्बल होती है। छोटे छोटे बच्चों का मत परिवर्तन किया जाता है, जो विवेक नहीं रखते जो कौन सी उपासना की पढ़ति शैछ है इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकते, उन छोटे छोटे अल्प वयस्क बच्चों का भी हमारे देश में मत और मजहब का परिवर्तन होता है। मैं नहीं समझता कोई भी सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में चुप कैसे रह सकती है। कोई बड़ा व्यक्ति यदि तर्क के द्वारा, आन्तरिक अनुभूति के द्वारा किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचे तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन एक अन्य विश्वास को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। इसाई पादरी गांवों में जाते हैं और भगवान राम की काठ की मूर्ति और महात्मा ईसा की लोहे की मूर्ति साथ ले जाते हैं। और आग जलाते हैं और कहते हैं कि देखो दोनों देवताओं में से कौन अधिक शक्तिशाली है। और यह कह कर दोनों मूर्तियों को आग में डाल देते हैं। लकड़ी की मूर्ति जल जाती है और लोहे की मूर्ति आग में से निकल आती है तो कहते हैं कि देखो तुम्हारा राम आग में जल गया और हमारा ईसा प्रज्वलित अग्नि में से निकल आया। इस लिए हमारा देवता शक्ति शाली है। और तुम्हारी रक्षा करेगा। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि गांवों में अंधेरा फैला हूँगा है और इस अंधेरे में चारों तरफ से ये मजहब हमारी राष्ट्रीयता में सेव लगाते हैं। और इस प्रकार हमारे लिए एक बड़ा संकट खड़ा कर रहे हैं। आवश्यकता है कि जनता के अज्ञान को दूर किया जाय और आर्थिक अभाव को दूर किया जाए ताकि ये लोग इस स्थिति का नाजायज लाभ न रठा सकें।

अभी लक्ष्मण में एक घटना हुई जिसकी चर्चा वहां की विधान सभा में भी हुई। एक पादरी महोदय एक जगह गये। वह पानी की तरह पैसा बहाते हैं। उन्होंने भाषण

दिया कि गांव के जो भी लोग रोगी हों वह हमारे हाथ लगाते ही ठीक हो जायेंगे। और ऐसी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था देश में कम है और कुछ अन्य विश्वास भी है इसलिये सैकड़ों लोग इकट्ठा हो गये। उस समय पादरी साहब ने कहा कि हमारी चिकित्सा से तभी साम पहुंच सकता है जब आप लोक बाइबिल पर ईमान लायें और महात्मा ईसा पर विश्वास करें। पहले आप बाइबिल पर ईमान लाइये और महात्मा ईसा के उपासक बनिये फिर आपकी दवा की जायेगी। स्वाभाविक है कि इसका वहाँ विरोध हुआ और होना भी चाहिये। इस प्रकार का अन्य विश्वास का साम उठाकर अगर कोई मजहब अपने को आज के बुद्धिवाद के युग में फैलाना चाहे तो उसको सहन नहीं किया जा सकता। ईसाई पादरी आगर अपने मजहब की श्रेष्ठता प्रस्तुपात करना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें शास्त्रार्थ करना चाहिये, तर्क करना चाहिये, और अनुभूति से अगर कोई चाहता है कि वह ईसाई बने तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। अब बान राम कृष्ण परमहंस ने ईसाई बन कर भी देखा, मुसलमान बन कर भी देखा और इसी परिणाम पर पहुंचे कि ईश्वर एक ही है उसकी प्राप्ति के मार्ग अलग अलग हो सकते हैं, अगर लक्ष्य में कोई अन्तर नहीं आता। तो हमारा देश तो सहिण्युता में इतना ऊँचा है, लेकिन इसका नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाने दिया जा सकता और इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। या तो गृह मंत्री महोदय शास्त्री जी के विशेषक को स्वीकार करें और अगर वह यह समझते हैं कि यह विशेषक अधिकारी है या इसमें कुछ कमी है और इसके क्षेत्र को और व्यापक बनाना चाहिये, तो वह इस सदन में आशवासन दें कि सरकार इस सदन में विशेषक लाने का विचार कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की आज आवश्यकता है।

Shri Narayananikutty Menon
(Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy

Speaker, I am sorry that I am not able to support the Bill, as it is drafted by my hon. friend, Shri Shastri, even though I completely agree with some of the objects and reasons, as written down in the draft Bill, and also with many of the arguments raised by my previous speakers. This is not the first time that this point is discussed. Long before, when our Constitution was being drafted by the Constituent Assembly, when article 19 of the draft Constitution—article 25 of the present Constitution—was being discussed by the Constituent Assembly, the whole question of religious freedom, its extent and limitation were discussed by the Constituent Assembly and certain provisions were incorporated in Article 25 of the Constitution, reflecting the needs and also the desire of the people of this country, in order to give complete freedom of religious propaganda and also the extent and manner of the limitations which we could impose.

When we go by the basis of article 25 of the Constitution, the Bill as drafted by my friend a little bit infringes upon the first part of article 25, because it categorically declares that the freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion is unconditionally guaranteed. The second part of article 25, which reflects the will of the Constituent Assembly, goes a little more and lays down the limitations that a State could impose, and is desirable to impose, on the exercise of this particular right of practising religion. The second part of article 25 regulates or restricts any economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practice.

This Parliament will be competent to legislate such kind of legislation which restricts the exercise of that fundamental right guaranteed by part I of article 25 of the Constitution. Apart from that, when we are passing such a legislation, when we go into

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

this particular provision as drafted by my hon. friend, a presumption arises that all conversions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are by means of coercion and the burden almost lies upon that man, who is the agent of conversion, to prove that no element of coercion is involved. Therefore, it will limit the unrestricted freedom to propagate and practise religion.

It will also be contrary to the spirit of article 25 of the Constitution as also the unanimous report of the Committee on Minorities based upon which article 25 was drafted. Even though particular reference is made to foreign missionaries, in my State alone we have got a population of about three million Christians. I can say that almost from the very time when Jesus Christ was born and one of his first disciples landed in the State of Kerala Christianity has been there. It is as old as 2,000 years in my State. In the earlier days, when the first Apostle landed in Kerala State, recorded history itself says that there was no amount of coercion at all used by the First Apostle to convert the people of that locality to Christianity. Because of the tolerance of the people, who lived at that time, and also because of the Princes, who administered parts of Kerala territory at that time and who gave facilities to the Apostle when he landed, Christianity grew up in Kerala by the free will and consent of those Christians who are Christians today in that State. Later on, 400 years ago in a different epoch when St. Francis Xavier landed in Kerala State, he tried his utmost to propagate Christianity in the coastal regions where an economic element was involved. You will find a large number of Latin Catholics in the coastal areas of Kerala State.

In both these cases, it has never been said, that any force or any element of coercion has been there because the tolerant people there agreed of their own free will and consent to give a good ground for

propagating their religion. Even today it might be possible in different parts of India that the danger of coercing one into another religion is possible, but when we are discussing this we are totally forgetting the real dangers of misuse of religion as has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. In the last paragraph it has been said by my hon. friend that—

"As the backward sections of the society have to be afforded protection from all kinds of exploitation and as religious exploitation is no less dangerous than economic exploitation, this Bill is intended to protect them from such exploitation."

On a cursory perusal of the two clauses of this Bill, I find that those clauses will not help the hon. Mover of this Bill to achieve the objects which he has stated in the last paragraph of the statement of objects and reasons. Simply to convert a person is not at all religious exploitation. The real religious exploitation comes and is manifested in different ways in different parts of the country.

My hon. friends, Shri Shastri and Shri Vajpayee gave many an example of how this religious right and religious freedom are misused by these people. This Bill, as it is, has no remedy in order to prevent that misuse. What actually we should do today, following the second part of article 25 of the Constitution, is that this House should pass legislation whereby this religious exploitation of the people could possibly be prevented. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this question in detail and bring forward legislation whereby intentions of article 25, part two, could be really implemented because today there is no law existing in the country which is effective enough to prevent religious exploitation of the people.

As far as foreign missionaries are concerned, many a time questions have

come up before this House as to how they behave in our country. The Neogy Committee Report is there. Of course, I am not prepared to completely agree with all the formulations of that Committee. At the same time, certain facts which were found by them are true and still exist in our country. In the Naga Hills and the frontier areas, the foreign missionaries are functioning, and many a time it has come to our notice that they are indulging not only in religious activities, but in political activities also, and many a time our Government is compelled to take action against somebody there. In other parts of the country, foreign missionaries and also other religious missionaries are indulging in political propaganda directly interfering with the political rights of the people, thereby misusing the right of religious freedom guaranteed to them. Unless we go into the question a little more deeply, we will not understand the real implication of misuse of the religious freedom granted.

In 1957-58 alone about Rs. 9 crores were received by foreign missionaries in this country from foreign lands.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Direct?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Direct. The hon. Home Minister admitted on the floor of the House that there was no machinery for the Government to check how this money was used here. It has been openly admitted in many a place that the money that has been received by the foreign missionaries and the Catholic Church in this country is directly used to foment political agitation in many parts of the country. This money is being used in the frontier areas in order to indulge in political activities. If this Government has no check over this money of Rs. 9 crores, which is not a small amount as far as our poor country is concerned, and the religious missionaries are able to spend this money from foreign countries without being checked, what would be the effect of it on our secular democracy? It is left to this House to decide.

Shri Tyagi: Is the hon. Member sure of what he is saying?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Unfortunately it was given in answer to a question of mine.

I may also point out that in 1956-57 the amount was only Rs. 5 crores, but in 1957-58 it jumped to Rs. 9 crores. For 1958-59, the accounts have not yet been finalised by the Government.

I may also point out another method of receiving money. The hon. Home Minister will vouchsafe for it. Apart from the accounts kept by the Reserve Bank in relation to foreign exchange, there is another method of receiving such moneys. If a missionary gets an insured packet from the U.S.A., for instance, shows it to a Scheduled Bank in the State of Kerala and certifies that it is mass money, it will get the foreign exchange from that bank unknown to the Reserve Bank. This is apart from the Rs. 9 crores.

Shri Tyagi: We are afraid we are not able to follow what the method is.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: From the U.S.A. particularly the Catholic priests get insured packets which contain dollars. It is taken by them to any one of the Scheduled Banks, and if the priest gives a certificate that it is for saying mass in the name of somebody in the U.S.A., he can get the foreign exchange. In that way also a large amount of money is received from foreign countries.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Is that not included?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: No, it is not included.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Easy exchange, is it not?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Very easy exchange.

When it is admitted by the Home Ministry that they cannot keep a check on the use of this money, certainly there is no use saying that we have control on the misuse of religious freedom.

[Shri Narayananarkutty Menon]

A very glaring example was given in the newspapers the other day, the sorrowful story of a Jesuit priest who was the principal of one of the foremost colleges of Bombay and had to resign from the Order of Jesuits under circumstances that have been made public by him. The Home Minister has got the records because the Father gave an interview to the press and he categorically said that the Jesuit Order in India was working under the direct supervision of the headquarters in Rome, that it was anti-national, and the whole business was to spy on behalf of a particular foreign Power.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is just like Moscow dictating.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: It might be because every other country also has got. The only difference lies in the fact as to who the agent is.

17 hrs.

But when in the name of religion, these people have got the unrestricted right to use this money, and also in the name of secular democracy, they could function and misuse the religious freedom, that is a real case of the misuse of the religious freedom, and we should have legislation to prevent that kind of misuse, and this Bill will not be adequate enough for that purpose. A reference was made by my hon. friend the Mover to the burning of a temple in the Kerala State, the famous Sabarimalai temple, and subsequently, of three or four other temples. Even though, after the temple had been burnt, an inquiry was conducted, yet it was not properly conducted. That was also agreed long before. A year back, the whole report, whatever it was, was published. But one thing that I would like to make clear is that from the inquiry that has been conducted, nobody could verify or nobody could come to the conclusion that a particular community was responsible for destroying that temple; and it will be wrong for anyone to conclude that a

community as such or a religious Order as such was responsible for the burning of that temple. The only conclusion, if at all any conclusion could possibly be drawn, is that some miscreants belonging to some particular community, because of other motives, destroyed that temple, and religion, if at all it played any part, played only the least part as far as the destruction of that temple is concerned.

Therefore, in conclusion, I may point out that the real danger today is the foreign missionaries and the Catholic priests mainly against whom this Bill is intended; they are indulging in political propaganda, and they are directly interfering in the political working here. Whatever party they may support today, they can change their alliance one day or the other. Before 1947, from the pulpits of the Catholic church, there is record to show, and also the Papal Bulls issued and also the circular letters issued by the biggest Bishops of the Kerala State, it was preached that Mahatma Gandhi was the anti-Christ, and their only religion was the religion of the King-Emperor, that is, Christianity; and they opposed the entire national movement, and they used the pulpits against the national movement. In 1947, when Independence came, all of a sudden, the pulpits changed, and the Justinian Friends of the Statue of Jesus turned and said that the Congress Party was the party to which they should belong. Today, when elections come, when political issues come up, when political agitations are there, at the pulpits, by ringing the church bells, the entire Catholic clergy is assembled, and in go the Bishops for Mass and also for confession, and they exhort from the pulpits that they should follow a particular political creed, and they should join the agitation and they should do a particular act. The Muslim League also are using the mosque for this particular purpose.

The logical conclusion is this. In the name of religion, religious free-

dom is deliberately being misused. That misuse on a wide scale is supported by foreign money and by foreign interference. For, when all the Catholic bishops of India assembled at Bangalore, their meeting was presided over by the Papal Internuncio, who is the representative of the temporal power of the Pope, and they took political decisions, and those political decisions are implemented.

On one side is the political power, and on the other side is the religious faith, religious fanaticism, and the enormous amount of money that is being flown from overseas, uncontrolled by the Government of India. That is the real threat and danger to the secular democracy of the country. And we should before long bring forward legislation in consonance with the second part of article 25 of the Constitution, which would control, regulate and prevent the misuse of religious powers for political and economic purposes.

I appeal to the Home Minister that even though this Bill is not acceptable to him, Government should bring forward such a legislation to prevent the misuse of religious faith and religious freedom.

श्री ती सहोदरा श्री राय (सागर—रक्षित—मनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महिलाओं को भी मौका दें ताकि व भी अपनी बीती कुछ आपके सामने रहें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर ।

Shri Tyagi: I must congratulate my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri for the very cogent, reasonable and sweet speech which he has made, and which was full of information. I am glad that he has highlighted this important issue.

Shri Heda: Was it not a political speech?

Shri Tyagi: I must at the very outset confess that I am not in agreement with this Bill, and I am sure the suggestion which has been made in this Bill that the Scheduled Caste

people should register themselves as and when they change their religion is not acceptable. We cannot make any distinction between the Scheduled Castes and the rest of the people. If at all there should be such a rule, it should apply to everybody in India. Otherwise, the Scheduled Caste people might themselves resent it. Are they hostages? They are not slaves. They are also a free people. Therefore, this Bill cannot pass. But the very fact that this Bill has been moved and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has made such a detailed speech in support of it has really awakened many of us. We were really not so well-acquainted with the situation. I must say his speech was full of information. After listening to him, I think, Government are called upon to answer him point by point.

The situation is menacing indeed. I am afraid this is not a question which should be decided merely by the Government agreeing or not agreeing with it. A suggestion is also made that the Bill might perhaps be circulated with advantage for eliciting public opinion, so that people could themselves know what actually the situation is. We cannot allow foreigners to be free in our country in this manner. As far as religion is concerned, I have a very great respect for the Christian religion, because Christianity has survived in the world not because of forcible conversions or things like that but on the basis of service which has attracted people as converts. Christianity, from the very beginning started with service and sacrifice. I was up till now under the impression that Christian Missionaries are ideal religious preachers and they just do service and thereby preach their religion and inspire people to join Christianity. But after listening to the account of what has been happening and the colossal amounts they are receiving from foreign countries, I feel the situation is really alarming. I can understand Indians going from place to place, having open meetings and their religious gatherings and preachings.

[**Shri Tyagi**]

That was all permissible. But if there is some foreign hand in it, whether it be Rome or any other country, and if foreign money is also coming, it is a serious matter. I also note that crores of rupees worth of ghee is distributed free and powder-milk is distributed free. The Scheduled Caste people or the poorer classes get it. The poorer class people sell it in the market and thereby take advantage of it. All my hon. friends here in Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Castes are really perturbed on this account.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Why only the Scheduled Caste people?

Shri Tyagi: Of course, all. But they are directly affected. That is mostly in the tribal areas.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Milk powder imported from foreign countries is supplied to all Indians and not only to Scheduled Castes.

Shri Tyagi: Anything may be imported. Wheat is also imported and supplied to everybody. But then it is the government agency which receives the wheat. My suggestion is that all these problems have to be tackled by Government in a judicious manner but always with a strong hand. My doubts are that perhaps our secularism is being grossly misinterpreted. We have to rise to the occasion and deal with the problem. We cannot just flout public opinion. We are a democracy, and I want to ask my hon. friend, the Minister in charge, to please convey to his Cabinet the sentiments of the House. These are the sentiments of the people at large. We cannot be guided by one, two or a few in this matter. This Parliament is the sovereign body and it expresses the sentiments of the people. We are not to be guided or dictated. On the other hand, my feeling is that we must consider these problems, as we always do in Parliament without any party bias and the Government must have a receptive mind. They must have an open mind and they must be reasonable in formulating their policies.

This serious question cannot be rejected on the slogan of secularism. My concrete proposals would be these. In the first place, all that which is imported either in the shape of capital, registered parcels or goods like powder-milk etc. must be received by the Government themselves. The distributing agency for all foodstuffs and things like that should always, as a rule, be the government because anything which comes from foreign countries must come to Government. No foreign countries, whether through religious heads or political heads, should be allowed to have any direct dealings with the citizens of India. This should be the first rule for the defence of the country's freedom.

Shri C. D. Pande: Books and other literature also.

Shri Tyagi: Books and literature are different altogether. If they are books for sale, if they come people will take advantage of them. Books do not interfere so much. There must be absolute freedom for preaching religion either by word of mouth or through books. That is immaterial. But as far as money is concerned it is not so easy. It is said that sums between Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 70 crores have been received by some religious institutions here. That is too much. In that way all our religions are in danger because if religions have to compete on the basis of their monetary strength, then many other religions will suffer. Money should not be allowed to be used as a means of conversion. So many crores have come. I think Government should see introspectively whether it was not a sort of lapse on their part or omission. Even if U.S.A. may be unhappy in that matter; but we cannot help it. We are not to be guided in these matters by the considerations of goodwill of other people.

In the days of Queen Victoria there was a Foreign Minister in England who once wrote a letter to a foreign dignitary which Queen Victoria her-

self did not like. When she asked him why he wrote such a letter to a friendly country, he said: "Your Majesty, England has no friends; England has no enemies; England has Interests only." It is on that basis that I repeat that the foreign policy of a country should be based purely on country's own interests. So, where our interest suffers, everything suffers. I, therefore, plead that in the interests of the integrity of India, in the interests of the safety and freedom of our democracy we should see that foreigners are not allowed to have any direct dealings with the people.

There have been some talks in this House that there are some political parties who are directly helped by foreigners. That should be prohibited. Parliament has been of this view for a long time past (*Interruption*). Therefore, this is one suggestion which Government might consider—no capital type of help should be allowed to come to any particular section directly; it must always be through Government. My second suggestion will be this. It may be a drastic change. I have been feeling this for a long time past. I must congratulate the communist government of Kerala for their education policy. Although it was not quite to my satisfaction, it was very much satisfactory to me personally. I feel that education really is the key industry.

We produce goods in other industries. Here our citizens are produced. So, I think it must be only the monopoly of the State. All these religious institutions, the Dayanand schools, the S.D. schools, the Sikh schools and the Christian schools should not be run on religious lines. Because I send my child to a school, wherever he can get accommodation, I always run the risk of my child being unfairly influenced by some religion to which I do not belong. There should be no religious tinge in these schools. If these schools are controlled by Christians or other people who are religiously biased and if they are maintained with a religious approach,

that would be unfair. Therefore, I suggest that if Government can really be bold enough to take some kind of strong action, the first thing that is required of them is that they must declare education to be the monopoly of the State alone. The schools should not be places of conversion. I can understand some mosque or some temple or such other institutions; the institutions such as those may be run by people belonging to different religions. But at least the schools should not be the forum for preaching religion because there are minor children in the schools.

There may be many other similar suggestions. I would suggest to the hon. Home Minister to see to it that something is done about it. He may have a Select Committee or have some other advisory committee or appoint some other committee to give him suggestions so that this severe menace can be met. It is really a menace to the nation and particularly in the NEFA area. I had something to do with the NEFA area too a few years ago and I know that foreign element is really a danger there. So I make this appeal. The time has now come and we should see to it that even if there are to be any religious preachers in such strategic areas, they must be Indians, patriots. It does not matter what their religion is. They must be Indian nationals. No foreigner should be permitted to have such settlements there, in the name of religion or in any other bigger name, however pious it may be, whether they be Doctors or anybody. They should have nothing to do to settle there in such areas which are strategically very important for the defence of the nation.

These are the few points which I wanted to make. I suggest that the hon. Minister may agree to consider this Bill, failing that, he may agree for its circulation. But in circulation there is one danger. Parliament should not allow this controversy to become public. I do not want communal tension to sway the country's mind. There are so many other im-

[Shri Tyagi]

portant problems today. This will be one major problem, on which meetings will be held and discussions will start. There is nothing for fresh opinion or fresh information. Parliament is sufficient. If the hon. Minister chooses, he can just have some Members who are acquainted with the problem and in consultation with them, he may come to certain conclusions and put forward his own Bill, if it is found necessary.

सुधो मणिबेन पटेल (ग्रानन्द) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो परिस्थिति आज देश में धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे में है, वह जरूर सोचने योग्य है। जब हमारा संविधान बना था तब इस के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई थी और मुझे वह चर्चा काफी याद भी है। उस वक्त सेक्युलर स्टेट होने के कारण सब को धर्म का प्रचार करने की आजादी जो दी गई थी, उस का जो विरोध किया गया था, उस का कारण क्या था? इसलिये मैं सरकार से इस बारे में सोचने के लिये और कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिये विनती करती हूँ।

यह बिल इसी प्रकार से पसन्द करो, ऐसा भेरा कहना नहीं है, परन्तु इस बारे में सोचने की जरूरत है। हमारे यहां परदेश से कोई मिशनरीज क्यों आये जो हमारे यहां डाक्टर के न म से या शिक्षक के नाम से इस प्रकार से धर्म परिवर्तन करने का प्रचार करें? हम को अपने यहां पढ़ाई करनी है अपनी भाषा में। और हमारी भाषा में पढ़ाने के लिये परदेश से किसी को आने की जरूरत नहीं है। हां अगर किसी लास विषय के लिये कालेज में किसी की लाने की जरूरत हो तो उस को हम ला सकते हैं। उस के लिये जो निष्णात जहरी हों उन को हम ला सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई धर्म का मिशनरी यहां आ कर इस तरह से करे तो यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है। मुझे पूरी तरह मालूम है कि जब वेशी शासन यहां था तो कई प्रदेश ऐसे थे जो पिछड़े हुए थे उन में वह मिशनरीज को

कभी जाने नहीं देता था। सरकार की ओर से मनाही थी। हमारे देश के आजाद होने के बाद परदेशी मिशनरीज यहां आये तो इस में हमें बहुत खतरा मालूम होता है। वे सब जाग जाते हैं। क्या हमारे पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में हमारे लोग इतने जागृत हो गये हैं, उन को इतनी समझ आ गई है कि आजादी के पहले यहां हम जितने इसाई देखते थे उन से इतने ज्यादा हो जायें। इस बारे में हमें जहर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। मुझ को पता है, मैं बचपन में मिशनरी स्कूल में पढ़ी हुई हूँ, कि किस तरह से होशियारी से मिशनरी लोग बच्चों का धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं। इस का मुझे पूरा पूरा अनुभव है। मैं ने बाइबिल पढ़ी है, मैं बाइबिल की लास में जाती थी, देवल में भी गई हूँ। इसलिये मुझे मालूम है कि वह लोग कितनी होशियारी से काम करते हैं।

इसलिये इस बारे में पूरी सावधानी रखने की जरूरत है और कुछ रास्ता निकालने की जरूरत है। सरकार ने शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिये एक लास अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है और उनके नीचे भी कई लोग रखले हैं तो क्या आप ने उन से कभी इस बारे में चर्चा की है, विचार विनियम किया है, कभी पूछा है, कभी उन्हें इस बारे में आपने क्या खोज-बीन करने की आज्ञा दी है कि यह धर्म परिवर्तन किस तरह से होता है। मेरी नम्र विनती है कि इस बारे में आप को उन से चर्चा करनी चाहिये और इस समय जो गडबड़ी हो रही है उस के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस के कारण हमारी आजादी को भी खतरा हो सकता है और यह लाली शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का ही सवाल नहीं है। अभी दो साल पहले की बात है मसूरी की बात है हमारे देशवासी अपने लड़के लड़कियों को पढ़ने के बास्ते भेजते हैं और अभी भी हमारे सांगों के

मन से इन मिशन स्कूलों और कोनवेंट्स का भोग छुटा नहीं है और लोग अब भी इन स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने भेजते हैं। मसूरी के एक मिशनरी स्कूल ने इतनी हिम्मत की कि वहां पढ़ने वाले एक छोटे बच्चे का धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया और यहां उनके मां बाप को उसकी इतिला दे दी कि तुम्हारे बच्चे ने धर्म परिवर्तन किया है। अब उस बच्चे के मां बाप पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं और वे यह खबर पा कर बहुत परेशान हुए और उन्होंने आ कर यह सब बतलाया कि हमारी आजादी के बाद इस तरह की गडबडी चलती है। माज मिशन स्कूलों और पादरियों द्वारा इस तरह से लोगों को बहका कर, फुसला कर और छोटे छोटे अबोध बच्चों के धर्म परिवर्तन की जो घटनायें हो रही हैं वे काफी गम्भीर हैं और सरकार को इस दिशा में काफी जागरूकता से काम लेना चाहिये और इस तरह की बेजा हरकतों पर कोई अंकुश अवश्य लगाना चाहिये। हमें देश में इस तरह से बाहर से पैसा नहीं आने देना चाहिये और न ही बाहर से मिशनरीज आदि के यहां पर आने की जरूरत है। ऐसे लोगों को आने नहीं देना चाहिये। आखिर बाहर से इन लोगों की यहां आने की जरूरत भी क्या है? पहले नहीं आते थे तो आज क्या जरूरत है कोई खास काम के लिये दो महीने के लिये चार महीने के लिये आ जायें तो वह समझ में आ भी सकता है।

इसी तरह से जो हमारे यहां मुफ्त में दूध का पाउडर बांटा जाता है और धी बांटा जाता है इसके बारे में भी सोचने की जरूरत है। सरकार उसके ऊपर जो इपोर्ट ड्यूटी होती है वह नहीं लेती है लेकिन खर्चा तो अपना है और अपना पैसा उसमें जाता है। अभी कुछ ही महीने की बात है कि एक विदेशी महिला जो उधर उस संस्था में काम करती है और बहुत करके अमरीकन है, उस महिला ने मेरे पास आकर शिकायत की कि आपके देश

में यह क्या चल रहा है? उन लोगों का आपह यह रहता है कि यह सब जो दूष का पाउडर है वह मिशनरी संस्थाओं के द्वारा ही बांटा जाय, वाई० एम० सी० ए० के द्वारा ही देश में वितरित किया जाय और इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा वह न बांटा जाय। उस विदेशी महिला ने मुझ से कहा कि मुझे कोई ऐसी संस्था का नाम दीजिये, ऐसे योग्य आदमियों के नाम दीजिये जिनके द्वारा मैं कुछ मिल्क पाउडर बटवाने की कोशिश करूँ। अब एक विदेशी महिला जो कि क्रिडिचर्यन है उसके दिल पर चोट लगती है कि यह जो हो रहा है यह गलत हो रहा है और हमको इस तरह से काम नहीं करना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से बिनती है कि आप को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और खाली यह कह कर कि हमारा चूंकि सक्युलर स्टेट है और सबको समान रूप से अपने धर्म का प्रचार करने और धर्म परिवर्तन करने की आजादी है इसलिए हम इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि यह जो ईसाई मिशनों और मिशनरियों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है वह आम तौर पर या तो अबोध स्कूली बच्चों का किया जाता है या गरीब अनपढ़ और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को लालच और फुसला कर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है और ईसाई बनाया जाता है जो कि ठीक नहीं है और सर्वथा अनुचित है और सरकार को उसके बारे में रोक लगाने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिए। हां पढ़े लिखे समझदार आदमियों जैसे पालियामेंट के भेम्बरों का यदि धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाय तो मुझे उसमें कोई प्राप्ति नहीं है। इसी तरह अगर किसी ४०, ५० साल के अनपढ़ आदमी का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाय तो भी

[सुश्रोः मणिबेन पटेल]

कोई हज़ं नहीं है क्योंकि ग्रन्थों व बच्चों या गरीब अनपढ़ और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को लालच देकर और अन्य तरीके से फूसला कर और उनके अज्ञान और गरीबी का कायदा उठा कर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन करना बिलकुल गलत चीज़ है। खास कर थोटे-थोटे बच्चों का जाहे वह किसी भी धर्म के मानने वाले हों, हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, ब्राह्मण हों, हरिजन हों या ईसाई हों, किसी का किसी भी धर्म में परिवर्तन कर देना बहुत गलत है और मैं मानती हूं कि इस बारे में सरकार अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करती है। यह गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है कि हमारे देश में मिशन स्कूलों की संस्था बढ़ती जा रही है। कहा तो यही जाता है कि वहां धर्म की शिक्षा नहीं दी जाती है लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं होता है और वहां पर धर्म की शिक्षा दी जाती है। इसी तरह कहा तो यही जाता है कि किसी पर उस धर्म की शिक्षा लेने की जबर्दस्ती नहीं है परन्तु देखने में यह आता है कि वे लड़के जो कि धर्म की शिक्षा में ध्यान देते हैं और उसके क्लास को एटेंड करते हैं, उन बच्चों पर स्कूल एथारिटीज की खास इनायत की नजर रहती है, उन पर खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाता है और उनको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इन सब बातों पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं चाहती कि इस बिल के कारण देश में कोई एक कम्युनल बातावरण पैदा हो परन्तु कम्युनल बातावरण से इस देश को बचाने के लिए भी हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि यह जो गलत चीज़ देश में चल रही है उसके बारे में सोच कर कुछ न कुछ रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

सरकार को यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि यह बिल किस की तरफ से आया

है अथवा इस पर कौन-कौन लोग किस किस तरह से बोले हैं अपितु हमारे देश में यह जो एक रोग आ गया है और जो हमको ग्रस रहा है और जो कि हमारे देश के लिए एक खतरा है उसके निराकरण के लिए गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी सरकार से विनती है।

ओमती सहोबरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे शास्त्री जी ने जो यह विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है वह सराहनीय है और मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूं। इस विधेयक पर बैसे हमारे कई माननीय सदस्य बोले लेकिन मृझे यह कहने की इजाजत दी जाय कि सही तरीके से कोई नहीं बोला। ऐसा मैं इसलिये कहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो ईसाई पादरियों द्वारा ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार किया जाता रहा है और हमारे भाइयों को ईसाई धर्म में मिलाया जाता है उसके लिए खाली उन ईसाई पादरियों का कसूर नहीं है बल्कि स्वयं हिन्दुस्तानियों का कसूर है और वे ही इस परिस्थिति के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारे देश में ६०० रिय सतें थीं और हमारे जागीरदार भी थे, मालगुजार भी थे और यह खेद का विषय रहा कि हमारे इन राजे महाराजाओं ने सिव.य ऐशो-आराम और तबाह करने के देश की कोई उप्रति नहीं की। उनकी महफिलों का रंग सदा जमा रहा, शराब की बोतलें चलती रहीं और वेश्याओं का नाच होता रहा और बाहर बजे बजे रहे हैं और वे उन्हीं अपनी रंगरेलियों में मगन रहे और उन्होंने देश और जनता की कोई फिक्र नहीं की कि देश का क्या बनेगा और यहां के लोगों की क्या हालत होगी। इसके विपरीत दूसरी ओर वह लिटिश राज्य था और लिटिश शासकों ने सोचा कि यहां के रजवाहे तो भोगविलास में पड़े हुए हैं और शराबी, कर्जदार और

आलसी हैं, इसलिये इस देश में ईसाई धर्म के फैलाने का अच्छा गौका है। इस हेतु उन्होंने इस देश में अपने मिशन स्थापित किये, मिशन स्कूल स्थापित किये। अब हमारे वहां गोंड राजा जो होते थे वे तो ऐशो आराम में ढूबे हुए थे और वहां अधिकतर हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी बसते थे। उनका भोग विलास उनको तबाही की ओर ले गया और इन ईसाई मिशनरियों ने उस स्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाया और हमारे भाइयों को रुपये देसे का, नौकरी का और औरतों के देने का लालच देकर और हमारे भाइयों को ईसाई धर्म में मिलाया। उनकी औरतें तांगों और मोटरों में बैठ कर गांव गांव थूमों और उनको समझा बुझा कर लालच और कुसला कर ले गई और अपने स्कूलों में उन्हें ईसाई मत की शिक्षा दी; उनको खाना पानी दिया और जिन हमारी हरिजन महिलाओं को वह अपने साथ ले गई उनको इस तरह से शिक्षा दीक्षा दी थी वे नर्स बनीं और हमारे हरिजन भाई डाक्टर हो गये, कम्पाउन्डर हो गये और लड़कियां हमारी अस्पतालों में नर्स लग गईं। अब हमारे वही सर्वां भाई जो कि बाहर पहले उन हरिजन भाइयों और हरिजन लड़कियों के हाथ वांछा पानी और खाना स्खाने से मुंह मोड़ते थे और परहेज मानते थे, अस्पतालों में जा कर उन्हीं ईसाई धर्म में तबदील हुई हमारी हरिजन लड़कियों के हाथ में खाना, पानी और दवा सब कुछ मजे से पी रहे हैं। अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि आखिर आज जो हमारे दृष्टने भाई हम से विमुख हो गये और उधर ईसाई धर्म में चले गये उसके लिये क्या हम दोषी नहीं हैं और क्या उसके लिये हमारा जो अब तक छाप्रादृत का बताव उनके साथ रहा है वह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है? अगर हमने उनके साथ इस तरह का अनुचित बताव नहीं किया होता था और उनकी उपेक्षा न की होती तो यह स्थिति न होती। आज भी समय रहते हमें अस्पृश्यता निवारण की ओर सक्रिय पग उठाना चाहिये। यह दुःख

का विषय है कि आज भी यह छाप्रादृत की भावना हमारे बीच में भीजूद है। मैं अपापको बतलाऊं कि आज भी यह हालत है कि अगर कोई शस्त्र अपने लड़के के साथ किसी हमारी लड़की की शादी वरलेता है तो लड़का यह कह कर कि वह चूंकि सुन्दर नहीं है गोरी चिट्ठी नहीं है और इसलिये मुझे पसन्द नहीं है उसको छोड़ बैठता है। वह कहता है कि मुझे तो गोरी चमड़ी वाली चाहिये। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि वह क्या करे? मायके उस हालत में उसके लिये जगह नहीं रहती है और सुसुराल वाले उसको छोड़ देते हैं तब सिवाय इसके कि वह धर्म परिवर्तन कर ले और कोई मार्ग उसके सामने नहीं रहता है। ऐसी हालतों में मुसलमान धर्म स्वीकार करने पर वे मजबूर हो जाती हैं और मुसलमान कलमा पढ़ कर ला इलाह मोहम्मद रसूल इलाह कह कर उसको मुसलमान बना लेते हैं और एक भर्तवा वह चिक और बुके के अनंदर गई नहीं कि फिर निकल नहीं सकती। अगर ईसाई के घर में जायं तो वहां उनको फिर तालीम दी जा कर नर्स, मिडवाइफ बना दिया जाता है और कम्पाउन्डर बन जाते हैं और वे ऐसा इसलिये करने पर मजबूर हो जाती हैं क्योंकि हिन्दू जाति ने उनके साथ उपेक्षा बर्ती और उनके साथ अनुचित बताव किया। भाई काले गोरे का सबाल नहीं है। हमारी जो महिलायें ईसाई हुई हैं वह हमारे भाइयों के भगाने के कारण हुई है, हमारे दोष लगाने के कारण ईसाई हुई हैं। अगर हम रीगल तक भी किसी पुरुष के साथ बैठकर चली जायें तो हमारे भाई कहेंगे कि इसका चाल चलन बिगड़ गया है और हमको दोष लगा कर निकाल देंगे, उस औरत को कोई चारा नहीं रहता तो वह ईसाई या मुसलमान हो जाती है। अब इसमें दोष किसका है? अगर हिन्दुस्तान में आर्य समाज न होता तो दस करोड़ ईसाई और मुसलमान और बढ़ जाते। मैं मुसलमान भाइयों का विरोध नहीं करती, लेकिन मुसलमान भाई कहते हैं कि अगर हमको एक हिन्दू

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

मिल जाये तो हमको एक हज़ा का पुण्य होता है। यहाँ तो गंगा बहती है। हम स्थानों नहीं कहते कि अगर हमारे धर्म में दस भावधारी आ जायें तो हमको दस गंगा का पुण्य मिलेगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ हालत यह है कि अगर कोई लड़की जो हिन्दू से मुसलमान होने के बाद फिर हिन्दू बनती है तो लोग उसको बिरादरी में नहीं बिठाते। उसका पानी नहीं पीते। अगर कोई लड़का किसी अन्य धर्म की लड़की से विवाह कर ले तो वह की स्त्रियाँ उसका विरोध करती हैं और उसको त्रास करती हैं। तो जो हिन्दुस्तान में जो हमारे भाई दूसरे धर्मों में गये हैं वे हमारी ही गलती के कारण गये हैं। हमारे राजा लोगों ने देश के लिये कृत्य नहीं किया। मुझे तो खुशी है कि हमारे देश की ६०० रियासतें स्वत्म हो गयीं और ऐसा न होता तो हिन्दुस्तान ने जो दस बच्चों में तरक्की की है वह न कर पाता।

तो मुझे इस बारे में इतना ही कहना है। मैं ज्यादा बोल कर पार्लियामेंट का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ। मैं तो सिद्धांत की बात कहना चाहती हूँ। हमें कोई सीधा सा कानून बनाना चाहिये।

ईसाई लोग जिनको ईसाई बनाते हैं उनको अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते हैं, उनको डाक्टरी बर्गरह की शिक्षा देते हैं और उनको अच्छी जगह नौकरी मिल जाती है। वह लोग मिशन स्कूल स्कॉल लालते हैं लेकिन अगर हमारे यहाँ से कोई उनमें पढ़ने ही न जाये तो वे उनको बन्द कर के अपने आप वापस चले जायेंगे। तो सरकार इस प्रकार की चीजों पर रोक लगाये और जनता के लाभ के लिये कानून बनाये। क्या हम लोग अपने मिशन स्कूल नहीं खोल सकते। क्या हम लोगों को शिक्षा दीक्षा नहीं दे सकते। अगर हम इसका प्रबन्ध करें तो हमारे भावधारी क्यों ईसाईयों के स्कूलों में जायें। हम भी हिन्दू मिशन स्कूल खोल सकते हैं और अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दीक्षा दे सकते हैं। आज अगर कोई हिन्दू और त

मर जाती है और उसके एक बच्चा होता है और उसका कोई और देसने वाला नहीं होता तो उसके लिये हमारे समाज में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसाई उसको अपने धारायात्राय में लेजा कर पालते हैं और उसको शिक्षा दीक्षा दे कर आगे बढ़ाते हैं। हमको चाहिये कि हम हिन्दू मिशन स्कूल खोलें, अनाय भावधारी स्कूलें, विधवा आश्रम खोलें ताकि हम अपने लोगों की देखरेख कर सकें।

एक कारण हमारे लोगों के ईसाई होने का यह भी है कि हमको नौकरी मिलने में कठिनाई होती है। आज मैं अगर आठवां दर्जा तक अंग्रेजी पढ़ी हूँ तो मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन अगर एक ईसाई लड़का चौथे तक अंग्रेजी पढ़ा है तो उसको नौकरी मिल जायेगी। आज भी देश में हिन्दी की कोई कद नहीं है। देहातों में हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लड़के मारे मारे फिरते हैं। अंग्रेजी वालों को नौकरियों में ले लिया जाता है, हिन्दी वालों को कोई नहीं पूछता। तो जैसे अंग्रेजी की कद की जाती है उसी तरह से हिन्दी की भी कद क्यों न की जाये।

एक भाननीय स्वत्स्य : होम मिनिस्टर नहीं करते।

बी तो सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं होम मिनिस्टर को दोष नहीं देती। मिनिस्टर तो बदलते रहते हैं। यह तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि हमें शिक्षा मंत्री ऐसा तैनात करना चाहिये जो अनुभव रखता हो और सब बातों को जानता हो। ऐसा शिक्षा मंत्री न लादा जाये कि जिसको शिक्षा का कोई अनुभव न हो और जो कि शिक्षा में तरक्की न कर सके। मैं यहाँ के मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं कर रही। प्रालौं के जो शिक्षा मंत्री होते हैं उनको पूरा अनुभव होना चाहिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं लेकिन मैं ने उनको कभी हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करते नहीं देखा। बहुत से लोग

हम में से नीकरी के लिये ईसाई हो जाते हैं। ईसाई लड़कों को पढ़ा कर डाक्टर बनाते हैं, कम्पांडर आदि बनाते हैं जब कि हमारे हिन्दू लड़के रह जाते हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे लोग दूसरों के कारण ईसाई नहीं बनते पर हमारी ही खाली के कारण ईसाई बनते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री को प्रस्तावों में जा कर देखना चाहिये कि ईसाई डाक्टर कितने हैं और हिन्दू कितने हैं।

तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि यह जो बिल रखा गया है यह बहुत अच्छा है। न हमें मुसलमानों से विरोध है और न ईसाइयों से विरोध है। हम तो उनके देश में जा कर शिक्षा लेते हैं। वह हमारे यहाँ आवें तो हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे, वह हमारे मेहमान है। लेकिन प्रागर वे विद्रोह को बढ़ावा दें तो हमें उनसे सचेत रहना चाहिये। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमें किसी पर दोष नहीं लगाना चाहिये पर अपने शासन में कड़ापन लाना चाहिये। अभी शासन में कड़ापन नहीं है ठीकापन है। जब तक शासन में कड़ापन नहीं आयेगा तब तक हमारी उत्तरि नहीं हो सकती। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट को देखना चाहिये कि देश में क्या हो रहा है। हम आपको कहाँ तक गिनायें। प्रागर हम सब डिपार्टमेंटों के बारे में कहें तो बहुत समय लगेगा। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पहले तो शिक्षा मंत्री पक्का होना चाहिये, नपा तुला होना चाहिये जिसको पूरा अनुभव हो। आज हालत यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्री हिन्दी नहीं जानते और गुड मार्निंग करते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री को हिन्दी का अनुभव होना चाहिये। अब हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अभी रूस के प्रधान मंत्री आये थे। क्या वह एक शब्द भी अंग्रेजी में बोले? जो जो वह बोले रूसी भाषा में बोले और उसको हिन्दी में कर के सुनाया जाता था। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के भाई कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में मत बोलो, अंग्रेजी को तारीफ की जायेगी। हमारे बंगाली और मद्रासी भाष्यों को हिन्दी का अनुभव नहीं है। मैं उन से भी कहूँगी कि हिन्दी में

बोलने की कोशिश करें। अभी यह स्थाल है कि प्रगर अंग्रेजी में बोला जायेगा तो उसको अच्छा समझा जायेगा। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती। जो कुछ मैं ने कहा है अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहा है, मेरे पास कोई किताब नहीं है, न मेरे पास ईसाई धर्म की बाइबिल है, न कुरान है और न हिन्दी का कोई प्रथ्य है। मैं तो जो कहती हूँ अपने हृदय से कहती हूँ। जो बिल लाया गया है वह अच्छा है। हमें अपने समाज का ज्यान रखना चाहिये। मेरा मुसलमान या ईसाई भाइयों से कोई विरोध नहीं है। जो लोग बाहर से आना चाहते हैं आवें लेकिन हमें अपनी स्थिति ठीक रखनी चाहिये। दूसरों को दोष नहीं लगाना चाहिये, बल्कि अपनी कमी को दूर करना चाहिये। यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Shri Siddhah: First of all, I beg to move my amendment No. 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has already been moved. He might continue his speech now.

Shri Siddhah: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that this Bill is intended to protect the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes from proselytising activities of foreign Christian missionaries in this country. The sponsor of the Bill has stated that religious conversions are often resorted to in order to achieve objects which are improper. He has also stated that the Governments of Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh have appointed the Rege Committee and Neyogi Committee to enquire into this matter, and it is on the basis of those reports that he has framed this Bill.

Firstly, though this Bill is considered to be a very important Bill, at the same time, it is a very controversial Bill also. I submit that the sponsor of the Bill has selected only the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes for this kind of protection. At the outset, I want to make it clear that the Neyogi Committee Report also, though

[Shri Siddiah],

it deals mostly with the Scheduled Caste converts, Scheduled Tribe converts and other Backward Class converts, there is mention at page 279 of the Report to other communities also. This Bill, as it is drafted, gives the impression that only these communities are subject to this kind of coercion and out of monetary considerations, or other material benefits, they are prompted to join Christianity and others do not come under this category and they join out of free will or religious conviction. There I disagree with the sponsor of the Bill. As you know, there is mention of a particular witness, Shri Ganga Prasad N. Tiwary of Manjuli, a Brahmin who has become a convert. It is there in the report of the Neogy Committee. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill need not be confined only to the backward communities, but it should be a general one. If at all it is to be accepted, it should be a general one.

17.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that if conversions are made through fraud, force or overt or covert compulsion, it offends the Indian Penal Code. Therefore no special enactment is necessary and from that point of view I would suggest that this Bill, as it is brought now, is not at all necessary for the purpose.

Thirdly, a distinction is sought to be made out in this Bill between religions of Indian origin and other religions. Our Constitution does not provide for a distinction between one religion and another. Ours is a secular State and every religion is considered to be equal to one another. No special status or discrimination is made between the one and the other.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Then what is the necessity for circulation?

Shri Siddiah: It is to elicit public opinion whether it is, a Bill which

the Government of India should accept or not.

Therefore I suggest that this particular Bill goes against the Constitution of India itself.

Fourthly, granting that the Christian missionaries induce others to join their faith on grounds of material gain, I want to know whether it is illegal or anti-social and whether it can be prohibited under any provision of the law. It may be immoral from the point of view of ethical standards, but it is not the morality that the law concerns itself.

It was the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat which appointed these two committees and the reports were submitted to them. But so far as my knowledge goes, these two Governments or any Government which is now seized of this matter, has not taken any action to implement the recommendations of those committees. That is a very important thing, because as my hon. friend, Shri Menon has already pointed out, in Kerala there were many conversions but in no case there was forcible conversion. Similarly in Mysore also, in my own State, there are a number of people who have become converts. It is not necessarily from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but from other communities also that conversions have taken place. But so far as my knowledge goes, not in a single case there was forcible conversion which led to a public agitation or public disorder.

Therefore this is a matter which is to be considered only by the State Governments. It is not a matter of all India importance in that sense.

This Bill seems to be based upon one Act which was in force in Udaipur in 1946, the Udaipur Conversions Act, 1946. In that particular Act also, it was suggested that minors should not be allowed to convert themselves into any other faith. Secondly, there was a general clause providing that no person can convert

himself to any other faith unless he makes an application to the magistrate of the concerned area and takes a certificate from him that he is going to convert himself to the other faith out of free will, and all that. This is purely based upon that particular Act. But there is one difference and that is that this Bill is confined only to a particular community whereas that Act was a general one. I think I would have welcomed it if the Bill was in a general form applicable to all the communities. The main point which has to be considered now, as the Bill stands, is that the right to change one's religion is completely restricted under clause 3 which says:

"No change of religion of any person belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or a backward community shall be effected except after:—

(i) he has filed a written statement before the District Magistrate of his District to the effect that he is changing the religion out of free will with no motive other than religious conviction;"

Though it looks like a protection given to these people, I feel it is a ban on the conversion of these people, and that goes against the Constitution of India because everybody should have the right to profess and propagate his religion according to article 25. What is the remedy for all these things?

Mr. Speaker: How would that be cured by circulation?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I put that question to him.

Shri Siddiah: That is my opinion. Public opinion may be elicited because it is a very important Bill concerning religious matter.

Mr. Speaker: I was told by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that the hon. Member has moved for circulation of this Bill.

Shri Siddiah: Public opinion may be elicited and if there are any amendments acceptable to the House, the Bill may be passed with them.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is opposed to the very principle of the Bill, if he thinks it is *ultra vires* or putting a ban or restricting the right given by the Constitution, why does he want circulation of the Bill?

Shri Siddiah: The opinion of the public may be elicited and the hon. Member may accept some of the amendments also.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. He must conclude now.

Shri Siddiah: The reason why the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people join other faiths is a matter which has to be considered by this House very seriously. The hon. lady Member made some suggestions, but my own feeling is that there are two important reasons. The first reason is their poverty and illiteracy. So long as they remain, as such these people are amenable to this kind of conversion. Unless they are removed, nothing can be done, no kind of organisation will keep them in a particular faith and prevent them from joining another faith. The State and Central Governments are doing a lot for improving their economic condition and removing illiteracy also. That way the problem is being tackled in a constructive way, I really admit it.

The second important thing is the social system under which we are living. As the hon. lady Member has already stated, a Christian *padri* will never observe any kind of untouchability towards anybody. That is the most psychological thing. He meets a Scheduled Caste man, an untouchable, shakes hands with him, eats with him, drinks with him, and does everything, and the Scheduled Caste people who are living under untouchability feel as though he is something super-human. That is the psychological feeling that prompts so many people to join the other faith. Therefore,

[Shri Siddiah]

the remedy lies not in putting a ban or condition or restriction upon conversion. The basic thing is to remove this social system based upon the caste system. Unless the caste system is completely removed, I think there is no salvation for the backward communities, because this system is based upon the principle of inequality, graded inequality, and so long as it continues, I am afraid people may not like to remain in their own faith, it is likely they will go to other religions.

It is not only the economic consideration which prompts people to join other faiths. For example, our friends in Bombay are going to embrace Buddhism in lakhs and lakhs. Is it due to their poverty or economic condition? It is not like that. It is a matter of self-respect and self-dignity of a person. So long as their self-respect is not properly respected by others, I think there is no salvation for these communities. Here, I may tell you one thing, that so long as the reservation of seats in Parliament and in the State Legislatures is continued, these people will say that they are Harijans; the moment it is withdrawn, I may tell you that nobody will call himself as a Harijan, nobody will remain in this community, and everybody will join the other faiths. That is the crux of the whole problem. Therefore, the basic problem should be tackled in this respect. Unless the caste system is removed, there is no salvation for this country.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur-Reserved-Scheduled Castes): Does Shri B. K. Gaikwad agree with what the hon. Member is saying?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: In this House I have said more than once that I agree.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members may talk in Bombay.

Shri Sonavane: They privately say that they are Harijans, but publicly they say that they are Buddhists.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: For the information of the hon. Member and the Chair, I can say that not only in Bombay but in Punjab, in U.P. and every where, wherever you go, you will find that people are accepting the Buddhist faith and call them Buddhist publicly and privately also.

Mr. Speaker: I am only sorry that Shri Sonavane and Shri B. K. Gaikwad did not understand me correctly. My point was this. When some other hon. Member was speaking, both of them began to speak at the same time. Therefore, I thought that they could better speak like this not in this Parliament but elsewhere. Both of them spoke simultaneously, one on this side, and the other on the other side. I said that since both the hon. Members came from Bombay, therefore, they may go to Bombay and talk like that. That was all that I wanted to say.

Shri Siddiah: Our Prime Minister also is aware of this particular reason as to why some people are changing their faith, and some people are getting converted. He also mentions in several public meetings, that casteism should be abolished and all that. But I appeal to this Government to suggest ways and means to remove the caste system in the country. It is no use merely telling in public meetings that casteism is an evil and it should go. It will never go like that. It is a thing which has been deeprooted in this country. If it has to be completely abolished, Government must take very stringent measures to abolish it.

Therefore, I would appeal to Government and suggest, to appoint a committee to suggest ways and means to remove the casteism in the country and see that the Hindu religion becomes a religion of equality, fraternity and liberty.

चौं रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री जी को अच्युताद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होंने एक गम्भीर सवाल की तरफ इस विषेयक को यहाँ

ला कर, इस सदन का व्यान खींचा है। जिस वक्त इस विधेयक को कोई पढ़ता है तो उसके दिल में यह ख्याल आये बगैर नहीं रहता कि यह बड़ा मासूम सा विधेयक है और इसको फौरन मंजूर कर लिया जाना चाहिये। उसके बाद दूसरा सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। ऐसे देश में जो कि सेक्युलर स्टेट है, जो आजाद स्टेट है, जिस में कि दो पांच साला योजनायें चल चुकी हैं, एक तो कामयाब हो चुकी है, दूसरी कामयाब होने जा रही है और उसके बाद तीसरी चालू होने वाली है, उसमें इस की क्या आवश्यकता है। लेकिन जब शास्त्री जी ने विस्तार से इस विषय पर प्रकाश डाला और जो बातें बतलाई तो यह ख्याल आए बगैर नहीं रहता कि इस देश के अन्दर कुछ इस तरह के हालात पैदा हो गए हैं—हालांकि हम मानते हैं कि सब धर्मों के साथ हमारा सम्भाव होना चाहिये—जिन को हम नज़रअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सेक्युलर के नाम पर एक धर्म को हम ज्यादा बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं क्योंकि इस एक धर्म को बढ़ाने के लिये इस देश के अन्दर नौ दस करोड़ लुप्ता बाहर से हर साल आ जाता है और दूसरे धर्मों और विचारों के लिए कोई पैसा नहीं आता है, तो वेयकसां हालात में खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सवाल है, इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचा जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक सेवा-भावना का सम्बन्ध है, अस्पताल खोलने का सम्बन्ध है या स्कूल बलाने का सम्बन्ध है, वे बड़ी गम्भीर चीजें हैं। दूसरे देश हमारे देश के अन्दर इन चीजों के लिये पैसा भेजें तो उनका शुक्रिया किये बगैर हम नहीं हर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा कुछ चीजों की तरफ हमें सोचना होगा कि हम लोहे को जब नैशनलाइज करते हैं, तो विद्या को नैशनलाइज क्यों न करें और विद्या प्रसार के लिये जितनी इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, वे क्यों न सरकार बनाये और इस काम के लिये

जो भी बाहर वाला देश पैसा देना चाहे उसको हम स्वीकार करें और उसके लिए उसका शुक्रिया अदा करें। इसी तरह से जो अस्पताल हैं, जब इस देश का व्यय एक बैलफैयर स्टेट है, हमारी कोई ला एंड आंडर स्टेट नहीं है, उनको भी सरकार क्यों न चलाये। हम जब आजाद हैं तो आजाद होने के बाद भी जब लाखों आदमी अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करते हैं सिर्फ इसलिये कि उनको तालीम की सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं, या दवा दारू की सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं तो यह हमारे देश के लिये एक तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कलंक की बात है, उसके माये पर कलंक का टीका है और उसको जितनी जल्दी हम दूर करें उतना ही गम्भीर होगा।

इस बात में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती कि कोई भाई ईसाई रहे, या हिन्दू रहे, या मुसलमान रहे, और न ही कोई आपत्ति की बात हमारे विद्यान में स्वीकार की गयी है। लेकिन अगर ये हुए ढंग से किसी धर्म को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश होती उसे हमें रोकना होगा। त्यागी जी की तरह से मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि जहां तक नेफा का सम्बन्ध है, हमें बड़ा होशियार रहना चाहिये। जहां हमारी सेक्युलर स्टेट बनाने की नीति है, वहां डिफेंस की भी हमारी एक नीति हो सकती है। जिस तरह से हमारे दूसरे दोस्त हैं, कम्युनिस्ट सार्थी हैं या दूसरे सियासी सार्थी हैं, उनको हम जेल में डिटेन करते हैं जब हम समझते हैं कि देश की तरकी के रास्ते में वे रोड़ा बनने जा रहे हैं, तो अगर कोई धर्म के नाम पर देश की तरकी के रास्ते में रोड़ा बनने जा रहा है, तो उसको भी हम क्यों न रोकें यह जो रोड़ का कानून है, डिटेन का कानून है जिस धारा का हम कई बार इस्तेमाल भी करते हैं, वह ऐसे लोगों पर इस्तेमाल होनी चाहिये, जो धर्म के नाम पर रोड़ा घटकाते हैं हमारी तरकी के रास्ते में। मुझे मालूम है कि हमने इस चीज का कुछ लोगों पर इस्तेमाल भी किया जिन के बारे में हमारे

[चौंठ रणबीर सिंह]

पास सदृश थे कि उन्होंने देश की सुरक्षा के सिलसिले में कुछ गड़बड़ी करने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में योड़ा और आगे जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक हम इस देश के अन्दर सारे स्कूलों को सरकारी स्कूल नहीं बना सकते, जब तक इस देश के अन्दर सारे अस्पतालों को सरकारी अस्पताल नहीं बना सकते तब तक कम से कम हम अपनी दूसरी पावसं का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं और उसके लिये कानून की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारी सरकार की ऐसी नीति रहनी चाहिये कि अगर कोई स्कूल का मैनेजमेंट इस बात की इजाजत दे कि किसी बच्चे को जहां वह पढ़ता है, उसको पढ़ाने की खातिर, उसका धर्म परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो उस मैनेजमेंट को वहां की जो सरकार है, नेटिस दे कि तुम्हारी रिकाग्निशन क्यों न छीन ली जाए। उस मैनेजमेंट को लिखा जा सकता है कि या तो वह ऐसे अव्यापक को हटा दे या उसकी रिकाग्निशन वापस ले ली जायगी और दूसरा भौका उसको नहीं दिया जाएगा, और अगर वह मैनेजमेंट इस बात को नहीं मानता है तो उस स्कूल से रिकाग्निशन सरकार को छीन लेनी चाहिये। इस तरह से स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

यही जीज़ अस्पतालों के बारे में भी हो सकती है। मिशनरीज़ अगर अस्पतालों को चालू रखते हैं, चाहे वे अपने ढंग से रखते हैं या अलहूदा प्राइवेट प्रेक्टिशनर्स के नाते कोई दबा दाढ़ करते हैं तो यदि वे इन अस्पतालों का किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन करने के काम में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो उनके ऊपर भी पाबन्दी

लगनी चाहिये। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब उनकी पूरी तफरीश करें और उसके बाद यदि यह साबित हो जाए कि कुछ आदिमियों ने खराबियां की हैं, तो भाज के कानून के अनुसार अगर उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जा सकती है, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें और अगर नहीं की जा सकती है तो कोई दूसरे कदम उठायें। जहां तक रिकाग्निशन छीनने का सवाल है, उनकी रिकाग्निशन छीनी जा सकती हैं। जिन अस्पतालों ने आजादी के नाम पर गलत काम किये हैं, उनको इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वे उन अस्पतालों को चला सकें। मुझे इस बात में कोई बहुत जोर नहीं देना है कि यह विवेक इसी ढंग से पास हो। लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री देश को इस बात का यकीन दिलाये कि जो बातें शास्त्री जी ने यहां सदन के सामने रखली हैं, उन के लिये खातिरख्वाह तरीके से इन्तजाम किया जायेगा और दूसरे धर्म के मानने वालों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होने दिया जायेगा जिस से एक धर्म वालों के साथ दूसरे धर्म वालों के मुकाबले प्रिकरेशल ट्रीटमेंट मालूम हो।

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member much more to say?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have finished, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 22nd February, 1960|Phalgun 3, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, February 19, 1960/Magha 30, 1881 (Saka)]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q.	No.		Subject	No.	
238.	I.A.F. plane crash near Agra	1773—75	265. Separate Civil Service Cadre for Delhi	1817—18	
239.	Statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	1775—77	266. Burglary on Janpath	1818	
240.	Election expenditure	1777—79	U.S.Q.		
242.	Recruitment of Staff	1779—81	No.		
243.	International Mission of Bankers	1781—82	282. Canadian Aid for Technical Education	1818	
244.	Archaeological excavations at Ratnagiri	1782—85	283. Cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955	1819	
245.	Output in arms factory	1785—86	284. Mineral Oil Survey at Kutch	1819—20	
246.	Iron sheets for Himachal Pradesh	1786—87	285. Production of billets in Bhilai	1820	
248.	Import of kerosene oil from U.S.S.R.	1788—91	286. Archaeological excavations in Delhi	1820—21	
249.	Steel plant in Madras State	1791—94	287. Production of finished steel	1821	
250.	Industrial Finance Corporation	1794—95	288. Income Tax Act	1821—22	
252.	Tyre Factory in New Delhi	1795—96	289. Commerce Education	1822—23	
256.	Directorate for Hindi	1796—99	290. Service Officers' Club, Kanpur	1823	
257.	National Service Projects	1800—04	291. Eastern and Western Cultural Values	1824	
258.	Oil drilling at Jwalamukhi	1804—06	292. Revision of the list of S.C. and S.T.	1824—25	
259.	U.N.E.F.	1806—07	293. Educational facilities for children of Defence Personnel	1825	
260.	Copper deposits in Andhra Pradesh	1807—10	294. Cantonment Act, 1924	1825	
261.	Ramagiri gold deposits	1810—11	295. Rourkela Steel Plant	1826	
262.	Polytechnics in Punjab	1811—12	296. Production of stores	1826—27	
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1812—33	297. History of Freedom Movement	1827	
S.Q.	No.		298. Journalism Departments in Universities	1827	
241.	Mining leases for Bhilai Steel Works	1812	299. Grant for Girls' education to Andhra Pradesh	1828	
247.	Dugda Washery	1812—13	300. Co-operative Credit Societies	1828—29	
251.	Excavations in Sarasvati and Narmada Valleys	1813—14	301. Iron and Steel supply	1829	
253.	Costing for Bhilai Steel	1814	302. Income Tax arrears in Marathwada (Bombay)	1829—30	
254.	Demonetisation of coins	1814	303. Tobacco cultivation in Marathwada (Bombay)	1830	
255.	Life Insurance Corporation Business in London	1814—15	304. Passenger Fare Tax	1830	
263.	Standard of Education	1815	305. Study of National Savings Movement abroad	1831	
264.	L.I.C. loans for construction of houses	1815—17			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
306. Income Tax officials in Punjab . . .	1831	(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—	
307. Republic Day . . .	1831-32	(a) G.S.R. No. 129 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.	
308. Price of petroleum products in Assam . . .	1832-33	(b) G.S.R. No. 130 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.	
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . .	1833—44	4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—	
The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions :		(a) G.S.R. No. 132 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(i) Sinking of the floor below a tank of the Muradnagar Chilling Plant of Delhi Milk Supply Scheme.		(b) G.S.R. No. 133 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(ii) Reported firing and lathi-charge on the workers at Bhilai steel plant on the 18th February, 1960.		(c) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959:—	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .	1844—46	(d) G.S.R. No. 134 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1366 dated the 12th December, 1959, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.		(e) G.S.R. No. 135 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—		(c) G.S.R. No. 136 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(a) G.S.R. No. 957 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.		(d) G.S.R. No. 137 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(b) G.S.R. No. 958 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954.		(e) G.S.R. No. 138 dated the 6th February, 1960.	
(c) G.S.R. No. 983 dated the 29th August, 1959 making certain amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954.			

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

(6) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 139 dated the 6th February, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 10th February, 1960.

PETITION PRESENTED

Shri N.R.M. Swamy presented a petition signed by a petitioner regarding excise duty on vegetable non-essential oils produced by pinto chekkus.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri B.K. Gaikwad called the attention of the Minister of Education to the reported delay in the payment of the Government of India Scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bombay and other States.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement about the radio-active cloud occasioned by the recent nuclear explosion by France.

COLUMNS

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF RAJYA SABHA TO A JOINT COMMITTEE

1856

Sardar Hukam Singh moved a motion recommending to Rajya Sabha for appointment of a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959. The motion was adopted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

1857—1927

Further discussion on the motion of Thanks to the President's Address and amendments thereto moved on the 15th and 16th February, 1960 was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL NEGATIVED

1927-28

Motion to consider the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (*amendment of section 14*) moved by Shri Balmiki on 27-11-59 was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

1928—2004

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved that the Backward Communities (Religious Protection) Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration. An amendment for circulation of the Bill for purpose of eliciting public opinion was moved by Shri Siddiah. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1960/PHALGUNA 3, 1881 (Saka) —

Further discussion on the Motion on Address by the President and amendments thereto, consideration of Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1959-60, consideration of Rajya Sabha amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Bill and consideration of the Report of Organisation and Methods Division.

COLUMNS