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Kartika 29, 1889 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. IX, contains Nos. 1-10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, November 20, 1967/Kartika  
29, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नाथूला में हुए संघर्ष के बारे में पेंकिंग रेडियो  
द्वारा प्रसारण

\* 121 श्री रघुबीर सिंह साहू क्या  
रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेंकिंग रेडियो  
ने सितम्बर, 1967 में नाथूला में हुए संघर्ष  
के बारे में दावा किया है कि चीन के पास  
भारतीय अफसरों के हस्ताक्षरों वाले ऐसे दस्ता-  
वेज हैं जिनमें उन्हें चीन पर आक्रमण करने  
की बात को स्वीकार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस झूठे प्रचार का  
कम्यून करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या  
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Govern-  
ment are aware that Peking Radio  
has made some propaganda out of  
the so-called possession of documents  
from which they would like people to  
believe that Indian troops transgressed  
into Chinese territory.

(b) Government have made it clear  
as has been since brought out in subse-  
quent press reports, that when the  
Indian Officers deputed for the purpose  
received Indian dead bodies at Nathu  
La and Cho La, all that they did was  
to sign in good faith documents which  
they believed to be a token of receipt  
of dead bodies only. Besides, when the  
Chinese propaganda stunt became  
known, at Cho La the Indian officer

concerned made a suitable indication on  
the document presented to him to make  
clear that all he was acknowledging was  
the receipt of the dead bodies given to  
him. Government have made clear  
their position on this point and no fur-  
ther action seems necessary.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह साहू श्रीमन्,  
पीकिंग रेडियो और मिफिम-निम्बन सीमा  
पर चीन की तरफ में प्रचार करने वाले लाउड-  
स्पीकरों की प्रचार-बार्ता प्रायः रोज बदल  
जाती है और निरर्थक नहीं होती है।  
उम के मुकाबले में भारत की प्रचार-बार्ता  
रोज बदलना तो दूर, प्रायः हमने में भी नहीं  
बदल पाती है। इसके अनिश्चित चीन  
के लोग अपनी प्रचार-बार्ता केवल एक भाषा  
में ही नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि सीमान्त पर शोभी  
जाने वाली सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में करते  
हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम  
चीन की उन भाषाओं में प्रचार कर पाते हैं  
या नहीं, जो कि उनके मैनिफेस्ट और बहू  
के लोगों की भाषाएं हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : General-  
ly, we are prone to over-assess the effec-  
tiveness of broadcasts from the other  
side. On the whole, our broadcasts  
also, which are directed to the Tibetan  
side, are quite effective.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह साहू क्या यह  
सच है कि नाथूला को जाने वाली सड़क की  
मरम्मत में या पत्थर तोड़ने में लगे हुए सड़क  
नोचों में कुछ चीनी भेदिग पाए गए हैं और  
क्या तिब्बती शरणार्थियों में भी ऐसे लोग  
निकले हैं, जो विश्ववनीय नहीं हैं, यदि हाँ,  
तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या पहचानाती  
कार्यवाहिया की हैं ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** The Tibetan refugees have been screened from time to time. I cannot say if any individual who was working on that road actually was an undesirable person. I have no information.

**SHRI NATH PAI** It is not a question of giving undue importance to Peking's patently vulgar propaganda. We know that our forces stationed there acquitted themselves very creditably against heavy odds, but may I know what is the exact truth regarding the fatal casualties suffered by the Indian forces and when the exchange of the dead took place, how many Indian bodies were exchanged for Chinese? Were there any Chinese bodies in our possession which were transferred or the Chinese dead claimed by the Government of India died only in what is now occupied in Tibet by the Chinese?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** It is a fact that we suffered casualties in the initial stage when the Chinese started firing suddenly at a time when the soldiers and officers who were there did not think that any such firing would take place, because they were not doing anything which was in any way provocative or could be taken exception to. But in the later stage, not only did they wipe off all that but in fact they succeeded in inflicting very sizeable casualties on the other side and as the hon. Member has said they gave a very fine account of their performance.

About the other question the presence of Indian bodies on the Chinese side, there is information in this respect of two types. One is that some of the dead bodies were actually dragged in the cover of the night and they were taken by the Chinese on to their side. It has also come to light that some of our soldiers when they were actually being attacked and after they were attacked, also attacked them in the Chinese bunkers. So they did a heroic job of which all of us should be proud.

**SHRI NATH PAI** Sir, my question remains unanswered. During the exchange, was there any exchange of the Chinese dead from our side? So far as the casualties of the Chinese

are concerned, it is only a question of surmise that they suffered heavy casualties. I am not ignoring the valiant manner in which our Indian jawans behaved there. I am quite conscious of it and am proud of it. But I am asking, when the actual exchange of the dead took place, how many Chinese were exchanged. I do not like the word "dead bodies" because one feels sorry about them.

That question has not been answered.

**MR. SPEAKER** It was dealt with in a general way.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** We did not have any Chinese body, therefore there was no question of handing over any Chinese body.

**SHRI NATH PAI** So about their dead it is only a surmise.

श्री मधु लिम्बे क्या यह सही है कि नायला के इनामे में चीनिया द्वारा जब पहला हमला किया गया तो वह इतना अचानक था कि उनके लिए हमारे नाग नंबर नहीं थे, बहुत स अधिकारी छुट्टी पर गए थे और इस लिए पहली सड़ाई में हमारे लोगों को पीछे हटना पड़ा और बाद में जा कर, तोपें बरसने में जा कर, म्यिन को सम्भाला गया? मंत्री महोदय न बता है कि हमारे अफमरा न यही समय कर हस्तांतर किया कि वह पब मून-शरीरो के आदान-प्रदान के बारे में है। खर, आदान-प्रदान का ना सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारी ओर से कोई चीनी सिपाही मारे ही नहीं गए थे और हमारी भूमि पर कोई मून-शरीरो पाये ही नहीं गए थे—यह तो केवल मून-शरीरो वापस लेने का सवाल था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रागज पर हस्तांतर किया गया, क्या वह चीनी भाषा में था, यदि हा, तो क्या हमारी सेना के पास चीनी भाषा जानने वाले कोई लोग नहीं हैं, या चूंकि वे अज्ञेयी जानते हैं और समझते हैं कि वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, इसलिए चीनी जाने या पढ़ने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है?

इस बात का साक्ष्य जबाब दिया जाने कि ऐसे कप्तानों पर क्यों हस्ताक्षर किया गया और अगर वे चीनी भाषा में थे, तो क्या हमारे पास चीनी भाषा जानने वाले कोई दूताधिये नहीं थे।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** About the first question which has been put by the hon Member, I have already said that our soldiers who were working there were not expecting that they will be attacked suddenly and therefore, at the initial stage a number of casualties were suffered. It is not correct, however, as is implied by the hon Member in the first question that our people were on leave or were absent. That is not correct.

श्री मधु लियये क्या उस दस्ताके मे कोई अफसर घुट्टी पर नहीं थे ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** I cannot say, but that is not relevant at all (श्री मधु लियये मंत्री महोदय जांच करके बताये।) It is not a fact that at any stage our people retreated as the hon Member put it. The whole thing is, that as soon as the first attack was opened, we suffered casualties and immediately our armed forces replied, and as is appreciated by everyone in the country, they acted in a very firm and brave manner and for that all of us are proud.

The second question that has been put is about the language of the document which was signed by our officer. I will be frank in saying that the officer should have been more careful, he signed in good faith, he need not have presumed, (*Interruption*) we have got interpreters also but in this particular case—there may be in Chinese also—there was a translation of this also.

श्री मधु लियये मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। उस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने पूछा है कि जिस कागज पर हमारे अफसरों के हस्ताक्षर हैं, वह किस भाषा में था। अनुवाद का सबाल मेरे नहीं उठाया है। मैंने

यह नहीं पूछा है कि अनुवाद वाला कागज था या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कागज पर हमारे अफसरों ने हस्ताक्षर किये, वह किस भाषा में था।

श्री माधवराई अगर यह मान लिया जाय कि हस्ताक्षर चीनी कागज पर किये बने, लेकिन उस पर अंग्रेजी तर्जुमा नहीं चलेगा, माफ-साफ बताइये कि उस पर हिन्दी जोड़ी गई या नहीं। When there are international documents they are in the languages of the two countries concerned. Was the translation in Hindi, which is the language of the jawans available or not and if not why not?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** I would like to check up this information before making a clear statement about language. But I will give the information that is available with me.

श्री मधु लियये उसके बाद हमको सबाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाय इस तरह मैं नहीं चलेगा अध्यक्ष महोदय।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** In the Chinese newspapers, they have published photographs in which the document is both in Chinese and in Hindi. The signature of the officer below this is in English. The name of the officer who signed this is Major K. V. Chandrasekaran. On the top, there is the Chinese text. Below that is the Hindi text and then the signature of the officer in English. I would like to say that this is not an international document of that type and the same convention that is applicable to solemn documents like treaties, etc. should not be imported into this. The main motive at that time was to get back the bodies. He has in good faith signed it thinking that it is the receipt for the bodies. He did not know that they will introduce some sentence in the body of it and exploit it later on.

श्री मधु लियये वाह वाह, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का इस तरह जो जवाब आया है वह विचित्र है, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He has answered it. If you are not satisfied, I cannot help it.

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** In spite of the casualties suffered, our jawana gave a good fight to the Chinese. But it has been reported in some papers—I also wrote about it to the Prime Minister of India—that when the Chinese invaded Nathu La and Cho La passes, they were able to grab some part of the territory of Sikkim. May I know if there is any truth in the speculation which has been going on and which has been in a way confirmed even by a leader of the stature of Shri C. Rajagopalachari?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** There is no truth in this statement. No part of the Sikkimese territory has been grabbed by the Chinese during the conflict.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक चीनियों के माथे जब-जब हमारी मुठभेड़ हुई है, हम न किमी चीनी को जिन्दा पकड़ सके हैं और न किमी की मरी हुई लाश अपने साथ ला सके हैं। क्या मैं समझूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने हमारी सेना को निर्देश दिया है कि चकि चीनियों को पकड़ने में या उन को नाश माने में ज्यादा जवानों के मरने का खतरा रहना है, इस लिये हम उन्हें जिन्दा पकड़ने की कोशिश न करें और उनकी लाश लाने की भी कोशिश न करें। अगर ऐसा निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार डम बारे में अपनी नीति पर, अपने दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रखा मंत्री जी ने जिस जिन्दा टैक्स की बात नहीं है, जिस पर हमारे आफिसर ने दम्नखन किये हैं, वह टैक्स क्या है, उनको पकड़ बताया जाय ? क्या हमारे आफिसर किमी भी बागज पर दम्नखन कर सकते हैं ? अगर उनको नाम की रसीद देनी थी तो वे अपने हाथ में लिख कर दे सकते थे, चीनी दस्तावेज पर दम्नखन करने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** About the first part, obviously, there cannot be any instruction of the type that the hon. Member has mentioned while framing his question. As to what actually happens when a conflict takes place is a matter for the local commanders to determine and for the combatants to react in any particular manner. This happens to be one of the hazards of conflict. There is no such instruction as the hon. Member has mentioned and, therefore, there is no question of altering any policy or altering any instruction on that point.

About the second question that the hon. Member has put, I will place on the Table of the House the printed document in which both the Hindi and the Chinese texts are there. The hon. Member can study it himself.

**श्री नाथपाई :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अभी सुनना चाहते हैं, यहाँ पढ़ा जाय। क्या वह बहुत लम्बा है ? हम उसे अभी सुनना चाहते हैं।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He will place it on the Table of the House.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** इन दस्तावेज को टेबल पर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस को पढ़ा जा सकता है, आप नहीं पढ़ सकते तो आप के कोई और महयोगी पढ़ सकते हैं।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** It is not necessary to read the contents of the document. I do not know Devnagari script.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अगर ठीक लिखा है तो हम पढ़ सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी पढ़ सकते हैं।

**श्री रमछीर सिंह :** मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीनियों के प्रोपेगण्डे के खिलाफ हमारी फौज की तरफ से, डिफेंस मद्रकम की तरफ से, हर रोज सुबह चार बजे में निकर दिन के 10-11 बजे तक चीनी जवानों में प्रभाव दिया जाता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प० जबाहूर साल नेहरू जिस वकत सिक्किम और नाथू ला

संशय के नये से और जहाँ उन का मैमोरियल है उस की परती तरफ फेंके लगी हुई हैं और कैमल-बैक गांधी शांति के ऊपर जो 40-50 चीकियाँ हैं और जहाँ पर चीनी कैजुल्टीज हुई है, उस से हम मुनी कैजुल्टीज हमारे हरियाणा, पंजाब और गुजाली हिन्दुस्तान के फीजियो ने की है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारी फीजो का मोराल चीनी फीजो में हम गुना ज्यादा है और हमारे एम० पी० का डेलीमेसन जो बहा गया था, जिम में मे भी था, वे चीनी बूजो की तरफ से हम को देख कर अपने बिलो में घुम गये थे ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** The hon Member was in the delegation which visited the place and he has given his own impressions which by and large are correct

**Mr. SPEAKER** It is complimentary

श्री लखनसाल कपूर में रक्षा मंत्री में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिम जगह चीनिया ने फायरिंग की थी उस की बजह क्या थी? हमारी फीजे सीमा के उस पार जहाँ पहरा देनी है, क्या उन्होंने इस पार आने की कोशिश की थी? क्या हमारी फीजे वहाँ पर अनवरत है? क्या वहाँ पर कोई बर्मे नहीं बनाये गये हैं जिमसे उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके जिमकी बजह से हमारे मना ज्यादा मारी गई

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** Sir, the other day I laid on the Table of the House a statement which gives the sequence of all these events. The attack from the Chinese started when our soldiers were trying to stretch some wire. They could not do that sitting in bunkers. They were in the open, but they were on our territory. We have got, as some of the hon Members who have seen the area, know bunkers and other normal military arrangements for protection and the like.

**SHRI E K NAYANAR** Sir, I expect an exact reply and not a vague one from the hon Minister. May I know how many dead bodies of Indian

jawans were handed over to us from the Chinese side and how many dead bodies of Chinese soldiers were handed over from the Indian side to the Chinese? I want to have the exact figures from the Defence Minister. I want to know the number of bodies handed over to the Chinese.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** As I have already said we did not hand over the body of any Chinese.

**SHRI E K NAYANAR** I want to know the exact number.

**Mr. SPEAKER** The Minister says that we have not handed over any body from our side. India has not handed over any body to the Chinese side.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने सूचना मंत्रालय में यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि चीनी हमले के बाद दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी में जो इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं जिम पर उन समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू और समद में श्री काफ़ी आपत्ति की थी, जिसमें जानबूझ कर प्रचारित कर दिया गया था कि भारत ने चीन पर आक्रमण किया क्या उन अविकारियों के खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई हुई और क्या इन समाचारों को नाट्य में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया कि जो भारत के विपरीत इन समय प्रयोग किए गए।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** I am sorry I have not got information about 1962 about which the hon Member is enquiring. On the present occasion I think on the whole the presentation of news was satisfactory.

**SHRI S M BANERJEE** I would like to know whether it is a fact that while this propaganda was going on it was known to the military intelligence sources that this time the attack was going to come actually from the Chumbi valley supposed to be a very sensitive area. I would like to know whether enough precautions were taken to safeguard any attack on the

Chumbi Valley, as assured by the Defence Minister, Shri Chavan. Were enough precautions against attack taken in the Chumbi Valley?

**SHRI NATH PAI :** They were proper but inadequate.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Nathu La and Cho La overlook the Chumbi Valley. When an attack takes place, it could be only from that side. Probably, the hon. Member is not familiar with the geography of that area.

**SHRI S M BANERJEE :** When this question was raised in the year 1964, I pointed out that Chumbi Valley is a sensitive spot where an attack can take place and the Defence Minister assured us that enough safeguards will be taken. Yet the result is that we have suffered such large casualties. Can he assure us now that it is safeguarded?

**MR SPEAKER :** It is safeguarded.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Is it a fact that both at Nathu La and Cho La the Chinese attack took our jawans by surprise and the Chinese were able to inflict heavy casualties on our side? Is it also a fact that casualties we suffered at Nathu La amounted to 65 dead and 145 wounded and at Cho La 21 dead and 21 wounded? Is it also a fact that we had an upper hand when our jawans did retaliate and then the Chinese threatened that they will use the air force and then we stopped firing, even though the provocation had come from the Chinese side? If so, may I know why we stopped firing unilaterally, when the initiative had been taken by the Chinese and not by us and we were on the defensive and not on the offensive?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Several questions have been asked and it is not easy to answer each of them separately. About the number of persons dead and the sequence of events, I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House. I have covered this question of surprise attack this morning also. Probably the hon. Member was not present in the House when I made that statement. The latter two questions

relate to the so-called threat from the Chinese side.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** It is not a "so-called" threat; it is a threat.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** When a threat is mentioned by Shri Bal Raj Madhok, it becomes a so-called threat.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** No, no.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Anyhow, let us not quarrel about words. Let us come to the substance, to the facts, and not be lost in words. It is a fact that the Chinese did speak out through their loudspeakers. I think on the third day or so, saying that if the attack from the Indian side does not come to an end, they will use the air force. But it is very interesting that when this was published in the Indian newspapers, the Peking radio and the Peking newspapers completely contradicted it by saying that this was only an Indian imagination.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Naturally.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Please, let me give the facts. Nothing to that effect was mentioned in the radio. I am mentioning the various ways in which the Chinese organs of publicity function. Somebody says something and others contradict it. Sometimes they confirm it. All this thing goes on like this.

श्री मधु लिमये जी आप दब जाते हैं ।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I am not confused but the hon. Member unnecessarily gets obsessed.

श्री मधु लिमये अवमनन क्या करते का, आप दब जाते हैं ।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** By showing this excitement and nervousness, I think, he serves the Chinese cause rather than the Indian cause.

श्री मधु लिमये शम नहीं बानी हम तरह की बात करते में ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I refuse to accept this running commentary.



श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बोल रहे हैं ? यह अपनी भूमि का दाग कर रहे हैं और हमको कहते हैं। बेहया और बेजर्म हो गई है यह सरकार

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह आप इतने बेधर्म हो गए हैं (स्वच्छन्द)  
It is absolutely incorrect

श्री मधु लिमये आप हो गए हैं। अपनी भूमि दूँ रहें हैं आर मूँ को कह रहे हैं। आप चुप बैठिए अगर कुछ नहीं बच मन्ते।

MR SPEAKER Order order

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We have put up with this type of absolutely false and aggressive thing for long. In a situation like this where the Chinese attacked notwithstanding the fact, as Shri Bal Raj Madhok mentioned that it was a surprise attack, our people put up a very good show and on an occasion like this whereas it is the duty of all of us to compliment the great bravers, presence of mind and swift action taken by our soldiers, here are hon. Members who try to belittle us.

SHRI M I SONDHI We are reminding you that people have died in this cause and here you are sitting comfortably. They should be remembered.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am very glad to know that Shri Sondhi is not sitting comfortably.

SHRI M L SONDHI I am not and I invite you to feel a little unrest also. You are fit too complacent.

MR SPEAKER Order order you cannot continue a discussion like this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH This type of an attitude in such a serious matter is not correct.

SHRI M I SONDHI You call it a so-called threat.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I was answering the question of Shri Bal Raj Madhok. He said that I have said that the Chinese had put out that thing. But there was no question of the Gov-

ernment of India taking the step that it took because of the Chinese broadcast in which they had threatened to use the air force. It might be recalled that from the very beginning we had said that both sides should agree to a cease-fire because we treated this not as a sort of an invasion in which the entire frontier was under attack but as a local incident. Therefore we took the right decision from the very beginning to propose a cease-fire and that was the line which we consistently pursued.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK Sir, the question has not been answered. My question was that when they attacked us it was a planned attack. It was not a sporadic affair and when we counter-attacked—we had a right to do so and we compliment wholeheartedly our brave jawans and officers for the brave fight that they put up there—the Chinese threatened because they could not face our attack, that they would use air power and we stopped fighting unilaterally whereas they continued to fight with their artillery and mortars even after that. This has not been answered.

MR SPEAKER This has been answered. It is being repeated over and over again.

SHRI R BARUA With regard to the document that was signed by our army men and their counterparts in China if I understood aright, the hon. Minister was reading from a newspaper published by China. Are we to understand that no authenticated copy was obtained in our office creating complications like that? If it is so, what answer has the Government got for not getting an authenticated copy of a document which was signed by two independent countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is not an authenticated document of the type which is signed by two countries. It is the normal way in ordinary dealings that the receipt is signed and handed over to the other side. There is no question of the Chinese signing the document. It is not that both sides have to sign the document; it is of the nature of a receipt.

**SHRI R. BARUA** : Was any copy retained on our side ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : We have taken half an hour over this and have got nowhere (Interruption).

**AN HON. MEMBER** : We can even spend a day on this (Interruption).

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** : Various officers as well as vector commanders in Nathu La area have stated that when the Chinese attacked them on the 11th and 12th September, we had lost heavily and that on 13th and 14th, we had a good victory over them. Now, quite suddenly without any cause from the military side, the Political Officer from New Delhi sent a wire saying that they should stop firing even if the Chinese continued to do so. I want to know from the Government whether they actually studied the situation before sending that instruction. When our jawans were fighting in the high altitude, in spite of difficulties experienced by them under adverse conditions, why should New Delhi instruct our vector commanders in Nathu La area to stop fighting on the 14th in spite of the heavy losses that we had gained over the Chinese.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : It is not correct that we started giving heavy casualties to the Chinese only on the 3rd day. Even on the 1st and 2nd day our soldiers gave a very good account of themselves.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** : I am talking about the 14th September incident.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : As I have already said, from the very first day we had taken the position. We had proposed cease fire—the sequence is not in the manner suggested by the hon. Member—and this took place in pursuance of a policy which we had enunciated on the very 1st or 2nd day.

श्री वल्लभ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा ब्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है ।

**MR. SPEAKER** : There is no point of order during the Question Hour. Kindly sit down. Next Question.

**TRAINING OF MIZO REBELS IN EAST PAKISTAN**

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- \*122 **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH**  
**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** .  
**SHRI MARANDI**  
**SHRI ARIUN SINGH**  
**BHADORIA**  
**SHRI RAM SEWAK**  
**YADAV**  
**SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA** .  
**SHRIMATI JYOTSNA**  
**CHANDA**  
**SHRI PRAKASH VIR**  
**SHASTRI** .

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo rebels are being trained in East Pakistan in guerrilla warfare,

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 300 Mizo rebels entered into Mizo Hills District in August, 1967,

(c) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan, and

(d) the further action taken by Government in this connection ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT)**

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 300 Mizo hostiles are reported to have crossed into Mizo Hills from East Pakistan during July, 1967.

(c) Several protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan but Pakistan has repeatedly denied providing any assistance to the Mizo hostiles.

(d) Security measures have been tightened on the border.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है यह कि मीजुदा तबाल मिजो

विद्रोहियों के बारे में है तो मिनिस्टर आफ ऐक्सटरनल एफेयर्स इस का क्यों जवाब दे रहे हैं? क्या मिजो लेड को भी हमारी मकनमेंट बाहर का देश समझनी है?

**SHRI S M BANERJEE** It is not such a small matter.

**MR SPEAKER** It is being done for the last 50 many years

श्री मधु सिन्घे मुरआ मवी या गृह मंत्री दे सकते हैं।

**SHRI B R BHAGAT** The Question relates to training in East Pakistan

**MR SPEAKER** The Minister says that it is a Question relating to training in Pakistan. So, the Home Ministry cannot deal with it. This is not about internal affairs, this is dealing with Pakistan.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जग विचार कर ने, सरकार भी विचार कर ले। मीजो के बारे में पढ़ने भी सवान हुये हैं। उनमें पाकिस्तान ज्ञान के बारे में भी सवान हुये हैं। अभी नव गृह-मन्त्रालय उन का जवाब दना था। अब अगर वार्ट परिवर्तन करना है तो सदन का बना कर परिवर्तन किया जाय।

**MR SPEAKER** There is no change. This is about training in Pakistan, as the Minister says. If they have to get any information from the High Commissioner in Pakistan, it is only the External Affairs Ministry who can get it. The Home Ministry cannot deal with it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी हाल में जा बिस्कोट हुये हैं और 2 मीजोत्र ने बयान दिया है कि इन बिस्कोटो में पाकिस्तान का हाथ है तो सरकार ने इन मामले में क्या किया? क्या बाकई पाकिस्तान का हाथ है, अगर है तो सरकार ने उसको रोकने के लिये क्या किया?

श्री ब० रा० भगत सरकार यह माननी है कि हमने पाकिस्तान सहायता दे रहा है

उन को ट्रेनिंग और दूसरे कामों में और हम ने जोर से पाकिस्तान सरकार को प्रोटेस्ट किया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह भारत सरकार को प्रोटेस्ट करने-करते 16 मान हो गये। इन में कुछ बनता नहीं है। अब आप के बच का नहीं है तो आप छोड़ क्या नहीं दत? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विद्रोही हमारी भीमा के अन्दर न घुम मके इन के लिये आप न क्या उपाय किया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत उन को आने से रोकने के लिये हम ने भीमाआ पर नैनात किया है मगर भीमा इतनी बड़ी है और इतनी कठिन है कि अभी-वभी थोड़े नाग आ ही जाते हैं मगर हमने पूरी नैयारी करी हुई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य भीमाओ को छोटा कर दिया जाय।

श्री रामसेवक यादव अभी मंत्री महोदय न बतयाया कि जुलाई मन 1967 में 300 मीजो विद्रोही पाकिस्तान गये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मन्वार का यह जानकारी कब हुआ कि ये विद्रोही बहा पर गये बिम रास्ते से गये आर क्या जब वह जा रहे थे उसी समय यह जानकारी हुई अगर हा तो उन को रोकने के लिये क्या प्रयास किया गया?

श्री ब० रा० भगत गये नहीं वहा में आये यह मैं न बता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह मीजो विद्रोही पाकिस्तान गये तो क्या उम समय सरकार का इस बात की जानकारी थी यदि जानकारी हुई तो उन्हें रोकने का क्या प्रयास हुआ और बिम रास्ते से बच गये?

**MR SPEAKER** Efforts were made to prevent their going to Pakistan

**SHRI B R BHAGAT** This particular border is very difficult. In spite of whatever measures are taken, we

cannot completely prevent it; in small numbers, 1 or 2 or 4 or 5 can always sneak into the other territory. We keep a constant watch and we have prevented a people from going (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY 300 people not one or two

श्री राम शैबक शर्मा : यह इन के जानने के कितनी देर बाद उन को पता लगा ? बच जाकर जानकारी हुई आपको ?

MR. SPEAKER If you go on adding 4 and 5 then it becomes hundred

SHRI B R BHAGAT We have prevented them from both going out and coming into

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA May I know whether the Government feel that after the training in East Pakistan the activities of the Mizo rebels have aggravated not only in the district of Mizo Hills but also in the district of Cachar and also in Tripura? May I also know whether the Government propose to impose military rule as the civilian administration has failed in Mizo district?

SHRI B R BHAGAT It is very difficult to say that this particular batch, which has come in after training, has accentuated their activities but the danger is there and our Security Forces and the Administration are taking all this into account

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री मीजा पहाड़ियों में पीछे जो उपद्रव हुए वे और मीजा लागू या पाकिस्तान में ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए जानने के बाद भारत सरकार ने मना का कुछ अधिकार उन क्षेत्र में बढ़ाया जिसमें कि उस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त जार्निंग स्थापित हो गई पर धीरे-धीरे और ज्यादा सेना का अधिकार बच दिया गया फिर उन्हीं नतीजों में प्रसिद्धि के लिए पाकिस्तान जान लगे और मीजा पहाड़ियों में उपद्रव की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं तो क्या विदेश मंत्रालय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के फिर इस प्रकार का कुछ परामर्श कर रहा

है कि सेना के अधिकार कुछ वहाँ पर बंधा दिये जावे जिससे कि इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों पर नियन्त्रण किया जा सके ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत : यह विचार विमर्श हमेशा चलता है। रक्षा मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय इस मामले में दोनों मिल कर हमेशा काम करते हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा हर ब्रिगेड की जा रही है कि जो लोग बहा गये भी हैं वह वापिस न आ सके और बाद में उन के बाद कुछ लोग जो आने लगे हैं उन को रोका भी गया था और आने भी जाने से रोकने की ब्रिगेड की जाती रहेगी।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरा प्रश्न सुना। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि इन परिस्थितियों में विदेश मंत्रालय रक्षा मंत्रालय से कुछ इस प्रकार का परामर्श कर रहा है मंत्री महोदय बतलें हैं कि बराबर प्रयत्न चलता रहता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता था कि अब जो परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हुई हैं उस में विदेश मंत्रालय इन प्रवृत्तियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय में विमर्श कर रहा है या नहीं ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत मैं न इस का जवाब दिया है कि यह दोनों मंत्रालयों का सवाल है और उन में हमेशा बातचीत चलती रहती है।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री अब जो स्पष्टि पैदा हो गई है उन का सवाल है ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) This matter is not the concern of the Ministry of External Affairs, but the question came to us because, as was explained, firstly it was addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs and secondly, it concerns the Mizos going to Pakistan. The problem to Pakistan is our concern, but the question of taking measures in the Mizo Hills is nothing to do with this Ministry, that is in the sphere of action of the Home Ministry or the Defence Ministry.

**SHRI RUP NATH BRAHMA :** May I know what measures have been taken to tighten the security arrangements in the Mizo Hills and on the border with Pakistan and whether we have got sufficient border security forces in that area ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The security measures have been tightened and there is an adequate strength of the security forces.

**SHRI RUP NATH BRAHMA :** What steps have been taken by Government to tighten the security measures ?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** I have just answered that question.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** Although the Prime Minister has said rightly that the internal affairs of Mizo Hills are under the Home Ministry, and she has said very rightly too, may I know whether she is aware of the fact that even now three-fourths of the Mizo Hills District in Assam are under the control of the Mizo rebels and there has been a military link-up between the Mizo hostiles and the Naga hostiles and they are aided in their violent activities against the Government of India by Pakistan which has supplied them with arms and ammunitions and is also building up camps for training to the Mizo hostiles and Naga hostiles in guerilla warfare ? The hon. Minister has said that India has lodged protests with Pakistan, but what happens to our protests lodged with Pakistan is something that everybody knows; Pakistan just throws them into the waste-paper basket and nothing happens. In the context of that, may I know whether our Government are aware that there are camps in East Pakistan and that East Pakistan is helping the Mizo hostiles and Naga hostiles with arms and ammunitions, and if so, whether our Government would warn Pakistan authorities to the effect that if they do not demolish their guerilla training camps in their country and if they do not stop giving arms and ammunition to the Naga hostiles and Mizo hostiles, our Army is going to move into Pakistan and we would not bother about what other people think

about that ? May I know whether our Government are going to warn Pakistan like that or not ?

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** They are going to compliment Pakistan for that.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** I want a reply from the Prime Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Bal Raj Madhok has already asked three questions. I have given him a chance already.

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT :** The last one is a suggestion for action. But I can assure the hon. Member.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** I want a categorical reply from the Prime Minister whether she is going to warn Pakistan in that manner or not. Otherwise, the entire eastern frontier from where I come and which has gone to dogs because of the vacillating policy pursued by this Government . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Member has already put more than one question. Now, let the Prime Minister answer it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I fully appreciate the hon. Member's concern over this matter : It is indeed . . .

**SHRI NATH PAI :** She appreciates it or she shares it ?

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I appreciate it and share it. It is indeed a very serious matter, and we have been aware of the situation. I think a number of questions have been answered in this House to the effect that there are such training camps in East Pakistan, and that is why we have been protesting. While the hon. Member has taken a point of view that we should go to war over this issue, that is something . . .

**SHRI RANGA :** Much more serious, and we cannot say it.

**SHRI NATH PAI :** Is he to complete the clause following ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let her complete the sentence. She has not yet completed the sentence.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I do not think that we can go to war on this issue. I also feel that the best way of righting this situation is to take certain steps within our territory. We are trying our best to take those steps. We have, as the Minister has said, taken a number of steps and a number of people have already been stopped from going across. Some people do, however, trickle through.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** 300 people have marched into Pakistan from Mizo Hills and 300 have come in.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** Some people do go in and come out, and as I said earlier, we are making every effort to try and seal the border and prevent their crossing over.

**SHRI SWELI :** There have been reports in the press about the imminent imposition of martial law in the Mizo Hills. I would like to know from the Prime Minister how much truth there is in those reports and whether the State Government of Assam has requested the Central Government for such a step?

**SHRI NATH PAI :** If they are going to do that for heaven's sake let them not say it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** No, Sir.

**SHRI SWELI :** There is no truth in it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** No such request has been made.

**SHRI S S KOTHARI :** May I submit that the House is tired of hearing about the Mizo problem for a long time? Will the Government take strong concerted action to bring to an end this state of affairs? Is the Government taking necessary action to train our troops in guerilla warfare and have helicopters been used in the campaign? If not, why not and why should they not be supplied to the army to do the needful? We want strong, concerted action.

**SHRI B R BHAGAT :** We are aware of the problem, and we are taking all possible steps to deal with it.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :** I just want to add that guerilla training is part of our other military training.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** Has the Government any information about Chinese officials being present in the training camps, and also taking part in the act of giving instructions?

**SHRI B R BHAGAT :** We have information that in some of the training camps the Chinese officials are also associated.

### इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों का निर्यात

\* 126 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रतिरक्षा उपकरणों के क्षेत्र में भारत का आराम निर्भर बनाने के सम्बन्ध में भाषा समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार देश में ही इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण बनाने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों को स्वयं बनाने के स्थान पर निजी उद्योगों से खरीदना अधिक पसन्द करता है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण मन्त्रों के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विद्युत

(क) भाषा समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई है। यह रक्षा समतल देश की वैद्युती मात्र-सामान की आवश्यकताओं तथा वैद्युती सपटको और खाम सामान में सबधित है। भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, इंडियन टेलिफोन इंडस्ट्रीज और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिप्रिन्टर्स द्वारा हस्तगत रक्षा वैद्युती मात्र-सामान की किस्मों और परिमाण में वृद्धि हुई है।

रदार और माईकी वेब संयन्त्र के निर्माण के लिए एक नई यूनिट प्रायोजित की गई है।

खान पदावों, संघटकों और बैटूती साज-सामान के विकास से संबंधित प्रायोजनाओं की एक संख्या देश की विभिन्न अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशालाओं को सौंपी गई है। साज-सामान से अभिविन्ध्यस्त विकाम वर्ग उद्योग में स्थापित किए गए हैं। भाभा रिपोर्ट में दिए गए अवधि विस्तार के अन्तर्गत देश को रक्षा वैद्युती साजसामान क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से यह महत्वपूर्ण पग उठाया गया है।

(ख) स्पून-रूपेण स्ट्रेटिजिक उद्देश्यों के लिए आवश्यक साजसामान राजकीय क्षेत्र के कारखानों में निर्माण के लिए आयोजित किए जाने हैं। उपयुक्त हान्तों में साज-सामानों का निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में भी होगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाभा कमेटी ने सुरक्षा के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिश की है, क्या उस में वह सामान पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने की सिफारिश की गई है या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में। कमेटी ने यह सामान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रबंध निर्धारित की है, क्या हम उस के हिसाब में चल रहे हैं और क्या उस के मुताबिक वह सामान बन जायेगा ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : हम शिड्यूल के अनुसार चल रहे हैं। फार्मो-अप एक्शन प्लान के लिए हमने डा० साराभाई के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बना दी है। जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का प्रश्न है, उत्तर के भाग (ख) में कहा गया है कि यह सामान विशेषतया पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाया जायेगा, लेकिन जहां हम ऐसा न कर सके या जहां पर जरूरी हो, वहां हम यह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी दे सकते हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि भाभा कमेटी ने पूरे देश के लिए

तीन लाख इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण देने की बात कही थी और उन में सुरक्षा के लिए जितने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियर तैयार करने की सिफारिश उस ने की थी, हम निर्धारित अवधि में उतने इंजीनियर को प्रशिक्षित नहीं कर पायेगे और इस प्रकार हम शिड्यूल में बहुत पीछे हैं ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : हम ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक फेज प्रोग्राम बनाया है। हम ने दो नये प्लांट खड़े किये हैं। हम ने भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और टेलेफोन इंस्टीट्यूट को बढ़ाया है। हम ने उनमें उन लोगों को लगाया है और हम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहे हैं।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Is the Government aware of the statement made by Dr S. Bhagavantam that at the present rate of development of the electronics industry, the gap between our requirements and the production facilities would be of the tremendous order of Rs 1,400 crores in the next ten years, which will not only jeopardise our defence needs, but would also serve very ill the other requirements of our country ?

SHRI I. N. MISRA : No, Sir, that is not the position. According to our present programme, if we are able to follow it up, by 1971 we will be self-sufficient so far as defence requirements are concerned, and so far as our other requirements are concerned, we should be self-sufficient by 1975.

AMENITIES TO JAWANS AND OFFICERS IN FORWARD AREAS

'127 SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend certain incentives and amenities to the Jawans and officers of the Indian Armed Forces serving in the forward areas on high altitudes or in hard conditions in the matter of better food and clothing, double leave facilities, recreation and transport facilities;

(b) if so, from what date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) Orders already exist for issue of extra rations and extra clothing for Defence Services Personnel serving in the forward areas on high altitude or in un-congenial conditions. As regards leave of persons employed in the forward areas, it commences and terminates from or at the transit camp and not from their duty stations. These camps are normally at the rail-heads. There is no proposal to grant any further leave concessions. *Per capita* amenity grants and entertainment parties for the recreation of the troops in the forward areas are already available but the question of increasing them is under examination. Under the existing orders regarding field service concessions, officers and jawans serving in forward areas are entitled to free conveyance of their families and baggage from the previous duty station to a selected place of residence in India, or to retention of married accommodation by their families at the previous duty station. No further proposal in this connection is under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to indicate any firm date in the case of the proposals under consideration referred to above

(c) Does not arise.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** हमारे देश के बहादुर जफनर और जवान जो देश के मरहदों पर तैनात है या तो देश की या भगवान की बान के सिवाय और कोई बान उनके दिमाग में नहीं होती या कभी-कभी याद उन्हें आती है तो अपनी औरतों की और बच्चों की याद आती है। तो क्या मिनिस्टर माहब से मैं आपकी मार्फत यह पूछू कि क्या उनके बच्चों को, उनके घर वालों को, उन के रिश्तेदारों को तालीम के मामले में, नौकरी के मामले में, हाउसिंग फॉसिलिटीज के मामले में और साथ ही माय सिटिमेन्टन से बचने के मामले में कोई खान प्रोटेक्शन दी जायगी या रियायत दी जायगी, ऐसी कोई तजवीज सरकार के सामने है ? यदि है तो क्या ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The main question was that, but anyway, you might answer it.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I would welcome greatly the grant of all the facilities that the hon. Member has mentioned. Some of them can be undertaken by non-official organisations like Aid to families of Soldiers who are serving. About the educational facilities, the State Governments have extended educational facilities to the children of those jawans who are serving in the armed forces. I would appeal to the hon. Members and this House to persuade the State Governments to give more amenities.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या उन जवानों को और जफनरों को जो छुट्टी मिलती है, उस से डबल छुट्टी जो एनावंस अब मिलने हैं, उस से डबल एनावंस और जो तनक्वाह मिलती है उस से डबल तनक्वाह देने की कोई तजवीज है क्योंकि एक जफनरी को जो यहाँ तनक्वाह मिलनी है दिल्ली में वह एक बहादुर सिपाही की तनक्वाह से ह्यूडी है, तो ऐसी हालत में जो 15-15 और 20-20 हजार की बुल्दनी पर बैठे हुये मोर्चों पर देश की और 50 करोड़ इन्सानों की अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर चौकीदारी करने हैं उनकी डबल तनक्वाह, डबल एनावंस और छुट्टी को डबल करने की बात कौन तजवीज है ?

**MR. SPEAKER .** Is there any proposal like that ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH .** There is no such proposal to double their salaries and all that.

**SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH :** May I enquire from the Minister whether he has any proposal to shorten the length of time that there is for various units to spend in the forward areas and see that the rotation would be a bit faster than it is now ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH .** It is a suggestion for action and I will pass it on to those who are in charge of this question

**श्री गुंजा० झां :** मैं आप के जरिए मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह सही है कि कारबई एरियाज में बहुत से जफनर ऐसे



है कि जिन को पांच-पांच साल छ-छ साल तक घर जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है जिस की वजह से उन को और बड़ा ने सिपाहियों को एक खास किस्म की बीमारी पैदा हो गई है और जिस की रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को फार्बैंड एरिया के अफसरों ने की है। क्या इसकी तफ़्फ़हान गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का गया है और क्या इन के मृतान्त्रिक कोर्ट बात सोची जा रही है कि गिपहिया, अफसरों और जवानों के लिये ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय कि वह कम से कम साल में दो मर्तबे नहीं तो एक मर्तबे जहर घर हो जाय ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** They are entitled to annual leave for two months in a year even in the forward areas. I would like to know from the hon Member if he has got any information to the contrary he might pass it on to me. Without specification I cannot look into this.

श्री सु० शं० श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय मर मवाल वा जवाब नहीं हुआ। यह गिपो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को गई है। हम गए है फारवर्ड एरिया के बिजिट पर

**MR SPEAKER** You pass it on. He is prepared to accept it.

**SHRI NAMBIAR** May I know whether the Government are considering the question of granting pension to the bereaved families of those other ranks working in forward areas who might have been killed not by direct combat duties but in the process of performing their day-to-day duties ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** This question of extending some enhanced pensionary benefits to various categories is a separate question altogether. It does not arise out of this.

**SHRI RANGA** May I know whether service in forward areas is being treated as a punishment for those people just as it happens in civil jobs that when some people are not supposed to be satisfactory in their behaviour or who are inconvenient they are posted to punishment posts ? Why is it that when

the suggestion was made by Mr. Randhir Singh and another Congress member that additional allowances should be given to these people serving in forward areas, Government are not prepared to give any proper consideration to it ? The minister simply says, it is not under consideration. That is not the way to inspire or enthuse these people.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** Being posted to the forward areas is not a matter of punishment, but it is a matter of great honour for all of them who are there to defend the country. I would like all sections of the House to view it in that form and not to have this sort of approach to this question.

**SHRI RANGA** It is for the Defence Minister to realise that.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** I realise that and I will be happy if hon members opposite also realise it in the same spirit. I am fully in agreement with the suggestion that those who are serving in forward areas whether jawans or officers, require our special attention. It is for this reason that extra clothing, extra ration and other facilities are extended to them. But the question that was put to me was whether there was any proposal to double their salaries and allowances. Because there is none I had to say that there is no such proposal. All this depends on the overall resources also which are available to the country. It is a very happy thing that our soldiers, officers and men of the armed forces are motivated by a patriotic feeling and it is our duty to look after their requirements. And we are doing our best within our resources.

**SHRI D C SHARMA** May I know how the minister is going to bridge the wide gap that exists between the food clothing etc given to the officers and those given to the jawans ? I have been receiving so many letters from the jawans serving in forward areas saying that some of the items of food and clothing which are given to the officers are denied to them.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** I will suggest to the hon member, if he has no objection to pass on those letters to me.

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** I will not pass on those letters, because you will punish them and victimise them.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** The minister said that facilities for education of the children of the soldiers serving in forward areas should be given by the State Governments. Is it not a fact that the Central Government gives some allowance to the soldiers in forward areas for the education of their children? It does not serve any purpose. Why not this Government itself take the responsibility of asking the State Governments to provide facilities or open special schools where the children of these soldiers can get education without any difficulty?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I do not think it is necessary to open special schools because most of the children of these serving soldiers would be scattered in different parts of the country. What would be more practical would be to give them concessions in the form of fees or give them scholarships. I know it as a matter of fact that several State Governments have already granted these concessions. They have granted fee concessions and also some scholarships. We are all the time persuading the State Governments to extend more and more of these concessions.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### ट्रांसमीटरों का निर्माण

\* 125. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार का विचार यूगोस्लाविया के सहयोग से, ट्रांसमीटरों के निर्माण के लिये एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ होगा;

(घ) प्रस्तावित कारखाना किस स्थान पर लगाया जायेगा; और

(ङ) योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संरक्षण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए. आ. मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।  
(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

##### RETURN OF NAGAS FROM CHINA

\* 128. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 150 Nagas who had gone to China during April, 1967 returned to India in October, 1967 after getting training along with arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether they have been captured by the Indian Security Forces; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) According to information available with the Government of India, three groups of underground Nagas entered China via Burma during the period November, 1956 to April, 1967. Some of them have since returned. No precise information about the quantum of arms ammunition or other assistance received by them is available.

(b) and (c). Constant vigilance is being maintained to prevent clandestine movement of the underground across our borders. Due to the difficult terrain and the vastness of the area some underground Nagas, who normally move in small numbers, do manage to sneak in and out of India.

##### TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

\* 130. **SHRI HEM BARUA :**  
**SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :**  
**SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold talks with Pakistan over certain mutual problems;

(b) if so, the subjects on which talks are proposed and Pakistan's response to the proposed talks; and

(c) whether any date and venue have been fixed for the talks ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (c). Ever since the signing of the Tashkent Declaration in January, 1966, the Government of India have made repeated offers to the Government of Pakistan to hold talks on various problems between the two countries, with a view to normalize the relations between them. The representatives of the two countries met during October, 1967 and agreed to restore the telecommunication services between the two countries to the pre-1965 level. No further talks have been scheduled on any specific topic as of to-day.

**MOBILISATION OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN**

- \*131. **SHRI P. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI NAMBAIR**  
**SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :**  
**SHRI K. RAMANI :**  
**SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**  
**SHRI UMANATH :**  
**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has abandoned the scheme of mobilisation of additional resources for the Annual Plan for the current year; and  
 (b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

**N.C.C. GUARD OF HONOUR TO NETAJI'S SWORD**

\*132. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Director of Netaji Research Bureau requested N.C.C. Directorate,

West Bengal and Andamans, to arrange for presentation of N.C.C. Guard of Honour to Netaji's sword on the ceremonial occasion of its presentation to Netaji Museum by Japanese General Fuziera in March, 1967;

- (b) whether the request was acceded to; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.

(c) In keeping with the primary need of making the maximum time available to cadets of the NCC for training, the list of dignitaries entitled to a Guard of Honour by NCC cadets has been kept to the minimum. Besides, at the time, because of the proximity of the close of the academic year, clothing and equipment of cadets had already been withdrawn and their participation would not have been practicable. However, separately, the use of a military Brass Band was authorised by Government for the occasion.

**LOSSES DURING AIR DROPPING OF SUPPLIES**

\*133. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have had any test check of losses during air dropping operations of supplies since 1965;

- (b) if so, the percentage of losses sustained; and

- (c) the improvements which Government propose to make to lessen the losses during air dropping operations ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) Since 1965 air drops have been subjected to automatic checks and the losses are examined by local formation Commanders and dealt with as laid down in existing Army procedure.

- (b) Losses are influenced by various factors including the nature of terrain, weather conditions, operational situation prevailing at the time of dropping and

type of air-craft used for dropping. The average percentage of losses in terms of weight sustained during 1966 was 3.84 in the Eastern Theatre and 3.4 in the Western Theatre.

(c) The reasons and circumstances of losses are under constant examination and suitable measures are taken from time to time to reduce the losses as far as may be. These measures include improvement of human skill, equipment, packing and dropping zone areas.

**जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव**

- \* 134. श्री अंकार लाल शेरवा :  
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शाजी :  
 श्री म० झ० सांधी :  
 श्री छीरेन्द्रनाथ देव :  
 श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :  
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की 500 मील लम्बी युद्ध विराम रेखा के साथ-साथ पाकिस्तानी सेना का भारी जमाव है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूस काश्मीर में जाते हैं और सब प्रकार की सूचना पाकिस्तान को भेजते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार इन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :  
 (क) पाकिस्तानी सैनिक युद्धविराम रेखा के साथ साथ अपनी यथापूर्व शक्ति में विद्यमान हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). पाकिस्तान को सूचना देने के लिए काश्मीर में कुछ पाकिस्तानी मुन्च-चर कार्य करने का बल करते हैं । सरकार की उसके उद्देश्यों को पूरा होने देने के बिन्दु साक्ष्याती जारी है ।

**सऊदी अरब द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों का दिया जाना**

\* 135. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंदेतिफ-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सऊदी अरब ने पाकिस्तान को और अधिक हथियार देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने तथा किस किस प्रकार के हथियार दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंदेतिफ-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सऊदी अरब द्वारा पाकिस्तान को रखा उपकरण दिए जाने के बारे में समय-समय पर जो रिपोर्टें निकली हैं, उन्हें सरकार ने देखा है लेकिन इस तरह की सन्नाई किए जाने के बारे में कोई पक्का सबूत नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार ने यह पहले स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि इन प्रकार की हथियारों की सहायता को सरकार अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्य समझती और इसके अलावा यह भी कि इन तरह की सहायता उपमहाद्वीप में शांति बनाए रखने में बाधक है और इससे तानकद पोषणा पर अमन करने में रुकावट पड़ेगी ।

**टंगस्टेन धातु का खरीदा जाना**

\* 136. श्री मधु लिंगम : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उनके विभाग ने राजस्थान सरकार या सरकारी उपक्रमों में टंगस्टेन धातु खरीदी थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह धातु प्रति टन कितने मूल्य पर खरीदी गई थी .

(ग) इन समय उस धातु का लागत बीमा भाडा (सहित मूल्य) कायाव मूल्य क्या था ,

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी ही कि राजस्थान सरकार ने वह धातु केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17,200 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेची थी जबकि इसने वही धातु गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को लगभग 9,500 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेची थी।  
 और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० निच) (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### A.I.R. STAFF ARTISTES

\*137 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE  
 Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many staff artistes of All India Radio are working against the posts of regular Government servants (i.e., staff artistes, translators/news readers in place of sub-editors;

(b) whether it is a fact that all these staff artistes are to be removed from service and notices have been issued to some of them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) 23.

(b) and (c) Appointments to all civil posts are required to be made in accordance with the recruitment rules for each category and accordingly staff artistes, whose deployment is in the nature of *ad hoc* arrangement have to be eventually replaced. The position of certain categories of civil posts and staff artistes appointments in A.I.R. is, however, being reviewed and care will be taken to ensure that the interests of staff artistes so deployed against regular posts, do not suffer on account of eventual filling of the civil posts concerned in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules

#### INDIANS LEAVING KENYA & OTHER EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

\*138. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :  
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indians are leaving Kenya and other East African Countries to settle in other parts of the world in view of the Africanisation programme of those countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There has recently been some migration (out of Kenya) of persons of Indian origin but our information is that the numbers involved are not as large as some reports in the press have tended to suggest. Recent enactment of the Immigration Law in Kenya which places certain restrictions on the employment of non-citizen is the principal cause for this emigration out of Kenya. There are no reports about abnormal exodus of persons of Indian origin from any other East African territories.

(b) The new Kenya Immigration Act seeks to legislate against aliens being employed in jobs which are capable of being performed by Kenya citizens. The new Act is not prejudicial to the position of such persons of Indian origin as have acquired the local citizenship of Kenya.

#### ANNUAL PLANS OF STATES

\*139 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay of the States' Annual Plans for 1967-68, after approval by the Planning Commission, have been further pruned; and

(b) if so, the outlays of the various States as they stand at present and the cut made in case of each State ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

अमरीका द्वारा अरब देशों को दिये गये हथियारों का पाकिस्तान पहुँचना

\* 141 श्री सिख कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री रामजी राव :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अमरीका द्वारा अरब राज्यों को दिये गये हथियार पाकिस्तान पहुँच रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार और अमरीका की सरकार के बीच कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पास सिंह) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका द्वारा अरब देशों को पाकिस्तान पहुँचाने वाले हथियारों की सत्यापन किए जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### STATE PLANS

\* 142 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some State Governments have indicated that planning should be the prerogative of the States and it should be left to the States concerned to draw up the priorities according to their needs;

(b) whether in view of the non-Congress Governments in most of the States, Government propose to decentralise the planning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):**

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

\* 143. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief of the Indian Army Staff visited Pakistan in the fourth week of October, 1967 and held talks with his Pakistani counterpart at Rawalpindi; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks were held in pursuance of earlier discussions between the two Army Chiefs. As a result of the discussions it was agreed—

(i) that the local Commanders should resort to joint meetings at various levels to settle points of border disputes;

(ii) that specific measures in limit with those taken to settle working boundary south of the Tawi should be taken to settle the same north of the Tawi;

(iii) to lay down a limit of 1,000 metres on either side of the border up to which length service aircraft should operate and permit them after due notice to operate even beyond this limit;

(iv) except in case of general area Shaqma/Long Ridge where the existing pickets should be jointly surveyed by the Surveys of India and Pakistan and UNMOGIP, the verdict of the UNMOGIP regarding vacation of pickets should be implemented by either side; and

(v) certain levels of liaison were accepted in respect of Pakistan side,

**IRANIAN PLANES IN PAKISTAN**

\*144. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**  
**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the issue of "Aviation Week and Space Technology" of the 7th August, 1967 containing the report that 90 F-86 Sabre Jets sent by Iran are still in Pakistan and are there to stay,

(b) whether any report has been received from our High Commission at Karachi in this regard, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT)**

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) We have kept a careful watch on this matter and have taken suitable action wherever necessary. The Government of Iran had assured us at various levels that the aircraft sent to Pakistan were there only for repairs, servicing and modifications and would return to Iran ultimately. The Government of Iran had also told us that most of the aircraft had gone back to Iran. The Government of India, however, continue to receive reports that these planes are still in Pakistan.

**BRIEFING TO NEWSMEN ON NATHU LA CLASHES**

\*145 **SHRI SHARDA NAND**  
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEF**  
**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :**  
**SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**  
**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Nathu La fighting in the 2nd week of September, 1967 only one briefing

to the Press was done on the 12th September, 1967 by the Defence Officials in Delhi;

(b) whether the journalists posted at Gangtok and television correspondents who had reached Gangtok were allowed to proceed on the 28th September, 1967 nearly a fortnight after the firing had ended;

(c) whether the Official Photographer arrived at Nathu La only after the fighting was over; and

(d) the steps which Government have taken to improve the efficiency of our Defence publicity ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :**

(a) Apart from one organised general press briefing, non-scheduled briefings were frequently given to the press by official spokesmen throughout the period of firing at Nathu La.

(b) It is customary to arrange conducted tours of press parties, giving a chance to the press from all regions as also accredited foreign correspondents. The tours of press correspondents had also to be linked to the developments connected with the situation. Four press parties were given facilities at Badogra commencing from 25th September, 1967, for visiting Nathu La. The Press parties which visited Nathu La included Gangtok-based press correspondents.

(c) The official photographer and cine cameraman detailed to cover the Nathu La incident arrived at Nathu La on 15th September. Meanwhile, photographic accompaniment of news hand-outs was arranged on the basis of local photographs already available.

(d) A number of measures are under way to improve Defence publicity, particularly relating to coverage of operations. These include setting up of regional and field units, front-line coverage by official P.R. teams as well as newspaper correspondents, setting up of Base Press Camps, quick security clearance of press material and photographs etc.

**"SPOTLIGHT—REORGANISATION OF ASSAM" BROADCAST**

\*146. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the contents of the AIR "Spotlight" headlined "Re-organisation of Assam" broadcast on the 31st August, 1967 against which the Government of Assam had lodged an objection;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter to avoid such embarrassments in future; and

(c) whether such 'Spotlight' news are scrutinized by responsible quarters before they are broadcast ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH)** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The forum of 'Spotlights' is available to a variety of points of view so that the listener is given the opportunity to form his own opinion and judgement. It is not limited to the exposition of what may be called 'Official' point of view alone. The 2nd September, 1967 broadcast gave another point of view.

(c) The scripts are scrutinized but the criterion is to present 'a point of view'. If any particular point of view is overstated at any time it is sought to be put into balance by a different or opposite point of view, which helps restore the balance for the listener. The methodology adopted is one of point and counterpoint. In the very nature of things, while the series as a whole gives satisfaction, any particular broadcast may, taken solely by itself cause dissatisfaction.

**TALKS WITH SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES REGARDING CHINESE THREAT**

\*147. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks have been held with the South-Asian countries regarding the steps to meet the threat from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)** : (a) No, Sir. Government have not held talks with any country regarding the steps to meet the threat from China.

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

**NAGAS CROSSING OVER TO CHINA**

\*148. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some underground Nagas have crossed over to China recently, and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT)**

(a) According to information available with the Government of India three groups of underground Nagas, entered China via Burma. Some of them have since returned. This information along with the known strength of the groups was conveyed to the House while answering supplementaries to Starred Question Nos. 1321 and 1330 on the 24th July, 1967.

(b) All possible measures have been taken. However, due to difficult terrain and vastness of the area some underground Nagas do manage to sneak in and out of India.

**INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE CALCUTTA, REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT**

\*149. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of the Committee appointed by the Indian Statistical Institute Council under the Chairmanship of Dr C. D. Deshmukh, to consider the recommendations made by the Humayun Kabir Committee;



(b) whether Government are aware that the Deshmukh Committee has recommended the appointment of an Expert Committee to suggest ways and means for reorganising the Electronic Computer Division in the light of its pioneering work in India; and

(c) how long Government will take to implement its decisions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is hoped to take the decisions within six months and implement them as early as practicable.

DELEGATIONS TO AND FROM PAKISTAN

\*150 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) how many delegations, official and non-official, visited Pakistan from India during the period from August to October 1967,

(b) the names of the members of these delegations and the purpose of their visit,

(c) how many delegations, official and non-official from Pakistan came to India during the above period and the purpose of their visit, and

(d) whether all delegations that went to Pakistan from India have submitted any reports to the Government and if so what are their contents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI SINGH) (a) & (d). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1633 67]

MEETING OF NAGA LEADERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

997. SHRI M. L. SONDHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have through its diplomatic mission in USA

and its representative in the U.N. General Assembly tried to remove the wrong impression which Mr. A. Z. Phizo created during his visit to New York;

(b) whether Government are aware of the likely meeting between the two underground Naga leaders, Mr. Thmu scillie and Mr. Buiva, who fled to China in February and Mr Phizo in Europe sometime during the later part of the current year; and

(c) whether the two Naga leaders will be discouraged from transiting India en route to Europe?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) As Nagaland State is an integral part of the Indian Union, affairs concerning that State and its inhabitants are domestic issues of concern only to India. Mr Phizo who is not a British citizen, was formerly an Indian citizen and as explained in the Minister of External Affairs statement in response to a calling Attention Notice in the Lok Sabha on 10th July, 1967, is a fugitive from Justice. During his visit to New York some months ago (April/May) 1967 he is not known to have received any assistance or encouragement from any official agency of the Government of United States of America and the Hon'ble Member may kindly refer to the reply given in this House on 22nd May, 1967, by the Minister of External Affairs to Starred Question No. 23. As the U.N. General Assembly cannot concern itself with matters within the domestic jurisdiction of member States, there is no need for our Representative to the United Nations moving in the matter. Unsuccessful attempts made by persons such as the Rev. Michael Scott to raise in an illegal manner issues concerning Nagaland affairs in two U.N. Committees have been suitably dealt with by our representatives sitting on the Committees.

(b) and (c) Although no authentic information is available, it is possible that the persons mentioned may have made their way under assumed names and borrowed nationality through the

assistance of a third country to meet Phizo in the United Kingdom. No request has been received by Government of India from any such individuals. In any case question of transiting India does not arise. Any request received will be considered on merits.

#### ARMY STRENGTH OF PAKISTAN

998 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI  
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that Pakistan has increased her Army Strength;
- if so, to what extent; and
- the counter-measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). As already stated on 22-5-1967 in answer to Unstarred Question No 77, since 1965 Pakistan has virtually doubled the strength of its infantry including the so-called Azad Kashmir Battalions. There have also been considerable increase in supporting arms and armour. All these developments have been duly taken note of in our Defence Plans. It would not be in the public interest to give details of these plans.

#### ARMS AND SPARE PARTS FOR PAKISTAN

999. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether Government are aware that Pakistan is getting arms and spare parts from different Countries.
- if so, how much spare parts and arms were received by Pakistan during the last six months;
- how much spare parts and Military aid has been given by U.S.A. to Pakistan during the above period;
- whether Government have protested to the U.S.A. Government against the supply of arms to Pakistan; and
- if so, what is their reply ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) Ever since the 1965 conflict with India, Pakistan has been trying to secure arms and equipment from various sources not only to replenish its losses suffered during the conflict but also to augment her armed strength.

According to our information, no military aid has been given by the United States to Pakistan since the conflict. In April, 1967, the Government of the United States lifted the embargo on sale of spares for lethal weapons to both Pakistan and India. This matter was taken up with the U.S. Government both through our Embassy in Washington and with the US Embassy in New Delhi. It was pointed out that this policy would lead to the building up of Pakistan's military potential and thus increase tension in the sub-continent.

The U.S. Government have replied that such a sale of spares for previously supplied equipment would not lead to an arms race. The U.S. Government have also assured us that such supplies will be made after strict scrutiny and on a case by case basis.

#### JAWANS KILLED AND WOUNDED DURING INDO-PAK CONFLICT

1000. SHRI BABURAO PATEL. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- the number of Jawans in the Army, Air Force and Navy killed, found missing and injured during the Indo-Pak conflict;
- the names of the 12 top officers killed, injured or found missing in the Indo-Pak conflict; and
- the compensation and pension given to the heirs of the officers killed in action in 1965 with their names ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1625/67].

**TEMPLES AND CHURCHES DESTROYED IN PAKISTAN**

1001. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist temples and Christian churches and missions destroyed in East Pakistan and West Pakistan since August, 1947;

(b) the number of Hindus, Buddhists and Christians compelled to leave East Pakistan and come to India since August, 1947;

(c) the number of Hindus, Buddhists and Christians still living in East and West Pakistan, their communities and the names of places where they are living;

(d) the steps which Government have taken to protect the lives and interests of non-Muslim minorities of Pakistan and with what results; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) The exact number of religious shrines destroyed in Pakistan since August, 1947, is not known. According to available information, nearly all Hindu temples in West Pakistan except a few large ones, are either lying discarded or are being used by unauthorised occupants. During the Indo-Pak conflict of September 1965 certain Hindu temples such as the Sadhbela Shrine in Sukkur were sealed. In reply to our protests, the authorities in Pakistan have since informed the Govt. of India that instructions to restore these Hindu temples have been conveyed to the concerned local authorities in Pakistan. Some of the Sikh Gurdwaras in Pakistan are also being misused. This question has been taken up with the Govt. of Pakistan. As regards Buddhist Shrines in East Pakistan, one Buddhist Vihar has been desecrated since 1965. The Government have received no such reports about Christian Churches in Pakistan.

(b) A total of 49,35,435 persons migrated from East Pakistan to India

since August, 1947 and up to August, 1967.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1626/67].

(d) and (e). The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there, and have reminded them of their obligations, under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the condition of the minorities there, continues to be bad. Assuring protection and equality of opportunity to minorities is a solemn duty which the Government of Pakistan owes to its own nationals

**STAFF IN A.I.R.**

1002 SHRI BABURAO PATEL Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of staff of various categories and the annual wage and administrative expenses bill of the All India Radio,

(b) the number of Radio Stations in the country and the places where they are situated,

(c) the names of 20 top officers at the A.I.R. in New Delhi and their monthly salaries and emoluments;

(d) the number of performing artistes, singers, musicians and others employed by the A.I.R. and the amount of remuneration paid to them in a year; and

(e) the scale at which vocal singers are paid and the manner in which they are selected?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a), (d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1627/67].

**चीन के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार**

1003 जी सं० ख० वीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मदद के गत अधिवेशन के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् हमारी सरकार का चीन सरकार के साथ राजनयिक स्तर पर कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यंग क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) 12 अगस्त से लेकर 12 नवम्बर तक की अवधि में भारत सरकार और चीन की सरकार के बीच 26 नोट आए-गए । हमें 12 नोट मिले हैं और हमने 14 भेजे हैं । हमारे व्यवहार के अनुरूप वे सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जायेंगे ।

**AIRFIELD BUILT WITH INDIAN ASSISTANCE IN KATHMANDU**

1004. SHRI S. R. DAMANI. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new air-field has been built with Indian assistance in south of Kathmandu in Nepal

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance provided and the details thereof and

(c) whether Government have committed themselves for further assistance in this direction and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) Yes, Sir. The air-field at Janakpur in Nepal was inaugurated on 24th September, 1967 by His Majesty the King of Nepal.

(b) and (c). Detailed information on the airports built in Nepal with Indian

assistance has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Question No. 1033 dated 10th July, 1967. The Government of India have nothing further to add to the information already furnished.

**SAINIK SCHOOLS IN GUJARAT**

1005. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in Gujarat with locations thereof;

(b) the number of students receiving education therein; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) One Sainik School located at Balachadi.

(b) 337 (as on 30-9-1967)

(c) In 1966, (when the number of boys was 270) the expenditure was Rs. 5.21 lakhs. The estimate of expenditure for 1967 is Rs. 6.4 lakhs.

**ISSUE OF VISAS TO TOURISTS**

1006. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lt Governor, Delhi has written to his Ministry requesting it to issue instructions to overseas missions to exercise care before issuing visas to tourists like hippies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 10 hippies arrive in Delhi from France, West Germany, Britain and Denmark every day; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent hippies taking advantage of the liberalised customs and entry restrictions in view of the International Tourist Year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) No, Sir. No such communication has been received.

(b) Statistics maintained in the office of the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Delhi, reveal that 4 to 5 hippies have been arriving in Delhi per day since the last week of September, 1967. They are mostly from Western European countries.

(c) The Hippies have not been posing such a serious problem as to require special restrictions on their entry into India. A few who have come to notice for violating our laws in traffic in drugs have been dealt with under appropriate laws. Vigilance against their undesirable activities has also been intensified.

#### ADVERTISEMENT FOR GUJARAT DAILIES

1007. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount paid to Gujarat State dailies for the Central Government advertisements during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The amounts payable to daily newspapers published in Gujarat State on account of Central Government advertisements were as follows :

1965-66	—	Rs. 1,79,398
1966-67	—	Rs. 1,76,028

#### INDIAN JAWANS IN U.N. CONTINGENT KILLED AT GAZA

1008. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have demanded any compensation from U.N.O. or the Israeli Government for the Israeli killings of Indian Jawans in U.N. Contingent at Gaza during the recent U.A.R.—Israel conflict and if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government delivered a protest note to the Israeli Government in this connection through its Embassy at Moscow who refused to accept it;

(c) the reasons for Government's above action when the Israeli Consul was there at Bombay;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the said note was later delivered to the Israeli Consul at Bombay who accepted it; and

(e) whether the Government of Israel has offered their regret for killings of Indian Jawans?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The United Nations pay compensation to personnel who are killed or wounded in U.N. operations in accordance with national rules i.e. on the same terms as are applicable in India to Indian Military personnel killed or wounded during operational duties. Accordingly, it is proposed to recover from the UN an amount equal to the pensionary benefits given by the Government of India to personnel who were killed or wounded in Gaza. The claims in this regard are being prepared. In view of this, the question of recovering such compensation from the Israeli Government did not arise.

(b) It is true that the Government delivered a protest note in this connection to the Government of Israel on 8th June through the Indian Embassy in Moscow, but far from refusing to accept the Israeli Embassy took immediate action to transmit the note to Tel Aviv.

(c) The reason for this protest note being delivered through our Embassy in Moscow was that the Israeli Consul in Bombay, who is concerned with consular matters, is not normally expected to deal with diplomatic matters.

(d) As stated above, the note having been transmitted to Israel, a copy was sent to the Israeli Consul for his information.

(e) The Government of Israel expressed their regrets for the casualties suffered by the Indian personnel, but declined to own responsibility for the deliberate attacks made on personnel of the Indian Contingent.

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड कर्मचारी के कर्मचारी मुहम्मद रहमतुल्ला की कार्यवाहियाँ

1009 श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या प्रति-  
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान के संबंध के समय हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड के मुहम्मद रहमतुल्ला नामक एक कर्मचारी न, हमारी वायुसेना के विमानों की क्षतिविधियाँ की जानकारी पाकिस्तान को दी थी और हमारे विमानों के इंजनों को खराब किया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंध के दौरान हमारी वायुसेना में कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस पकड़े गये थे ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) एक व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट लि० का कर्मचारी मुहम्मद रहमतुल्ला भारतीय वायु सेना अधिकारियों द्वारा 8 सितम्बर, 1965 को बेल्लहाका (बंगलौर) में पकड़ा गया था, उस पर एक खंडे आई० ए० एक विमान से बेनाग की टेलीफ्राफी द्वारा संदेश देने का संदेह किया गया था।

(ख) सितम्बर 1965 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में ऐसे देशद्रोही कार्यों के लिए संदेह में वायु सेना के किसी व्यक्ति को नहीं पाया गया था।

(ग) मुहम्मद रहमतुल्ला को मामले की जांच के लिए अमेरिक पोर्नॉम के हवाले कर दिया गया था। सी० आई० डी० ने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट 1962 के अंतर्गत एक मामला चलाया है, और अभियोग बंगलौर में प्रगतिशील है।

**बियतनाम के बारे में बक्तव्य**

1010 श्री मधु सिन्घे :

श्री म० सा० साँधी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बियतनाम के बारे में विभिन्न सरकारी बक्तव्यों की ओर, जिसमें प्रधान

मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के बक्तव्य भी शामिल हैं, सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उत्तर बियतनाम की सरकार से इस आशय की कोई सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर बियतनाम अब पूर्व-मलों के साथ अथवा बिना हतं बार्ता तथा बातचीत करने के लिये नये सिरे से पहल करने को तैयार है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी स्पष्टता क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार व अमरीकी सरकार से बात की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, सन्तु सक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) स्वाभाविक रूप से सरकार को उन बक्तव्यों की जानकारी है जो प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री ने दिए हैं।

(ख) से (घ). भारत सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार और बियतनाम लोकतन्त्र-गणराज्य की सरकार सहित विभिन्न संबद्ध पक्षों से संपर्क बना रखा है। चूंकि बियतनाम की स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है, इसलिए विभिन्न संबद्ध पक्षों की प्रतिक्रिया की जान करी देना उचित न होगा।

PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER

1011 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN  
SHRI UMANATH .  
SHRI K. RAMANI  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM .  
SHRI VISWANATHA  
MENON :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation carried out an inquiry against the present Principal Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau

under his Ministry prior to this appointment to this post;

(b) whether the inquiry related to the building of a big bungalow by him in New Delhi;

(c) whether the inquiry related to his acceptance of the hospitality extended to him by a Bombay Advertising Agency, when he was Director in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the Central Bureau of Investigation findings in this regard on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir

(d) Docs not arise

HIGHWAY BETWEEN JAMMU AND SRINAGAR

1012 SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Highway between Jammu and Srinagar is being widened and improved upon in order to prevent persistent breakdowns and also to make it immune from heavy erosion; and

(b) if so, the nature of the improvements given effect to so far and the extent to which it has been stabilised so as to withstand increase in traffic and erosion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Highway between Jammu and Srinagar is being widened and improved to cater for uninterrupted traffic. Protective works such as the construction of retaining and breast walls and culverts in order to minimise erosion and stabilise the road surface have been and are being undertaken at a number of places.

REPATRIATION OF PROPERTIES OF INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

1013. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 5085 on the 10th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have discussed with the Government of Burma about the repatriation of the properties left by the Indians in Burma; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The matter is being pursued.

HINDU NAGA PEACE MISSION

1014 SHRI P P ESTHOSE  
SHRI UMANATH.  
SHRI VISWANATHA  
MENON :  
SHRI C K. CHAKRAPANI  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH.  
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statements issued by Shri S. P. Shastri, as deputy leader of Hindu Naga Peace Mission;

(b) if so, the nature of the statements issued by him and the character of his organisation;

(c) whether the statements issued by him were found to be totally fabricated; and

(d) the action taken against him for issuing such statements?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) . (a) to (c). The attention of the Government has been drawn to certain statements, relating to Nagaland, made by one Shri S. P. Shastri. The issues raised by him have been investigated and his statements have been found to be baseless.

(d) As he appears to have done no more than to have exercised his right

of freedom of speech guaranteed under the Constitution, the question of taking any action in this matter does not arise.

**DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS**

**1015 SHRI YAJNA DATI  
SHARMA :  
DR. RANEN SEN .**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government that the distribution and exhibition of the films should be controlled by the State as films are the single most important influencing factor on the character of students:

(b) whether a proposal has also been made that the censorship of films should be taken over by the Ministry of Education; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. SHAH)** (a) No, Sir. However, a suggestion was mooted in a recent session of the Central Advisory Board of Education that the distribution and exhibition of films should be in the public sector

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is the considered view of the Government that as is the case with other public media, in a free society, it would not be in the public interest to do so.

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के विरुद्ध नागालैंड सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई**

**1016 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलकर्णी :**

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए नागालैंड राज्य की सरकार ने बिनाच सुरक्षा उपाय किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में साम्यवादियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में श्री राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अवगत कराया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, मधु सक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (ग) में (ग). चूंकि नागालैंड राज्य की चीन के तिस्रो हिस्से के साथ समान सीमा नहीं है, इसलिए चीनी घुसपैठियों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। भारत सरकार ने नागलैंड के वैदेशिक सत्रों के बारे में अपनी मतिधानि विधेदारों निम्नलिखित हुए मंत्रों मंत्रालय उपाय करते हैं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति का भारत में गैर-कानूनी प्रवेश न होने पाए।

**FORGED PASSPORT CASES DETECTED IN JULLUNDUR (PUNJAB)**

**1017. SHRI K. N PANDEY** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Police have arrested many persons in connection with the various forged passport scandal cases in Jullundur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) and (b). The Punjab Police have registered 16 passport cases and up to now 33 persons have been arrested. Of these 25 are alleged to have forged verification certificates, 7 to have made false declarations and affidavits in their passport applications and 1 is alleged to have cheated some persons intending to go to U.K.



**गांधी स्मारक निधि**

1018. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी स्मारक निधि के निधि अंशदान इकट्ठा करने के हेतु सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहायता ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस निधि में से किये गये व्यय के दिनांक की कभी जाँच करती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कथित निधि पर केवल एक घन का नियन्त्रण है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि यह निधि विलंबवात्मक ढंग से खर्च हो?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उत्पन्न।

(ग) और (घ). इन निधि का प्रबन्ध एक निवासधारी निकाय करता है जिसमें प्रमुख गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं। इसका संचालन निकास के घोषणा-पत्र के अधीन किया जाता है, जो निधि द्वारा तैयार और रजिस्टर कराया गया है। इस निकाय में सरकार का सीधा कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है।

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT ON RIVER KARNALI ON INDO-NEPAL BORDER**

1019. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the study of the report to build a hydro-electric project on the river Karnali on the Indo-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) and (b). Unstarred Question No. L/M8/LSS/67-3



1967 answered on 21st November, 1966, Unstarred Question No. 367 answered on 3rd April, 1967, and Unstarred Question No. 3586 answered on 26th June, 1967 dealt with this very subject. Nepal's interest is quite understandable as India is the natural customer for the power that is likely to be produced in the Karnali basin.

A preliminary technical study of the project has been completed and further techno-economic studies are being made, taking into account the projection of our requirements of power in the region. His Majesty's Government of Nepal were assured by the Deputy Prime Minister during his visit to Nepal last month that technical appraisal of the project from the point of view of India's interest in it would be completed at an early date. Completion of these studies is being expedited.

**MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO**

1020. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted any portfolio to the Minister without Portfolio;

(b) if so, what are the portfolios allotted to him; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is now Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development.

(c) Does not arise.

**PAK. PROTEST ABOUT INTRODUCTION OF A BILL IN LOK SABHA REGARDING EXTENSION OF CENTRAL LAWS TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1021. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has protested to India against the introduction in the Lok Sabha of a Bill to

extend a number of Central laws to Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has also intimated U.N. in this regard; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The protest Note from Pakistan is an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of India, since changes in the relations between the Union Government and the constituent State of Jammu and Kashmir is a matter for India alone to decide. These views have been communicated to the Pakistan Foreign Office.

#### प्रतिरक्षा कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रयोगशालाएँ

1022. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करने वाले नया बड़ा प्रशासन कार्य करने वालों की संख्या में 3 : 1 का अनुपात है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रशासन कार्य करने वालों की क्या कार्य करना पड़ना है;

(ग) क्या यह गव है कि अनुसंधान तथा विकास प्रयोगशालाओं की पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि तथा देश की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि मेल नहीं है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसकी रूग्णन करने का आँखर क्या है तथा पांच वर्षों में इन प्रयोगशालाओं की योजना पर किन खाँतो से धन व्यय किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र): (क) वैज्ञानिक/तकनीकी अफसरों और कर्मचारीगण की

संख्या और प्रशासन संबंधी अफसरों और कर्मचारीगण की संख्या के बीच परस्पर नगण्य 15 और 1 की निष्पत्ति है।

(ख) भर्ती, पदोन्नति, अनुसंधान, सामान, बजट, हिसाब-किताब, बाच एंड वाइ, वेतन तथा घले इत्यादि।

(ग) आर एंड डी की पंचवर्षीय योजना 77 चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के साथ पपात हाना है। तदपि, योजना श्रमिस व्यक्तिगत योजनाएँ शायद पाँच वर्षों का अतिसूचन कर जाए।

(घ) व्यय विभिन्न प्रयोजनाओं से सबधित हैं, और रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमानों से पूरा किया जाता है।

#### अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाएँ

1023. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह गव है कि अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाओं की पूर्ति करने के लक्ष्य सामान्यतः निश्चित नहीं किये जाते और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परियोजनाएँ निश्चित तिथियों को पूरी नहीं होती, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसके कारणों की जांच की है तथा यदि हा, तो इसने क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र): (क) अधिकतम विकास प्रयोगशालाओं के मामले में, सम्पूर्ति के लिये लक्ष्य तिथियों की स्वीकृति और प्रायोजना के समादन के लिये हस्तगत किए जाने से पहले नियम की जाती है, तदपि, हर मामले में लक्ष्य तिथि नियम कर पाना संभव नहीं होती।

(ख) तथा (ग). विकास कार्य में निहित अदृष्टपूर्व विलम्बों पर निर्भर समय तालुकों

का बड़ता से पालन किया जाता है। प्रायोजनानों की प्रगति निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण अधीन रहती है।

**COMPLAINT Re. THEFT OF A BOX  
LODGED WITH MISSION IN BEIRUT**

1024. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Diplomatic Mission or any concerned authority in Beirut has received any report or complaint of the alleged theft of a box containing money belonging to the Manager of the Korala Kala Mandalam Kathakali Troupe which was touring abroad in August and September, 1967; and

(b) If so, whether any steps have been taken to recover the box and the valuables?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Manager of the Kerala Kala Mandalam Kathakali Troupe informed our Embassy at Beirut on 5th September, 1967 that he had lost a suit case containing valuables. He did not specify whether the suit case also contained money. Our Embassy immediately took up this matter with the Baal Beck Festival authorities and the Middle East Airlines. The Middle East Airlines have since informed the Embassy that the suit case was traced at Frankfurt on 9th September from where it was sent to Athens on 11th September and on to Paris on 14th September. It is presumed that the suit case has been delivered to the owner at Paris.

**EXPENDITURE ON ADVERTISEMENT**

1025 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity on advertisements released to the Press during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the details of newspapers to which the advertisements were released together with the amounts paid to such newspapers; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on advertisements released to English and Hindi newspapers separately?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) The requisite information is given below :—

1965-66	Rs. 82,43,560
1966-67	Rs. 77,78,409

(b) Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned

(c)	1965-66	1966-67
English	Rs. 44,33,681	45,32,188
Hindi	Rs. 11,03,242	9,38,914

**ADVERTISEMENTS TO NEWSPAPERS**

1026. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the factors which are kept in view for release of advertisements to newspapers,

(b) whether a policy has been laid down for the release of advertisements or whether it is left to the discretion of the officials concerned;

(c) the basis of fixation of rates of advertisement allowed to the various newspapers and whether the rates of advertisement of newspapers are accepted or whether these rates are fixed by Government,

(d) the considerations on which rates are fixed by Government; and

(e) the number of newspapers for which the rates of advertisement were enhanced more than 25 per cent during

1965-66 as compared to the rates for 1961-62 and percentage these newspapers form of the total number of newspapers?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :** (a) The foremost considerations are to secure widest possible coverage within the limited funds available by a judicious process of selection of newspapers and periodicals so as to reach the class of readership required to be catered for and the masses in all walks of life especially, with regard to display advertisements which carry a message to the people

(b) Advertisements are issued on the basis of established principles having regard to their (a) effective circulation (b) regularity of publication (c) class of readership and the language and the areas intended to be covered, (d) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics, (e) other factors such as production standards etc.

As a matter of policy advertisements are withheld from newspapers which indulge in virulent or persistent propaganda inciting communal hatred, passion or violence and those which offend the social accepted conventions of public decency and morals or encourage anti-national activities.

The Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity is required to exercise his judgment and discretion within the framework of the above policy

(c) and (d) Newspapers and periodicals are free to fix their own advertisement rates. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity will make use of such papers whose rates are acceptable to them from the point of view of publicity requirements

(e) Since the rate revision had been taking place annually in respect of a very large number of newspapers, the time and labour involved in the collection and compiling of the information will be very considerable and at any point of time the information will be incomplete and rather out of date.

**SPECIAL CELL FOR HILL BORDER AREAS**

**1027. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has a special cell which deals with Planning schemes in hill and border areas keeping in view the climatic conditions and other circumstances specially obtaining in these areas;

(b) if so the details of the cell and the work assigned to it, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) to (c). The States concerned have been advised to prepare district-plans for the accelerated development of Hill and Border areas, as part of their State Plan proposals. They have also been advised to create a suitable organization for looking after their implementation. Ministries concerned in the Central Government have also been requested to watch the progress of the Plan schemes in such areas, by making special arrangements. It has not been considered necessary, to have a separate cell, in this connection, in the Planning Commission, where the work is adequately attended to in the division dealing with State Plans

**AMENITIES TO FAMILIES OF JAWANS AND OFFICERS SERVING IN FORWARD AREAS**

**1028. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :** Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide further amenities, incentives and concessions to the families of jawans and officers of Indian Armed Forces who are serving the country at high altitudes and in forward areas in great strenuous conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) to (c) As a part of field service con-

cessions, officers and jawans serving in forward areas are entitled to free conveyance of their families and baggage from the previous duty station to a selected place of residence in India or to retention of married accommodation by their families at the previous duty station. The construction of accommodation for separated families has also been sanctioned at various selected stations. In this connection, attention is invited to page 18 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1966-67 in which it was mentioned that sanction had been accorded for provision of separated family accommodation for 1,051 officers, 460 JCOs, 1,518 ORs and 260 NCEs.

Government has also drawn attention of State Governments to the need for assistance to the families of service personnel in various matters affecting their interests such as the following:—

- (i) Education of children;
- (ii) Prevention of harassment of anti-social elements;
- (iii) Approach to authorities concerned by Districts, Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Boards when they are in difficulty;
- (iv) Free medical attention and treatment at their homes by the Doctor of the nearest dispensary, Health Centre or Hospital;
- (v) Free legal aid to fight the cases of litigation;
- (vi) Preference in allotment of accommodation built by State Housing Board, if applied for; and
- (vii) Visits of touring officers viz. Tehsildar, Assistant Deputy Collector and Collector to the homes of the families during their tours of villages.

VISIT TO INDIA OF PRESIDENT NASSER'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER

1029. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President

Nasser's Foreign Affairs Adviser visited India during the month of September, 1967 and he discussed with the Indian leaders the West-Asia peace; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit of Dr. Fawzi provided a good opportunity for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest including the question of the settlement of the West Asian Crisis.

RETURN OF NAGAS FROM CHINA

1030. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Nagas inhabit the Burmese side of the border and they invariably co-operate with the underground Nagas;

(b) if so, whether Government have approached the Burmese Government to help the Indian Government in preventing the underground Nagas from going to China; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A large number of Nagas inhabit the Burmese side across the International border. According to information available to the Government the Underground Nagas received some assistance from Tangsa Nagas and others residing in Burma.

(b) The Burmese authorities have given all possible cooperations to us in this matter.

(c) Does not arise.

## INDO-PAK SURVEY TALKS

1031. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pak. Survey talks were held in Dacca on the 25th and 26th September, 1967;

(b) if so, what were the topics discussed;

(c) whether Pakistan raised a discussion on the question of Berubari demarcation at the Conference;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Indian Delegation to the Conference about this question; and

(e) the outcome of the talks held at the Conference ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :  
(a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held between the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal and the Director of Land Records and Surveys, East Pakistan at Dacca on these dates.

(b) The main topics discussed were:

(i) Demarcation of the remaining border in the East Pakistan-West Bengal sector

(ii) Restoration of missing and damaged boundary pillars in the areas already demarcated.

(iii) Other technical matters.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The leader of the Indian Delegation pointed out that the Berubari issue was still before the Calcutta High Court and only after the Court judgment is vacated, a field programme can be drawn up for the demarcation of Berubari.

(e) The two sides agreed to the replacement of the damaged and missing boundary pillars in the areas already demarcated. They also agree to complete the demarcation of about 1½ miles of the undemarcated portion of the border. They also completed certain technical jobs connected with the mapping and field work which is scheduled to start from the 16th November, 1967.

## ACQUISITION OF LAND IN PUNJAB

1033. SHRI VISWANATHA

MENON :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1964, Government acquired land Khasra No. 1676/3-9 and 1675/1-12 belonging to Shrimati Parvati Devi widow of late Shri Shadi Ram, village and P.O. Mullanpur Garib Dass, Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar (Punjab) for defence purposes;

(b) if so, whether compensation has been paid to the owner of the land;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the owner of the land has been allowed to cultivate the land, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Land belonging to Shrimati Parvati Devi forms part of 197.71 acres acquired in September 1964 and April 1965 in village Mullanpur Garib Dass and Ferozepur Bhangar, Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar for a defence project.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs 1,777.00 has been awarded to Shrimati Parvati Devi. This amount has not yet been disbursed to her by the local civil authorities who have been expedited to make the payment without further delay.

(d) and (e) Do not arise since the land is vested in Government. Nor was any request received from the party for permission to cultivate the land.

## PRESIDENT AYUB'S ALLEGATION AGAINST INDIA

1034. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by President Ayub Khan at Dacca (East Pakistan) accusing India of hav-

ing massed a large number of troops against his country on the Western Sector of the Indo-Pakistan frontier; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The Government have been press reports to the effect that President Ayub Khan on his visit to Dacca on August 21, 1967 had stated to newsmen that India had massed troops "in enormous strength" on the India-Pakistan border and that they were mostly on the west wing border.

(b) It is unfortunate that such a statement, which has no basis in fact, should have been made

DEVELOPMENT OF SUNDARBANS AREAS OF WEST BENGAL

1035. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4779 on the 6th July, 1967 and state

(a) whether the scheme to develop Sundarbans areas of West Bengal has since been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

FILMS OF TOURIST INTEREST SENT ABROAD

1036. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many films of tourist inter-

est have been sent abroad this year in order to attract foreign tourists to India; and

(b) whether Government have prepared any comprehensive list of films of tourist interest covering all parts of India ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) Twentyeight, from 1 March to 31 October 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी सेना कमांडरों की बैठ

1038. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :  
डा० सुय प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री रामजी राम :  
श्री शिव कुमार मास्की :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीमा विवाद को निपटाने के लिए हाल ही में भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी सेना कमांडर बर्ड वार मिले थे ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन बैठकों में किन मुख्य बानों पर चर्चा हुई थी, और

(ग) क्या निर्णय किये गये थे और क्या उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). तामकद करार के अनुसार जो दोनों देशों को सीधे प्रभावित करने वाले मामलों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर बैठकों की व्यवस्था करता है भारत के सनाध्यक्ष और पाकिस्तान के मुख्य सेनापति के बीच अब तक चार मुलाकातें हो चुकी हैं। इन झगड़ों का फैसला करने के इंग और इन झगड़ों के पैदा होने वाले कई विषय इन मुलाकातों में निर्धारित किए गए थे। फरवरी 1966 की मुलाकात में जी० जो० सी० पूर्वी कमान, भारत और जी० जो० सी० 1-वें डिब्रीजन पाकिस्तान, लाटीटीला और भागलपुर क्षेत्रों के संबंध में कार्यकारी समझौते पर पहुंचे थे, जो बिषाख और बोषीकाड के कारण थे। इसके अतिरिक्त

नेक्टर और सवसेक्टर कमांडरों के स्तर पर कई बैठकें हुई थीं।

साधारणतः इन बैठकों का उद्देश्य तनाव कम करने और सीमा संबंधी गलत फहमियों शान्ति पूर्वक दूर करने में गहाराई हुई हैं। यह उद्देश्य काफी हद तक पूरा हुआ है।

मुरादनगर आयुध कारखाने के आस-पास कृषि योग्य भूमि

1039. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
डा० सूर्य प्रकाशवीरशास्त्री :  
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :  
श्री रामजी राम :  
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादनगर आयुध कारखाने के चारों ओर खेती योग्य भूमि पड़ी है पर खेती नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भूमि पर खेती न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ किसानों ने इस भूमि पर खेती करने के संभव में प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, प्रायः

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). कृषि उद्योगों के लिए कुछ भूमि क्षेत्रों को अलाउमेंट के लिए दो आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

परन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार न किया जा सका, क्योंकि जिन भूमि की मांग की गई थी वरदान से महकारी समितियों को कृषि उद्योगों के लिए पट्टे पर दे दिए गए थे।

REPORTED U.S. PLAN OF A BASE IN SRINAGAR

1040. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Radio Peking

Broadcast that U.S. planned to establish a base in Srinagar with India's consent;

(b) whether Government have contradicted this statement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Radio Peking in a broadcast had given out that according to reports by the Pakistan Times of October 14, 1967 "India is co-operating with U.S. imperialism in establishing a base in Srinagar in Indian held Kashmir for spying on neighbouring Countries".

(b) and (c). No Sir. The statement is as fake as it is absurd and Government do not think it necessary to give it the dignity of a formal contradiction. ATOMIC POWER STATION AT KALPAKKAM

1041. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam is being designed and constructed by the Indian engineers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steam turbine required for the Power Station is being built by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and

(c) if so, the saving of foreign exchange on this account?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This matter is under negotiation. Our present plans envisage the manufacture of Steam Turbine in India.

(c) The saving to the Project in foreign exchange on account of Indian manufacture of turbogenerators for MAPP will be about Rs. 5 crores.

ATOMIC POWER STATION AT KALPAKKAM

1042. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that at Kalpakkam, the technology of Breeder Reactors will be developed by combining Thorium with Plutonium and produce uranium-233; and

(b) if so, whether this will bring in any changes in the future pattern of our Atomic Power generation and reduce the cost of the energy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) It is proposed to set up a Reactor Development Centre near the site of the Madras Atomic Power Station. In this Centre, fast breeder reactor technology will be developed. Production of  $U^{233}$  by using thorium in the fast reactors which will be fuelled with plutonium initially will also be studied at this Centre.

(b) Development of the fast reactor technology will enable us to build large commercial fast power reactors which will breed more fuel than they burn. The cost of electrical energy produced from these reactors could also be expected to be lower than that from thermal reactors.

#### VISIT OF INDIANS TO MALAYSIA

1043. SHRI PARTHASARATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government leaders of Malaysia have taken objection to the visit of certain Indians from India and their activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop visits by such Indians, who are attempting to spoil friendly relations that exist between the two countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) No Sir, but the matter has been mentioned to our High Commission.

(b) When our High Commissioner discussed this matter with the Malaysia Prime Minister, the Malaysian Prime

Minister informed our High Commissioner that he had no doubts about our policy and that the matter was not of any great significance. The question of taking any steps does not, therefore, arise.

#### गन एण्ड शैल फैक्टरी, काशीपुर में झगड़ा

1045. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 3 जुलाई 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4384 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन एण्ड शैल फैक्टरी, काशीपुर, कलकत्ता में हुए झगड़ों के कारणों की जांच सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य सत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जैसा कि 3 जुलाई 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4384 के उत्तर में बताया गया है, इन्व्वायरी की रिपोर्ट उस समय पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी थी।

(ख) गड़वड़, गन तथा शैल फैक्टरी काशीपुर में 9-5-67 को लगभग साढ़े पांच बजे शुरू हुई थी, जबकि फैक्टरी कंटीन में शीतल पेय के एक भ्रामक छाप की सप्लाई के संबंध में कार्मिक क्षुब्ध हो उठे थे। इसे फैक्टरी के अफसरों ने तुरन्त ही हल कर लिया। परन्तु शीघ्र ही, राशन की कम सप्लाई के संबंध में, जो उस समय एक ट्रक में आ पहुंचा था, कई आरोपों के कारण ताजा गड़वड़ उठ खड़ी हुई। इन दोनों घटनाओं से शुरु होकर क्षोभ अधिक गम्भीर स्थिति धारण कर गया, और अन्य श्रम मांगे सामने रखी गई। क्षोभ रात भर जारी रहा, और कई अवसरों पर तीव्र रूप धारण कर गया, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप कई अफसर और कर्मचारीगण घायल

हो गए। श्रात सेना पहुँच गई, और बालाबरण

18 मई 1967 कायम तक, शान हो गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

**PLANNING BOARDS IN STATES**

1046 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :  
SHRI BASWANT :  
SHRI MAYAVAN

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state -

(a) the number of States which have formed State Planning Boards so far, and

(b) how the Planning Boards are constituted in the States?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Recently Kerala has formed a State Planning Board

(b) A copy of the Resolution of the State Government on the constitution and functions of the Board is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1628/67]

**WALL NEWSPAPERS**

1047 SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Audio Visual Publicity of the Government of India has started printing wall Newspapers for distribution throughout the country; and

(b) if so, advantages to be derived from this new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity made an exploratory attempt at producing an acceptable wall newspaper

(b) The proposal has been dropped for want of necessary funds and on account of difficulties of producing and sustaining a good wall newspaper

**NEWS IN SANSKRIT**

1048. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to broadcast news in Sanskrit from All India Radio has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the date from which the programme will commence?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**COMMITTEE ON FILM CENSORSHIP**

1049. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a committee on Film Censorship to improve the lot of the Films;

(b) if so, its personnel; and

(c) by what time the Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

(c) It is proposed to request the Committee to submit its report to Government within a period of about 4 months from the date it starts functioning

**NEW ATOMIC POWER STATIONS**

1050. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new Atomic Power Stations in the Country; and

(b) if so, their locations and with whose collaboration these stations would be established?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) and (b). The question of establishing new Atomic Power Stations will be considered after certain studies, which are in progress, are completed.

**विदेशों की खबरों का प्रसारण**

1051. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :  
श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :  
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :  
श्री रामजी राम :  
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ममान्चर बुनेटिनो में विदेशों की खबरों को बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य देशों में विदेशों की खबरों को इतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है जितना अपने देश की खबरों को, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या हम दिना में सुधार करने के लिये किन्हीं ममान्चर बुनेटिनो को कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) गवेषण तथा मदभं विभाग द्वारा मई, 1967 में किए गए एक विश्लेषण में आकाशवाणी और अन्य देशों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण रेडियो के प्रसारणों में विदेशों और घरेलू खबरों की सापेक्ष स्थिति दी हुई है। जो सदन की मेज़ पर रख दी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1629/67]।

(ख) अन्य देशों के रेडियो की घरेलू सेवाओं में विदेशों की खबरों को जो स्थान दिया जाता है उस से विश्व की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उन देशों के बचन, दावे और जिम्मेदारियाँ लगभग सीधी प्रतिबिम्बित होती हैं।

उसी प्रकार आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुनेटिनो में भी विश्व की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में भारत के बचन, दावे और जिम्मेदारियाँ प्रतिबिम्बित होती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय दैनिक पत्र इस बात को सिद्ध करते हैं कि अनेक दूरग्रे देशों के नागरिकों की अपेक्षा भारतीय नागरिक कई प्रकारों से विदेशों की खबरों में अधिक रुची रखता है।

(ग) घरेलू और विदेशों की खबरों की सापेक्ष स्थिति क्या है या क्या होनी चाहिए इसके बारे में आकाशवाणी में नियमित रूप से पुनर्विचारकन होना उतना है।

**RADAR SCREEN**

1052. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress so far made in the installation of a Radar Screen on India's Northern border with China together with the all-weather communication system for relaying timely warning against air raids ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** It is not in public interest to disclose information in this regard

**BORDER ROAD TO SIKKIM**

1053. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Organisation engaged in keeping the border road to Sikkim open to heavy vehicular traffic is facing heavy hazards against weather and by the treacherous semi-rocky young hills of the Eastern Himalayas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome these difficulties ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Himalayan ranges are geologically young and therefore unstable. In the Sikkim area they are subject to very heavy rainfall. The soil mantle which consists of loose volcanic soil and soft rock of comparatively recent formation flows down due to ingress

of water during the rains. The roads generally follow the alignment of the rivers and the toe of the hill slope is subject to erosion by the meandering action of the river. Protective works to minimise damage due to erosion and stabilise the road surface are being undertaken. Expert technical advice of the Central Road Research Institute/ Geological Survey of India is being obtained in more difficult cases.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION ON VIETNAM

1054. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :  
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has proposed a meeting of the International Control Commission in New Delhi to discuss matters relating to Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether other member-countries have agreed; and

(c) when the meeting will be held?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) to (c). In December 1966, Representatives of Canada and Poland were informally consulted on the idea of a meeting of the three Commission countries. As there was no general agreement the idea was not pursued.

येरुशलम में भारतीय होटल

1055. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 3 जुलाई 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 885 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इसरायली सेनाओं द्वारा येरुशलम में एक भारतीय होस्टेल के नष्ट किये जाने के बारे में विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब बातचीत होगी; और

(घ) इस होटल के निर्माण पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम एशिया का संकट जल्दी समाप्त होने की कोई संभावना दिखाई नहीं देती है। जून 1967 में लड़ाई शुरू होने के बाद से जिन इलाकों पर इसराइल ने कब्जा कर लिया था, उन पर उसका कब्जा बना हुआ है और अब उसने जेरुसेलम नगर को अपने प्रदेश में मिलाए के लिए भी कदम उठाए हैं। पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिति सामान्य होने के बाद ही भारतीय आश्रम को फिर से बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

बर्मा तथा अन्य देशों में नजरबन्द भारतीय

1056. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में कितने भारतीय नजरबन्द हैं ;

(ख) बर्मा सरकार ने उन्हें किस आरोपों के अन्तर्गत बन्द किया है ;

(ग) इन भारतीयों की रिहाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या कुछ अन्य देशों में भी भारतीयों को नजरबन्द किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) : 111

(ख) 28 को अर्थ-संबन्धी कथित अपराधों में ; 60 उत्प्रेषण संबंधी आरोपों में ; 17 को आपराधिक आरोपों में और 6 को राजनीतिक आरोपों में नजरबन्द किया हुआ है।

(ग) हमारा राजदूतावास इन नजरबन्दों को रिहा कराने अथवा जल्दी मुकदमा चलाने के बारे में वर्मा के अधिकारियों से बराबर संपर्क बनाए हुए है।

(घ) और (ङ). इस समय पूरी जानकारी सुलभ नहीं है। तथ्य एकत्रित किया जा रहे हैं और मिल जाने पर सदन की मेज़ पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

### अफ्रीका के अश्वेत जनता संगठनों द्वारा आन्दोलन

1057. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वैंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका मोजम्बीक और रोडेजिया के अश्वेत जनता संगठनों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अपने आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर अपना एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये भारत आये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके कार्य में सहायता करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में लोकतन्त्री सरकारों की स्थापना तथा उन्हें मान्यता दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सुझाव मिले है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में मित्र देशों से बातचीत करने के लिये पहल करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अफ्रीकी नेशनल कांग्रेस ने नई दिल्ली में एक विदेश कार्यालय खोल लिया है; यह मुक्ति आंदोलन है जिसका संबंध दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जातिभेद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष करने से है; यह एशिया में अफ्रीकी नेशनल कांग्रेस का पहला कार्यालय है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इस कार्यालय की स्थापना का स्वागत किया है और वह इसके संचालन कार्य के लिए तकनीकी और ठोस सहायता दे रही है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) भारत सरकार दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जातिभेद के विरुद्ध किए जा रहे आंदोलनों के लिए सहायता देने के विषय में और संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 1514 (XV) में निहित अफ्रीका में उपनिवेशवाद के अवशिष्ट अड्डों को समाप्त करने तथा उपनिवेशवाद की समाप्ति से संबद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र के वृद्ध से अन्य प्रस्तावों के बारे में तमाम मित्र सरकारों से संपर्क बनाए हुए है।

### पूना के निकट मोटर, बोट दुर्घटना में सैनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु

1058. श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 17 जुलाई, 1967 के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या 1190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूना के निकट हुई मोटर बोट दुर्घटना, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप छः सैनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी, के कारणों की जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कांट आफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही से पता चला है कि 29/30 जून 1967 की रात को एक अग्निबोट अफसर प्रशिक्षार्थियों समेत 16 सेबि वर्ग को लिए जा रही थी, जो पूना में मूला नदी में अपने साधारण पाठ्यक्रम के अंशस्वरूप त्रिजिन ट्रेनिंग का अभ्यास कर रहे थे। जब नौका नदी के मध्य में पहुंची एक और मोटरबोट उसके पास से तीव्र गति से गुजरी, इस दूसरी नौका द्वारा उत्पन्न धोस के कारण अग्निबोट की तरफ से पहली नौका में पानी चला गया, और वह सन्तुलन खो बैठी। इस अगंतुलन ने नौका में शालियों

नें जातक कैला दिया ।। यात्रियों में से कई इस्तर-जस्तर होने शुरू हो गए । यात्रियों की इस बहिर्विधि ने नौका का असन्तुलन और बढ़ा दिया, जिस से कुछ यात्री नौका में से गिर गए और कई अन्य अपने आप नौका को त्याग गए ? फलस्वरूप 6 अफसर प्रशिक्षार्थी डूब गए ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**TRANSFER OF SUBJECT OF NAGALAND TO THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

1059. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 578 on the 22nd August, 1966 and state

(a) whether the subject relating to the State of Nagaland has since been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if not, when it will be transferred ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The position remains unchanged.

**HEAVY WATER PLANT IN GUJARAT**

1060. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Heavy Water Plant in Gujarat, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise

**NEW ORDNANCE FACTORIES**

1061. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the new ordnance factories have started production;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether self-sufficiency in conventional weapons is expected to be attained during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Factories at Chanda and Ambajhari have not yet started production due to delays in procurement of imported plant and machinery caused by suspension of military assistance by the Governments of the U. K. and U.S.A.

The Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur, sanctioned in November 1965 is expected to be commissioned in 1969-70. The Accelerated Freeze Dried Factory sanctioned in February 1966 is expected to be commissioned in the current year.

(c) Our aim is to set up a self-sufficient production base for conventional weapons in our factories and adequate steps are being taken towards this end. It should, however, be appreciated that production of weapons is a continuously evolving process.

**PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS IN JAPAN AND FIJI**

1062 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs was spent for purchasing a building in Japan for our Embassy there and Rs. 2.5 lakh in Fiji for the High Commissioner's residence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this expenditure when buildings could be procured in these countries at a very economical rate ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The Indian Embassy building in

Tokyo was purchased in 1953 at a cost of Rs. 3,38,760. Five other buildings, including the Chancery and staff quarters were purchased or constructed during the period 1952 to 1963 at a total cost of Rs. 31,39,454.

In Suva, Fiji, a building was acquired for the residence of the Commissioner, in 1965, at a cost of Rs. 2,52,000

(b) As is evident, the expenditure was spread over a number of years and Government are satisfied that the acquisition of these properties and the new constructions, undertaken are, in the long term economical and, therefore, in the public interest.

**MANUFACTURE OF JETS WITH U A R  
COLLABORATION**

1063. SHRI N K. P. SALVE  
SHRI MANIBHAI  
PATEL  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress so far made in the manufacture of jet fighters in collaboration with the U.A.R.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** Flight development trials of the E-300 engine installed in an HF-24 airframe are still in progress in UAR. The question of manufacture of the aircraft in collaboration with UAR will arise only after the successful completion of the flight trials.

**MOUNTAIN DIVISIONS**

1064. SHRI N K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made in the formation and equipment of all the Mountain Divisions of our Army needed for the Northern borders?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** Raising and training of all the planned Mountain Divisions has been completed and the position of their equipment is satisfactory.

**MANUFACTURE OF DEFENCE STORES IN  
ORDNANCE FACTORIES**

1065. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain stores were being manufactured in two different Ordnance factories even though the unit cost of production in one was higher than that in the other;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to coordinate the manufacture of such stores in the Ordnance factories?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) It is a fact that certain stores have to be manufactured in two different Ordnance factories irrespective of the comparative cost of production

(b) and (c) Orders are placed on more than one factory, depending on the available capacity for production and urgency of requirement of the Services. The comparative costs are not always available in advance. In the circumstances it is not possible to completely eliminate such cases. Subject to these limitations, distribution of work load between Ordnance Factories is being done in DGOF's Headquarters on a rational basis in respect of major items.

**TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS**

1066. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed to recommend steps to be taken for the training of journalists, particularly those working for the regional languages newspapers has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
K. K. SHAH) :** (a) to (c). Government have not set up any committee. The Press Council of India has however set up a small committee to survey the

existing facilities for training in journalism and make suggestions for possible improvement and expansion. Its work is still in progress.

#### FOREIGN BROADCASTS BY AIR

1067 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign language broadcasts in Russian and Malayan have been started by the All India Radio and

(b) if not, when these will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) and (b) It has already been decided to have a 30 minutes daily service in Malay and a 45 minutes daily service in Russian by All India Radio, but difficulties in the availability of the personnel to conduct programmes in these languages have not made it possible to start them so far. As soon as the minimum essential staff becomes available, the services will start.

#### EX-SERVICEMEN IN ORISSA AND U.P.

1068 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen at present in Orissa and U.P.,

(b) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them, and

(c) the number of those who are still unemployed

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) . (a) The information has been called for from the State Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) As in other States, the following concessions and facilities have been provided for the rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen belonging to U.P. and Orissa

#### For Employment

(i) Permission for their registration in an Employment Ex-

change of their own choice, six months before their release from the Armed Forces;

(ii) Grant of priority III for civil employment by Employment Exchanges;

(iii) Age relaxation to the extent of service in the Armed Forces plus a grace period of 3 years wherever necessary;

(iv) Relaxation of minimum educational qualifications for appointment to Class IV posts;

(v) Preference for jobs in Defence installations and in security posts for which they have special background;

(vi) Reservation of vacancies in permanent posts in Class III and Class IV to the extent of 10% and 20% respectively in the Centre for a period of two years in the first instance from 1st July, 1966

The Government of Orissa have also issued orders for reservation of 10% and 20% of vacancies in Class III and Class IV State Services and posts respectively.

As a result of these measures 59 ex-servicemen in Orissa and 844 ex-servicemen in U.P. were placed in employment during the period 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1967

#### FOR TRAINING IN ORDER TO IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

(1) Vocational training at the Industrial Training Institutes for which 5% seats have been reserved with stipends for ex-servicemen.

(2) Preference for teacher's training;

(3) Tractor and Agricultural Farm training;

(4) Pre-release training for about 3000 Army personnel every year in certain selected trades in various Industrial Training Institute located near about their Regimental Centres.

(c) According to the Statistics of Employment Exchanges, 556 ex-ser-



vicemen in Orissa and 4994 ex-service-men in U.P. were held on their live registers as on 30th June, 1967.

#### INDO-NEPALESE TREATY OF 1950

1069. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of 1950, there is a provision that Indian and Nepalese citizens can acquire and own property in both the countries;

(b) whether Government have made any statutory provision for acquiring and owning of property in India by the Nepalese citizens so that reciprocal statutory provision and similar treatment may be expected from the Government of Nepal; and

(c) if not, whether and when Government propose to do the same ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal and not merely the Indo-Nepalese Treaty as mentioned in the question, signed in 1950, the two Governments have agreed to grant, on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of ownership of property.

(b) and (c). The Government of India do not consider it necessary to make any statutory provision in the matter, as our Central Acts and Rules relating to foreigners do not impose any restrictions on the acquisition/disposal of land/property by foreigners.

#### OFFER FROM U. K. FOR ATOMIC POWER STATIONS

1070. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British export firm has offered collaboration in building up atomic power stations in India;

(b) if so, the terms of the offer; and  
(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) No definite offer has been made. One party has made some broad suggestions for collaboration.

(c) Does not arise.

#### DEMANDS OF STAFF ARTISTES

1071. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio Staff Artistes Association has submitted a charter of demands to Government;

(b) if so, the main demands put forward by the Association; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main demands of the Staff Artistes Association are the replacement of the existing system of five-year renewable contract by an all-time running contract, the payment of gratuity in addition to Contributory Provident Fund, conversion of Staff Artistes into regular Government servants and making them permanent and pensionable, revision of their fee scales and their eligibility for Family Pension Scheme.

It has been decided to replace the existing system of five-year contract by a letter of appointment which will permit the Staff Artistes to continue in service till the age of 55 years. The question relating to the grant of gratuity in addition to the C.P.F. benefits is under consideration in consultation with Finance.

As regards the question relating to the revision of fee scales and conversion of Staff Artistes into regular Government

servants, the matter is being examined by a Departmental Committee whose recommendations are awaited.

**पाकिस्तान के लिये पनडुब्बियाँ तथा  
आधुनिक शस्त्र**

1072. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शाही :  
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या बड़े-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान  
सरकार ने अनेक स्रोतों से पनडुब्बियाँ तथा  
आधुनिक शस्त्र और चीन से बहुत से  
प्रक्षेपणास्त्र प्राप्त किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन बारे में सरकार  
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री  
तथा बड़े-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा  
गांधी) : (क) हमारा डरान है कि पाकिस्तान  
सरकार ने कई स्त्रोतों से हथियार प्राप्त किए  
हैं। इन मदन को हथियारों की सप्लाई किए  
जाने के बारे में कई मौकों पर सूचना दी जा  
चुकी है। चीन द्वारा पाकिस्तान को प्रक्षेपणास्त्र  
('मिमाईन') दिए जाने के बारे में भारत  
सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) भारत सरकार इन घटनाओं से  
बिना है और इन स्थिति वा मुकाबला करने  
के लिए वह पर्याप्त कदम उठा रही है।

**VIVIDH BHARATI PROGRAMME**

1073 SHRI P MANDAL : Will the  
Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain  
features in the Vividh Bharati Pro-  
gramme are broadcast over and over  
again and sometimes within a week,  
and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir, but if de-  
tails are supplied enquiries will be  
made.

(b) Does not arise.

**काश्मीर (पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में) में  
चीन द्वारा निर्मित सैनिक हवाई अड्डा**

1074. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी : क्या  
बड़े-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने  
चीन को काश्मीर का जो भाग दिया है, उसमें  
उनसे एक सैनिक हवाई अड्डा बनाया है;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्र में चौड़ी सड़कें की  
बनाई गई हैं जिसे भारी सैनिक गाड़ियों तथा  
टैंकों के लिये प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हा; तो क्या सरकार ने इस  
सम्बन्ध में चीन को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा  
है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री  
तथा बड़े-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा  
गांधी) : (क) पाकिस्तान ने चीन को काश्मीर  
का जो हिस्सा सौंपा है, उसमें कोई सैनिक  
हवाई अड्डा बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने पास  
कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

(ख) इन इलाक़े में सड़कें बनाने के बारे  
में सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

(ग) सरकार ने गैर-कानूनी सौदे अखिलाफ  
पहले ही विरोध प्रकट कर दिया है जिसके  
द्वारा पाकिस्तान सरकार ने चीन सरकार  
को वह प्रदेश दे दिया है जिस पर दोनों सरकारों  
का कोई कानूनी अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं है।

**कस तथा चीन से भारतीय भाषाओं में  
प्रसारण**

1075. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी : क्या  
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि .

(क) कस तथा चीन के आकाशवाणी  
केन्द्रों से हिन्दी के अलावा किन्-पिन भारतीय  
प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रसारण किया जाता  
है; और

(ब) ये समाचार बुलेटिन कितनी बेर के बिदे प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर, कन्नड़, बंगला, हिन्दी, मलयालम, मराठी, पंजाबी, तमिल, और उर्दू में प्रसारण कर रहा है। चीन लोक गणराज्य उर्दू, हिन्दी और तमिल में प्रसारण कर रहा है। लहासा रेडियो सिब्बनी भाषा में बुलेटिन प्रसारित करता है।

(ख) प्रत्येक देश के प्रत्येक भाषा के बुलेटिन के प्रसारण की अवधि सामान्यतया 10 मिनट में लेकर 15 मिनट तक बिना बिना है; किन्तु कभी कभी इन की अवधि 15 मिनट में भी बढ़ जाती है।

#### AID TO BHUTAN

1076. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when Government began giving financial aid to Bhutan;

(b) the total amount of aid which has so far been given to Bhutan for their developmental work in different stages,

(c) whether Bhutan Government has requested the Government of India to increase the quantum of aid; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) In 1956.

(b) Rs. 15,44,59,203 up to 31-10-1967.

(c) and (d). The Government of India has agreed to under-write Bhutan's Second Five Year Plan (April 1966—March 1971) up to a ceiling of Rs. 20 crores subject to the condition that actual allocation of funds would be determined on the basis of periodical review of expenditure incurred and physical progress made in the implementation of the Plan.

#### FILM INSTITUTE OF INDIA

1077. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the medium of instruction in the Film Institution of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was represented by the Directors and Producers that training should be imparted in regional languages also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) English for all courses except for the Acting Course where Hindi/Urdu and English are used.

(b) No, Sir. However, it is stated in para. 6 of the Estimates Committee (1967-68) First Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) that some Producers and Directors at Madras and Calcutta had made such a suggestion to the Study Team of the Committee;

(c) It is proposed to continue instruction in English as well as in Hindi/Urdu for the Acting Course in keeping with the All India Character of the Institution which also attract students from neighbouring countries.

#### AIRCRAFT AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES

1078. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to appoint a high power aviation council to look into the whole question of aircraft and electronic industries; and

(b) if so, when the decision would be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A high level Committee has been set up on 10-11-1967 to study and make recommendations for long term planning in design, development and production of aircraft and allied equipment. The terms of reference of this Committee do not

include the Electronic Industry which has already been dealt with by another high-level Committee of which the late Dr. H. J. Bhabha was the Chairman.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR FILM PRODUCERS**

1079 DR. RANEN SEN :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain producers and directors of films are being given foreign exchange for production of films abroad, and

(b) if so, the amount granted and utilized during the last two years ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approvals were given for the release of foreign exchange to the extent of £ 13,400 and £ 22,000 respectively during the years 1966 and 1967. Since some of the producers have not yet completed location shooting, full data regarding the actual amount utilised is not available.

**संसद सदस्यों की नामुला यात्रा**

1080. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री बेवसत बहजा :

श्री छोटेलनाथ देव :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुछ सम्मदस्य नामुला तथा बीना दरों में नैदान जवानों को देखने के लिए वहाँ गये थे ,

(ख) क्या उन्होंने कोई संयुक्त अधवा अवग अनग प्रनिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :**

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं, सरकार को नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**BROADCAST PROGRAMME FOR ADIVASI**

1081 Shri K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio has decided to broadcast programme for the vast Adivasi population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the broadcast of programme will start ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :** (a) Programmes in 87 Adivasi dialects are already being broadcast from nine Stations of All India Radio located in and around regions with sizable Adivasi population.

(b) The details of the programmes are contained in the enclosed statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. IT-1630/67]

(c) Does not arise.

**EMBASSY IN SOFIA (BULGARIA)**

1082 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bulgarian Government have expressed their desire that India should open a full-fledged Embassy in Sofia, and

(b) if so the decision taken in this regard ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As has already been stated by the Prime Minister during her recent visit to Bulgaria, the Government have the intention of opening an office in Bulgaria soon.

**BRITISH FROGMEN HELPING AMERICAN TROOPS IN SOUTH VIETNAM**

1083. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent disclosure made in the British Press that the British frogmen (Navy men) are secretly helping the American troops in South Vietnam;

(b) whether the International Control Commission on Vietnam has made any investigation in this connection; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government have seen reports in the Press to this effect.

(b) and (c) No complaint on the subject has been lodged with the International Control Commission so far

**INDIAN AMBASSADORS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS ABROAD**

1084. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) the names of countries where we have our Ambassadors and High Commissioners along with the number of other staff;

(b) the number of our Ambassadors and High Commissioners, who could fluently speak and understand the language of the country they were accredited to along with the number of other Indian staff who could as well do so; and

(c) the number of local people employed in each embassy with the nature of their duties ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected

and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUIRED IN DARJEELING**

1085. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on 24th July, 1967 regarding the compensation for land requisitioned for military purposes in the Darjeeling District and state :

(a) whether the remaining amount has since been disbursed;

(b) whether 313 families whose homestead land had been affected have received compensation for the same; and

(c) if not, when the payment of compensation is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) In addition to the disbursement of the sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs as initial compensation and rent mentioned in answer to Question No. 1326 on 24th July 1967, a further sum of Rs. 15,464.00 has since been disbursed by the local civil authorities.

(b) The number of families affected by the requisition of their homestead land who have been disbursed compensation therefor by the local civil authorities is being ascertained, and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The local authorities have been advised to complete the outstanding assessment, accord of financial sanction and disbursement as early as possible

**ARMED PAKISTANIS IN WEST BENGAL VILLAGES**

1086. SHRI YAJNA DATI SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that armed Pakistanis are continuing disturbances in the West Bengal border villages located between the Pakistani enclaves of

Dahagram and the West Bengal-East Pakistan Border;

(b) whether any evidence has come to the notice of Government to prove that Pakistanis create these disturbances with the aim of forcibly occupying the villages and to link up Dahagram with East Pakistan mainland; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Following the serious incidents of 26th July and 1st August, 1967, an agreement was arrived at between the Deputy Commissioner, Rangpur (Pakistan) and the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Bihar (India) on 16th August, 1967 to observe the border Ground Rules scrupulously in order to reduce tension. This area has been relatively quiet since then.

(b) There is no evidence available with the Government of India to indicate that the Government of Pakistan has any such design.

(c) Does not arise.

#### TRAINING OF ENGINEERS IN TELEVISION

1087. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Engineers who were sent abroad for television training from 1966 so far,

(b) the total foreign exchange spent on them; and

(c) the number out of them likely to retire within next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 10 (Ten) of whom 5 are still undergoing training

(b) and (c) Nil.

#### UNABSORBED TELEVISION TRAINED ENGINEERS

1088. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3181 on the 4th April, 1966 and state the progress since made to utilise the services of unabsorbed trained television engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : So far 20 engineers have been trained in television. Of those one is dead and two are on deputation elsewhere leaving a balance of 17. Of these 4 are working in the Delhi TV Centre and 6 are associated with planning and development of Television.

At present only one TV Station is operating in Delhi and so a limited number of engineers could be utilised, the Fourth Five-Year Plan of All India Radio provides for the setting up of TV Stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur besides the expansion of the Delhi TV Centre. Trained engineers available with us are expected to be fully utilized when these Stations are set up.

#### HEAVY TANKS

1089. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for establishing a factory for the manufacture of heavy tanks;

(b) whether the existing factory for medium tanks is proposed to be expanded for the manufacture of heavy tanks; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) There is at present no proposal to undertake indigenous manufacture of heavy tanks

#### LINGUISTIC KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICERS IN INDIAN EMBASSIES ABROAD

1090. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which Government have taken to ensure that Officers sta-

tioned in Indian Embassies in foreign countries acquire a working knowledge of the language of those countries; and

(b) whether the linguistic knowledge and accomplishments of the officials is also taken into account while posting or transferring them from one embassy to another?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Officers recruited to the Indian Foreign Service are assigned one compulsory foreign language in which they are required to qualify. They are also encouraged to qualify in other foreign languages of their choice. In some of our Missions abroad special classes are arranged as an encouragement to officials for acquiring an adequate knowledge of the local language in pursuance of our policy that all officers should familiarise themselves with the language of the country where they are posted.

(b) Along with other factors, the question of knowledge of the local language is certainly kept in view while deciding the postings and transfers of Officers to and from our Missions abroad.

**RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON CHINESE EMBASSY**

1091 SHRI SHARDA NAND.  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE :  
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO  
JOSHI  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :  
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any restrictions on the Chinese Embassy and the activities of its members, similar to those which have been imposed by the Chinese Government on our Embassy in Peking;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have flouted these restrictions on more than one occasion; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to see that the restrictions are not flouted in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) For security reasons and in conformity with the practice observed by our Embassy in Peking, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has been asked to observe similar procedures in respect of movement outside the municipal limits of Delhi and New Delhi, departure from India, as well as in respect of invitations issued by the Chinese Embassy and its personnel to persons other than Diplomats accredited to Government of India.

(b) The Chinese Embassy has tried on more than one occasion to bypass the regulations.

(c) The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Chinese Embassy to these irregularities and have demanded that the Chinese Embassy should abide by the Government of India's regulations as the Indian Embassy in Peking abides by the Chinese Government regulations.

**बिदेशी फोटोग्राफरों द्वारा बिदेशों में भारत का गलत स्वरूप पेश किया जाना**

1092. श्री श्री २० स्वामी : क्या बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिदेशी पर्यटक विशेषण ट्रेनीजिन फोटोग्राफर बिदेशों में प्रदर्शन के निम्ने भारत के निर्जन लोगों, निष्कारियों तथा गन्दी बस्तियों के चित्र लेने हैं जिनमें अन्य देशों में भारत का गलत स्वरूप प्रस्तुत होता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो बिदेशी फोटोग्राफरों की इन गतिविधियों को रोकने तथा इस प्रकार उत्पन्न की गई गलत धारणा को निष्प्रभाव

बनाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, जयु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (धीमती इन्चिअर चीनी) : (क) जी हाँ। सामान्य रूप से समाचार लेने के लिए भारत जाने वाले कुछ विदेशी टेलीविजन और अखबारों के फोटोग्राफरों ने विदेशों में भारत के प्रतिकूल प्रचार किया है।

(ख) इस तरह के मामलों में हमने सबूत अखबार और टेलीविजन के संगठनों से शिकायतें की हैं और हम यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाते हैं कि इस तरह की कार्रवाइयाँ फिर न होने पाएँ। हमके अलावा, हमारे राजदूतावास वार्ता, प्रलेख वितरण और फिल्म प्रदर्शन के जरिए भारत का मनुलिन और सही चित्र प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास करने हैं।

OFFICIALS OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTRY VISITING JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1093. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED BAKSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state -

(a) whether the senior officers of his Ministry and of All India Radio have been visiting Jammu and Kashmir from time to time,

(b) whether they paid any visits during 1967; and

(c) if so, how often and which of the political party or parties they contacted during their stay there ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) None.

RADIO KASHMIR'S ROLE IN FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS

1094. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED BAKSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state -

(a) whether a number of complaints have been made against the partisan role played by the Radio Kashmir, Srinagar and Radio Kashmir, Jammu in the last General Elections;

(b) whether specific charges in this behalf have been brought in writing to the notice of the then Minister in-charge of Information and Broadcasting;

(c) whether any action in the matter has so far been taken, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

तिब्बतियों के बेश में भारत में प्रवेश करने वाले चीनी लोग

1095 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसाबाह . क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी तिब्बतियों के बेश में चमोली और पिठौरगढ़ के रास्तों भारत में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं और उनमें जाली नोट बरामद किये गये हैं, और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, जयु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (धीमती इन्चिअर चीनी) . (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठा। बहरहाल जितने तिब्बती अब भारत में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, उन सभी की यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जांच की जाती है कि उनमें से कोई चीनी एजेंट न हो।



**ATOMIC MINERALS DIVISION**

1096. SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary persons in the Atomic Minerals Division at present;

(b) the period of their service, category-wise; and

(c) the reasons as to why they have not so far been confirmed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1631/67].

(c) The long-term requirements of the Division have been assessed in 1966 in the light of results achieved by surveys carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division up to that date and on the size of the task still to be undertaken. Confirmation, is progressively proceeding since then

**NEW RADAR SYSTEM**

1097 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO.  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-  
GUN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that N.A.T.O. will soon introduced a new radar chain which will detect friendly and enemy planes;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of possessing such equipments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) We have no information.

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

**UNIDENTIFIED PLANE IN COOCH-BEHAR**

1098. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unidentified jet plane was seen flying over Kharikbaria in the Mekliganj Thana area in Cooch-Behar on the 24th July, 1967,

(b) whether inquiries have been made into the matter; and

(c) if so the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan

**INDIAN BANKS OPERATING IN CEYLON**

1099. SHRI D. C. SHARMA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Ceylon have made a serious indictment against the Indian banks operating in Ceylon alleging that the Indian banks had failed to make a contribution to the country's economic development through institutional changes; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

**ATOMIC MINERALS DIVISION**

1100 SHRI N. S. SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that grants are given to the Atomic Minerals Division through the Atomic Energy Establishments;

(b) if so, the amount of grants given during the last three years;

(c) the details of annual expenditure of this Division.

(d) whether it is also a fact that lakhs of rupees have been surrendered; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINIS-

TER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Provisions for the Minerals Division are made in the Budget of the Department of Atomic Energy of which it is a unit.

(b) and (c). The details are as follows :—

	1964-65		1965/66		1966/67	
	Capital	Rev.	Capital	Rev.	Capital	Rev.
Annual grant	1 85	22 90	0 31	95 00	2 00	102 80
Actual Expenditure	1 70	8 38	0 21	92 66	1 82	101 63

(in lakhs)

(d) and (e) The amounts of surrendered, which were due to no special causes, for the last three years were as follows :—

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	(in Rs. lakhs)	
2 67	2 44	1 35

PROMOTION AS GEOLOGISTS

1101. SHRI N. S. SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria of promotion of Assistant Geologists to the grade of Geologists and Senior Geologists, and

(b) the number of Assistant Geologists promoted as Geologists and Senior Geologists during the last three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The minimum academic qualification for promotion to Scientific Officers Grade SB (Rs. 350-900) to the post of Scientific Officers (Geology) Grade SC2 (Rs. 400-950) or Grade SD2 (Rs. 700-1250) is M.Sc. degree in Geology or equivalent degree or Diploma in Mining or Geology of a recognised institution. The minimum service qualification for promotion to Grade SC2 is three years' experience as Scientific Officer Grade SB and for promotion to the post of Scientific Officer (Geo-

logy) Grade SD2, five to seven years service as Scientific Officer Grade SC2.

In both the cases, the promotions are subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the candidates, whose merit is judged on the basis of their reports and their performance in interviews held by duly constituted departmental promotion committees.

(b) During the past three years, 5 Scientific Officers (Geology) Grade SB were promoted as Scientific Officers (Geology) Grade SC2 and 1 Scientific Officer (Geology) Grade SC2 was promoted as Scientific Officer (Geology) Grade SD2, excluding promotions currently under consideration.

SUICIDE BY AN ATOMIC SCIENTIST

1102 SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5094 on the 10th July, 1967 regarding suicide by an Atomic Scientist and state :

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officer has since completed the enquiry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**वेदिक में भारतीय राजदूतावास के सचने प्रवर्तन**

1103 श्री मा० स्व० शर्मा क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनियों ने 12 सितम्बर 1967 को वेदिक स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास के मामले में 7.5 बार प्रदर्शन किया था

(ख) यदि हा. तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय राजदूतावास को कोई क्षति पहुंची थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) जी, हा।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा प्रेरित इन प्रदर्शनों का कारण चीन सरकार को ही मालूम है। गैंग लगना है कि प्रारंभ में इनका उद्देश्य चीन में तथा विदेशों में चीनी प्रचार करना रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**EQUIPMENT FOR NUCLEAR POWER**

1104 SHRI N. K. SANGHI  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD  
SHRI D. N. DEB.  
SHRI B. DABRATA BARUA  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DFO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of increasing demand for nuclear power in the country, adequate steps have been taken to gain sufficiency in technical know-how and to produce the necessary equipments in the country, and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) With the experience gained in the construction of atomic power stations at Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar, Indian Scientists and engineers are now in a position to undertake the construction of the Madras Atomic Power Station without foreign assistance. The imported content of the Madras Power Station is expected to be less than 20 per cent. The technical know-how already gained is being constantly improved upon.

An Electronics Factory has been established in the public sector to produce the highly sophisticated instrumentation required for nuclear power stations. A complex of Plants for the production of nuclear fuel and other special materials required for operating nuclear power stations is being set up. Self-sufficiency in production of all the necessary equipment, to establish atomic power stations is dependent on the development of an industrial base for the manufacture of conventional raw materials and equipment like stainless and special alloy steel and turbo-generators of large capacity.

**VIOLATION OF INDIAN FRONTIERS BY ARMED PAKISTANIS**

1105 SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian border security forces shot two Pakistanis and arrested one when a large number of Pakistanis from Dahagram enclave intruded into Payasti village in Indian territory on the 1st August, 1967;

(b) whether a protest was lodged with the Pakistani High Commission in New Delhi against the violation of the Indian frontiers by armed Pakistanis; and

(c) the nature of reply received if any, from Pakistan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Pakistan High Commission have denied the charge and have alleged that the incident occurred in Pakistani territory.

**STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN  
ABOUT PAK-CHINA COLLUSION**

1106 **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President Ayub Khan dismissed the talk of Pakistan-China collusion against India as false propaganda in his first-of-the-month broadcast in August, 1967 and said that this was being propagated in India either to obtain more military assistance or to divert people's attention from internal problems and accused India of making frantic efforts to augment her military strength, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India are fully alive to the danger posed by Pakistan-Chinese collusion which is basically aimed against India. The Chinese and Pakistani leaders have on numerous occasions spoken in the same breath of friendship between their two countries and their common opposition to India. The allegations made by the President of Pakistan are clearly baseless.

**MANHANDLING OF LEADER OF INTERNATIONAL SIKH BROTHERHOOD DELEGATION BY NEW DELHI CHINESE EMBASSY OFFICIALS**

1107 **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a Chinese Embassy official manhandled a leader, of the International Sikh Brotherhood Delegation, who had gone to the Embassy to hand

over a note condemning the forcible take-over of gurdwaras in China by the Chinese Government on the 31st October 1967; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**  
(a) A report to this effect was lodged with the police

(b) The Chinese Charge d'Affaires was called to the Ministry of External Affairs and told that this kind of behaviour was not expected of members of diplomatic missions. He was also told that the recent unilateral and arbitrary action of the Chinese Government in forcibly taking over Gurdwaras in Shanghai was greatly resented by all Indians and that they were well within their right in protesting peacefully to a representative of the Chinese Government.

**BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD BANGALORE**

1108 **SHRI K LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of vacancies filled up in the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore since January 1967 to-date, and

(b) the principles followed in recruiting new personnel there ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) Total number of vacancies filled in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore from 1st January 1967 to 14th November 1967 are 556. This figure does not include Trainees. The details of 556 vacancies are given below —

(1) *Direct Recruitment*

	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Non Technical</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Non-Executives	173	306	479
(ii) Executives	54	8	62
TOTAL.	227	314	541

(2) *Deputationists*

	<i>Technical</i>	<i>Non-Tech.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(i) Non-Executives	7	—	7
(ii) Executives	7	1	8
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>

Total of (1) and (2) above . . . 556.

(b) All vacancies for external recruitment are notified to the appropriate Employment Exchanges as per Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, except where it is necessary to obtain the services of Government Officers with special experience on deputation. Posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200/- and above are also advertised simultaneously. The candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges and applications received in response to advertisements are screened and eligible applicants are interviewed by duly constituted Committees. Appointments are made from the panels so selected.

## LABOUR MAGAZINES

1109. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many labour papers, dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies which are published in the country, State-wise;

(b) their respective circulations and financial assets; and

(c) to how many trade unions they are affiliated in one form or another?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH : (a) to (c). A statement giving the number of papers devoted to labour State-wise and periodicity-wise and their circulation, wherever available is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1632/67*].

Information in regard to their financial assets or their affiliation to trade unions is not available.

## SHOTGUN AMMUNITION FOR CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

1110. R8. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out extensive tests on shotgun ammunition manufactured at the Indian Ordnance Factory for clay-pigeon shooting and whether these include patterning tests also; and

(b) if so, the percentage of pattern achieved at 40 yards with full choke barrels, at 30 yards with modified choke barrels and at 20 yards with cylinder barrels and whether 70 per cent success was achieved with each of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Cartridges 12 bore 2 1/2" presently being marketed by Ordnance Factories are of the standard type and are not intended for clay-pigeon shooting. These render accuracy patterns of 60 per cent plus at 30 yards and 40 per cent plus at 40 yards.

However, consequent on certain enquiries made by National Rifle Association of India, 300 numbers of cartridges have been specially manufactured for clay-pigeon shooting and despatched to NRAI on 31-10-1967 for tests and report. Further development/improvement will be effected on receipt of the report to meet the special requirements. Tests carried out before despatch with full choke barrels at 30 yards recorded 90 per cent of pattern.

## HAJ PILGRIMAGE

1112. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Muslims who went on Haj pilgrimage during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Muslims who seek to go on pilgrimage during a year are unable to do so because of Government restrictions;

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to remove the difficul-

ties which the Muslims face in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have received any representations from the religious and social institutions of the Muslims and from any individuals on this matter and if so, the nature of those representations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) The number of pilgrims including infants who went on Haj pilgrimage during the last five years is given below:

1963	15,102
1964	16,537
1965	18,267
1966	15,533
1967	15,544

(b) Due to foreign exchange difficulties Government fix a ceiling on the number of pilgrims who may proceed to Haj during any year. In view of this all Muslims who apply for going on Haj pilgrimage are unable to perform the Haj.

(c) This difficulty is likely to be removed as and when the foreign exchange situation becomes satisfactory.

(d) Various religious and social Muslim Organisations, individuals as also the Central Haj Committee, have been suggesting that Government should consider raising the ceiling to allow more pilgrims to go for Haj.

#### LIMITS OF AIR SPACE

1113. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Legal and Treaties Division of his Ministry has carried out a high level expert examination to precisely determine where India's air space ends and foreign space begins in view of the reports of the Chinese plan to fire medium range ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads into the Indian Ocean across Indian territory;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether any other country has fixed its territorial limits regarding its air space; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) and (b) The question of the delimitation of India's air space and outer space beyond is under examination in the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) Government are not aware of any declarations regarding the limits of air space by other countries.

(d) Does not arise.

12 12 HRS

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### DISCLOSURES ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA IN INDIA

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):

Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The most disturbing disclosures about the activities of the C.I.A. in India, made in Moscow by an ex-C.I.A. personnel John Smith, as reported in the Press."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):

Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to reports appearing in Indian newspapers regarding the statements made by a former employee of the US Embassy in India. We have obtained a full text of the first instalment of these articles. Meanwhile, extracts have been published in the newspapers of the second instalment. We are taking steps to obtain a complete text of this also.

These articles have focussed the attention of the public on the vital pro-

blem of national security. I would like to assure the House that the Government are always vigilant in regard to the type of activity mentioned in the articles and appropriate measures are taken from time to time to counteract them.

It is known that Mr. John Smith and Mr. Peter Richard Peterson and some others named in Mr. John Smith's articles were in service in India during the relevant period—1955 to 1960. The Government would not like to make any statement about some of the matters mentioned by Mr. Smith—for example, his activities relating to other countries. Also, some of what he has mentioned in the article does not appear to be correct. His statement regarding a secret meeting between CIA agents and Naga leaders at Imphal in 1956 is not correct. There is nothing in record to substantiate the allegations made in the article about the two army officers who have since retired. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, the disclosures made by Mr. John Smith in Moscow, an ex-employee of the CIA operating in India, are very disturbing from the point of view of our national security. I agree with the Home Minister in that. Besides saying that the Naga revolt was encouraged by the CIA, Mr. John Smith goes on to say certain other very startling matters. One is the involvement of a foreign diplomat in espionage activities in this country. He has said that he is an ex-Philippines Ambassador. He has particularly said about the involvement of our Military Attache in Washington and his subordinates. He has gone on to say that some military officers including a General in charge of military personnel are in the pay roll of the CIA. These are very disturbing allegations. Firstly, let me tell you point blank, when these foreign diplomats are involved in espionage activities in this country on behalf of CIA or any other agent, the Government must be very firm and declare them *persona-non-grata* immediately and kick them out of this country. Let the devil be given its due. Unfortunately, in

this country there are certain Indians who for foreign money are ready to sell this country. Proper steps should be taken against them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are they ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : They have been mentioned in the report, in the article by Mr. John Smith, published in the *Literary Gazette* of Moscow. Why is it that the Government have failed to probe into the activities of the CIA in this country and why is it that our government was completely in the dark about the activities of CIA in this country until they were revealed by Mr. John Smith in his article in the *Literary Gazette*, Moscow. May we have an assurance from the Government that they are going to take stern measures not only against the CIA, whom they should ask to pack off from this country lock, stock and barrel, but, at the same time they are taking appropriate measures, stern measures, against those people, Indian or foreign, who are engaged in espionage activities in this country, on behalf of CIA or any other agency? Are they going to do it or not?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the general view of the hon Member and the sentiments expressed by him are concerned, I certainly share them with him. At the same time, I have said that on many an occasion, I have taken action against espionage activities. There are certain cases where prosecutions have been launched and in some cases even court martial steps have been taken, whenever things are pointed out or come to our notice. So, as far as the attitude of the Government is concerned, we do certainly watch carefully and punish people who are found guilty.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Your vigilance has completely failed. You did not know that the ex-Philippines Ambassador was in the pay roll of the CIA.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I may or may not know. The very purpose of asking such questions is to get this

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

information. So, we will have to be very careful in these matters. In these matters we cannot go merely by the statements or confessions or accept or reject them as a whole as correct.

**SHRI RANGA (SRIKAKULAM)** : Why were the military officers allowed to retire instead of being punished ?

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi)** : May I ask of the hon. Minister whether he can assure the House that a certain amount of complacency, which is evident in the actions of the Government, will be dispelled because it is a most important matter ? I think the hon. Minister should welcome the fact that these articles have appeared because it gives him an opportunity to review the subject. I am not speaking in any parochial sense. Men of goodwill in America itself have been concerned about the increasingly interventionist nature of the American politics. America has become too big for itself. It is trying to interfere all over the world. We know the case of Dr. Mossadeq, we know the case of Mr. Souvanna Phouma and many other cases.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Let him ask the question. How are all these relevant ?

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : They are very relevant.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : He is giving the background.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI (Delhi)** : whether we like it or not, has now become known as an important centre of espionage activity. Even though I have the honour to represent this city here, it has got this shameful aspect today. Therefore, I would like to ask whether the hon. Minister is prepared to outline certain steps for counter-espionage and also whether he is prepared to meet this gentleman, Mr. John Smith, if necessary even by going to Moscow himself, and find out from him the real facts.

**SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur)** : His extradition to India is justified.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : With reference to certain strategic Ministries and

the Foreign Office some sort of surveillance is necessary. My question, therefore, is, what steps the Minister is taking, firstly, to find out whether any interception of foreign communications from the Government of India to its Embassies abroad takes place in Delhi itself and, secondly, to find out whether under the loose cover of political or economic officer in the American Embassy, or any other Embassy, espionage activity is being carried on. Thirdly, I would even say that some people who pretend to be anti-CIA might themselves be CIA agents. Therefore, keeping all these factors into consideration, is he prepared to give an assurance of practical steps of policy so that New Delhi could be known as a place free from espionage ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : The point raised by the hon. Member is quite correct that such disclosures or such statements certainly give an opportunity for us to review the matter. It is a sort of warning that we have always to take that one cannot presume that all the arrangements that we have made are perfect. We have always to go from perfection to perfection. Therefore I share that view.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur)** : Shri Chagla has instituted an inquiry. What has happened to that ? He has gone.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : I quite agree that it is a fact of international life that espionage and counter-espionage are there.

**SHRI NATH PAI** : Which is the Indian CIA man we know ? Do you have any ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN** : If I try to underline the step that we are taking about any counter-activity, this is exactly what the spy wants to know; so, I am not to be expected to answer this question.

**SHRI NATH PAI** : What about bringing him here ? He did not answer that part.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He wanted him to Moscow.



**SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) :** He has not answered the point whether he will go to Moscow or whether Mr. Smith will be brought from Moscow to Delhi.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** He should go to Moscow and stay there.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I am not going to oblige the hon. Member. Neither I am going to Moscow nor do we propose to call anybody from there.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्पासी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्रालय को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि फरवरी 1951 में बिली फ्रैंक ग्रहम ने आइज़नहोवर के टाइम में एक योजना विदेश मंत्री डलेम के साथ मिल कर बनाई थी कि अगर कम्युनिज्म का मुकाबला करना है तो तुम्हें पहले एक अरब डॉलर गैरिया और हिन्दुस्तान में बनाना होगा और उसी योजना के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन में अतीत की थी और उस के बाद अमरीका की योजना के अनुसार यहाँ षडयन्त्र बनाया गया और अमरीकन मिशनरीज आये ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि नागार्नेड और मीडोलेड में केवल अमरीका का वैपेटिस्ट मिशन काम कर रहा है और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो हिलो ऐरियाज की माग कर रहे हैं वह जो मूवमेंट है उस के लीडर, उस की मा और उस की स्त्री अमेरिकन हैं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि नियोगी कमेटी जो मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने बनाई थी उस ने इस बात को सिद्ध किया कि यह विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरी पोलिटिकल एजेंट हैं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि नियोगी कमेटी ने भी इस बात को सिद्ध किया था ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अमम क चीफ मिनिस्टर चासिहा ने आप को थोड़े दिन पहले आगाह किया था कि विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरीज बीरडर ऐरियाज में गडबड कर रहे हैं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आप ने ही स्वयं आप की मिनिस्टर ने आप के समय ईसाइयों की ऐंटी नेशनल ऐक्टिविटीज के ऊपर L/MBOLSS/67-5

ध्यान देते हुए आप ने ऐसा किया था कि हम यहाँ से विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरियों को निकालना चाहते हैं, उन को धीरे धीरे बाहर निकालेंगे और बाद में इस स्टेटमेंट को बदला ? इन सब तथ्यों को जानने हुए मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन तथ्यों के साथ सिद्ध नहीं हो जाता है कि विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरीज और खास तौर से अमरीका के विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरीज यह पॉलिटिकल एजेंट हैं, उन की ऐक्टिविटीज भी पॉलिटिकल है तो क्या सरकार उन का भारत में बाहर निकालने का विचार रखती है और क्या जो पी० एल० 480 का शायद है जो विदेशों में महायत्ना उन विदेशी मिशनरीज को मिल रही है क्या गवर्नमेंट उन पर नियन्त्रण रखने का विचार करती है ? क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह विचार है कि नागा और मीजो गडबड में जॉर्जिनली अमरीका का और पाकिस्तान का हाथ दिखाई दे रहा है और क्या आप में माहम है कि उन के लीडर के साथ आप यह बोलें कि चूँकि आप विदेशों सरकारों के इशारे और समर्थन पर चल रहे हैं इसलिए अब आप में कोई बात नहीं होगी जो कि अभी आप नहीं कह रहे हैं ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN rose—**

**Mr. SPEAKER** You may answer any part of it

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** The hon. Member has raised an entirely different aspect of the problem and that is about foreign missionaries in certain border areas.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) :** An important aspect.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** Important, yes; but it does not come in here possibly. However I do not want to take refuge behind that. I may only state that whenever there is evidence to prove that the missionaries are trying to do something which is going to be a risk to national security, very strict action is taken about it.

**SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Hapur) :** What about the Neogy Report ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I am not going to answer that question because I am not ready for that. I will have to have proper notice for that.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)  
असम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आप को लिखा है।  
उन्होंने आप को कहा है।

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I know, I have had discussions with the Chief Minister. Whatever information he gives or whatever recommendation he makes, we will certainly give our serious thought to that. With regard to foreign missionaries or missionaries as such the Government has a certain policy and this policy is followed but it is followed with certain caution and liberal attitude in the matter because we do not want to give a feeling to the Christian minorities that we are very indifferent to their problems.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** What is that policy ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** But, at the same time, as far as our national security aspect in the border areas is concerned, we are very vigilant and we will be very strict in this matter.

**SHRI O. P. TYAGI rose—**

**Mr SPEAKER :** Order, order. Please sit down while I am on my legs. We started with CIA and you went to missionaries, you went to Chief Minister of Assam, you went to somebody else and you covered the whole border question. The Call Attention is about CIA. Shri Vajpayee

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि मि० जान स्मिथ दिल्ली में थे। जान स्मिथ ने अपने बारे में कहा है कि वह सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट थे। अब उन्होंने इस की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है यह तो समझ में आ सकता है कि जान स्मिथ अमरीका

को बखाना करने के लिए कुछ बातें कहें लेकिन भारत की सेवा के बड़े अफसरों का नाम लेकर उन्हें यह सी० आई० ए० से सम्बन्धित बातें इस का कोई कारण समझ में नहीं आता। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जिन दो अफसरों का नाम लिया, सेन और बनर्जी का, जान स्मिथ ने इन दो फीजी अफसरों का उल्लेख किया है, गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह रिटायर हो गये।

श्री बसवन्तराव चव्हाण में ने नहीं कहा

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मैं समझूँ कि यह रत्नस्योद्घाटन होने के बाद गृह मंत्रालय की या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की किसी उच्चाधिकार समिति ने या ऊंचे अफसर ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया कि जिन अफसरों का नाम लेकर उल्लेख किया गया है क्या उस आरोप में कोई सच्चाई है? अगर अभी तक जांच नहीं की गई तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय इस तरीके की कोई जांच करने का विचार रखते हैं? अभी आटोबाइग्राफी के और भी अंश जाना बाकी है, जितने अंश आये हैं वह मनसनीखेड़ है और वह इस बात का इशारा देते हैं कि विदेशी जासूस हमारी सेना में, हमारे राजनैतिक जीवन स्तर तक भी प्रवेश कर गये हैं। जान स्मिथ ने एक बात और कही है कि राजनैतिक स्तर पर पाइक, प्लूटार्क और प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू के प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी का नाम लिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारे मामले को देख कर गृह मंत्री जी कोई निजी जांच करने का विचार रखते हैं अगर रखते हैं तो क्या उन्होंने कोई ठोस रूप में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है और क्या वह इस सम्बन्ध में मदन को विश्वास में लेने के लिए तैयार है?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** About these two Army officers, naturally, we had to enquire from the Defence Ministry. I am told that there is nothing on record to substantiate the allegation.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
How can there be anything on record ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let there  
be some inquiry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot  
assure an enquiry about that period.  
As to who they were, what they were  
doing and whether those officers had  
any contacts, etc., it is difficult to prove  
that. If any further evidence comes to  
my hands, I will certainly have a look  
into it. The point that I am answering  
is this. On the inquiry that I have  
made, the inquiry that I could make so  
far, this is the advice I have got about  
it. As far as the other matter is con-  
cerned, certainly, there are certain cover  
names, and I have asked our agency to  
make further enquiries about it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
What agency ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Intelligence  
Agency.

SHRI NATH PAI : How can he tell  
the House, "I have made an inquiry." ?  
The revelations may be absolutely sensa-  
tional mongering or they may be sub-  
stantial. But the inquiry must be pro-  
perly conducted. He says, "I have  
made an inquiry." Is that a fair reply ?  
How can he complete an inquiry so  
quickly ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I know he has not  
answered other matters. That is all.  
(*Interruption*) Dr. Sushila Nayar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When we  
raised the question of CIA, not on this  
particular Call Attention, Mr. Chagla  
had assured the House that he would  
put the entire thing before the Cabinet  
and see that a Commission is appoint-  
ed and a proper inquiry is made. The  
Home Minister has not replied to that  
even.

Mr. SPEAKER : Dr. Sushila Nayar.

12.20 HOURS

#### UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVEN- TION) BILL

##### (i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) :  
I present the Report of the Joint Com-  
mittee on the Bill to provide for the  
more effective prevention of certain un-  
lawful activities of individuals and  
associations and for matters connected  
therewith.

##### (ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COM- MITTEE

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR : I beg to  
lay on the Table a copy of the evidence  
given before the Joint Committee on  
the Bill to provide for the more effec-  
tive prevention of certain unlawful ac-  
tivities of individuals and associations  
and for matters connected therewith.

12.21 Hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. DEVALUATION OF THE POUND STERLING

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I would  
like to take this opportunity of making  
a brief statement regarding the decision  
of the U.K. Government to devalue the  
pound sterling. The extent of the de-  
valuation is 14.3 per cent and there-  
fore, at the new exchange rate, £ 1  
equals US dollars 2.40 as against the  
old rate of dollars 2.80 to the pound.  
The pound sterling will now exchange  
for Rs. 18 instead of Rs. 21 previously.

The exchange rate of the Rupee in  
terms of gold or U.S. dollars will re-  
main unchanged at the level established  
on June 6, 1966.

Honourable Members will wish to  
know the implications of the U.K. ac-  
tion for the Indian economy. The  
change in the exchange value of the  
pound is a moderate one. Its effect in  
general will be to improve the competi-  
tiveness of British products vis-à-vis

[Shri Morarji Desai]

products from India as well as other countries.

Our imports from the U.K. in recent years have been around 10 per cent of the total. These comprise mainly capital goods, metals and chemicals. The effect of the devaluation of the pound will be to make these cheaper to us in terms of rupees and also in relation to imports from other countries.

Our exports to the UK amounted in 1966-67 to the equivalent of U.S. dollars 270 million or about 17 per cent of our total exports in that year. Consequent on the change in the British exchange rate, some of our exports may face difficulties but the demand for other products exported by us may remain unaffected. On the whole it is not expected that there will be any substantial adverse effect on our exports.

The U.K. has been an important source of external loans and our foreign debt in sterling is about 245 million pounds. This is more than 10 per cent of India's total external debt payable in foreign exchange. The devaluation does not affect the amount of our obligations in terms of sterling. However, the budgetary burden in terms of rupees of servicing the debt to the United Kingdom will diminish by 14.3%.

As the House is aware, the aid we receive from the U.K. is linked to the supply of goods and services from the U.K. A change in the British exchange rate will naturally reduce the rupee value of a given quantum of foreign aid, but it need not affect the purchasing power of that aid in terms of British goods and services. Moreover, to the extent that the new policies of the British Government lead to an improvement in the United Kingdom balance of payment, there will also be an improvement in the ability to provide development finance.

As to the effect on reserves, the reduction in the British exchange rate has lowered by 14.3% the gold or dollar value of the sterling holding of all foreign countries. Our own sterling holdings—i.e. the balances held by the Reserve Bank as well as Government—

amount to about £ 34 million or approximately Rs. 71 crores at the old rate of exchange. This constitutes about one-sixth of our total reserves in gold and foreign exchange. While this component of our reserves has come down in value in terms of gold, its value for meeting our payment obligations in the U.K. remains unimpaired.

I have dealt so far with the effects of the change in the par value of the pound sterling. We have received news that Ireland, Guyana and a few others have also lowered their exchange rates. Whether any other countries will adjust their exchange rates and if so, to what extent, remains to be seen; we shall naturally watch developments and consider such measures as may be necessary to safeguard and promote our interests. I have already stated that the par value of the Indian rupee will not be changed.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai).  
May I seek a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER I will suggest a way-out for the consideration of the House.

SHRI D C SHARMA (Gurdaspur): I had sent a call-attention notice on this subject, but it seems to have been disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER How could it be done? The Pound Sterling was devalued only yesterday and he has made the statement today; he has taken the earliest opportunity to make the statement. I could not have admitted a call-attention notice on this. I am suggesting a way-out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): If he made the statement in response to the calling attention motion, in that case we could have got opportunities to ask questions.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This statement was sent before any calling attention notice was given.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention notice could have come only after devaluation. He wrote to me last night and I got it this morning. Then the Calling Attention notice came this

morning. So I may suggest a way out. If the hon'ble Deputy Minister has any further information as to what steps they are going to take and if he could give some information to the House, we will have a discussion. Sometime later, whenever he can give information about this, we can have a couple of hours discussion whenever he is ready.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This can be known only after a week or so and I think no useful purpose will be served by an early discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तो यह  
डिस्कशन बाद में रखा जाये

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) .  
The hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister has said that he is going to review the situation before he takes a final decision. From that point of view it is necessary that we do have an urgent discussion and time should be allotted for it.

MR. SPEAKER : Decision has been taken that he is not going to devalue. Only if he has any further information, he can give it—that is what I said.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : In that context, an immediate discussion becomes all the more necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if you want it. . . . .

SHRI NATH PAI : You stated, Mr. Speaker, if I heard you clearly, that the statement was received by you even before you received our call attention notice. I want to know, Sir, whether Mr. Morarji Desai could prepare his statement because there were prior consultations by him with the U.K. Government. How else could he have prepared a statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : The devaluation took place on Saturday. Whole of yesterday he had at his disposal. I said I have received it this morning or last night.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I had given notice of this this morning before any calling attention notice could have reached you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We put it in the box, but he did not put it in the box.

12 27½ Hrs

COTTON TEXTILE COMPANIES  
(MANAGEMENT OF UNDERTAKINGS AND LIQUIDATION OR RECONSTRUCTION) BILL.\*

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री बिनेस सिंह) : मैं प्रस्ताव करना हूँ कि जनहित में कतिपय मामलों में सूती कपड़ा कम्पनियों के परिचालन के लिए, उन के उपकरणों को बचाने के लिए, अथवा सूती कपड़ा कम्पनियों के पुनः स्थापन तथा तन्मन्बन्धी विषयों के लिए उपाय करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. SPEAKER The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the public interest for the liquidation of cotton textile companies while keeping the undertakings thereof as running concerns, or for the reconstruction of cotton textile companies, in certain cases and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20-11-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

श्री दिनका सिंह : मैं विद्यार्थियों को बच  
करता हूँ।

12.29 Hrs

**MOTIONS RE. REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION—contd.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** The House will now take up further discussion on the motions moved by the Education Minister on 14th November, 1967.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** Where is the Education Minister ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister of State, Prof. Sher Singh, is here. Shri Anant Nahata will begin.

श्री अमृत नाहटा (काठमेर) . अध्यात्म महोदय, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आज तक हम प्रयोग करते जा रहे थे। एक के बाद एक प्रयोग करने के बाद भी हम कोई ठोस नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर पाए थे। कई कमीशन बिठाने के बाद यह पहल। मौका है कि अब एक ऐसा शिक्षा कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, जिसने सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा नीति पर दृष्टि डाल कर एक सर्वांगीण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। सर्वप्रथम मैं भारत सरकार को इस के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आज पहली बार यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि प्रयोगों को समाप्त कर के एक निश्चिन्त नीति का निर्धारण किया जाय और मैं यह मानना हूँ कि मोटे तौर पर जो एजुकेशन कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट पेश की है वह रिपोर्ट सही दिशा में है शिक्षा मंत्री डा० विष्णु सेन को भी मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत ही हिम्मत के साथ और बहुत ही बुद्धता के साथ उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कमेटी बिठा कर सारे दृष्टिकोणों से विचार विमर्श किया और अब उस रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने की तरफ कदम उठाया जा रहा है।

अध्यात्म महोदय, आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि सब से ज्यादा विवाद और सब से ज्यादा बहस इस शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में एक ऐसी चीज पर उठ खड़ी हुई है कि जो महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है और वह है शिक्षा का माध्यम। भाषा जो होती है वह शिक्षा का एक बहुत ही कमजोर माध्यम है। वह बहुत ही अपूर्ण माध्यम है। वह अपने आप में इतना अपूर्ण माध्यम है कि जिस के द्वारा समुचित और सार्वभौमिक शिक्षा नहीं दी जा सकती। किन्तु ताज्जुब यह है कि हमारे इम सदन में और इस मदन के बाहर भी उसी भाषा को लेकर विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है। शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अनेक विद्वान दुनिया के शिक्षा शास्त्रियों ने निर्धारित किए हैं। मैं रूसी और बर्सेलवर्ग के विद्वानों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहना हूँ जिन्होंने कहा था कि प्रकृति के सौन्दर्य के माध्यम से सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान की जा सकती है। इस के साथ साथ मैं गुरुदेव टीगौर के मित्रा विद्वानों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहना हूँ जिन्होंने उन्हीं प्रयोग कर के दिखाया था कि नृत्य, संगीत, चित्रकला और अन्य मौर्य की उपामना के द्वारा व्यक्तिगत वा संपूर्ण विकास किया जा सकता है। मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा माहर्षि गांधी के उन शिक्षा सिद्धांतों की ओर जिस में धर्म के द्वारा, मेहनत के द्वारा संपूर्ण व्यक्तिगत विकास की बात कही गई है। एक और शिक्षा सिद्धांत है जिसमें खेन कूद के द्वारा भी व्यक्तिगत वा पूरा विकास करने पर जोर दिया गया है। उदाहरण महोदय, मेरे बुनाव क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति है अनराज नाम का वह जन्म में बहुरा है और जन्म से भुंजा है। उस ने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी न कोई भाषा सीखी न सुनी, कभी अंग्रेजी सीखी या सुनी न कभी हिन्दी या और कोई भाषा पढ़ी या सुनी। लेकिन आज वह बहुत ही सफल व्यापारी है। वह हिन्दी लिख सकता है और अंग्रेजी भी लिख सकता है और

एक बहुत बच्छा सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता भी है। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि केवल भाषा को ही जिस शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाता है वह सिद्धा संपूर्ण शिक्षा नहीं होती, वह व्यक्तिगत के विकास में पूर्ण योगदान नहीं देती। यह जितनी विचार-धाराएँ शिक्षा के माध्यम के संबंध में हैं, चाहे प्रकृति का सौन्दर्य, चाहे ललित कला, चाहे खेल कूद चाहे श्रम और चाहे भाषा, इन सभी माध्यमों का इस्तेमाल कर के हमें अपने विद्यार्थियों को ऐसी शिक्षा प्रदान करनी है कि जिस से उनके व्यक्तित्व का चहुँमुखी विकास हो सके। इन सब माध्यमों में भाषा का भी अपना एक महत्व है। लेकिन अफसोस है कि आजकल हम केवल भाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना कर चले जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि केवल किताबी शिक्षा हम अपने बच्चों को दे पाये और केवल किताबी शिक्षा से न उन के व्यक्तित्व का विकास होगा है न हम अपनी शिक्षा को अच्छे स्तर पर ले जा सकने हैं। इसलिए पहली बात में यह कहना चाहना या कि भाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य जितने माध्यम शिक्षा के हैं उन सब माध्यमों को उचित स्थान हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में दिया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक भाषा का प्रश्न है दुनिया के मारे शिक्षा शास्त्री और हमारे बनीमान में भी जो शिक्षा शास्त्री थे उन में अमेरिका, फ्रांस, जापान, रूस और इंग्लैंड के शिक्षा शास्त्री थे और स्वयं हमारे देश के भी थे, हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं भी एन बहुत प्रतिष्ठित शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, राजनीति को यदि छोड़ दिया जाय तो इस विषय में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि भाषा के माध्यम का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है, एक मात्र माध्यम कोई हो सकता है तो वह मातृभाषा हो सकती है। मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी भाषा में यदि शिक्षा दी जाती है तो वह शिक्षा अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती। उस में मानव शक्ति का जितना अपव्यय होता है, जो शिक्षा हम पाँच साल

में दे सकते हैं मातृभाषा के माध्यम से, वह 15 साल में भी हम दूसरी भाषा के माध्यम से नहीं दे पाते। यदि वह बच्चे की मातृभाषा नहीं है तो उस भाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए उस बच्चे को जितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, जितना समय देना पड़ेगा, उस समय और उस मेहनत में बहुत कम समय और बहुत कम मेहनत में मातृभाषा के माध्यम से वह शिक्षा प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इसलिए आज जो कहते हैं कि शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी रखी जाय वह देश की शिक्षा के लक्ष्य में बड़े दुश्मन है क्योंकि मातृभाषा को छोड़ कर अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा दी जाती है तो शिक्षा का कभी भी विकास नहीं हो सकता। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के कोटि कोटि बालकों को देश के कोने कोने में शिक्षा दी जाय तो केवल मातृभाषा को, दूसरी भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, केवल मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना होगा। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी के नाराज हैं हमारे कुछ भाई दक्षिण के लेकिन अंग्रेजी में उन का मोह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। अंग्रेजी में मोह केवल उन मुठ्ठी भर लोगों को है जिन्होंने बहुत पहले से अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी शुरू की, मद्रास में अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा सब से पहले शुरू हुई और उसकी वजह से आज वह हमारी सरकारी सेवाओं में छाये हुए हैं और अपने निहित स्वार्थों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए वह अंग्रेजी को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिये राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा का जहाँ तक मसाला है, और दूसरी भाषाओं के प्रश्नों में मैं इस समय नहीं बाजंगा, अन्य भाषाओं के प्रश्नों में जब भाषा विधेयक आयेगा तब हम चर्चा करेंगे लेकिन विमुक्त शिक्षा के हित में इस बात की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि अपने देश में मातृभाषा को या जिस को हम अपने देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा कहते हैं उस को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाय। उच्चतम शिक्षा का माध्यम भी मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए। यदि कोई कहे कि हमारे पास पाठ्य पुस्तकें नहीं हैं, ठीक है, अब

[ श्री जयसुत माहाराज ]

कठिनाई हो सकती है। लेकिन यह कहना कि जब तक पाठ्य पुस्तकें न बन जाय तब तक मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम न बनाया जाय, यह गलत तर्क है। और यह तर्क अपनाया गया तो हम कभी भी मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बना पायेंगे। यह तो बड़ी बात हुई कि जब तक मैं तैरना नहीं सीख लूंगा तब तक पानी में पाव नहीं रखूंगा। इस तरह तो मैं समझता हूँ कभी तैरना नहीं सीखा जा सकता। इसलिए किसी तरह एक बार पानी में कूद जाय, एक बार यह फैसला ले ले कि मातृभाषा शिक्षा का माध्यम बनायी जाय और तत्काल यह फैसला ले कर शिक्षा शास्त्रियों में कहे कि वह तंजी से पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करें, या उन का अनुवाद करें।

विज्ञान की शिक्षा के बारे में कहा जाता है। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि मातृभाषा में विज्ञान की शिक्षा देना सबसे आसान है। ह्यूमैनिटी की, समाज-शास्त्र की शिक्षा जो है वह मातृभाषा में देने में शायद कुछ समय लगे, उस में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें बनने में शायद समय लेंगे, लेकिन विज्ञान का जहां तक प्रश्न है, विज्ञान के फारमूले ज्यों के त्यों रखे जा सकते हैं, विज्ञान की मन्दाबली को ज्यों का त्यों रखा जा सकता है, केवल मसझाना मातृभाषा में है। इसलिये विज्ञान की पुस्तकें और विज्ञान की शिक्षा के लिए माध्यम मातृभाषा में बनाने में कोई समय नहीं लगने वाला है। और बूकि हम अपनी शिक्षा नीति में सब में अधिक ओर विज्ञान पर देने वाले हैं इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सर्वोत्तम कार्य होगा यदि हम मातृभाषा को शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा सय से अधिक विवाद जो खड़ा हुआ है, वह है पड़ोसी स्कूल, या कामन स्कूल के सिद्धांत को लेकर। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब अब हम कुछ निहित स्थापनों के लोगों के हितों पर, कुछ

मुट्ठी भर लोगों के विशेषाधिकारों पर बौट करते हैं तो यह संविधान की दोहाई देते हैं और संविधान की दोहाई दे कर कहते हैं कि हमारे विशेषाधिकारों को आप छू नहीं सकते चाहे राजाओं के प्रिबी पर्स का सवाल हो चाहे राजकुमारों की शिक्षा का प्रश्न हो, या बड़े बड़े धन्ना सेटों के बच्चों, बड़े बड़े नेताओं और अफसरों के बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रश्न हो। श्रीमन्, यह सही है कि हमारे संविधान ने यह अधिकार दिया है कि हम अपने बच्चों को जैसी शिक्षा दिलाना चाहे, वैसी दिलायें। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अपने बच्चों को गिरहटकों के स्कूल में जेब काटने की ट्रेनिंग दें। मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि आज जो यह डम तरह के स्कूल हैं वह गिरहटक पैदा कर रहे हैं, हमारे देश के अन्दर सब से ज्यादा समाजबिरोधी तत्व वह पैदा कर रहे हैं। जो बच्चे इन स्कूलों से निकलते हैं वह अपने आप को पता नहीं क्या समझते हैं। वह जो साधारण गरीब जनता है उस के लिये उन के दिलों में हिंकारत और नफरत वहा पैदा की जाती है और जब वे उन स्कूलों में निकल कर बाहर आते हैं तो ऐसा व्यवहार करते हैं जैसा वह स्वयं में उतर कर आये हो। हमारे देश की संस्कृति, हमारे देश के महान इतिहास, हमारे देश की शिक्षा में उन के दिलों में घृणा पैदा की जाती है। हम प्रवाज की शिक्षा जो हमारे इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में दी जाती है, यह राष्ट्र-बिरोधी है, समाज-बिरोधी है और यह हमारे देश के लक्ष्यों, हमारे राष्ट्र के स्वीकृत उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहाय्य नहीं प्रदान करती बल्कि उस में रुकावट डालती है। आश्चर्य की बात यह है पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में जब नौकरी देने का प्रश्न आता है तो सब से अधिक प्रेफरेंस इन्ही लोगों को दिया जाता है और यही कारण है कि आज हमारी सेवाओं में जो आते हैं वह सब एक विशिष्ट मनोवृत्ति लेकर आते हैं। देश की जनता की सेवा करने की मनोवृत्ति नहीं बल्कि अपने



भारत में अपने ऐश की मनोवृत्ति से कर वह आते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह वैधानिक प्रश्न हो तो विधान में चाहे संशोधन करना पड़े, लेकिन मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि विधान इस में जाड़े नहीं जाता, इन को बन्द करें या न करें, लेकिन इतना हम अवश्य कर सकते हैं कि यह अधिक फीस नहीं ले सकते और स्कूलों के मुकाबिले में। हम यह बन्धन लगा सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार के हर स्कूल में जब भरती की जाय तो स्कूल के पढीस में, नजदीक में रहनेवालों को पहला प्रिकरेन्स देना पड़ेगा। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जो कहा था, वह बात मेरे दिल में चुभ गई है कि हम वह दिन देखना चाहते हैं जब राष्ट्रपति के पोते और पोषिया और एक हरिजन का बच्चा एक ही स्कूल में पढ़े—तब हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में सही मायनों में समानता पैदा हुई है। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को एबोलिशन किया जाय, यदि एबोलिशन न किया जाय तो उन पर यह बन्धन अवश्य लगाया जाय कि वे दूसरे स्कूलों से अधिक फीस न ले और जो उनके नजदीक से नजदीक के बच्चे हैं, पहले उनको एडमिशन दिया जाय। अगर यह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो दानना अवश्य कर सकते हैं कि इन पब्लिक और इगर्जिज स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिये यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जाय कि जब मंदाजों में भरती की जाय तो उन पर बैंन लगा दिया जाय कि यू० पी० एस० सी० और दूसरी सर्वमिज में इंटरम्प्ट के लिये उनको नहीं बुलायेगे उनको परीक्षा में नहीं बैठायेगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो शिक्षा प्राप्ता की है वह राष्ट्र और समाज-विरोधी शिक्षा प्राप्त की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे शिक्षा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में एक बात बहुत अच्छी कही गई है और वह यह है कि हमें अपनी शिक्षा को विज्ञान के प्रति आमुख बनाना पड़ेगा।

मात्र की दुनिया में यदि हम सेधी से प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो हममें कोई छक नहीं है कि विज्ञान की शिक्षा पर सब से अधिक जोर देना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ श्रीमन्, मैं यह भी निश्चय करना चाहूँगा कि जिसको हम लिब्रल एजुकेशन कहते हैं, जिसको ह्यूमैनिटीज की शिक्षा कहते हैं—उसका भी अपना महत्व है। एक विद्यार्थी के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये जहाँ एक ओर आधुनिक विज्ञान की शिक्षा देना आवश्यक है वहाँ यह भी आवश्यक है कि उनको इतिहास दर्शन, अर्थशास्त्र राजनीति और समाजशास्त्र का भी अध्ययन कराया जाय। मैं यह चाँहूँगा कि हम जो भी शिक्षा प्रदान करें उनमें इन दोनों का मनुलन स्थापित किया जाय ताकि एक ओर उममें भारत की महान परम्पराएँ, महान संस्कृति और इतिहास हो और उसके साथ-साथ आधुनिक विज्ञान—दोनों का मनुलन स्थापित हो सके।

मैं इस अवसर पर एक और विशेष बात को और आपका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ विज्ञान की शिक्षा को हमें प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, चाहे एक बार विज्ञान का स्तर थोड़ा गिर भी जाय उसकी हमें चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर जहाँ विज्ञान की शिक्षा देनी चाहिये, वहाँ उसके साथ ही रूनीर्वसिटीज में ह्यूमैनिटीज की शिक्षा को बहुत ही सीमित करना चाहिये। ह्यूमैनिटीज में हम केवल उन विद्यार्थियों को एडमिट करें जहाँ बहुत ही होनहार हों, बहुत ही होशियार हो, जो फस्ट क्लास लायें हों, उनको एडमिट करें। जो नयाडाना शिक्षा कमीशन ने पेश किया है—वह बिलकुल सही है—10वीं कक्षा तक मैट्रिक, दो साल का हायर सेकेंड्री और तीन साल का डिग्री कोर्स। 12वें साल हायर सेकेंड्री करने के बाद जब कोई विद्यार्थी निकले और यदि ह्यूमैनिटीज के लिये डिग्री में जाना चाहे, तो उनको शिक्षा

[श्री जगन्नाथ महापात्र]

जाय, जिन्होंने फर्स्ट क्लास प्राप्त किया हो ताकि देस ह्यूमैनिटीज में सही नेतृत्व पैदा कर सके और ऐसे व्यवस्थित दृष्टिकोण वाले विद्यार्थी पैदा कर सके जो बहुत योग्य हों, जिनके सामने बेकारी का प्रश्न न हो। इस तरह से ह्यूमैनिटीज में हम शिक्षा को बहुत ही सफल बनायें। विज्ञान को हम बहुत ही उदार बनायें, चाहे एक बार इसका स्तर गिर जाय, चिन्ता नहीं, लेकिन देश में विद्यार्थी समाज की विज्ञान की ओर आसक्ति करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश जो एजुकेशन कमीशन ने की है, वह है विद्यार्थियों के लिये श्रम का अनुभव। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है। हमें सम्बन्ध में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि हर स्कूल में एक बड़ई की वर्कशाप हो, या कपड़ा बुनने का वर्कशाप हो या उसके साथ खेती लगी हुई हो। उसके लिये हमें बहुत अधिक साधनों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। मेरी सूझ से अधिक व्यावहारिक और व्यवहार कुशल चीज यह होगी हर छोटे शहर में जहाँ स्कूल है, वहाँ कोई मिस्त्री भी जरूर मिलेगा जो अपनी छोटी सी वर्कशाप लगा कर बैठा होगा। हम उस मिस्त्री को कुछ पैसा दे, 30-40 रु० माहवार और एक-एक बच्चा के लिये बच्चों को रोड उसी मिस्त्री की वर्कशाप में ले जायें और वही मिस्त्री उनका काम सिखायें। इसी तरह में यदि हम गांव में कोई बड़ई है तो उस बड़ई के यहाँ बच्चों को ले जायें और वह उस काम की उन बच्चों को सिखावे। एक या दो अच्छे किसान, प्रगतिशील किसान, जो अच्छा खेती करते हैं, उनके खेतों में बच्चों को ले जायें और वे बच्चे उस किसान के साथ खेती का काम सीखें और वह किसान ही उस स्कूल का मास्टर हो, जो खेती भी करे और स्कूल के बच्चों को खेती की शिक्षा भी दे। इस प्रकार

गांव-गांव में बड़ई, दस्तकार, प्रगतिशील किसान, और शहरों में मिस्त्री के वर्कशाप, कारखानों में स्कूल के बच्चों को भेजे और वहाँ जा कर वे उस शिक्षा को ग्रहण करें, हफ्ते में दो या तीन बार किसी वर्कशाप, किसी कारखाने या खेत में जा कर वहाँ के मिस्त्री से शिक्षा प्राप्त करें। मैं यह कतई मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि हमारे जो अध्यापक कालिजों से निकलते हैं, वे हमारे मिस्त्रियों से कहीं अधिक शिक्षित हैं। यह ठीक है कि शहर का एक मिस्त्री जो एक छोटी सी वर्कशाप चलाता है, वह अंग्रेजी न पढ़ा हो, लेकिन वह अपने कार्य में कुशल है और जो शिक्षा वह विद्यार्थियों को देगा वह व्यावहारिक शिक्षा होगी। इसके साथ-साथ हम अपने विद्यार्थियों में यह भावना पैदा करें कि वे अपना पसीना बहायें, श्रम के प्रति आदर की भावना पैदा करें, लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव है जब वे अपने स्कूल की चहारदीवारी से बाहर निकलेंगे, जब हम उनको खेती, कारखानों और फैक्टरीज में ले जायेंगे और वहाँ उनको काम सिखायेंगे।

शिक्षा कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में एक बात की और यह भी ध्यान में लिये जा सकता है कि जिनकी सुविधाएँ हैं और जिन्होंने माधन इस वक्त हमारे पास है, उनका भी हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि हम अपने स्कूल और कालिजों में बेतहाशा छुट्टियों पर छुट्टियाँ किये चले जा रहे हैं। जब अंग्रेज हमारे देश में राज करता था, उनका गणित बरदाश्त नहीं होती थी, तो वे गणितों में शिथिल या किसी दूसरे डिप्लोमेटिक पर चले जाते थे, उस वक्त की गवर्नमेंट के पास की यह प्रथा अभी तक स्कूलों में चली जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में बच्चों पर 15-20 दिन तो उनको स्कूल के बाहर ले जाने में

बापस डालने में लग जाते हैं। इस प्रकार हम अपने विद्यार्थियों के समय का कितना बेवट करते हैं, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे छुट्टियाँ बन्द की जानी चाहियें। कोई छुट्टी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, साल भर बहुत ही इन्टेन्सिव स्टडी करें, शिक्षा के घंटे अधिक बढ़ाये जायें, दो-तीन शिफ्ट बना कर बच्चों को शिक्षा दें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने से हमारे पास जितने छात्रन उपलब्ध हैं, हम उनसे बहुत अधिक तादाद में अपने विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

एक और आवश्यक बात की ओर मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ अध्यापकों के स्थानान्तरण की व्यवस्था है, टोचसं के ट्रांसफर्स होते रहते हैं—मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ। जब तक एक अध्यापक एक प्राइमरी स्कूल में जिन्दगी भर काम नहीं करेगा, पढ़ायेगा नहीं, तब तक उस स्कूल के प्रति, उसकी विरिद्धि के प्रति, उसके एक-एक परवर के प्रति उसका सगाव, अपनत्व, उसके प्रति समर्पण की भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती और जब तक उस संस्था के माथ उमका अपनत्व स्थापित नहीं होगा वह उममें समर्पण और सेवा के भाव से काम नहीं कर सकेगा। उसकी मिन्धोरिटी का प्रश्न उसके प्रमोशन के प्रश्न हल किये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार विश्व-विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों का स्थानान्तरण नहीं होगा है, उसी तरह इन छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का भी स्थानान्तरण बन्द करना चाहिये।

मैं इस बात की ओर भी शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि विद्यार्थियों को जो शिक्षा मिलती है वह केवल स्कूल में ही नहीं मिलती है। इस समाज का जो एक विशाल वातावरण है, जब तक उसमें कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं कर पायेंगे, जब तक एक ऐसा बैकग्राउंड पैदा नहीं करेंगे—कुछ ऐसी प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश की शिक्षा

प्रणाली में कार्य कर रही है जो हमारी शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल जाती है। मैं विनोद-कर आपका ध्यान वर्तमान फिल्मों की ओर आकर्षिक करना चाहता हूँ, जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे विद्यार्थियों को खचकट ही नहीं कर रही हैं, बल्कि कम से कम उनको उद्देश्यविहीन बनाती चली जा रही हैं और जो घन हम शिक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, वह मारो मेहनत और परिश्रम खर्च चला जाता है, इस लिये हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी को इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

अन्य में मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इम मदन के अलग-अलग पार्टियों के नेताओं ने मेन्डल हाल में १० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के प्रति अपनी झट्टाजलि अर्पित की थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि १० नेहरू की जो शिक्षाएं हैं, उनके जो ग्रन्थ हैं, जो इस देश की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप हैं, तो जिम प्रकार हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को नई शिक्षा की ओर, विज्ञान की ओर, महान सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं की ओर और देश के निर्माण की ओर से जाना चाहते हैं, नेहरू जी की शिक्षाएं इस कार्य में बहुत योगदान दे सकती हैं। मैं मुन्नाब धुंगा कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात की कोशिश करें कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में, अधिक से अधिक विश्वविद्यालयों में नेहरू-वेयर्स स्थापित की जायें। यह ठीक है कि नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है, लेकिन देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहाँ भी नेहरू-वेयर्स स्थापित की जायें।

उनके विचार और मार्ग की ओर विनोद मुकाब हम अपने विद्यार्थियों में बाल सकें। हमारी शिक्षा में हमारी पाठ्य पुस्तकों की ओर भी देश के महान् नेताओं ने बोल-बान किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हम उसकी तरफ और समाजवादी विचारधारा की

[श्री जगन्नाथ महाराज]

तक उनका ध्यान आकर्षित कर सकें । इस आवश्यकता की ओर मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह साहूजी ( बागपत )  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले अपन शिक्षा मंत्री श्री विगुण सेन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और वह बस्तुन बधाई क पात्र हैं । इन 20 वर्षों में जब से कि हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ एक पूरी की पूरी पीढ़ी राष्ट्र की संनति की स्कूलों कालिजों से निकल कर चली गयी परन्तु आज तक हमारे देश क सचालक लोगों ने यह भी तय नहीं किया है कि हमारी सनति की शिक्षा किस भाषा में होनी चाहिए इस से ज्यादा शोचनीय और कर्दा बान नहीं हो सकती । वह पहले हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री हैं जिनका ध्यान राष्ट्रीय सनति क भविष्य, उनका जीवन क प्रति और उनका जीवन का दशा को ओर गया और उमका एक कारण यह था न समझना है कि आज तक इस शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का यह इर्भाव है कि जिनका भा शिक्षा मन्त्रा भाये वह शिक्षा विभाग से नि नहीं थे, इससे मदद था, परन्तु वह राजनतिज्ञ बहुत अल्पक थे, इसलिए उनका सारे कार्यक्षेत्र पर उनका राजनतिज्ञ चिन्तनमौनो थे या जा उनका राजनतिज्ञ पृष्ठभूमि की जाया प्रभाव था । यह पहला कारण है कि जब हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ऐसे बन रहे हैं जिनका शिक्षा विभाग है और जिनका नि मारा जीवन कबल शिक्षा क्षेत्र में सेवा क लिये हो रहा है । और ये समझना है कि उनका दाना भाषा भा यद्यपि बहुत राजनतिज्ञ भा है परन्तु वह दोनो भा इस प्रकार क हैं कि उनका भी शिक्षा एक मुख्य विषय रहा है । इस प्रकार इन चिन्तित से देश का पर्याप्त आयाण है और मैं उम्मे निर्ये उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

जब मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो ठीक है कि संसदीय शिक्षा समिति की जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उसमें शिक्षा के सभी पहलुओं पर बहुत सुन्दर विचार किया गया है, बहुत शान्तिकारी और उपयोगी सुझाव रखे गये हैं, परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि उन्हें कैसे लागू किया जायेगा । जहाँ हमें यह आशा है कि आज इन सुझावों को इन सब विचारों को, लागू करने के लिये हमारे सुलझे हुए शिक्षा विभाग शिक्षा मंत्री हैं वहाँ हमें यह भी सबेह है कि कुछ इधर-उधर के जो चतुर राजनीतिज्ञ लोग हैं उनकी चतुरता के कारण कुछ उलझने न पैदा हो जायें । और निहित स्वायं बालों की जो बाधाएँ हैं उनके कारण इनको लागू करने में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो । यह सारी जो योजना और सारी जो एक प्रकार से यह विचार की प्रक्रिया है उसकी सफलता एक ही बात पर आधारित है कि यह किस प्रकार लागू होगी ? मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ उन्होंने इन सारी गुत्तियाँ से शिक्षा की योजना को निकाला है उस गुत्तियों को भी वह सुलझा सकेगे ।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बराबर माध्यम की चर्चा होती है और उम्मेके सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़े-बड़े सिद्धान्त और बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें बतलाई जाती हैं । मैं तो एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि जब हम शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं तो सब से पहले हमें यह सावधानी चाहिये कि आखिर यह शिक्षा किस के लिये है । सीधी बात है, शिक्षा तो देश की जनता के लिये है । जब देश की जनता के लिए शिक्षा है तो देश की जनता की भाषा में वह शिक्षा होनी चाहिये । उसमें कोई बहुत बड़ी उलझन नहीं है । यह कोई बहुत बड़ी गहरी बात नहीं है । हमें राष्ट्र के बालकों को शिक्षा देनी है और राष्ट्र के बालकों की मातृभाषा में शिक्षा होनी चाहिये । अंग्रेजों ने हमारे ऊपर शिक्षा का

माध्यम एक भाषा को बनाया और अपनाया तो अंग्रेजी का इस देश में शिक्षा प्रसार करने का अपना उद्देश्य था। अंग्रेज इस देश में शिक्षा चलाते थे अपनी दृष्टि में, अपने उद्देश्य में, अपने प्रयोजन के लिये। वह हमारे लिए नहीं चलती थी। इस देश के लोगों को जो बड़ा-बहुत पढ़ाना था उस के पीछे, जो-जो उनकी भावनाएं रहनी थी वह अपने लिए रहनी थी, हमारे लिये नहीं रहनी थी। अब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है तो शिक्षा इस देश के बालकों के लिये होनी चाहिये। शिक्षा इस देश की भूमि के लिये, संस्कृति के लिये होनी चाहिये। जब यह हम निर्धारित कर लेते हैं तब हम समझते हैं कि और क्या बाधाएं रह जानी हैं? वैसे जब शिक्षा के माध्यम की बात चलती है तो यह तो सारे समाज में सवन्त सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया जा चुका है कि शिक्षा मातृभाषा में होनी चाहिये। और मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्राप्त करके ही हम ऊंचे में ऊंचे विज्ञान और जिसे एकीकरण कहते हैं, जो उत्कृष्टता है, उसे हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मैं तो यहां तक भी कहना हूँ कि जरा सोचिये तो नहीं कि जो लोग किसी देश में रहने हैं और उन्हें उस देश की भाषा में कोई लगाव नहीं, उस देश की संस्कृति में कोई प्यार नहीं, उस देश की परम्पराओं और इतिहास पर कोई शौर्य नहीं, जो जरा बतलाइये तो नहीं कि वह किस चीज की भक्ति करेंगे? यह कहते हैं कि हम देश-भक्त हैं। देश किसे इंडिया का नाम है? वह भाषा के भक्त नहीं, वह हमारी परम्पराओं के भक्त नहीं, वह हमारे इतिहास के भक्त नहीं। उन्हें यहां के पहाड़, नदियां अच्छी नहीं लगती तो फिर वह कौन सी चीज है जिसके लिये वह कहते हैं कि वह देशभक्त हैं? मैं कहना हूँ कि देशभक्ति की सब से बड़ी कमीटी यह है कि जो आदमी अपने को देशभक्त कहता है उसको इन चीजों का भक्त होना चाहिये। जो इन

चीजों के भक्त नहीं हो सकते वह किस के आधार पर और किस के नाम पर यह कहते हैं कि मैं देशभक्त हूँ? आज तो हमारी देशभक्ति कमीटी पर है और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में, विशेष रूप से केन्द्र में ग्रामन जिन लोगों के हाथों में है वह यह मानते हैं कि उन्होंने चाहे कुछ किया हो या न किया हो लेकिन देश के लिये उन्होंने बहुत किया है और उनका मार्ग आधार और चिन्तन का काम देशभक्ति का ही रहा है। कि देशभक्त लोगों के हाथों में ग्रामन की बागडोर है ना उनकी देश-भक्ति का प्रमाण समाज को मिलना है हमारे देश में लोगों को मिलना है कि वह कितना शिक्षा के विषय में अपनी देशभक्ति का परिचय देते हैं?

कुछ हमारे यहां लोग माध्यम का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मातृभाषाओं का या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का, और वह आज भी अंग्रेजी को देश में शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। उनमें कई तरह के लोग हैं। मैं यह स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगरचे हमारे दो ऐसी इंडियन साथी आज यहां इस समय नहीं हैं। रोज हम अखबारों में उनके स्टेटमेंट पढ़ते हैं तो हमें कुछ बड़ा आश्चर्य नहीं होता और वह इसलिये नहीं होता कि वह पूरे इंडियन हैं नहीं, आधे वे इंडियन हैं आधे वह अंग्रेजी ही हैं। हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि हम केवल इंडियन हैं और हम तो तब भी सतोष कर लेते कि वह आधे इंडियन भी बने रहें। लेकिन वह आधे इंडियन भी नहीं बने रहना चाहते। वह तो पूरे अंग्रेज होना चाहते हैं। आज वह बड़ा अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करते तो समझ में आ जाता है, आधा भी करे तो भी समझ में आ जाय, मगर वह तो पूरे के पूरे अंग्रेज बने रहना चाहते हैं।

हम हिन्दुस्तान की सतति हैं, हमारी माता भी इंडियन है और हमारे पिता भी इंडियन हैं। हम तो पूरे एकसाथी इंडियन हैं

जबकि हमारे वह ऐंभो इंडियन बोस्त जावे ही इंडियन हैं। लेकिन तो भी हमारा उन का कुछ इधर का सम्बन्ध होता है। फिर हमारी तो समझ में नहीं जाता कि जब इधर का सम्बन्ध है तो केवल वही अंग्रेजी का ही खून उनके अन्दर क्यों जोष खाता है। वह कभी भी हमारी तरफ क्यों नहीं झांक पाते। हमें यह भी देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है . . .

**SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) :** Sir, to say that they are half-Indians is an insult to that community?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I agree. They are also citizens of India and they take pride in calling themselves Indians. Therefore, such an expression should not be used.

**SHRI S. XAVIER :** I am raising this point because that term was used for a second time. It is not proper to dub them as half-Indians.

**SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) :** They are as good Indians as anybody else.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There are others also who have decided Hindi or spoken in favour of English. So, on the question of language and education, why bring in Anglo-Indians? They are also as good citizens as we are. There should not be any suggestion that they are not equal citizens.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) :** He was only making a pun of the word, he was not saying it seriously.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री श्रीमान्, जो हमारे मविधान में है वर में कह रहा है . . . . .

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He will continue his speech in the afternoon. Now we will adjourn for lunch.

13 HOURS.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
MOTIONS re. REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION—  
contd.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब मातृ-भाषाओं का शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में विरोध होता है, तो उसमें ऐसी गंध आती है कि अभी भी हम देश की जनता को इन शिक्षणालयों के दरवाजे में दूर रखे जाने का यत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब अंग्रेजी के सगीनधारी दरबान को तटा कर शिक्षणालयों के भंगम-डार जनता के लिये खोले जायें। वे तर्मा खुलेगें, जब जनता की मातृ-भाषाओं में शिक्षा दी जायेगी।

कुछ लोग मातृ-भाषाओं के विरोध में अंग्रेजी को रखने की खातिर कई तरह की दलीलें देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक दलील स्टैंडर्ड की दी जाती है। कहा जाता है कि अगर अंग्रेजी नहीं रहेगी, तो शिक्षा का कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं रहेगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बेश में एक ऐसा बर्ग है कि जब भी आप उसे जनता के साथ मडा होने या जनता के बीच में बैठने की बात कहेंगे, तो वह उसका विरोध करेगा। अगर आप उसको कहेंगे कि रेल के उन डिब्बों में बैठिये, जहाँ जनता बैठ कर यात्रा करती है, या जनता के साथ बस की क्यू में खड़े हो जाइये, या बड़ा पानी पीजिए, जहाँ आप लोग पानी पीते हैं, या उन भोजनालयों में भोजन कीजिए, जहाँ जनता भोजन करती है, तो वह बर्ग उसका विरोध करेगा और कहेगा कि हमने हमारा स्टैंडर्ड गिर जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मूट्टी भर मोमों की खातिर, जिनको स्टैंडर्ड का बहम हो गया है, सारी जनता के स्टैंडर्ड को नीचे नहीं रखना चाहिये। आज जनता यह अनुभव करती है कि शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड सभी ऊँचा होगा, जबकि वह मातृ-भाषा में दी जायेगी।

भाषा शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड मिलने का कारण ही नहीं है कि वह एक विदेशी भाषा में ही जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि विदेशों में जो विषय दस वर्ष में सिखा दिया जाता है, उसको हमारे बच्चे बीस वर्ष में पढ़ पाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा सारा सामर्थ्य, सारी ज्ञान, सारी शक्ति और सारा जीवन केवल विदेशी भाषा की शिक्षा में खसा जाता है और फिर भी हम नहीं कह सकते कि हम उसको सीख चुके हैं।

अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में एक दलील यह भी दी जाती है कि अंग्रेजी के कारण इस देश की एकता बनी रहेगी, अगर अंग्रेजी नहीं होगी रहेगी, तो देश की एकता टूट जायेगी। यह एक बोधी दलील है—यह उमी प्रकार की दलील है, जिस प्रकार अंग्रेज अपने आपको इस देश में बनाए रखने के पक्ष में यह दलील दिया करते थे कि अगर हम चले जायेंगे, तो इस देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे और इस देश की जनता खून-खच्चर में फल जायेगी, हम ही इस देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधे हुए हैं। आज यही दलील अंग्रेजी के बारे में दी जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लिए इस ज्यादा लज्जा की काटें बाँ नहीं हो सकती कि हम उन्हें विदेशी भाषा ही हमको एक जगह बांध कर रखे हुए हैं और इस देश के लोग किसी और तरह में एक जगह नहीं रह सकते हैं। हमारे हृदय को टटोल कर या हमारे दिमाग को खोल कर कौन देख सकता है कि हम देश भक्त हैं या नहीं? लेकिन कम से कम हमारी जुबान से, अर्थात् हमारी भाषा से, तो यह प्रकट हो कि हम देशभक्त हैं, हम भारतीय हैं।

अंग्रेजी के समर्थन में एक दलील यह भी दी जाती है कि बाहर से ज्ञान-विज्ञान लेने के लिये हमें अपनी लिखित की खुली रखनी चाहिये। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम केवल पश्चिम की तरफ ही अपने मकान

की लिखित क्यों खोलते हैं, उत्तर और पूर्व की तरफ की लिखितों को क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं। हमारे उत्तर में कत एक बड़ा देश है, जिनसे बड़ी वैज्ञानिक उन्नति की है। हमारे पूर्व में एक ज्ञानदार देश है जापान, जिन्होंने मनु श्रेष्ठों में बड़ी प्रगति की है। हम केवल पश्चिम की लिखित ही क्यों खोलें? हमें उत्तर और पूर्व की लिखितों को भी खोलना चाहिये। बाकिर हम केवल एक लिखित की डाना मट्ट क्यो दे रहे हैं? केवल पश्चिम का द्वार ही ज्ञान-विज्ञान का द्वार नहीं है, उत्तर और पूर्व में भी ज्ञान-विज्ञान का द्वार है।

किसी भी देश की शिक्षा में दो गुण अवश्य होने चाहिये एक तो वह सुलभ हो और दूसरे, वह उपयोगी हो। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा व विषय में एक बड़ी भारी विडम्बना यह है कि वह जन-साधारण के लिये सुलभ नहीं रही है, बल्कि वह दुर्लभ है। वह इतनी खर्चीली है, उमका तौर-तरीका इस तरह का है कि देश के जन-साधारण का या साधारण परिवारों का बालक उन ऊँचे पेड़ के फलों की तरफ आँख उठा कर भी नहीं देख सकता। इसलिए आवश्यक है और विशेषकर चूँकि मैं गाँव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहर में तो लोगों को सुविधा भी है कि वह अपने लड़कों को घर में रखते हुए भी बड़े मरते खर्च में शिक्षा दिला सकते हैं लेकिन गाँव के बालक को तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राइमरी तक अपने घर में रहने को मिलता है। इसके बाद उनको बाहर जाना पड़ता है और बड़ा भारी खर्च उनको बर्दाश्त करना पड़ना है। इसलिये आज जब कि शिक्षा पर विचार हो रहा है, मैं अपने शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों से कहूँगा कि वह यह जरूर सोचें कि शिक्षा किस तरह से सस्ती हो सकती है। किन्तु प्रकार इस तरह के उपाय किये जा सकते हैं जिसमें गरीब से गरीब और साधारण से साधारण बालक को देश में शिक्षा प्राप्त

[श्री रघुबीर सिंह साखी]

करने का मौका मिले। समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है। मैं यह कहना हूँ कि समाजवाद बाबलों में नहीं बरसाया जायेगा, समाजवाद कभी खेतों में नहीं बोया जायेगा। अब समाजवाद कही जाना है तो इन बच्चों में तो पहले समाजवाद लाइए, इनको तो एक जगह बैठे कर एक जैसे अध्यापक। मैं एक जैसी भाषा में पढ़ाएँ। समाजवाद कही जाना है तो पहले शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में लाया है। इसके बिना हमारे लिए जो समान अवसर की बात कही जाती है, मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं आप को बताता, जिसके लिए जनतंत्र में उनका प्राविजन है और यह बताया जाता है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक का समान अवसर का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है, मैं तो यह कहना चाहूँगा कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के चलते और दो तरह के स्कूलों के चलने लगे जिस में एक तरह के स्कूल तो ऐसे हैं कि हमारे देश में एक बालक पर औसतन एक रुपया माहवार खर्च होता है, दूसरी तरफ इस देश में वह भी स्कूल हैं जिन में एक बालक पर 5 सौ रुपये एक महीने में खर्च होता है, अब दोनों में इतना बड़ा भेद है तो यह समान अवसर की बात प्रतिबोधिता और कम्प्यूटीशन की बात एक निरा डोंग बन कर रह जाती है। हमें तो दाखिले में भी समान अवसर नहीं मिलता। हमारे बच्चों को तो स्कूलों में दाखिला भी नहीं मिलना। इसलिए अगर आप चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा देश में ठीक में चले तो आपका देखना होगा कि माध्याम में माध्याम और गरीब से गरीब बालक का सब जगह एक जैसा समान अवसर मिले। और यह जो हमारे देश में धारणा फैल गई है कि पब्लिक स्कूल सरकारी नौबर्गिया प्राप्त करने के दरवाजे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दरवाजा बन्द करने की सरकार का घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि जो पब्लिक

स्कूल चलाना चाहते हैं वह चलाने लेकिन पब्लिक स्कूलों में पड़े हुए किसी भी विद्यार्थी को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। जो साधारण स्कूलों में पड़े हुए बालक हैं उनको सरकारी सर्विस मिलेगी। यह जो पदों पर खान्दानी बच्चा कुछ लोगों ने कर रखा है हमें हटाना होगा। यह तो हम बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं कि आज जो इन पदों पर बैठे हैं वह बैठे रहें, आखीर तक बैठे रहें इसके लिये हम गारन्टी दे सकते हैं लेकिन उनकी मन्तव्य के लिये यह गारन्टी देने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

आगे मैं थोड़ा सा मन्तव्य के लिये कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरा इस विषय में संकल्पन है और मुस्कल मन्वाजी में भी मन्वन्ध है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में और इस मारी योजना में मन्वन्ध के लिये जो कुछ कहा गया है वह जायदाद है और जिसे मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि आसू पीछने की कोशिश की गई है। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं कि मैं आपको मारी बटिनाइया जो संस्कृत मन्वाजी की हैं और उममें हमें उनके लिये क्या करना चाहिये वह बता सकूँ। वह मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को लिख कर भेजूँगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत इस देश की एक प्रकार से एक प्राचीन धानी है और उम संस्कृत में इस देश की संस्कृति का, इस देश के ज्ञान-विज्ञान का कोश भरा हुआ है। यह संस्कृत आज जैसे जैसे करके चलायी जा रही है। इसके चलाने वाले तपस्या और साधना करके इसका चलाए हुए हैं। लेकिन आज वह सब आ गया है कि संस्कृत के लिये बड़े बड़े दिन आ गए हैं। मैं मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ अपने देश के शिक्षा मन्त्रालयों में कि उनको संस्कृत के संरक्षण, उसके परिवर्द्धन और प्राम्नाहन के लिये विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना होगा उसके लिये विशेष व्ययस्थापना करनी होगी। यह मैं संस्कृत के मन्वन्ध में अपील करना चाहता हूँ।



अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो मुख्य प्रणाली की उसकी एक विशेषता थी। उसके दरवाजे पर यह लिखा रहता था :

सुधारों वा त्यजेत् विद्यां  
विद्यार्थी वा त्यजेत् सुखम् ।

संसार में दो चीजें हैं। जो सुख चाहते हैं सुधारों हैं उनको शिक्षणालयों के द्वार में घुसने की अनुमति नहीं होनी चाहिये और जो विद्या चाहते हैं, विद्यार्थी हैं उनको सुख की आशा नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह ब्रह्मचर्य का काल है, यह तपस्या का काल है, यह सदाचार और संयम का काल है। हमारी शिक्षा में सदाचरण, संयम और त्याग का तत्त्व जब तक नहीं आवेगा तब तक जिस प्रकार की सन्तति हम देश के लिये बनाना चाहते हैं वह सन्तति कभी भी बना नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता कि वह वाक्य आज भी हमारे शिक्षणालयों के द्वार पर लिखा जाना चाहिये -

सुधारों वा त्यजेत् विद्यां  
विद्यार्थी वा त्यजेत् सुखम् ॥

दूसरी गुरुकुल की विशेषता जो थी वह यह थी कि गुरुकुल में चाहे राजा का लड़का हो, चाहे गरीब का लड़का हो, एक साथ पढ़ते थे, वहीं गरीब सुदामा भी पढ़ते थे वहीं राजकुमार कृष्ण भी पढ़ते थे। वह आदर्श हमारे सामने होना चाहिये। सब के लिए एक जैसा समान अवसर। हमारी जो गुरुकुल की प्राचीन शिक्षा प्रणाली है उसने से और कोई चीज आप लें या न लें, हो सकता है कि बहुत सी चीजें उसमें ऐसी मिलें जो आज आपको सामयिक न दिखें परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद के नारे का सच्चा रूप और सच्ची प्रक्रिया हमारे सामने उपस्थित करती है। जो उसका सच्चा स्वरूप है, उससे हमें ज़रूर लाभ उठाना चाहिये और उस आदर्श को अपने सामने रखना चाहिये। अंत में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मिन्ट्री स्पीकर महोदय, हाउस के सामने एक बहुत तबारीची रिपोर्ट जिस का नाम कोठारी रिपोर्ट है और उसके साथ-साथ अपने एम० पी० की एक रिपोर्ट है, इसके ऊपर विचार एक तबारीची महानियत रखता है। काफी देर इस पर बहस हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो फैसले हम इस पार्लियामेंट में करेंगे उसका तात्त्विक इस देश की इस कौम की नस्ल के साथ बाजापता होगा। हमें कोई बात, मिन्ट्री स्पीकर साहब, कोई जजबात की री में वह कर नहीं करना है। यह 50 करोड़ इन्सानों का देश है। जलन अलग क्यालात के लोग इसमें हैं। नस्ल की बात हममें चलती है, मजहब की बात इसमें चलती है, कौम और विरादरी की बात इसमें चलती है, स्टेट्स की बात इसमें चलती है। मैं पूरे जोर से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब में पहले देश है और देश के साथ उसकी कौम है और अगर किसी बात से देश को ठेस पहुंचती है, कौम में दार होता है तो उस मामले को हमें बड़े गौर से समझना पड़ेगा। कल में गया रोहतक। पन्द्रह बीन हजार मास्टर्सों ने वहां हड़ताल की हुई थी और वह पांच दस दिन से लगे हुए थे कि कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय। वह यह तबका है जो नेशन बिल्डर है। वह तबका है जिसका तात्त्विक जो हमारी कलिया हैं, जो हमारे कल के फूल हैं, जो कल होने वाले हमारे सहूरी, देश के बड़े-बड़े जर्नेल, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर और लीडर हैं, उन से है, जो तबका उन को बनाता है, जो मैमार है वह तबका हमारा परेसान है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। अगर बुनियाद ही कमजोर पड़ जाय तो उस तामीर का क्या होगा, उस मकान का क्या होगा ?

खिस्त अब्बल चू नहव मैमार कब्ब ।  
ता सुरैया भी रवद बीवार कब्ब ।  
जिस मकान की पहली ईंट ही टेढ़ी कब्ब

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तिरछी रबी जानेगी वह सारा मकान ही गिर जायेगा। इस मामले पर हमें कोई एक प्रेषुडिस्ट के साथ बात नहीं करना है। खुले दिल से और खुले दिमाग से बात करना है। मेरे फाबिल-मंजी बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे मचाक में नहीं सीरिअसली कह रहा था कि डा० साहब, आपकी लियाकत का कोई और दूसरा हमारे देश में इस समय इस पोस्ट के लायक नहीं है। हमारे देश में आप से बेहतर हीन एजकेसन मिनिस्टर और कोई नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन उनके बड़े कर्जों पर बड़ा भारी बजन है और मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ब्याल करें अपोजीशन बेंच से जो तकरीरें होती हैं उनका ब्याल करें और ट्रेजरी बेंच से जो तकरीरें होती हैं उनका ब्याल करें, सब पार्टीज की जो तकरीरें हैं उनको आप छाने और उनका तराजन करें, वेंस करें, तब जा कर कोई फैसला करें। मुझे यह बात कहने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म कमीशन के सिलसिले में पालियामेंटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एस० आई० सी० के बाबत सारा साउथ मुझे देखने का मौका मिला। मैं यहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि एकाग्र आदमी कोई बात कह दे, वह बात नहीं है। साउथ में बड़ी भारी फीलिंग है। सी० बी० रमन से हम मिले, दूसरे आदमियों से मिले, पार्टी वालों से नहीं, जो इक्विपेंट आदमी हैं और जो सचमुच जनता के आदमी हैं उन से मिले। उन आदमियों को आपको सचज्ञाना पड़ेगा कोई पार्टी के रोव से नहीं, कोई अकसरियत के रोव से नहीं, कोई इस बाबत नहीं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के और हिन्दी के पैट्रिअट्स हैं, बल्कि उन आदमियों के लिये एक माहिल पैदा करना होगा। मैं वह आदमी हूँ कि जो हिन्दी के हक में हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी जल्दी जाये। लेकिन हिन्दी के साथ-साथ हमें अपने देश और कौम का ब्याल है। मैं उस सुझाव का पुबारी हूँ कि जो पब्लिश जवाहर लाल

नेह्रू ने दिया था कि इसका सारे देश में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन तब होगा जब साउथ के आदमी उसमें ऐधी करेंगे। इसमें जल्दबाजी नहीं करेंगे। पहले कौम है, पहले देश है। वना जल्दबाजी से पता नहीं क्या से क्या हो जाता है, जल्दबाजी ठीक नहीं है। इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अलग चीज सेम्बेज है, सेम्बेज के मामले में जल्दबाजी न करें, क्योंकि लोग जख्मात से खेतते हैं। इस देश के पचास फीसवी आदमी इस बात के हक में हैं कि हमें जल्दी में लिब-जोवर नहीं करना चाहिये, इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दबाजी से काम न लीजिये और जब तक किसी बात पर साउथ का साइजेबल सेक्शन आफ पायुलेसन एपी नहीं करता, तब तक हमें उसको नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि वे हिन्दी पढ़ेंगे, जरूर पढ़ेंगे, लेकिन इन्डे के जोर से नहीं पढ़ेंगे। फीनेटिसिजम का लफ्फ आया, खराब लफ्फ है, किसी आदमी को जबरदस्ती नहीं पड़ाया जा सकता, वह उनकी हैरिटेज है, उनको कई तरह के खदमों हैं, नौकरी के खदमों हैं और पता नहीं क्या-क्या खदमों हैं, इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रिपरकमन्ड बहुत बुरे होंगे इस चीज को मेने साउथ में एक छोटे से मजदूर से लेकर ऊपर तक महसूस किया है, वे लोग प्रेषुडिस्ट हैं, इसलिये मेने यहा पर एक पालिसि-रेफेंस किया है कि कोई भी बात हमें जल्दबाजी से नहीं करनी चाहिये।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिये बड़े नर्म की बात है कि हम दूसरे देश की जुवान में बकासत करें, इससे ज्यादा बुरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे आई की माराज कर जाने बढ़ना, देश को नुकसान पहुंचाना है, हमें उनको साथ लेकर आगे चलना होगा।

दूसरी बात मिनिस्टर साहब से मुझे यह कहनी है कि इस बन्त तामौन ही कुछ नहीं है। आप कहेंगे कि मानसा क्या है?

कीही तालीम ही नहीं है, क्या तालीम है— एक तरह का नुबान सा जाया हुआ है इस बहकमें में। मिनिस्टर साहब, इस बन्त एक बड़ा भारी बोझ आपके कंधों पर है। तालीम पढ़ने वाले इन्कसाबी बन गये हैं, पढ़ते ही नहीं हैं, इम्तिहान के खिलाफ़ है, कहते हैं इम्तिहान ही नहीं होना चाहिये, मुषाहरे चलते हैं.....

SHRI S. XAVIER : The hon. Member has said 'students are rebels'. I object to that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आपकी समझ में मेरी बात नहीं आई, मैं समझाऊंगा।

SHRI S. XAVIER : I have heard that in the translation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member has not followed the argument. So, let Ch. Randhir Singh continue his speech.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMURTI (Cudallore) : It is a matter of opinion.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं जो चीज कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि हमारे तालिम-दलम, हमारे विद्यार्थी आज दिमागी-इन्तगार के शिकार हैं, उनके अन्दर मॅन्टल-परटर्नशन है, उसका इलाज करना पड़ेगा। जिस देश के करोड़ों नौजवान, जिन्होंने आगे चल कर इस देश का मालिक बनना है, उनके दिमाग में पीस न हो, वह खोजता है कि इस देश का क्या होनेवाला है, मैं साफ़ तौर पर यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ की पोलिटिक्स उसको पसन्द नहीं है, यहाँ का समाज उसको पसन्द नहीं है, यहाँ की तालीम उसको पसन्द नहीं है, वह डिस्टर्ब्ड है, उसका इलाज आपको करना होगा। उसके लिये आप एक कमीशन मुक़रर कीजिये जो इस बात की खोज करे कि हमारे यून्स में, हमारे स्टूडेन्ट्स में अनरेस्ट की वजुहात क्या हैं, क्या कारण हैं, उनके अन्दर चाहिये और उसका इलाज मिले से कीजिये, वरना यह सारा जो नौबवान टक्का है, वह आपके हाथों से निकल जायेगा। क्योंकि आज की तालीम

से आप उसकी बाबू बनाते हैं, वह नहीं सीखता है कि मैं आई० सी० एच० बनूँ, मैं कीजी कप्तान बनूँ, कोई काम ही नहीं है, सिवाय बाबू बनने के। यह ही टेन्केन्सी नीकरी करने की है, दूसरा कोई काम नहीं करना है, इस तालीम का यह जो बेल है, इसको डुर करना पड़ेगा।

मैं तो जनाब बेहात की बात करता हूँ बड़ी मुश्किल से किसान अपना सब कुछ बेच कर अपने बँसो को बेचता है अपना बीज बेचता है अपना सब कुछ बेचता है और तब अपने लडके को पढ़ाता है, ब्रेजुएट बनाता है लेकिन जब वह ब्रेजुएट बन कर निकलता है तो उसे नीकरी नहीं मिलती। आज साबो एम० ए० मिलते हैं जो बेकार हैं। वह लडका कहता है कि मैं तो साहब बन गया हूँ। वह काम नहीं करता है वह बँसो को चारा नहीं डाल सकता है वह खेती में काम नहीं करता वह घर की दूसरी बातों में हिस्सा नहीं लेता—यह जो टेन्केन्सी इस तालीम ने डाल दी है कि बी० ए०, एम० ए० करके बड़ी अच्छी नीकरी मिलेगी साहब बन जाऊंगा—यह तालीम इस मुल्क को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचा सकती। जब तक आपकी तालीम का नस्तुलएन उसका आम्बकिटब नीकरी नहीं बल्कि काम हो लोगों को उदायत की तालीम मिले, इन्व्-स्ट्रीज की तालीम मिले, तब तक इस देश का भला नहीं हो सकता। हमारे हरिजाणा में 15-16 पोलिटिकनिकस हैं, लेकिन उनसे कुछ नहीं बनता। लडके बी० ए०, एम० ए० करके हल चलायें, उद्योग बन्वों में लगे, वह एक मानदार किसान बनें, तब ही फायदा हो सकता है। नीकरी के पीछे, आज जो एक टेम्पटेसन है, वह खत्म हो।

जो लडके बड़े क्लास या फोर्थ क्लास में पास होते हैं, जब उनको नीकरी नहीं मिलती, तो मास्टर बन जाते हैं, आज चाहे मास्टर हो, मेकबरार हो, स्कूल टीचर हो या प्राइवटी स्कूल का टीचर हो, सब जगहों

[श्री रघवीर सिंह]

पर अच्छा मैट्रिकुल नहीं जाता है। वह जाने कैसे? उसको बाप कुछ मो नहीं देते हैं। एक मास्टर की तनक्याह इतनी है कि अगर उसके पास पांच-चार बच्चे हों, तो वेरा क्या है कि वह यही सोचता है कि जगवान किसी तरह से इन बच्चों को मार दे। इतनी थोड़ी तनक्याह है कि जिसको कहीं भी मौकरी नहीं मिलती, वह मास्टरी में जाता है। जो इन-एफिसियेन्ट हैं, जो बर्बे पलास है, वही कालिज में, स्कूल में या प्राइवरी स्कूल में जायेगा और ऐसी हालत में वह क्या पढ़ायेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अच्छे को अच्छे तनक्याहें दें। अगर आप अच्छी तनक्याहें देंगे तो उसके लिये क्वालीफाइड आदमी आपके पास आवेगे उनका टोचिंग का मैगार अच्छा होगा। आज जगह-जगह पर टीचर्स को एजीटेजन्स चल रही है। हरियाणा में 15-20 हजार टीचर्स ने हड़ताल की हुई है, इसी तरह से पंजाब में भी हुआ है, इस लिये मैं आपको इस बात का इन्डीकेजन्स देना चाहता हूँ कि टीचर सारी नेशन को बनाने वाला है, सारे देश के करेक्टर को बनानेवाला है, अगर वही मुतमईन नहीं है, उसको तसल्ली नहीं है, तो वह सारे डाबे को बिगाड़ देगा। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो प्राइवेट स्कूल और प्राइवेट कालेजिज हैं, इनमें टीचर्स का हल बहुत बुरा है। उन लोगों ने उन टीचर्स को गुलाम समझ रखा है। वह समझते हैं कि यह प्रोफेसर हमारे घर का नीनर है। सारे देश में आज यही हालत है, आपको इसका अन्धाका लगाना पड़ेगा और जैमा पेटर्न अपने दिल्ली में किया है, जो रिकग्नाइज्ड स्कूल है, उनमें टीचर्स के वही प्रेक्चर होते हैं जो सरकारी स्कूलों में हैं, और 90 फीसदी इन स्कूलों का खर्चा स्टेट बरदाशत करती है, सारे देश में इसी पेटर्न को लागू किया जाये। आज इन लोगों के पास फाइनेन्सेज की कमी है, लोगों से चन्दा हासिल नहीं हो सकता है, कहां तक ये लोग इनको

पताचने। लोगों ने डिस्टिन्ड बदाकर खड़ी कर दी है। अब उनको टीचर्स चाहिए, टीचर्स आप उनको दे नहीं सकते, अच्छे टीचर्स के लिये ज्यादा तनक्याहें चाहिए लिये। इन्तजाम बह कर नहीं सकते ऐसी हालत में इन इन्टीचजन्स की हालत खराब होती चली जा रही है। मैं बाप से बरकबास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि इन इन्टीचजन्स को टेक-ओवर कोजिये और वहां पर दिल्ली जैसा पेटर्न लागू कीजिए।

एक बात मैं यह सजें करना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में एक बीमारी हो गई है और वह बीमारी यह है कि गरीब और हरिजन मजदूर के लड़के स्कूलों में नहीं आते। वे लोग उनको भेजते ही नहीं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्यों नहीं भेजते तो उन्होंने जबाब दिया कि भजें क्या? क्या कर कौन लायेगा, भूबे मर जायेंगे। हमारे हरियाणा राज्य में फ्री एजुकेशन थी। इससे पहले पंजाब में स्वर्गीय श्री प्रताप सिंह कॅरो ने फ्री एजुकेशन की, पीछे जो पंजाब में कायेस गवर्नमेंट आई थी उसने भी एजुकेशन फ्री की बाकी अभी ऐमी निकम्मी सरकार आई हुई है जिसने कि फ्री एजुकेशन खत्म कर दी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कास्टोदयूशन के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलस में हर जगह यह है और स्टेट का यह औब-जैक्टिव है कि फ्री एजुकेशन हो और उसको वह चलाये तां कम मे कम गरीब लड़को की तालीम तो फ्री हो ही जानी चाहिये। कई जगह तालीम फ्री होने पर भी लड़के नहीं पढ़ाये जाते तो इन चीज को देखा जाय कि बहा पर फ्री लड़कों को दाखिल किया जाय और उनको तालीम फ्री दी जाय। हम देश में गरीबी इतनी है इसके बावजूद आप यक्रीन जानें कि कर्गिब 60 परसेंट गरीब हरिजनों के बच्चे तालीम नहीं पाते हैं। उसका आप इलाज तलाश करें। गरीबी के बच्चे नहीं पढ़ते क्योंकि मजदूर मा बाप तो उनके बच्चे भी मजदूर होते हैं। उनका स्टैंडर्ड आऊ लिबिंग नहीं बढ़ता और बच्चे भी वही रहते हैं उन्हीं अपने बाप जैसे मजदूर

बने रहते हैं। जब तक उनका स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग हम ऊंचा नहीं करते हैं यकीन जानिये इस देश की तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है।

एक बात जिसके लिये मैं आप को बधाई देता हूँ वह यह है कि जो इस में आप ने लिखा है कि स्कूल, कालिजों में लड़कों को पढ़ाई करने के साथ-साथ प्रैक्टिकल वर्क का ऐक्सपीरियंस भी प्राप्त करना होगा। उसके लिए आप ऐसा करें कि जो भी स्कूल या कालिज हो उस स्कूल और कालिज से जो लड़के पास करें उनके लिए यह प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग लेना सिलेबस का एक हिस्सा बना दिया जाये कि जब तक वह देहात में खेत में या कोई कम्प्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के काम में इतना प्रैक्टिकल कोर्स न कर लें तब तक उनको सर्टिफिकेट या डिप्लोमा नहीं मिलेगा। आप इसकी व्यवस्था करें और उसका फायदा यह होगा कि डिगनिटी आफ लेबर आयेगी और वह देहातों में प्रैक्टिकल काम करने में इन्टरैस्ट लेंगे।

एक बात मैं केरल के देहातों और शहरों के स्कूली बच्चों की निस्वत कहना चाहूंगा। त्रावणकोर, कोचीन के मेरे भाई बैठे हैं। मैंने वहां पर लोगों को हमेशा साफ़, सुथरे कपड़े पहने पाया है। उनकी कमीज़ आदि बिलकुल साफ़ रहती है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि भाई आप लोग इतना साफ़ सुथरे कैसे बने रहते हैं। मालूम हुआ कि वह नहाने के लिये अपने घरों पर टब रखते हैं और सुबह उठ कर वह लोग अपने कपड़े धो कर सुखाने डाल देते हैं और उसके पश्चात् स्नान कर लिया करते हैं। मैं यहां पर इस चीज़ को साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी सफ़ाई मैंने केरल में देखी उतनी सफ़ाई मैंने और किसी जगह पर नहीं देखी। मैं तो ताज्जुब करता हूँ कि आखिर यह मामला क्या है और क्या यह लोग सारे दिन नहाने पर ही लगे रहते हैं? लेकिन मालूम यह हुआ कि यह तालीम का असर है और हर केरल का गरीब से गरीब मजदूर या किसान ऐसा लगेगा जैसे कि हमारे हरियाणा का कोई बक़ील हो। यह सफ़ाई रखने और साफ़ सुथरा अपने को बनाये रखने की आदत उनको तालीम

से पड़ी। यहां पर मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तालीम खास तौर पर लड़कियों की तालीम का जो केरल में स्टैण्डर्ड है वह देश के अन्य भागों से बहुत ऊंचा है। वह अंग्रेज़ी बोलती हैं, हिन्दी बोलती हैं और यह हालत छोटे-छोटे वहां के किसानों की लड़कियों की है। तालीम का स्टैण्डर्ड वहां पर 60-65 परसेंट है और ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि वह स्टैण्डर्ड सारे देश में लाया जाय। केरल में एजुकेशन का जो ऊंचा स्टैण्डर्ड क्रायम है उसे हमें देश के अन्य भागों में भी लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

हमारे इधर खास तौर पर लड़कियों की तालीम पर ध्यान देने की ज्यादा ज़रूरत है क्योंकि हमारी तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि भाई लड़की अगर पढ़ गई तो वह बाहर भाग जायेगी। लोगों में यह जो पुरानी प्रैजुडिस लड़कियों को शिक्षा देने के मामले में है उसे दूर किया जाय। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से वहां पर लड़कियां बहुत अधिक तादाद में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही हैं उनके लिये वहां पर स्कूल व कालिज खुले हुए हैं उसी तरह हम दूसरे देश के हिस्सों में भी लड़कियों को तालीम देने के लिये एक जोरदार मुहिम चलायें ताकि दश में लड़कियां अधिक से अधिक तादाद में शिक्षित हो सकें।

आखिर मैं और ज्यादा न कहते हुए केवल एक बात और आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन मास्टर लोगों का आज एजिटेशन सारे देश का एजिटेशन बनने चला है इसलिए आप इन लोगों की जाइज़ मांगों को मान कर इन्हें संतुष्ट कीजिये। आप इन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनख्वाह दें और जल्दी से जल्दी तनख्वाह दें। आप प्राइवेट स्कूलों का भी इलाज करें। यह काम और किसी के बस का नहीं है और अगर आप ही इस काम को नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इसे कौन करेगा? मैं इस पार्लियामेंट के प्लोर पर पूरे जोर के साथ मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हरियाणा के मास्टरों की हड़ताल खुलवाइए और तनख्वाह दिलवाइये ताकि यह जो नेशन के बनाने वाले हैं,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

बागवान हैं यह मास्टर लोग वह खुश रहें, संतुष्ट रहें और इस देश के बच्चे जो कलियां और छोटे-छोटे पौधे इस देश में लगे हुये हैं वह बच्चे कल के आदर्श शहरी बनें और यह सारा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा एक शानदार और खुशहाल देश बने ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will turn to the Juggernaut, the report of the Education Commission. This report might try to give the impression in India and outside as if Delhi, and for that matter, the Delhi bureaucracy, has become the store-house of all the national wisdom of India. I accuse the Education Commission that this report is like a monopoly product of Delhi bureaucrats, creating an impression as if Delhi bureaucracy alone represents the brain-trust of national India. My charge seems rather sweeping, but a little bit of analysis of the composition of the Education Commission, the 12 Task Forces and certain working groups that were constituted will amply justify my accusation.

15 members constituted the Education Commission, of which 5 were foreigners, 6 were from Delhi and only 4 from the rest of India. Among the 170 members of the 12 Task Forces, you will be astonished to hear that 133 members were nominated from Delhi, mostly from the Delhi bureaucrats and only 41 members from the whole of India's educational institutions. Of 74 members forming 17 working groups, 51 members had been chosen from Delhi and only 23 from the rest of the country. Some of the committees like those on man power, technique and method of education, teachers' education and status, school curriculum and educational statistics were totally manned by so-called Delhi experts and the Commission had not considered it necessary to get even one or two members from other parts of the country. Among other important committees like those on adult education, agricultural education, vocational and cultural education, women's education, etc., out of nearly

18 members with which each of the committees was constituted, only 2 and in some cases 3 were from outside Delhi. Not only that, most of the Delhi representatives who served in the Task Forces and working group committees were from Delhi bureaucrats. I can cite a few names from the Delhi bureaucracy and you will find them in juxtaposition in all the Task Forces or working group committees. You will be further surprised to hear that this Education Commission interviewed 143 educationists and important persons. But the Commission thought, as I have already told, that Delhi is the storehouse of all national wisdom and out of 143 persons interviewed, 89 persons or 63 per cent were from Delhi and only 54 persons or 37 per cent were from the rest of the country. Are these figures not enough for me to conclude and accuse that the report of this commission does not reflect the national genius of India nor the national pattern education nor the national policy of India and it is not the creative gift of the national mind of India.

Sir, with this preliminary observation I will now come to one other very important aspect. Instead of stimulating constructive and purposeful polemics on the issues posed by the Education Commission, the Education Ministry, somehow or the other—I do not know whether it was motivated—has lent itself to set about a fruitless discussion on the question of introducing regional language as the medium of instruction. Nobody in India, no educationist in any part of India has challenged the basic concept that mother tongue—I used the expression 'mother tongue' and not 'regional language'—is the most effective medium for spontaneous understanding, natural assimilation and effective expression of educational ideas. But where does the opinion differ? The opinion differs only on the question of pace and procedure of switching over to regional language as educational media.

Unfortunately, the whole discussion has created a movement in India as if it is an issue between Hindi and English. Not only it has roused emotion in India particularly in the northern

part, but a slogan has been raised, English *hatao*, which means 'banish English'. I would, with all seriousness say that this slogan of 'banish English' is either a slogan of a confused patriot or a naive or a designing or an over-simple chauvinist or the bullock-cart age.

Is English really a seal of slavery? To affix a seal of slavery on English is like cheating the whole gamut of our modern life in India. Historically speaking, is Sanskrit or Hindustani wholly an Indian language with its root in India?

AN HON. MEMBER : Without any doubt.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If you will look into the history of the linguistic development in India you will find that it evolved as a result of foreign influence, as a result of Aryan influence, the Aryans who came to India. As a result of that Sanskrit developed as a national language. Similarly, I would say, after 200 years of creative and purposeful role played by the English language English has also earned like Sanskrit or Hindustani the right to be naturalised as an Indian language.

A charge has been brought against English that English has created a sophisticated and privileged class. Nothing could be far from truth. Does it fit into the mouth of the caste-oriented leader of our country to say that English created a sophisticated and privileged class in our country? It is not the English-knowing people but the *baniyas*, the *brahmins*, the *kshatriyas* the caste lords who created the privileged class, the sophisticated class and caste and class distinctions. In fact, it is the English-knowing people who represent the vanguard for advocacy for abolition of caste and class in India more than any other sections. It is an irrefutable historical fact that it was the English-knowing people who first identified themselves with the Indian masses, roused them to patriotic fervour, led them to participate in the freedom-struggle and ultimately became the forerunner for upholding the banners of democracy, socialism and social justice.

Recently, Shri Morarji Desai, though it is not expected of him, indulged in cheap propagandist publicity in London when he said,—I am sorry the Education Minister also faithfully echoed him very promptly,—that 98 per cent of the people in India do not know English but 50 per cent of the people know Hindi. Could I humbly request both Shri Morarji Desai and the Education Minister to go through the Census Report of 1961? What does the Census Report say? The Census Report says that only 30 million people of the Hindi-speaking area know to read and write Hindi. . . . (*Interruptions*). It is not my fault. I am reading what the Census Report says. It further says that 70 millions all over India know to read and write English. That Report further says that while 20 lakh people read Hindi newspapers, 1 crore people read English newspapers.

In the measure of our national development we are still to cross over the take-off stage. At this crucial stage of our development, any attempt to banish English or switch over to regional language in administration and education will dangerously disturb, disarray and dislocate the mechanics of this progress and stunt its dynamics too. I would again say that from Patliputra to Indraprastha, which is inhabited only by 30 per cent of the total Indian population, they may be speaking Hindi but from Kamrup to Kanyakumari, more than 60 per cent of the people . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Speak English!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not speak English. While in the northern region from Patliputra to Indraprastha Hindi no doubt offers the most important binding force, in areas from Kamrup to Kanyakumari there is no doubt about it that English provides the most important nexus for national unity.

AN HON. MEMBER Is he speaking in the House of Commons?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the present condition of our national development, the slogan 'banish English' should be discarded as anti-progress, anti-unity and even anti-national, which stands for

[Shri Samar Guha]

stagnation, backwardness and balkanisation of India and disintegration of the image of Indian unity....

That does not mean that I am opposed to Hindi. Hindi must grow gradually in an atmosphere of natural and national acceptance.

मैं अपने हिन्दी-भाषी भाइयों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ—मैं कभी भी हिन्दी के खिलाफ नहीं हो सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगर हिन्दी को जबरन सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लादने का प्रयत्न किया गया, अगर एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में हिन्दी को जबरन लाने की कोशिश की गई, तो मैं उन को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वे हिन्दी के प्रति इस बड़े उत्साह के कारण हिन्दुस्तान को एक बहुत बड़े खतरे में डाल देंगे, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता, हिन्दुस्तान के कौमी इत्तिफ़ाक को बर्बाद कर देंगे। मैं हिन्दी भाइयों से कहूँगा कि अपने पड़ोसी को देखें, पाकिस्तान को देखें, पाकिस्तान हम से कितना छोटा है, लेकिन वहाँ तीन आफिशियल लैंग्वेज हैं—इंग्लिश, बंगाली, और उर्दू। अगर वहाँ ऐसा हो सकता है तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान जैसे इतने बड़े मुल्क में क्या इंग्लिश और हिन्दी दोनों एक साथ आफिशियल लैंग्वेज नहीं हो सकतीं, मैं तो यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और हिन्दी प्रेमियों को सोचने के लिए भी निवेदन करता हूँ।

I want that the phrase "mother tongue" and not "the regional language" should be used. It was used by Mahatma Gandhi when he presided over the conference on education in 1937 at Wardha. As the President of this Conference he said that the words "mother tongue" and not "the regional language" should be used because the regional language and the mother tongue may not be synonymous in each and every case.

I have already said that there is no question of any controversy over the

suitability of the mother tongue, but there are certain difficulties. Mother tongue is the most suitable media for spontaneous understanding, natural as simulation and effective expression of educational ideas and difference arises only on question of pace and procedure of switch-over to mother tongue. I will just read out those difficulties so that I may be quick. Any attempt to hasty and over-zealous switch-over to the mother tongue within a stipulated short period will (1) dangerously dislocate the present system of education and administration and create a tendency to regionalise it; (2) stunt all India mobility of teachers and students; (3) all vehicles of inter-communication will be jeopardized; (4) standard of all-India examinations will be downgraded with a tendency to lean on corrupt practices of regional favouritism; (5) undermine the present high morale and principle of equity of Indian judiciary; (6) seriously retard the rate of national progress and create deadlock in science, technical, engineering, medical and legal education; (7) create extreme difficulties for want of requisite and standard textbooks; (8) hurl back the wheel of Indian progress and jeopardise technological, economic and industrial growth; and lastly, most perilously aggravate the present hysteric mood of lingual chauvinism and erode the very foundation of Indian unity.

As a bait to our translators Rs. 18 crores have been offered by our Education Ministry for translation of textbooks. I must say that it is nothing but squandering money as the massive production of translated books cannot fulfil the purpose of education in any country. I must remind you of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said about the Hindi version of our Constitution. He said that he could not understand even



a single word of the Hindi version or the translation that was made of the Indian Constitution. There have been six versions of the Indian Constitution and still the controversy is going on about which is most authoritative.

There has been publicity in the press that the Education Commission or some such commission has published a glossary of 7 lakh Hindi technical words. If these people really want that there should be a switch-over to the mother tongue, the acid test is that they should accept for science, technology, medicine, law and other subjects, not the regional or for that matter the mother tongue but the international words used for science and technology.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : He can circulate his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot be intolerant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About the regional language or the mother tongue I would request the Education Ministry to go through faithfully the report that was prepared by the Vice-Chancellor's Conference in which the Directors of the All India Institute of Medicine and Technology also participated. They have laid down certain guide-lines for switch-over to regional language of mother tongue. These are :

- (1) The manner and speed of the change-over should be left to the university system.
- (2) At the undergraduate stage, the change-over in the medium of education to regional languages should be carried through in about five to ten years, depending on the degree of preparatory work already done, on the nature of the subject, and other relevant factors.
- (3) In the programme of change-over, the importance of Eng-

lish should be fully recognised and adequate arrangements for its study made at the under-graduates level.

- (4) At the postgraduate and research level, the question of "medium of educational" loses its usual meaning, as students will have to depend; for instance, in science, medicine and technology, on books and journals in English and other important world languages.
- (5) In the case of all-India institutions, the present arrangements regarding the medium of education may continue as recommended by the Education Commission; and
- (6) In the case of large cities with multi-lingual population, the medium of education may continue to be English in addition to the regional languages which the university would provide.

Sir, I do not know why in the Education Commission's Report special favour has been shown to Russian language only. I do not know whether it is due to a too ardent a desire on the part of our Education Ministry to follow the present line of politics of our present Prime Minister. If it is not, not only Russian language but other languages also should be learnt, as are necessary to be learnt by students in the field of science and technology, that is, German, French, Russian, and also Japanese and Chinese. All these languages should be encouraged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding now.

I have something to say about student, indiscipline also which is agitating our minds for many years. I am sorry I have no time to speak about that.

I would finish with a note of caution to our Education Minister. I know

[Shri Samar Guha]

him for a long time. He is a man of deep emotional sincerity. I have a request to make to him. Let him not himself allowed to be acted as a pawn in somebody else's game and then find a cosy cushion in some gubernatorial or ambassadorial post.

15 Hrs.

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस चीज का बड़ा अफसोस है कि हालांकि अंग्रेज तो इस देश से चले गये लेकिन हमारे कुछ भाई अभी भी अंग्रेजी के मोह में जकड़े हुए हैं, अंग्रेजी की मानसिक गुलामी अभी तक कायम है।

मुझे खेद है कि आज इस समय हाउस में श्री लोबोप्रभु मौजूद नहीं हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे गर्व है गुमान है इस बात पर कि हम भले ही बैकवर्ड रहे हैं, पिछड़े रहे हैं लेकिन हम उत्तर प्रदेश के उस पूर्वी इलाके से आते हैं, बलिया और बस्ती आदि से जहाँ के लोगों ने भारत स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण पार्ट अदा किया और अनेकों मुर्सावतों व कठिनाइयों झेलीं। जहाँ कि उस समय अंग्रेज सरकार के इन ऐसे आई०सं०एस० वालों ने हम को पकड़ा, हम को लाठी और डंडे से पीटा लेकिन तो भी हम ने आजादी के झंडे को बुलन्द किये रखा।

हम को नाज है अपने उस नालन्दा के विश्व-विद्यालय पर जिन्होंने हमें आदर्श पुरुष दिये। आज मैं त्रिगुन सेन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जो शिक्षा के विषय में एक उचित लेकिन साहसपूर्ण कदम उठा रहे हैं और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देश की प्रगति के लिये क्रान्ति लाने जा रहे हैं। शिक्षा मंत्रियों के पद पर स्वर्गीय मौलाना आज़ाद के बाद श्री हुमायूँ कादिर आये, चागला साहब आये और यह देश का सौभाग्य है कि अब शिक्षा की वागडोर श्री त्रिगुन सेन के हाथों में आई है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे काम करके दिखायेंगे जो जिसके लिए देश उनका अथा अहवानमंद रहेगा।

मैं श्री लोबोप्रभु व मोदी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि **आई वाज बीन इन वेस्ट इंडीज वेस्ट जैमेका**, मैं इंग्लिश जानता हूँ लेकिन एक भारतीय होने के नाते यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे भारत राष्ट्र के लिए एक राजभाषा का होना अनिवार्य है। इस सिलसिले में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को इजाजत से यहाँ पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अभी हाल में वुशैल्स से लौट कर अभी जेनेवा में देखा कि वहाँ किसी दुकान पर जाइये, तीन आदमी वहाँ पर रहते हैं तो उन तीन आदमियों में से केवल एक ही अंग्रेजी जानता है। मैं यह भी अपने उन भाइयों को बतलाऊँ कि वह जिस अंग्रेजी का इतना ढोल पीटते हैं और अपने लड़कों को अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में ही पढ़ाना चाहते हैं मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी से तो फ्रेंच भाषा ही काफी अधिक पुरानी भाषा है लेकिन वह भी अंग्रेजी की तरह अभारतीय भाषा है। लेकिन आप इन भाषाओं के मोह में क्यों पड़े हैं? सारी भाषाओं की जननी संस्कृत तो आप के पास मौजूद है और उसके पठन पाठन पर ध्यान दीजिये। मैं अपने उन भाइयों से फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि वह विदेशी भाषाओं के लिए अपनी मानसिक गुलामी का त्याग करें। मेरे दोस्त हम को उपदेश एक फौरन भाषा में दे रहे हैं यह कैसी विडम्बना की बात है? मैं एक अध्यापक रहा हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ :

“सुखार्थिनः कुती विद्या, विद्यार्थिनः

कुती सुखम्।”

मेरे मित्र को मालूम होना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी का लक्षण क्या है? अरे जो सुखार्थी है उसको विद्या कहीं मिल सकती है और जो विद्यार्थी उस को सुख कहां मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह जो श्री लैंग्वेज फारमूला पेश किया है वह बड़ा सराहनीय है। वच्चा जो अपनी मां के पेट से पैदा होते जो भाषा बोलता है वह उसकी परिपक्व भाषा है, वह चाहे आंध्र की हो, चाहे तेलुगु की हो, चाहे मलयालम की हो या चाहे बंगला की हो। हमारे देश की अपनी सभी 14 प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का मैं

स्वागत करता हूँ और हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री उस के लिए बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन 14 प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में जो कि उन प्रदेशों की मातृभाषाएँ हैं वहाँ पर उनमें बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाये। अगर हमारे बच्चों को उन की मातृ-भाषाओं में गणित, इतिहास आदि विषयों का अध्ययन करया जायगा तो यकीन जानिये हमारे लड़कों को उससे बड़ी सुविधा होगी और वह उन विषयों के पंडित बन जायेंगे। हमारे बच्चे उस हालत में इतिहास के और गणित के पंडित होंगे। आज लैंग्वेज प्राबलम नहीं है बल्कि आज शिक्षा की प्राबलम है। एक शिक्षक की हैसियत से मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक लड़का जब अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलेगा हिन्दी में बोलेगा तो वह सब कुछ आसानी से और थोड़े समय में ही सीख जायगा। गणित, इतिहास विज्ञान सब कुछ सीख जायेगा और उनमें निपुण हो जायेगा लेकिन अगर इन्हीं विषयों की शिक्षा उसे अंग्रेजी से प्राप्त करना पड़े तो यह ए०बी०सी० की गिटपिट का उसे ट्रांस-लेशन करना पड़ेगा तब जाकर वह उन विषयों को पढ़ सकेगा अर्थात् अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पढ़ने से हमारे बच्चों पर यह डबल बर्दन पड़ता है। आज तो यह रहा है कि नन्हा सा बच्चा किताबों के बोझ से लद जाता है। पांच वर्ष के बच्चे के पास किताबों का बड़ा सा ढेर रहता है। किताबों के बोझ के नीचे हमारे बच्चे आज दबे जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर इस समस्या को हल करें ताकि यह अनावश्यक बोझ हमारे बच्चों के सिर से हट जाय। इस बोझ का ही आज परिणाम हम देख रहे हैं कि बच्चों का ज्ञान किस कदर अधूरा रहता है? जब मैं दर्जा चार में पढ़ता था तो चक्रवर्ती की जो अरिथमैटिक थी वह हम लगाया करते थे और उसमें हम ने इतना अभ्यास उस समय किया था कि आज तक हम को मालूम है कि यदि 40 आदमी किसी काम को 20 दिन में करते हैं तो 10 आदमी उसी काम को कितने दिन में करेंगे। लेकिन इसी सिद्धान्त पर आधारित आज कोई सवाल किसी हाईस्कूल वाले के सामने रख

दीजिये तो वह इधर, उधर देखने लगेगा; जाहिर है कि जब बच्चा अपनी मातृभाषा में गणित पढ़ेगा तो वह उसको अच्छी तरह से हृदयंगम कर सकेगा और उस में कोई कमजोरी बाकी नहीं रहेगी। अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा होने से जहाँ बच्चों में कमजोरी आती है वहाँ बच्चों में एक तरह का ऊँच, नीच का भाव भी उन में पैदा होता है जो कि अवांछनीय है।

मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष कर प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बच्चों के लिए पेश आने वाली असुविधाओं की ओर दिलाता हूँ। आज हालत यह है कि उन स्कूलों में बच्चों को बैठाने के लिए टाट तक नहीं है आज उनके पास ब्लैकबोर्ड नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर मास्टर्स के पास कुर्सी नहीं हैं। सारी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ वहाँ पर तत्काल मुहैया की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे अध्यापक प्राचीन काल के गुरुओं को आदर्श रख कर आचरण करें और बच्चों को शिक्षित करें। गरीब ब्राह्मण सुदामा की पत्नी ने कहा था कि—द्वारका जाओ, द्वारका जाओ, अपने मित्र महाराज श्रीकृष्ण से पैसा आदि मांग लाओ लेकिन सुदामा कृष्ण से पैसा मांगने के लिए सहमत नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे अध्यापक उस गरीब सुदामा ब्राह्मण को अपने सामने आदर्श रख कर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें और जिस तरह प्राचीनकाल में गुरु लोग शिष्यों को शिक्षा दान किया करते थे उसी भावना से वह भी करें। मैं आज अपने मंत्री श्री त्रिगुण सेन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि ऐसे शिक्षक देश में पैदा करें। आज भी देश में ऐसे शिक्षक हैं लेकिन जरूरत उनका स्वागत व सम्मान करने की है। मुझे खेद के साथ यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश व समाज में गुरुजनों का सम्मान नहीं है।

मैं एक रोज गाजियाबाद जा रहा था। मैंने देखा कि पांच लड़के एक होटल में बैठे हुए चाय पी रहे थे और सिग्रेटनोशी भी कर

[श्री विजय नारायण]

रहे हैं। जब मैं ने इस की बात होटल वाले से पूछा तो उसने बताया कि यह पाठ ब सिस्टम देने वाले सड़के उन लोगों की जीलाह हैं जिनके घर ब्लैकमनी मौजूद है और जोकि नाजायज बंग से नाजायज जीलाह पैदा कर रहे हैं। नाजायज पैसे से यह काम निकम्मी पैदा हो रही है। कहा भी ठीक है किसी ने कि जिस तरह से धन कमाया जाता है उसी तरह से धन वह खर्च भी होता है।

अंग्रेज चले गये लेकिन अफसोस है कि नैकाले की जीलाह अभी तक इस देश में कायम है। मुझे बौरव है इस बात का कि मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का मैनबर हूँ और जो बड़े बड़े आई० सी० एस० यहां आप के है इस गवर्नमेंट में उनको चैनेज करता हूँ। वह इन कमेटी में अटर फेल्योर होते हैं जिनको कि अपनी अंशजी पर बड़ा नाख है। मैं अपने जिला मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जो वह कदम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उठाने जा रहे हैं और आज जो भाई उनकी नुकताखोनी कर रहे हैं वह जरा अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि क्या माजरा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री जो से मैं कहूंगा कि वह देश में अज्ञानियों में विशेष कर जो बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है उस की ओर ध्यान दें। हालत यह है कि 60,000 इंजीनियर्स इस मुल्क में बेकार बैठे हैं। 30,000 रुपया हर एक इंजीनियर पर खर्च होता है और यह आप की इस अग्रेजी की ही देन है कि वह इंजीनियर एक कोल नहीं बना सकते, पुल बनाते हैं, तो वह बह जाता है। गोरखपुर की मिसाल इस बारे में सामने है। मेरा कहना है कि एजुकेशन शुड बी ऐडाप्टेड टु नीड्स। एजुकेशन वह ऐडाप्ट करो जिसे हमारी काम समझे। अभिमन्यु सरीखे बालक दो जोकि मा के गर्भ से पड़ कर और पूरा बन कर आये।

एजुकेशन को ऐक्सपैड करने के लिए अपनी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा प्रदान करना

तब से सरल उपाय है। मैंने भारत में नीता का प्रचार किया और वह नीता का प्रचार हिन्दी से नहीं किया वहाँ पर नीता का प्रचार संस्कृत से करा क्योंकि संस्कृत इस देश की मातृभाषा है चाहे वह बंवाभी हो, पंजाबी हो, या कोई और अन्य भाषा हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हर एक भारतवासी संस्कृत पढ़े। मैं उसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। हिन्दी समझने वाले कश्मीर से लेकर वहाँ हैदराबाद और कम्पाकुमारी तक हैं। और सब यह हिन्दी, उर्दू समझते हैं।

एजुकेशन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो आप का है उसके बारे में आप जरा कान खोल कर सुन लें कि यह ब्यूरोक्रेटिक आई० सी० एस० अफसर इस एजुकेशन विभाग के मासिक बने हुए हैं...

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बागवत शा आन्ध्र) : देयर द्य आनली बन आई० सी० एस० आफिसर।

श्री विजय नारायण : वहाँ डायरेक्टर के पद पर एजुकेशनलिस्ट्स को भेजो, प्रोफेसर्स को भेजो, उन को आप डायरेक्टर बनाइये यह आपके आई० सी० एस० डायरेक्टर को क्या पता है ?

श्राव शिक्षकों की पोलीशन देश में क्या है ? सही ट्रेड टीचर्स आप के पास नहीं हैं। वह अच्छी ट्रेनिंग बच्चों को नहीं देते हैं। इस के साथ ही विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन सामे की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। साथ ही शिक्षकों की उचित भाँवे सरकार स्वीकार करे, उन्हें सम्मान दिलाने के अतिरिक्त शिक्षक शिक्षकों की बेतन बुद्धि ठीक तरीके से करे। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देशवासी नुसखनों की इज्जत करें।

यँ इस अवसर पर स्वर्गीय डा० राज बरनोहर जोहिया को ट्रिब्यूट दे करते हुए उनकी

राष्ट्रीय कमेटर चाहता है कि उन्होंने एक देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के प्रचार और उसको उचित पद व मान दिवाने के लिए अधिक प्रयत्न किया और उसके लिए जो उन्होंने किन्तु बचाया है मैं चाहूँगा कि हम लोग उनके बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर जाने बड़ें।

मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहूँगा कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में हम मैट्रिक्स को बेजें और इसको देखें कि वहाँ पर रिसर्च कार्य ठीक प्रकार से हो, ठीक लिखाई, पढ़ाई हो। मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐंग्लियन कल्चर हमें न पढ़ाया जाय। हमें अपना कल्चर, आध्यात्मिकता और मैटोरियलिज्म पढ़ाया जाय। टिक्नोएलियज्म की ही खाती शिक्षा न हो मैटोरियलिज्म भी साथ में पढ़ाई जाय। कल्चर में न हम अमरीकी डालर के पीछे जाना चाहते हैं और न रूसी रूबल के पीछे जाना चाहते हैं। हमें देश को अपने प्राचीन आदर्शों और परम्पराओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए डालना है। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इसे फिर से अपने मुहकुलों को बड़ाना है तभी काम चलेगा और इस देश का कल्याण होगा।

क्योंकि जो बच्चा 25 वर्ष ब्रह्मचर्य पालन नहीं करेगा, वह पंडित नहीं हो सकता। ब्रह्मचर्य पालन करना अनिवार्य है, तब ही जाकर वह ऊँचा विद्वान हो सकेगा।

बाहिर में, हिन्दी की जो बात कही गई है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र भाषा का सम्मान करो मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ और शिक्षा मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी यूनीवर्सिटीज, कॉलेजिज में, जहाँ तौर से उत्तर भारत में, तमिल, तेलगू, मलयालम, किसी भी दक्षिण की भाषा की पढ़ाई को अनिवार्य कीजिये, तब इस सवाल का हल हो जायगा। वह इन अंग्रेजी की मुलामी को छोड़ें और हम अपने देश की भाषाओं को पढ़ने का प्रयत्न करें।

इन सबों के साथ मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एक नया कार्यक्रम इस देश के सामने रखा है। मैं इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की भी तारीफ करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर जमल करें ताकि इस देश में हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा का प्रचार हो और देश का कल्याण हो और हम सब एक सूत्र में बंध कर कार्य करें ताकि हमारी मातृभाषा और हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा हो सके और हम अपने बच्चों को सुयोग्य विद्वान बना सकें।

यहाँ पर विज्ञान की बात कही गई है। मैंने देखा है कि आज जापान हमारा पड़ोसी है, रूस हमारा पड़ोसी है, जर्मनी में भी अंग्रेजी कम्युनलरी नहीं है, जिन भाषा में जो चाहें पढ़ सकता है।

गुणन हैरान्यो, गुणग्राहक हैरान्यो है हमें गुणग्राहक चाहिये। मैं फिर से अपने मंत्री जी और स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ आज़ाद साहब, जैसा आपका नाम आज़ाद है मैंने ही इस देश में शिक्षा को आज़ाद बना दो।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : This debate has become a kind of duel over the matter of languages, and in that way the scope of the debate is unfortunately sought to be narrowed and somewhat distorted. I would like to take it back to a more fundamental plane and to invite the House to consider what is the legitimate scope of the intervention of the Union Government and Parliament in certain issues pertaining to education.

I would like, in that context, to support the amendment that was moved by Shri Lobe Prabhu on behalf of our Party, and in order to focus attention on these issues, I would like to read it out again. We want that, at the end

[Shri M. R. Masani]

of the motion, the following words should be added, namely :—

“and is of the opinion that—

- (a) consistent with the fundamental rights of parents, it is desirable to leave to the parent both the choice of schools and colleges and also the medium of instruction for the education of their children;
- (b) consistent with the principles of academic autonomy and freedom, it is desirable that each university should be the judge concerning the medium or media of instruction and that therefore no further action be taken by the Government of India in so far as the medium of instruction in universities is concerned.”

In so far as the neighbourhood school idea is concerned, I agree, we are all agreed, that social mobility is a good thing. Class or caste distinctions are bad and, as far as possible, we should encourage the removal of those distinctions. Whether they are class distinctions, as in democratic countries based on wealth, or whether they are class distinctions as in communist countries based on political privilege and occupancy of public office, both are equally bad and both must be combated.

We agree that equality of opportunity is a good thing and that we should move towards it as an objective—that all children, all boys and girls, should be given an equal chance, consistent with their intellectual equipment, to have as high an education as possible, suitable to their talents, and that the accident of whether one is the son of a commissar or of an industrialist should not come in the way.

But we believe that these objectives can be and are best achieved by methods that have been tried out in progressive countries of the world with great success. And these methods are to give scholarships and freeships in liberal measure to children of parents who are too poor to send them to high schools

or universities or special institutions, and thus to equalise the opportunity that is open to all.

Today, in the grammar schools and public schools in England, in Oxford and Cambridge, children of working class parents are to be found in a majority, while the old classes who monopolised them are now in a minority. But this is not done by abolishing high level institutions whether universities or schools. It is done by opening their doors increasingly to merit as opposed to birth and wealth. This is the way in which in all the leading democracies of the world progress has been made towards democratisation of education and equality of opportunity.

The concept of the neighbourhood school, as advocated in the Commission's Report, however, is repugnant to democracy. It is a totalitarian approach because it is based on compulsion. It seeks to force parents to send their children to a school which may be altogether unfit from the point of view of the parent, just because it happens to be nearer than any other school. This is a kind of regimentation that would have uniformity at a low level, while what we want is equality at a high level. Therefore, we are opposed to this concept of the neighbourhood school, because it is based on an undemocratic concept of compulsion and coercion.

We, on the other hand, stand for the opposite principle. I quote from the Election Manifesto of my Party, on which we have got elected to this House, and I quote the relevant part :

“The Swatantra Party stands for (d) the vindication of the Fundamental Right of the citizen to educate his children according to his choice in an atmosphere untrammelled by official directives, and (e) the autonomy of Universities and other educational institutions.”

The concept of the neighbourhood school violates both these concepts or principles to which we are pledged. Therefore, we are unreservedly opposed to any form of compulsion of this nature.

In fact, I am not sure that this attempt is not an unconstitutional one, whether the Courts of Law will not strike it down as objectionable from the point of view of Fundamental rights. I will explain why this is likely to happen, and therefore appeal to Government to desist from this vain and futile attempt.

Article 30 of the Constitution lays down certain rights of Minorities in regard to educational institutions. I will read out the article :

- "30(1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language."

It is quite clear to me that a member of any minority community, as we understand it in this country, cannot be coerced to send his child to a neighbourhood school. He has a constitutional right to send his child to a school of his own choice where the religion or language of his minority would be in vogue. Therefore, all non-Hindus, if I may say so, will be immune from this attempt. Then, is it to be suggested that only the majority community should be so coerced? Would that be fair? If nobody of any other denomination can be so coerced, because the Constitution and the Courts will come in the way, is it fair that the majority should be coerced in this manner? The answer is obvious. It is unfair, it would be unequitable, and also it will be discriminatory, and therefore the Supreme Court is likely to strike that down also as being discriminatory between a member of the majority community and of a minority community. The whole attempt, therefore, is misconceived, and I think the sooner it is abandoned the better. In any case it is not going to prevail if the Rule of

Law and our independent Judiciary have any say in the matter.

Now I come to the other topic, the controversy which has occupied the House, the medium of instruction. Let me make it clear that I do not propose to join in the battle of languages. I deplored it when I started. As is well known, my Party has never made a party question of any language issue. We believe that the issue of language is one that belongs to the sphere of the individual, that it is between him and his conscience and his own ideas, and that party whips and coercion are entirely out of order in this context. We have refused to regiment our members on this issue one way or the other, and, as is well known, our members take part in a dialogue of a democratic kind, expressing their views, whatever they may happen to be. The real issue has been observed so far in this debate. The real issue is this. Have this Government and Parliament any right to interfere with, or legislate in regard to, the medium of instruction in Universities and at other educational institutions? And our answer is a clear 'No'. We believe in academic autonomy. We believe that it is part of a free society that universities and such other bodies should be masters in their own homes subject only to the statutes and the rule of law. And the choice of a language in which to teach is, in our view, essentially one of those topics, like those of teachers, the appointment of teachers, the way in which you admit students, the choice of the language is essentially a matter, in our view, of domestic competence for each University to consider and decide in the light of the wishes of the parents and the students in the community in which they are set. Indeed, this is the view of the entire university world in this country, to whom a great deal of violence is sought to be done by this kind of debate in which we have been indulging.

I would like to read to the House something that has not been brought to it. I am surprised nobody has mentioned it. This is the resolution of the Inter-University Board passed at a meeting in Delhi which was held from the 15th to 17th December, 1966, and at

[Shri M. R. Masani]  
which the Vice-Chancellors and heads of the Universities were present. And this was a unanimous decision. I shall read the resolution. It should have been circulated to this Parliament by the Education Ministry itself. It says :

"Resolved that the Chairman of the Inter-University University Board of India, discuss with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha the question of evolving a parliamentary convention under which matters impinging on the autonomy of a University, like the medium of education, scope and quality of research and the appointment of teachers be not accepted or discussed in Parliament."

I do not know whether the Chairman of the Inter-University Board approached the Speaker of this House and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or not. I subscribe entirely to this principle. I say this Parliament has no right to meddle in the affairs of the Universities which have Acts of their State legislatures or of Parliament to guide them. I think this is a completely sound principle and we stand unreservedly for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the Central Universities ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Those Universities which function under Acts of Parliament have their fundamental statutes or constitution, and whatever is the autonomy or discretion given to that university under that Act should be exercised. But we should not in this political manner try to interfere with the exercise of their autonomy.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : What about the Central Universities ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I am saying that the central universities have their own statutes and if those statutes lay down language that university should teach, I have nothing to say.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : That is passed by Parliament.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Yes; but it was by Parliament at a time when the

present trends, these very unhealthy trends of political interference in the affairs of the country which have no need for political interference, were not there. If, in due course, a new university is established, and Parliament has to vote funds and Parliament prescribes certain things, I have nothing to say. I am for stopping this interference with existing institutions which have developed their own life, which have developed their own media of instruction and which have gained their experience, and now we come in as busy bodies and interfere with them. There is a great deal of difference between legislating *ab initio* and imposing something like a political decision on those who are doing their job.

Now, as I said, I do not know whether the Speaker was approached, but I think he should have been approached and I think it is a great pity that the kind of intervention in which we are today engaged should have taken place at all. The constitutional position is clear. Education is a State subject, and except for the kind of university to which my hon. friends just referred, where an Act of Parliament is a thing that determines, we have no business to interfere in regard to primary and other education, which are a State subject.

Even in regard to university education, the opinion of the Vice-Chancellors and the Inter-University Board is the right one—that they should be left to determine their media of instruction and other matters according to their ideas, their experience and the pressures of the community in which they function. If by and large the community wants a certain language to be utilised then, in a democratic way, the universities will respond to it, because they want students to come. If, on the other hand, the parents want another language, the university is likely to be influenced in that way. That, Sir, is the democratic way in which the parents of this country should determine the kind of education and the language in which it should be given. Let each University come to its own conclusion, unaffected by political interference or pressure. It is not enough to say that we will not pass a law...



15.25 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the  
Chair.]

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Does the hon. member think that there should be some relationship between the medium of instruction and the medium of administration ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I do not think so at all. We are competent to legislate for the official language of this country and, when the Bill comes before the House, we shall deal with it. But the medium of instruction is a voluntary matter between the parent, the child and the teacher in which Government or Parliament has no right to interfere. This is an unwarranted interference in a matter which pertains to the child, the teacher and the parent, whose autonomy and fundamental liberty should be respected.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : You will continue English for all time.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : My hon. friend will not provoke me to take sides in the battle of languages. If a University is today teaching in Hindi or Urdu, let it do so. If a University is teaching in English, let it make up its mind whether to adhere to it or change it. I do not want to take part in the futile debate in which we are engaged. The real debate in which we should be engaged is to turn the searchlight inwards and consider: have we any right to interfere in this matter ?

Even the pressure of the University Grants Commission should not be brought by the Education Ministry to influence or pressurise universities into determining their medium of instruction. This, I suggest, is in keeping with the spirit of our democratic Constitution. Anything else is not.

Unfortunately, this particular debate in which we are engaged, this particular attempt on the part of the Education Minister, is only one facet of a trend that is very dangerous to our democracy. It is an undesirable trend for

politics to enter into every walk of life, whether for good or for evil.

There are many other examples. There is the world of sports in which we find politicians meddling. There is the world of culture, of dance, of literature, of music, where official patronage distorts the free flow of intellectual life in this country. There is the whole of economic life where we believe the limits of economic interventionism have been crossed long ago.

To come back to education, there are these undesirable attempts at nationalisation of textbooks, as if there is nothing better to nationalise than textbooks, which are essentially something that should be left to the author, the publisher and the prescribing authority to create for the minds of our children.

There is a Book Trust, with a retired minister as Chairman. There is another thing called Book Development Council, with a particular by well-known Communist, Mr. Ramesh Thapar, as Chairman. What are these politicians doing in the world of education and culture ? Why should a Communist who has never written a book in his life, be picked up to become the Chairman of the Book Development Council ? Why should another retired politician, who is no longer in Parliament be given another job ?

That is the way we politicians are inviting our doom in this country. We are attracting ill-will and distrust because, by putting our finger in every pie, we are creating opportunities for patronage which we have no right to exercise. People are getting more and more disillusioned with us, saying, that these politicians are trying to dominate because they want to distribute patronage and perquisites. This is extremely objectionable. This may be worthy of a Fascist or Communist dictatorship. These trends have no place in a democratic Constitution such as ours.

This extension of the role of Government and of politicians, far from increasing our power, is going one day to bring about our destruction and the destruction of our Parliamentary Democracy if we do not stop from this attempt. The politician will only be re-

[SHRI M. R. MASANI]

pected if he sticks to politics. Just as a cobbler should stick to his last, the politician should stick to politics, and not dabble in literature, books, sports, education and everything else. Let the educationists run the world of education. Let writers and publishers produce books. Let us not bring the whole system of Parliamentary Democracy into disrepute by dabbling in things which we are not competent to deal with. This Parliament is not competent to discuss what should be the language in which children should be taught. What study have we given to it? I do not pretend any competence for myself; I am a lay man. So are all of us. We are not educationists. What business have we to dabble in matters of which we know nothing?

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :** The hon. Member is a great liberal. May I know what will happen to the uneducated people in the country? Unfortunately, in our country we have a great mass of uneducated people. What should we do for them?

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** They should be educated by being given free and compulsory education which our Government has failed to do in the last twenty years. The job of the Government is to provide primary education. It has neglected that and instead of doing that, they are dabbling with University education which is functioning all right. We are following the tradition which the British set for us of having an army of unemployed graduates, while the poor people remain uneducated. Let us attend to it. Let us not neglect our duty and dabble in other people's business.

The present Education Minister appears to do like an innocent at large. Leaving his own world, where he knew what he was doing, he has now been taken for a ride by his advisers and his junior colleagues who are politicians and who have an axe to grind. His more recent statements show some improvement on his earlier brash statements during the last Session in Parliament. But slowing down the pace of

disaster or of a mistake is not enough. Saying that we will not do a wrong thing in five years but we take fifteen years to do it is no solution to anyone. We question the very direction in which he is moving. We say that the attempt to interfere with the medium of instruction and choice of schools and colleges is reactionary and anti-democratic. Therefore, it is not enough if he says that he will go slower down to ruin. We want to step him from going to ruin and turn him away from this attempt. He has been a good educationist. I appeal to him to save himself from the clutches of those into whose hands he has fallen and to extricate himself.

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** May I know what is my policy that he says will take me to ruin?

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** I say that the Education Minister should neither have gone into the question of language nor have advocated compulsion in regard to choice of schools. He should not have taken up for discussion in this House and the Cabinet the question of the medium of instruction. He should have abided by the decision of the Inter-University Board. He should have respected the view of the highest educationists in this country and kept his hands off.

**SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :** Can you think of any education in which we do not have any say in the matter of medium of instruction? You cannot separate the two things. I wish you had been teaching in a college or a school because then you would know better in this matter.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** My hon. friend will be speaking for his own party. I am putting a point of view which is the Liberal point of view.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** I have not understood the hon. Member. Am I right in thinking that he has given me credit for enunciating a certain policy?

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** For fomenting certain policies.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** Certain policies of whom ?

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** Of your Government and the Commission.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** I will reply to that.

**SHRI M. R. MASANI :** I say the Education Minister has given a wrong load to the Education Commission and is seeking to do it to this House. If I have charged him unfairly, I would ask him to advise the Cabinet to accept the Amendment that stands in our name. If he does that, then I agree that the charge has been made unfairly and I shall withdraw the imputation that he is an innocent at large playing into other people's hands. If he is to do something good after the discussion for the last three months, the decision of conferences of learned and eminent educationists who have seen him, written to him, met him in public and private, and have made some dent on him, I would ask him as a man of education even now to say that the whole thing was a mistake. Let us drop it, let the universities, teach in such language as they, the parents and the children want. Let him say that we made a wrong start and let him correct it now. The way to do it is for the Minister to accept the Amendment which I read out at the very beginning. If he does that, then I have been unfair in my charge and I will withdraw every word that I said.

**DR. TRIGUNA SEN :** I am sorry

**और झोंकार सास बोहरा (चिन्तीडगढ)**

अपक्ष महोदय, यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सब से महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आज इतने वर्षों बाद हम लोग चर्चा करने के लिए बैठे हैं। आजादी के पहले प्रभात में ही जिंग विषय पर सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो गानी चाहिए थी उस पर चर्चा करने का आज यह अवसर मिला है कि हम अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में और अपनी शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में चर्चा करें। मेरे माननीय मित्र मसानी जी ने जो भी बात अभी कही है मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी पार्टी

बीर उन के विचारों के आधारों पर उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है। जैसे की ट्रेड होना चाहिए, जैसे की एन्टरप्राइज होनी चाहिए, जैसे की एजुकेशन होनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनके हिसाब से हम उस युग में आये हैं जहाँ हम ने सर्विधान के अन्दर यह निश्चित किया है कि यह जनतंत्र है, हम ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जनताधिक प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया है। जब हम न जनताधिक प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया है तो मैं उन्हें मद दिसाना चाहता हूँ कि जनतंत्र कुछ चन्द मूट्टी भर लोगों की बपौती नहीं है। जनतंत्र कुछ बलिष्ठ आर्दामियों को रियायत देने कुछ बलिष्ठ आर्दामियों के हाथ का खिलाना नहीं है अगर हम इस जनतंत्र को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो आज आजादी के 20 वर्ष बाद हम में इस बात को कबूल करने की ईमानदारी होनी चाहिये कि आज देश के अन्दर केवल 20 और 22 प्रतिशत शिक्षित हैं और 78 प्रतिशत अभी भी हमारे देश के निरक्षर हैं। और जिस अंग्रेजी की आप बकासत करते हैं मैं आप से कहना चाहता कि हमारे इस देश में दो प्रतिशत व्यक्ति भी नहीं हैं जो अंग्रेजी को अच्छी तरह समझते हों और जानते हों। तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि आप ने अभी कहा कि इस पार्लियामेंट को, इस सदन को कोई हक नहीं है तो वह कौन सी एघोरिटी है जिस को देश के सर्विधान के अनुसार इस बात को त्रियान्वित करने का अधिकार है कि हम इस देश के अन्दर सब को शिक्षा के समान अवसर देंगे इस देश के अन्दर समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करेंगे, कौन सी ऐसी एघोरिटी है, कौन सी ऐसी ताकत है जिस को यह अधिकार है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन को इस बात का अधिकार है और इस सदन का यह कर्तव्य है कि देश के करोड़ों लोगों के लिए सोचे, केवल कुछ लोगों के लिए नहीं। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे

[श्री अंधकार लाल बोहरा]

माननीय मित्र बोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं जनता के बीच में तो अंग्रेजी में बात नहीं करते हैं। तब उनकी मातृभाषा में बात करते हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम इस हाल में आ कर, उन लाखों और करोड़ों लोगों की भाषा में बात नहीं करते क्योंकि हम अपनी आवाज को उन लोगों को नहीं सुनाना चाहते जिन्होंने हमें मत दे कर भेजा है। हम अंग्रेजी में या पश्चिम के अन्दर अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम इस देश में जनतंत्र को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा का आधार जनतात्मिक हो, यदि हम यह चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा पद्धति का राष्ट्र में विकास हो, यदि हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर गरीब से गरीब तक, साधारण से साधारण तक के बालक को पढ़ने का और अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार हो तो हमें उस का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। पिछले 20 वर्षों से बराबर एक पूरा वर्ग है इस देश के अन्दर जो शिक्षा को जनतात्मिक नहीं बनने देते। ममानी जी ने कहा कि और जनतंत्र के नाम पर कहा कि यह जनतंत्र में हमारा अबाध अधिकार है। निश्चित रूप से अबाध अधिकार है लेकिन जिस जनतंत्र के अन्दर करोड़पति भी हों और गरीब भी हों, पिछड़े हुए लोग भी हों और बड़े सम्पन्न लोग भी हों उसकी मान्यता यह होनी चाहिए कि साधारण लोग पिछड़े लोग ऊपर उठें। उस जनतंत्र के अन्दर मेयो कालेज स्थापित नहीं हो सकता। पब्लिक स्कूल कायम नहीं हो सकते। हमने वर्षों तक देखा अंग्रेजी समय के अन्दर उन्होंने एक विशिष्ट कक्षा का निर्माण किया। हमारे राजस्थान में मेयो कालेज इसीलिए स्थापित हुआ था कि राजकुमारों को एक विशेष प्रकार की एजुकेशन, एक विशेष प्रकार की संस्कृति

में दीक्षित किया जाय। इसी प्रकार आज जो सम्पन्न लोग हैं वह चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चे साधारण स्कूलों में न पढ़ें, साधारण आदिमियों के बच्चों के साथ न पढ़ें। यदि आप में जनतात्मिक भावना है यदि आप चाहते हैं देश में जनतात्मिक भावना पनपे तो यह पहली शुरुआत उसकी है कि हम चाहे किसी ट्रेंडेशन के रहे हों, हम चाहे किसी परम्परा के रहे हों, हमारी संतति ऐसी हो कि जो अभीर और गरीब एक जगह बैठ कर पढ़ें। लेकिन हम जनतंत्र की बात वहा लागू नहीं करना चाहते। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से और इस भवन से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में जनतात्मिक भावना का विकास हो, देश में करोड़ों लोगों को एक समान अवसर मिले तो यह विशिष्ट वर्ग का जो अधिकार है यह जो कुछ लोग अपने लिए एक विशिष्ट शिक्षा प्रणाली या अपने लिए एक विशिष्ट वर्ग का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, सब से पहले उस को समाप्त किया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने से पहले हमारा दिमाग साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि हम एजुकेशन किस के लिये चाहते हैं? क्या कुछ विशिष्ट वर्गों के लिए, कुछ विशेषकक्षा के लोगों के लिये या देश की आम जनता के लिये? यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय अभी तक एक प्रयोगशाला के रूप में रहा, हम ने अभी तक देश को एक शिक्षा पद्धति देने में असफलता दिखाई है। यह पहला मौका है कि जब डाक्टर कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में यह कमीशन बैठा लेकिन फिर भी यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस कमीशन में बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों के मौजूद होते हुए भी कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी उसमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा, सभी विषयों का विवेचन करते हुए, टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन का विस्तार विवेचन किया गया लेकिन इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट पढ़ने

के बाद भी यह बात (कम्प्यूजन) भ्रान्ति की तरह देश में फैली हुई है कि हमारी शिक्षा का माध्यम जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा है उसका माध्यम, (मीडियम) क्या होना चाहिये। मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि इस के साथ उन्होंने अंग्रेजी का जो समावेश किया है वह कहा तक उचित है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि जब हमें गंभीरता से साथ इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिये और इस बात की घोषणा करनी चाहिये कि हमने अपनी मान्यभाषा और प्रादेशिक भाषा में नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक उच्च शिक्षा देने का प्रयत्न करना है।

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :** Would the hon. Member, who is very eloquent, please enlighten us how all he has said is consistent with the Constitution according to which education is a State subject.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा :** जहाँ तक संविधान का मसाला है हम लोगो ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हम इस देश में सब को समानता का अवसर देगे।

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Is education a State subject or a Central subject ?

**SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) :** That is a different thing; he is talking about the official language.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा :** मैं आपकी ही बात को कहना चाहता हूँ ? आपको याद होगा जब आप बोलें थे, तब कहा था कि हम इस डिबेट को भाषा का विवाद नहीं बनाना चाहते, उस समय आपने यह कास्टीचुशन की बात नहीं उठाई थी। आज जब माननीय मित्र मसानी जी बोलें और मुझे याद है मेरे मद्रास के भाई विश्वनाथन ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि सेंटर को एजुकेशन के बारे में बोलने का हक नहीं है। सेंट्रल एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री समाप्त कर देनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यह मांग की थी। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्रीय परम्परा को कायम करना है, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति का

निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि आसाम और बंगाल के लोग, मद्रास और पंजाब के लोग, गुजरात और बंगाल के लोग एक साथ मिल कर रहें तो आपको एक ऐसी संस्कृति का निर्माण करना होगा, ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण करना होगा जो देश को विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों से, प्रान्तीयता की भावना से दूर रख सके, एक दूसरे को अलग समझने की नीति को हमें खत्म करना होगा और यह काम एक अच्छी स्वस्थ शिक्षा पद्धति ही कर सकती है, अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सके तो राष्ट्रीय एकता कभी नहीं आ सकेगी, इनविदे हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति नष्ट करते समय इस भावना को ध्यान में रखा जाय। हमारे देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को बेंटर-एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने का उनका ही हक है जिनका एक बड़े सेठ या जागीरदार इमन्त के लडके को है। इसी लिये आज देश में अन्दर शिक्षा के नाम पर जो तूफान मचा हुआ है, आज लडके अंग्रेजी में लिखे हुए माइनबोर्डों को तोड़ रहे हैं, यह आपका विद्रोह नहीं है, यह जनता का विद्रोह है, लडके अंग्रेजी पढ़ना नहीं चाहते—मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को गंभीरता से लिया जाय।

हमारे बहुत से मित्र इस को भाषा विवाद, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का मसला बना देना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है, जब भाषा विधेयक आयेगा, तब उस पर चर्चा करेंगे, इस वक़्त तो भाषा का प्रश्न नहीं, शिक्षा के माध्यम का प्रश्न है और इस सम्बन्ध में केवल एक ही बात मुझे याद पड़ती है जो मेरे मित्र मसानी साहब ने अपनी पुस्तक "अवर इण्डिया" में लिखी थी और वह बड़े गौर से लिखी थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वास्तव में हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी निरक्षरता खत्म हो, शिक्षा का प्रसार हो तो हमारा मीडियम, हमारी शिक्षा का माध्यम हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं होनी चाहिये, मातृभाषा

[श्री श्रीरंगराम बोहरा]

होनी चाहिये और अंग्रेजी को हूँ हमेंना के लिये विदा देनी चाहिये। अंग्रेजी ही ज्ञान की खिड़की है, यह बात वही व्यक्ति कहता है जिनके दिमाग में अंधविश्वास घरी हुई है। बुनिया में जापानी भाषा है, रशियन भाषा है, जर्मन भाषा है, सब भाषाएँ ज्ञान की खिड़की हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की भी सभी भाषाएँ ज्ञान की खिड़की हैं। कौन कहता है कि इन विदेशी भाषाओं की खिड़कियों को बन्द कर दिया जाय, लेकिन यह निश्चित बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों के बीच में सब हम मत लेने जाते हैं, उन के दुखदर्द की बात सुनते हैं तो उन्हीं की भाषा में बात करते हैं, अंग्रेजी में बात नहीं करते। अगर हमारी मतदाताओं के प्रति बफादारी है तो उनकी भाषा में बात कीजिये, आपने अंग्रेजी में बोल कर कहीं मत नहीं लिये होंगे? आप ईमानदारी से कहिये, अंग्रेजी में बात करके आपने एक भी मत प्राप्त नहीं किया होगा? हमारे मतदाता प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को समझते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रणाली पर चर्चा करते हुए और इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करते हुये पहिले हमें इस बात पर जोर देना चाहिये और हमारे दिमाग खुले रहने चाहिये कि वास्तव में हम शिक्षा प्रणाली का आधार जनतन्त्र का काम रचना चाहते हैं या वही पुराने जमाने की नीति को काम रचना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वास्तव में हम चाहते हैं कि देश की गरीबी मिटे और समानता बड़े तो जो लोग एक तरफ तो जनतन्त्र की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जागे बड़ कर जब वह हर बात में इन्टरफीयरेंस करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों से हमें छावधान हो जाना चाहिये। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 20 वर्ष के बाद भी इस देश में कम्प्युनन पैदा करनेवाले लोग मौजूद हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश की शिक्षा

प्रणाली का आधार जनतन्त्र हो तो मातृ-भाषा, केवल मातृभाषा ही शिक्षा का माध्यम हो सकती है, लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि दूसरी भाषाएँ पढ़ी नहीं जा सकती, जो चाहे अंग्रेजी पढ़े, फ्रेंच पढ़े, रशियन पढ़े—उस से किसी को इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। जब हम बन-बल्लें की कल्पना करते हैं तो सबाल ही पैदा नहीं होता कि हम बुनिया के दूसरे देशों से पीछे रहें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों को जागेबड़ना है तो उन को मातृभाषा में या जो भी जाकिमियल बेंबेज है—यै किसी भी कन्ट्रोवर्सी में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, चाहे तमिल देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हो जाय, बंगाली हो जाय, इस में मुझे मोह नहीं है पर अंग्रेजी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं हो सकती।

कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि हिन्दी बाले अपना साम्राज्यवाद लाना चाहते हैं। मित्रों, हिन्दी साम्राज्यवाद लादे न लादे, लेकिन अंग्रेजी का साम्राज्यवाद आप पर अभी भी लदा हुआ है। मैं कलकत्ते में 15-20 वर्ष रहा हूँ, मैंने वहाँ देखा कि मेरे हजारों बंगाली भाई हिन्दी फिल्मों को देख कर बड़ा आनन्द प्राप्त करते हैं। बंगाल वह प्रान्त है जिनमें सब से पहले हिन्दी लेखक पैदा किये। हिन्दी की सब से बड़ी सेवा यदि किसी प्रान्त ने की है तो वह बंगाल ने की है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल इस भावना में हम अग्रजी नहीं पढ़ेंगे कि हिन्दीवाले ज्यादा नौकरियाँ प्राप्त कर लेंगे। यह भ्रम है, हम से राष्ट्र की क्षति होगी। हमारे प्रधान, आन्ध्र और बंगाल के भाई उतनी ही नौकरियाँ प्राप्त करेंगे, जितना उन का हक है, जितना हिन्दी बाले का हक है। इस लिये राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अलग रह कर, एक स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र की दृष्टि से, एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र की हैसियत से जिसकी अपनी स्वतन्त्र भाषा होती है, हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्यार और सम्मान मिलना चाहिये और इस नीति को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये।

अपने मैं भीमान, मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में जो अनुशासन की समस्या है, आज देश में शिक्षकों के सम्मान की जो समस्या है—यह कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। कोठारी आयोग ने शिक्षकों के लिये, अध्यापकों के लिये जो एक सम्मानजनक स्थिति का प्रावधान प्रस्तुत किया है, शिक्षकों और अध्यापकों का स्तर बढ़ाया जाय, उन का सम्मान किया जाय, और म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के तथा, सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी अध्यापकों, जिले के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन के घेड़ों में जो असमानता है, विभिन्नता है, उन में एकरूपता लाई जाय—यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि किसी को सविन नहीं मिलती तो वह मास्टर बन जाता है, अध्यापक बन जाता है और हमारी निगाह में, वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था में उसका कोई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान नहीं है। इस का कारण यह भी है कि आज देश में हम ने वह सम्मान, वह तस्वीर समाज की पैदा नहीं की है जिसमें उन को ऊचा स्थान मिले। आज हमारे समाज में केवल सम्पन्न व्यक्ति को ही बड़ा माना जाता है, पूजनीय माना जाता है। यह प्रश्न केवल शिक्षा से ही जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति के साथ वह तस्वीर भी स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये कि हम कैसी समाज-व्यवस्था चाहते हैं। यदि हम अपनी समाज व्यवस्था को समाज-वादी ढंग पर चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि सब चीजें एक माप बडे। आज हजारों इजीनियर बेकार हैं, हजारों नौजवान लड़के पढ कर निकलते हैं लेकिन उन को काम नहीं मिलता है। मैं इनका ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति को जनतन्त्र के व्यापक आइने में बेहो। जिस समाजवाद का सपना हम सेते हैं, जिस समाजवाद का सपना प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने लिया था, जिस समाजवादी समाज की कल्पना महात्मा गांधी ने की थी, उसे देखते हुए व्यापक जाघार पर शिक्षा नीति निर्माण करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे 20 वर्ष के बाद ही सही, देर से

ही सही, लेकिन हवाई जानेवाली पीड़ियों को डेरना मिलेगी कि हब के उनके लिये एक निश्चित राष्ट्रीय पद्धति को स्वीकार किया है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप के पास नाम बेजना आवश्यक है या आप के आसन के पास आकर अनुरोध करना आवश्यक है ?

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास जाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और नाम भी जब बेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं उन्हें स्वयं आज बुना लुगा।

श्री प्रकाश चौर शास्त्री : धन्यवाद :

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should say at the outset, with due respect to Dr. Triguna Sen, that I was quite unable to appreciate the reasons that prompted him to refer the Kothari Education Commission's Report to a body of Members of Parliament. No one has a greater respect than I do for my worthy colleagues in this House. But, quite frankly, here was a Commission that sat for 21 months, that took evidence on a massive scale, that spent many lakhs of rupees of the tax-payers' money and returned a very massive Education Report. And I could not appreciate why Dr. Triguna Sen, a newcomer to the Education Ministry and indeed to Parliament, should have thought it fit to refer it to a mere body of M.P.s. With great respect, may I say this? Many of them, I do not think, would claim that they know anything remotely of education; I do not think that many of them had the time—I would not say the inclination or the capacity—to study even the summary of the Kothari Education Commission's Report. What does the Kothari Commission Report emphasize? I will try to summarise that.

Dr. Triguna Sen was a Member, presumably in an educational capacity, of the Kothari Education Commission. What did they say. They emphasized the need for developing the regional languages. They pointed out the inevitability of the increasing use of the regional languages even as media, but they entered certain crucial words of

[Shri Frank Anthony.]  
caution, certain crucial caveats. What did they say? They said that, in higher education, in order to maintain inter-communication for academic and intellectual purposes, the link would have to be English. They said that to ensure the mobility of students and of professors in all-India institutions and in major universities, the link would have to continue to be English. They said that, from the under-graduate level English would have to be increasingly used. They said, that in the post-graduate stage, the medium loses all significance and in the post-graduate stage English would have to be the exclusive medium. They said all that. But unfortunately in this country we have the genius of spending large sums of money, which we can ill-afford, on producing elaborate reports and on commissions and committees, and then some newcomer, new Minister, comes along and blandly throws everything into the nearest waste-paper basket and blandly he tries to assume the role of a new broom and project an image of some kind of alleged originality in thinking and action. Before Dr. Tringuna Sen came to the Central scene, I plead ignorance, I did not know very much about him, as an educationist. Before he came on the scene, the Government was pleased to appoint, as you will remember, the Sampurnanand Emotional Integration Committee. No one could remotely accuse Dr. Sampurnanand of not being, indeed, not only a lover of Hindi but an ardent protagonist of Hindi. As you know, he was the Chief Minister, at one time, of U.P. which spearheaded the whole Hindi Zealot Movement. What did the Emotional Integration Committee say? It produced a unanimous report, a report to which Mrs. Indira Gandhi was a signatory. What did they say? They underlined, after considering the whole matter and taking evidence on a massive scale, the need for a common medium, for a common medium at the university level. They referred to the fact that with the programmes of increasing economic and industrial development, there would be, what they regarded, increasing spatial mobility and that there would be

an increasing number of linguistic minorities spread in their millions throughout the country, and because of that we have to have higher education in a common, medium. What else did they say? In addition to this special mobility, the need for providing for these millions of linguistic minorities with their different media, they pointed out to the decision taken by the University Grants Commission, the decision that practically in every University there would be centres of higher education, for research. That was the decision. And what did they say? They said that these centres of research would have to be foci for intellectual excellence, they would have to be foci, above all, for emotional integration. How would you do it. You would only be able to do it by preserving in these foci this intellectual excellence only through the medium of English. They said that eminent scholars from abroad should be associated with these centres; fellowships should be given to intelligent students from every part of the country. This could only be possible, they said, by maintaining the present link. They said that the only link is English which has to be maintained.

Then they said also this—it is very important—"We are unable . . ."—and I agree with them—" . . . to subscribe to this distinction between science and technology on the one side and the humanities and social—sciences on the other." They pointed out—and I agree with them very respectfully—the popular fallacy that while English is necessary for science and technology, for the humanities and social sciences English is not necessary. They said that, on the other hand, for the humanities and social sciences English is even more necessary because they do not have the advantage of laboratory work. They do not have the advantage of a universality of symbols. They underlined this danger.

The Emotional Integration Committee, the Sampurnanand Committee, with Shrimati Indira Gandhi subscribing, said that with the introduction of the regional languages as the exclusive medium, there would be the immediate



danger of academic fragmentation. They said: "How will you avoid it? How will you preserve some semblance of emotional integration?" They returned categorical finding. They said that in every University where the regional language is used as the medium, you shall use English as the associate medium. That would be the only way, they said, by which you can preserve this emotional integration to avoid academic fragmentation. That is what they said.

May I try to quote now, Sir, from their final recommendation. They said that only by this policy of having English "—it is not my recommendation—"  
.. as the associate medium wherever the regional language was introduced as the medium in the University, would you be able to—I am trying to use their words—"pool national talent, promote emotional integration by preserving the mobility of students, professors, maintain standards not only of teaching but of attainment."

What did Dr. Triguna Sen do? Presumably, in his educational capacity he solemnly subscribed his signature to the report of the Kothari Education Commission. Then presumably in his political capacity in a different milieu—I would not attempt to analyse the inspiration—presumably with a different inspiration as the Chairman of the parliamentary committee blandly, cavalierly, turns his back to every vital recommendation to which he had subscribed as a Member of the Kothari Education Commission. Sir, what did he do as the Chairman? He entered no demur, he seems to have embraced with alacrity, as the Chairman of a political committee, as a politician, the deadline of five years. I do not want to point a finger at any of my colleagues on this side of the House, but I do point my finger at Dr. Triguna Sen. As an Educationist is he not aware that this deadline of 5 years is not only impossible? Is he not aware that it is not only an exercise in irresponsibility, worse than that, it is an exercise in absurdity? Is not Dr. Triguna Sen aware—with our regional languages, widely disparate in their content and development, can any person with a sem-

blance of association with education think that within five years these languages are going to be used at all levels.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon'ble Member is saying 'absurd' and all that. He should know that this Committee had all the educationists and there were great Professors on the Committee who knew more about education and who could have spoken with authority.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He should not use so strong a language.  
16 HOURS

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I say this, with all due respect I say this—and I am going to canvass it—that it is an exercise in absurdity to say that the regional languages, utterly disparate in their development, can be used at all levels and for all purposes in five years. And I repeat that without qualification. Even in regard to Hindi—I am not entering into the language position here—does it not vary from region to region? What was the evidence that was given before the Language Commission. It was that the Hindi of Eastern U.P. was not understandable by the people speaking Hindi in Western U.P. What do the Hindi people themselves say? They say that the 1961 census includes several dialects. Sir, you also are an educationist, I believe you are; the Hindi people say that the 1961 census includes 77 dialects I do not know. But Hindi is an agglomeration of dialects varying from region to region, obviously also very much disparate in their content and development. Some people, (I would not indicate them, but you know who they are) think that by providing money, your money and mine, they are going to suddenly produce by some—I do not know; I do not know whether Dr. Triguna Sen believes in that—process of educational alchemy, as manna from Heaven (excuse my mixed metaphors) all the necessary books not only at the under-graduate level but at the graduate level and at the post-graduate level and at the research level.

I was reading the exercise of the U.P. Minister of Education. This gentleman says "What is the difficulty? And he

[**Shri Frank Anthony.**] has given the figures. He was asked a question and he gave these figures. I do not know where he got the numbers from. He said that the Central Commission on Scientific and Technological terminology had listed 940 standard works for the humanities and 395 for science and technology; and he was asked 'How many have you translated in Hindi,' and he said 'None', and he added, "What does it matter? We have got some at the under-graduate level, but none of these minimum standard works either at the graduate or at the post-graduate level. But what is the difficulty? I do not know whether he had a hat, but out of his sleeve he produced a formula and he said 'I shall produce a committee of three, one senior teacher in Hindi, one junior teacher in Hindi and one pundit in Hindi, and in five years we shall have all the translation we need for post-graduate and research work' Does it not make you laugh?"

**SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) :** No.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY :** I hope it does; at least it makes me laugh.

And what does the Bihar Education Minister say? He says 'You are asking us to indulge in this fantastic exercise of translations, today, we spend about Rs. 20 crores, whether the translations will be acceptable or not is a different matter, but if we enter into this exercise of translations, the educational bill will go up to Rs. 100 crores'. Here is a country which is, if I might say so, on the verge of bankruptcy, and yet you want the educational bill to go up five-fold.

Sir, I do not want to be unkind to Dr. Triguna Sen. I like him as an individual; he is a very charming person, but he comes along as a new-broom Education Minister and his only contribution has been—God knows education is in a confused condition in this country—to make educational confusion worse confounded.

Fortunately, the vice-chancellors have taken a different line. I do not know; the vice-chancellors are all things to all men; I do not want to say anything about it, because many of them

are honourable persons, but some of them also are amenable to political pressures. But, fortunately, in the latest conference that was held in September, they rejected Dr. Triguna Sen out of hand; they said that there should be no rigid time-table and that the change-over must be oriented to not only the maintenance but the improvement of standards, and that the change-over would be determined entirely according to educational needs and that it would vary not from university to university but that it would have to vary from institution to institution and indeed it would have to vary from subject to subject. I do not know how that commended itself to Dr. Triguna Sen, the politician.

16 05 HOURS

[**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.**]

**DR TRIGUNA SEN :** They quoted from my speech.

**SHRI FRANK ANTHONY :** There has been this catena of recommendations from authority to authority. They say at the under-graduate level English will have to be used increasingly. They say, all of them, the Kothari Commission Report, the Emotional Integration Committee before that at the post-graduate level the medium of instruction loses all significance. Because of the need for the necessary books in science and technology medicine and engineering, you would have to have at the post-graduate level English as the medium of instruction.

I do not want to accuse Dr. Triguna Sen of acrobatics, but as Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru, a very respected member in public life, said, if Dr. Triguna Sen would only make a statement as to what he thinks is necessary and does not go on making contradictory, varying statements every day—I refer to them as Dr. Sen's political acrobatics—we would know where we stand.

Here again, the Vice-Chancellors said, and indeed before them the Kothari Education Commission said, that in the all-India institutions, in the major universities, English would have to continue from the educational point of view, the point of ensuring mobility of students and of teachers, and, as the Emotional

Integration Committee said, of preserving the emotional integration. The Vice-Chancellors said that in the large cities, in this multi-lingual mosaic, because you have numbers of people with varying languages and language backgrounds, you would have to maintain English as the medium of instruction

It is a tragedy that, because he is a novice in public life, he does not know the irretrievable damage he has done to education, and indeed to the whole language psychology.

Before he went on this trip to Moscow—these people are fortunate, I do not know whether you, Sir, were fortunate, they go on international jaunts, which I wish I can do, at Government expense—before he went on this international jaunt, according to a press report, he entered a plea at this late stage for there not being undue haste, and he was heard even to say, according to this report, that if you abolish English with undue haste, you will create a vacuum, you will put India back into the 18th century.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) . Did he say that ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY He said it. You agree, and I agree, but apparently he said that in a lucid moment. Unfortunately, Dr. Sen's lucid moments on education are becoming increasingly rare as a politician.

But before that, as Chairman of this politicians' committee he made an entirely different statement. What did he do? He gave a handle to the Hindi States, and they need neither a handle nor an excuse. They quoted him as the authority for abolishing, outlawing English. What has Dr Sen done? He has been deliberately, directly responsible for producing fatal fixations on regional lines. He has been directly responsible for encouraging the Hindi States to bury, to kill and bury completely, the three-language formula. That is his contribution to education today.

The Hindi States have not only destroyed the three-language formula under the inspiration of Dr. Sen, they have buried it completely. Then, under his inspiration, they have arrogated to

themselves the privilege of learning, as the Hindi *Herrenvolk*, to use a German word, the new superior race, the right to learn only one language, Hindi. The Hindi States never subscribed to the three-language formula, they only went through the motions. They said they would learn a southern language, they have never done it. They wanted to learn Urdu, Sanskrit, and I do not know how far Sanskrit is distinguishable from the Hindi of today, the new language. But today they learn only one language. They are arrogating to themselves the right to learn the *Rajya Bhasha*, the ruling language only, the right to impose the *Rajya Bhasha*, the ruling language, on everybody else as a compulsory language as part of the three-language formula

I say this with great regret. Who but an obscurantist will trade on hate? I, in my humble way, have been associated with education for above 30 years. I am Chairman of two not unimportant educational Boards, and because of that we were the only people in the English medium schools to make the three-language formula meaningful. We made Hindi meaningful as the second language in the Hindi States, and as the third language in the non-Hindi States. We made it compulsory. You don't have only to take Hindi; ten student has to pass it in order to make it meaningful. As I said, only the obscurantist can be against a language, even Hindi, adds to the horizon, however narrow and small it may be. Only the Hindi people have traded in hate. I warned them: "Do not trade on hate," because hate begets hate. I warned them that their *angrezi hatao* movement will provoke a Hindi *hatao* movement. That is the tragedy today. The *Angrezi hatao* movement on the one side and the Hindi *hatao* movement on the other side! Both the movements are tearing the country as under emotionally and educationally and psychologically. And even legally what is the position? I have argued these cases. They tried to destroy the English medium schools in Bombay. But the Supreme Court said, "You cannot tell these people, the Anglo-Indians, not to teach through English; it is their mother-tongue." It

[Shri Frank Anthony.]

is an Indian language; it is as much an Indian language as any other Indian language, and they went on to affirm this; that indeed English is the dominant Indian language, it is the language of the Constitution, it is the language of authoritative legislation; it is the language of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. That is the affirmation of the Supreme Court, and no ranting and shouting is going to remove that.

I was one of the counsel in the Gujarat University case. The Supreme Court struck down the action. It was a crucial judgment. In 1962, what happened? The Gujarat University, purporting to act under the Gujarat University Act, outlawed English. They said only Gujarati or Hindi could be the medium. That was the crucial issue, and the Supreme Court struck it down. What was the crucial decision? It was that no State legislature, and *a fortiori*, no university can proscribe English, and that the imposition of the regional language or Hindi as an exclusive medium—because they have no books available, no journals available and no competent teachers are available—would lead to a lowering of standards. No State legislature has the power to prescribe English, and in that context, not only from the affiliated colleges but from constituent colleges. In that view of the matter, if anybody wants to say, "prescribe English" you will have first to persuade the Supreme Court to review its decision. The prescription of English today is under a legal bar under the Constitution.

My hon friend Shri Masani said, look at the legal position. What is the legal position? I had the privilege of being among the framers of the Constitution. Deliberately we scouted the suggestion: it was suggested that we put it in Hindi as a national language. They said 'No', even at that time, although the issue was not a live issue; we were pre-occupied with other issues. But even then, you know what happened in the Congress party itself. As a member of the Steering Committee—I was not a member of the Congress party—I was invited to their deliberations. The decision to make Hindi even an official language just scraped through

by one vote. They said that in this polyglot structure, with this bewildering multi-lingual mosaic that is India,—and the earlier census report, which was a conservative census report, said that in this country we have 179 languages and 544 dialects and patois—in this context, with much richer and much older languages than Hindi, languages like Tamil and Bengali, you will never be able to have a national language. And because of that, all that we did with great difficulty was to say that Hindi would be the official language, meaning clearly that it may be used only for official and certain other limited purposes.

Over and over again, the Constitution has been perverted. First of all, it was official language, then it was sought to be raised to the Rashtriya Bhasha and now it is the Raj Bhasha. We never contemplated a Rashtriya Bhasha; we never contemplated a Raj Bhasha or a ruling language. All that we contemplated was an official language for certain official purposes. Not even remotely was there a whisper of putting in the Constitution any link language in higher education. All I am contending for is the question of link language. The whole intendment and the scheme of the Constitution shows that as a link language as a cementing one, for administrative and judicial purposes, English, will have to be there. There is not the remotest suggestion of Hindi being the link language in higher education. All the Committees, all the Commissions, have said without peradventure, without qualification, that English may continue; for every reason, and why? Because English over a period of 200 years has permeated the educational pattern evenly. Unlike Hindi, it is an all-India language. It is indeed, from the educational concept, the only all-India language; it gives no advantage to any region or any particular section of the people. As Pandit H. N. Kunzru asked, who imposed English? Nobody imposed English. It was a statesman, a visionary like Raja Ram Mohan Roy who insisted that India should abandon the curtain of ignorance drawn around it up to 1816 and every Indian should be given

the advantage of a liberal education through the medium of English.

I am only entering this plea from the point of view of the link language in higher education. Let us be honest men ourselves. Was there not, because of the impact of English, an educational and indeed a cultural renaissance in India? I have not said it. Much greater men than me have said it. I think Dr. Tr. guna Sen said that if we do away with English, India will jump back into 18th century. What does it mean? It means, it is only through English that India jumped from medievalism into the modern age. As I said in a previous meeting, who has interpreted India to the outside world? In deed, who has interpreted India to Indians? India has been interpreted by Indians through the medium of English.

Let my friends, looking away from emotional and language feelings, ask themselves what is today the language of intellectual communication, what is the cement, administrative and judicial, and what today has enabled India to keep pace somewhat with this breathtaking advance in science and technology in the space age except English.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Sir, I carefully listened to the speeches of my hon. friends and I thought most of them were Rip Van Winkles. I read the story of Rip Van Winkle sometime ago, in which a person wakes up after 20 years in America. He does not know that America has become independent and thinks along the same lines along which he thought 20 years ago. Here are these honourable well-meaning, highly cultured and educated persons, who do not think that this report has tried to give us a national system of education all along the line. From the primary stage to the post-graduate stage, we want a system which is our own, which is suited to our needs, which is in conformity with our aspirations; which is the source of national integration, which gives everybody a chance, and which is based on equality, justice and all these things. This is the kind of system that this Kothari Commission Report has given us and my friends are fighting about that report.

They have only seen the periphery of the report. They have not studied the central point, the foci of the Report. They are all the time wandering around the satellite towns of Delhi but they have not come to the heart of Delhi. That is the misfortune of this country, that we should be debating this point in such a desultory manner, in such a half-hearted and perfunctory manner without understanding the nuances, the undertones and over ones and the central idea.

I want to put one question to my hon. friends. What kind of a system of education is required? Did the Japanese all along the line have their education in English? Has Russia attained eminence in science by studying English? Have the English people attained eminence because they are studying Greek and Latin? Certainly not. No country can become great unless it has a language of its own which it can speak, which it can write and in which it can find a better instrument of expression. I am a student of English literature. No doubt, all my life I have been reading English literature. I do not yield to anybody so far as my admiration of English literature is concerned. My hon. friend says that India has 177 languages and so many hundred dialects. Does he know about England, about Wales and about Scotland? How many dialects do they have. Does a man from London speak the same dialect as in Liverpool or in Manchester? They have their dialects. They have so many languages. Only recently somebody, a great man, went to Wales, but people exploded a bomb there. Why? It is because the battle of languages goes on in every country of the world. But the course of wisdom lies in this that we must hold on fast and strongly to our own languages. They may be 14, 16 or 18 but they must be made the media of instruction. Unless that is done we will be the born slaves of some imperialist power. We will be living in cruel bondage. Our children will have their brain power shackled, hands tied up and legs manacled. They will not be able to go forward. Therefore, the language of our country, whether it be one or two or many,

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should be given the pride of place in this country. Unless we do that I am sure our students will remain dwarfs in intellect, will remain barren products of our educational institutions, will remain an exercise in English imitation of somebody else.

I do not want to throw away English. The hon. Minister does not want to throw away English. My hon. friend does not want to throw away Hindi. Shri Anthony said—all honour to him—that we should make the three-language formula meaningful. All respect to him for that.

I tell you, Sir, the switch-over has got to take place some day. Dr. Triguna Sen may want it in five years. It may take six years, seven years or eight years, but the switch-over has got to take place. We must get rid of this linguistic slavery as early as we can. I think that is the first problem that faces us. I am sure the decision that it is going to be our mother tongue is the most sensible and wise decision taken by the Kothari Commission. I say that we should hold fast to it with hoops of steel. Of course, English would be here. Who says it should be thrown out? Can I throw out Shri Frank Anthony from this House? Certainly not. He will be with me. Can I throw away Shri Bal Raj Madhok from this House? No. He will be with me. If Shri Bal Raj Madhok is here, Hindi is here. If Shri Frank Anthony is here, English is here. Similarly, if I am here, all the regional languages are here.

Then I come to my second point. My hon. friend made fun of the Members of Parliament who studied this Report. I wish he had not done that, because one member of his own party was there. But if he wants to make fun of all of us, it does not matter. Let us all hang together, or let him hang all of us together. I do not bother about it. But I may tell you that Dr. Triguna Sen is a democrat, above all, he is a nationalist above all and he is also an educationist. By asking us, the Members of Parliament, to study this report and give our verdict, he has established the most wholesome democratic

convention in this country. I wish all reports, like Hazari Report and other reports, are studied in the same manner. I congratulate Dr. Triguna Sen for establishing this precedent. Why do you fall foul of him for that reason? I think he did the right thing in handing over this Report to the Members of Parliament for having their points of view. All of us have our own points of view. I have my own point of view. Some of the Members of Parliament appended their minutes of dissent. Nobody minded that. Therefore, this is one of the best things that has come out of this report that in future all reports of such commissions will be subject to scrutiny by Members of Parliament first and then they will come to the House.

Of course, this report has been before us for such a long time. Our Vice-Chancellors have gone through it. These Vice-Chancellors are great people. He was also a Vice-Chancellor one time. Therefore, I think all Vice-Chancellors are great people. The members of the Central Advisory Board are wonderful people. All of them are great educationists. India is a free country, a country that believes in freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of opinion. Therefore, let the Vice-Chancellors say whatever they like. Let the Members of Parliament say whatever they like. But the fact remains that during these 20 years Parliament has been giving the guidelines of education for the whole country. Why did you not object to the Mudaliar Commission or the appointment of the Radhakrishnan Commission? Because, Parliament has been the custodian of high standards of education in this country. Willy nilly or unwillingly we have been parents of education. If my hon. friend raises the salary of his primary school teacher by some per cent, we give him 50 per cent of that increase. Similarly, if he raises the salary of a high school teacher, we give him 50 per cent of the increase in salary. Can you say that Parliament has nothing to do with it? Is Parliament a body which only gives and does not expect anything in return? Is Parliament only a body for giving sermons? Is it like the

Pandae of Hardwar, only taking everything and not giving anything? I think Parliament is fully justified in having its say.

Another point which I want to make is about the common schools. I live in 19 Windsor Place, New Delhi, and my friends live in South Avenue, North Avenue, Meena Bagh, Jor Bagh—I do not know how many places are there. If my son goes to a common school and the sons of my cook, my washerman and my bearer also go to that school, why does it pain Shri Frank Anthony or anybody else?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I never spoke about that.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You are the symbol of opposition and, therefore, I refer to you. Why does it pain anybody? If the son of Dr. Triguna Sen—I do not know if he has any son.....

DR TRIGUNA SEN : Sorry.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : ...if he does not have, may God bless him with a son—will read with the son of a chaprassi, a class IV man? This is the common schools or the neighbourhood school, the school which gives us a foretaste of the socialist pattern of society, which gives us economic equality and economic justice. I do not understand why people should fight against the common schools of the neighbourhood schools. I think, it is for the best.

Then, I have gone through this report and I want to say one thing to Dr. Triguna Sen through you, because it is very important. Somebody talked about Delhi. What is Delhi? All roads lead to Mecca and all roads lead to Delhi. Shri Frank Anthony comes from Jabalpur, I come from nowhere and my friend over there comes from Bihar. If somebody says that Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is Delhi, Diwan Chand Sharma is Delhi or Shri Frank Anthony is Delhi, what can we do? We have somehow come to Delhi. I think, this geographical approach is an approach which is not very healthy.

I hate bureaucracy and I hate the people who want bureaucracy in my coun-

try, if I can use the word "hate" because Mahatma Gandhi said, "Do not hate anybody". I hate bureaucracy but I do not hate the bureaucrats. The bureaucracy that we have in education is not as tainted, unwholesome and unholy as the bureaucracy that we have in other ministries. I have some experience of that also. These bureaucrats in the Education Ministry are good people. I know one of them who works hard day and night and gets only Re. 1 a month. Can you tell me about any bureaucrat who will work day and night and get only Re. 1 a month? It is labour of love for him.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Your hand is on the bell and my brain is seething with ideas. That is the difficulty, but I am going to finish.

One good that the Education Commission has done is that it has made education not ministry-oriented. I hate these ministries. God forbid that anybody should become a minister. As soon as a man becomes a minister he undergoes some kind of a change which I do not like. Of course, Dr. Triguna Sen will take some time before he undergoes that kind of change. I do not want education to be ministry-oriented. There is the Secretary for Secondary Education, there is the Secretary for Primary Education. I say, throw all these secretaries into the Jamuna, if you can. I do not want these Secretaries; I do not want these Departments. These Departments are proving Parkinson's law. We talk of population explosion. There is a great explosion in our country here also. Look at Delhi. How many Directors, Inspectors and what not are there? You will find so in Punjab and in other States also. I do not want that education should be Director's-oriented. I want education to be teacher-oriented. One good thing that the Kothari Commission's Report has done is this that it has made the teacher sovereign in his own right, in his own place of work. Formerly, the teacher was a poor relation of the Director or of the Minister. He was nobody; nobody looked at him. But now the teacher

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has, on account of this Report, come into his own and he can rub shoulders with the Director of Education and with everybody. Therefore, I say that one good thing that has come out of this Report is that the teacher has got his rights and his status. Of course, my hon. friend over there said that there is trouble everywhere. In Punjab, the teachers are going on strike. In Delhi, the teachers are going to have *dharna* and they are going on strike. Everywhere there is trouble. I would request Dr. Triguna Sen, through you, Sir, that he should avoid this catastrophe which is overtaking the teachers all over India. Let them have what they want and what is their due, whether they are in Delhi or in Haryana or in Punjab or in Bengal or anywhere else. The teacher has got to be respected.

Sir, the Report is a good one. I would only appeal to the Minister of Education, Dr. Triguna Sen—he is a newly acquired friend; I do not know what his future is going to be—my hon. friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and others that they should not now think of discussing this Report and listen to the eloquence of my friend, Mr. M. R. Masani, or to the speech of Mr. Frank Anthony or to the criticism of my dear friend, Mr. Lobo Prabhu. The test of pudding lies in its eating and the test of this Report lies in its implementation. I may tell you that if you don't implement this Report, you will go down in history as the worst sinner in the field of education. But if you implement this Report, I think, you will go down in history as a nation-builder, as a benefactor of the teacher community, as a father image for the students that are today, that will be tomorrow and the day after. You will be the most valuable force so far as emotional, social cultural and economic revolution is concerned. I think, through this Report, you will be able to build a society which will fulfil the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the socialist pattern of society. I hope that you will not take too much time in discussing this Report but will start implementing the Report with the speed of a jet plane and I assure you that the whole of India

will be happy and grateful to you for this.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Ponnaiyur): After hearing the speeches of certain hon. members, I am all the more convinced that, as in many other fields, in the field of education also, there are powerful vested interests. I do not dispute some of the genuine and real fears and apprehensions of some members because some of them see the danger of the imposition of a language on the people who do not speak that language, if the medium of instruction is changed to the regional languages. At the very outset I should like to make it clear that, if somebody suggested that in the place of English, Hindi should be the medium of instruction at the university level or at any level, then I and my Party would stoutly oppose that idea. (Interruptions). There are some people, but I do not know whether they express a very powerful trend of opinion, but at least there is a trend, maybe a very weak trend, who perhaps think that there should be one language in the place of English and that should be the medium of instruction at least at the university level for the sake of national integration and all that. Mr. Frank Anthony was really worried about a very small section of people. Unfortunately, we are all very much worried about ourselves when this controversy is talked about. We fail to realise that education has to go down very soon to the large masses, to the people down below. That is completely forgotten when we talk about the practical difficulties that will ensue following the decision to implement the regional languages as the media of instruction within a certain time limit. At this stage, it is not necessary for me to elaborate the points that stand solidly in favour of making our regional languages as the media of instruction as well as the media of administration at all stages; that has been very well done by the Kothari Commission and that has been repeated with much force by the Committee of MPs. As a matter of fact, I do not think that, at any time, there was a dispute about this. Mr. Masani was accusing the present Minister of fostering and fomenting this contro-



versy. That goes against historical facts because all along we were advocates of this idea, this sound principle of making the regional languages as the media of instruction. The present Minister should now be given credit only for trying to implement that idea, and implement that idea with all earnestness and force that he can command, and I should congratulate him on that. But at the same time I should also sympathise with him because the ideas and opinions which were expressed by some on this side are very powerfully held by some on the other side also. I understand this difficulty and also those veterans in the field of education who are really veterans but who, unfortunately, very often think about themselves more than the problems and the people of this country—I think it is substantially correct. I am sorry to say that in this country there are veterans, there are great educationists but they are behind the times. Unfortunately they are not able to catch up with the times. They are not able to feel the pulse of the country. Because of that they are putting obstacles in the way of speedy implementation as our friend, Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma wanted.

I read an answer given by the Minister during this session of the House regarding the various steps taken for the formulation of a national language policy. I think on the 15th he gave that answer and there he has elaborated various conferences held, confabulations, discussions and what not, and in the end—he should remove that misunderstanding if it is a misunderstanding—he has come to this position that the various Universities are left free to implement this idea as they like and as it suits them. If we have come to that position, we are very sorry for it. We do not like that position to be accepted by this Parliament. Sir, on behalf of my Party, I would like to re-emphasize the great necessity of fixing a time limit. Now, Mr. Frank Anthony was trying to paint a very horrible picture of what will happen if there is a change-over within a period of five years. We are for a period of five years. Suppose you do not complete the entire preparation even within that period of five

years, unless you fix a time limit, nothing will happen, and these things will drift as they drifted for the last twenty years. So let us have a time limit. Then the agencies, both in the public and private sectors, will come forward with their schemes for producing textbooks with translation and all that. I do not think the Government should worry about the finances because if the publishers in this country are definitely told that a time limit is fixed and that there will be a shift to a change-over to the regional languages within five years, then there will be resources coming forward. Government need not worry about it by itself.

So, the main point is : let us have a time limit of five years and let us have this change-over to the regional languages within that period. We are very firm about it as far as my Party is concerned.

Now, I understand the apprehension, the fears, but I do not think there will be any serious support to the idea of replacing English by any other language as the medium of instruction all over the country. We do not realise what a wastage there is as waste of energy on the part of our children when learning something in a different language, than their mother tongue. Sir, I feel I could have demolished the arguments by some of the people, if I could have spoken in my mother tongue much better than in this foreign language. Actually I am worried about my language so much when I speak than perhaps about the matter which I have to speak. That is the way we feel the difficulty in this House when we have to give vent to our ideas and opinions. Unfortunately, many of us are not Frank Anthonys and Masanis, great Professors in English. And most of our people have to speak in their mother tongue. They have to learn things in their mother tongue. It is not necessary for me to argue that point.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : How can we understand him if he speaks in Malayalam ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : We have already taken a decision for simul-

[Shri Vasudewan Nair]

taneous translation. In a country like India, we have to have such technical arrangements; we cannot help it.

I do not want to dilate more on this point because most of the people are agreed on this sound principle. But I should like to warn Government about another thing. Especially when there is an offensive in a particular direction, there may be a tendency on the part of Government and others to think that simply by following this Commission's report and its recommendations, we are going to work wonders. At least some of us do not have that kind of an illusion. This commission has declared that they are for a revolution in education and in the educational system. That is the goal set by the Education Commission. I would just like to quote one passage from the commission's report. It reads thus :

'Judged from this point of view, it becomes evident that the present system of education, designed to meet the needs of an imperial administration within the limitations set by a feudal and traditional society, will need radical changes, if it is to meet the purposes of a modernizing democratic and socialistic society—changes in objectives, in content, in teaching methods, in programmes, in the size and composition of the student body, in the selection and professional preparation of teachers, and in organization. In fact, what is needed is a revolution in education which in turn will set in motion the much-desired social, economic and cultural revolution.'

16.52 Has

[Shri G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

This poses the question that this revolution in education can be achieved only with a simultaneous revolution in the social and economic set-up of this country. You can never have all these questions divorced from those fundamental objectives which we have set before ourselves. Unless down below such a base is built, a new base in the place of the present one, with the idea

of building a socialistic society, as the Commission has pointed out, unless steps are taken to build a case, we can never build a super-structure as envisaged by the commission; in the field of education and culture, we have to build a superstructure on a base that is to be built anew. There, the Education Minister or the Education Ministry by himself or itself cannot do much. It is a common endeavour of this country, and the common endeavour of the people to have a revolutionary change in the existing social and economic system.

Looking at that objective and looking at the developments that had been taking place during the last 20 years and looking at the serious crisis that our country is landed in today as far as the economy of the country is concerned, and following from that crisis in economy, the political crisis and the social crisis that pervade India today, I warn Government that their task is not going to be easy at all. So, unless we all pull together genuinely, with seriousness and earnestness really to revolutionize the existing base of society, the superstructure cannot be successfully built up. We have already problems. As a matter of fact, one hon. Member has already referred to that. We have already failed in implementing a sacred provision of the Constitution as far as free and universal education to our children up to 14 years is concerned.

The Kothari Commission has fixed a time limit. I do not know what is going to happen. These are wider issues. So, the Government as a whole, if they are serious about their talk of changing this base, should really try to correct their policies which have failed, they should try to chart an entirely different and new path for building that base. Unless that happens, with whatever good ideas our Minister tries, whatever great sermons we all give vent to, nothing much is going to happen. So, all of us have to give serious thought to that question.

This report is a very voluminous one, is a very comprehensive one. One cannot be expected to deal with all the

points touched upon in the report, but I should only like to point out that I and people like me are very much concerned about providing much more facilities for those unfortunate, especially those under-privileged, people in our society, who cannot afford to come under a regular school or college to have their education. What is going to happen to such millions of our young people, talented people, whose talents cannot flower not because of their fault but because they were born in under-privileged, poor families, who are working in factories or may be working in fields. The Commission has given some attention to that question. The M.P.'s Committee has also given some attention. I think more attention has to be given to that aspect. As a matter of fact, even in well advanced countries, so-called developed countries, the hon. Minister knows and the House knows, there is an elaborate system, an elaborate arrangement, for such people who are working and at the same time studying. Some beginning was made by some universities, but that does not touch even the fringe of the problem. So, we have to give opportunities to such people. While working, they should be able to study, they should be able to go up to any extent without limit. That problem has to be separately discussed, I think, by the Ministry and the people concerned.

As far as the teachers are concerned, as Prof Sharma has pointed out, very valuable suggestions have been made in this report. There is the question of resources. Always, the Minister will be faced with the problem, but at least on one question I want the Government to take an immediate decision. It should not be delayed. All along, for many years in Parliament we have pointed out that on the question of increasing the salaries of teachers, whether in schools or colleges, the help promised by the Centre cannot be made use of by the State Governments because all the help was within the plan scheme. Here is a suggestion that it should be taken out of the plan schemes. It should be a permanent offer from the Central Government. The proposal is

80%. We know that the State Governments are very poor. So, the maximum help should be given. Let it be 80 or 75%, whatever percentage you fix, that should be out of the plan schemes, so that the State Governments can go ahead without fear of disrupting that scheme at some time if the Central Government decides not to have it in a future plan. A decision should be definitely taken before long.

Then, as far as the competence and quality of teachers is concerned, it is necessary, especially at the primary level, to have some good material, from our talented young men in those institutions. I need not speak about the stuff that we have got today, especially at the primary level. It is a pity to see how our primary schools are run, how the boys and girls are taught. Even in my State where there is a very wide network of primary schools, we stand almost in the forefront, the standards are not very high, the teaching is not very good. I can only say that some kind of education is being given to these children.

17 Hrs.

Of course, I stoutly oppose the idea of Massanis and Anthonys to segregate the fortunate children, in certain palatial schools with their big money and all that. We are stoutly opposed to that, but at the same time, let us try to see that the standards in these primary schools are kept high and that we have some fine material of our young men who are prepared to come and teach in these schools. Of course, financial benefits will attract them; higher salaries will attract them, but my feeling is something more should be there. A higher salary alone may not bring the best people. I do not know what that something more should be. But there should be some scheme of honouring the best teachers. There is a scheme at present, but there should be a more elaborate scheme of honouring our best teachers, giving them their proper place in society, and treating them as gems and jewels of our social life. Some such idea has to be worked out if we have to keep the persons especially at the primary level. That is a very im-

[Shri Vasudovan Nair]

important matter if our educational system has to grow up as a sound system of education, because the real formation of a child's character takes place at that level according to me. The other things follow. That point has to be more elaborately considered and we should go into the matter in detail. As far as the teachers are concerned, the Commission has gone a long way in suggesting a better status for the teaching community in our country.

In conclusion, I very much like to suggest that the points suggested by the Committee of Members of Parliament for immediate action have to be tackled immediately without any delay and the implementation has to start without any delay. I want to join whole heartedly my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma when he says that today the main question is that of implementation; we have had many reports of committees and commissions and we have been drifting all along for the last 20 years. Let us put a stop to that drift at least for once and concentrate on more vital questions like the medium of instruction, putting the teacher's status higher than what it is today and giving opportunities to the unfortunate, under-privileged people who are not in the schools and colleges but are in the factories and fields, to give them some more opportunities for education. On these issues, let us concentrate; let us begin to implement all the suggestions that are made and then we can take pride in the fact that we have done something for building up a worthwhile educational system in India.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first time that a comprehensive report on all aspects of education has been prepared and placed before us. For this we have to thank our former Education Minister, Mr. Chagla, and much more Dr. Triguna Sen, because he was not only the party in preparing the report but now he is in a position to implement that report. But, as my friend just now said, there have been many reports before; right from Sir Michael Sadler to Radhakrishnan, a number of

reports have been written, all voluminous, very learned, but they had very little impact on our education. I submit that if you record all the recommendations that have been made by all those reports, and on the other side, make a list of those recommendations which had been accepted and further a list of those accepted recommendations that have been implemented, you will find a mountain on the one side and a molehill on the other. That is why if you look at the achievements of people 50 years back and compare it with the products that we are producing today, you find such a wide gap that it is difficult to explain it. We have had scientists like J. C. Bose, P. C. Ray, Raman and Meghnad Saha; historians like Jadunath Sarkar and Savarkar; philosophers like Sri Aurobindo. Das Gupta and Radhakrishnan. Even our present Education Minister belongs to that 'dark' age, which produced so many luminaries. Today, you find a barren field. The scientist in our national laboratories is like a bride with a rich dowry, who does not know how to cook. Our Vice-Chancellors keep on chasing Chief Ministers with honorary degrees. Our Speaker was given honorary degrees by three universities in Andhra Pradesh. He deserves it, but I am pointing out the servility of the Vice-Chancellors who talk about autonomy. How can we expect the students from the universities to have character when the heads of education themselves are making propaganda to find a place as head of the university?

Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee recommended that education should be in the mother-tongue and it should be craft-based. For 30 years, all the clubs of the ICS bureaucracy ridiculed that idea. All the departments of education dared not go against it because Mahatma Gandhi's name was linked with it, but they did everything possible to see that it was neglected and the scheme did not progress. Now after 30 years, we have a new commission which says, there should be social service, education even in universities should be in the mother-tongue etc.

I have a complaint against Dr. Triguna Sen. He has got this report dis-

cussed by a parliamentary committee. He discussed the matter with the Vice-Chancellors, with the Education Ministers and with the Chief Ministers. Nearly every section of society has been consulted. Today again we are being asked to place our views and again the whole thing will be shelved. He should have taken pains to absorb all these ideas and come with some modified report in its finality and say, "Here is my suggestion. You may make any amendment you like or accept it". He has not done that. So, we are in a position where we are just talking. I do not know when action will come.

What is the minister going to do? Is he going to frame a policy and come again to Parliament or is he going to borrow one of the computers from Morarjibhai, put all the ideas into it and get another report? I do not know what is going to happen.

Reading through the report, I was painfully struck by one thing. I found there was emphasis on secularism, emotional integration, this peculiar idea of unity in diversity, socialistic pattern of society, etc. It occurred to me that the aim of the Education Commission was to produce some good Congressmen, because all this is part of Congress policies and Congress propaganda. It is all right on a political platform to talk about unity in diversity and socialistic pattern of society. These words are very vague. The concept is not at all precise. An august and learned body should elevate this into something very big, it seems to me to be a very novel thing indeed, because education is not a party question. It should not be a party question because we are going to educate the millions in our country.

I will now deal with some of the important points. The most important one is the question of medium of instruction. It is a recognised principle of education that education of children should be in their mother-tongue. If that mother-tongue happens to be the language of a large number of people in one region, naturally, at least in the secondary education it should be in the regional language. It is a very sound principle. If that is accepted and there

should not be any hesitation on our part to agree. But this language question is not only one of medium. We have got 14 or 15 languages and so there will be 15 media of instruction. There should also be something to cement the different groups. They are separate regions, geographical regions, separate entities. A provisional fight or linguistic fight is more dangerous than a communal fight. Communal fight is an all-India fight. Here you have armies of one set against another. Therefore, along with this it is necessary without delay to settle the question of national or official language. Some people think that with the adoption of regional languages English should disappear and, therefore, naturally, Hindi will take its place.

What is going to happen is this. There are quite a number of new languages coming up. Rajasthani is already making its claim. Bhojpuri, Khariboli or some other language "Haraynain" may emerge. These will, in effect, weaken the hold of Hindi. Apart from that, we are for English—those who are for it—because it is a storehouse of knowledge. When these languages grow, some languages may grow faster than others. That particular language, because it is a storehouse of knowledge, will become a competitor to Hindi as a national language. So if you want your educational policy to succeed you must give attention to these two parallel forces at the same time. Let us not minimise the danger. In a place like Canada where there is prosperity, over-employment and large space for growth and progress, when General de Gaulle said one little sentence "*vive la Quebec*" there was a commotion and he had to go back. In this country, unless you concentrate on having something for cementing at the same time as you are having regional languages you would be placing a great difficulty in the path of the unity of the country.

The claim of English is that it is a window of the world and it is the basis of our unity. Thousands of people go from here to Moscow, Berlin and Paris without knowing French, Russian or German. Within six months they learn the languages and within the normal

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza] *period they take the highest technical degrees and come back. Why cannot we realise this. Why should we be insistent that if you remove English we will go into the dark days of the 16th or 17th century? About unity, do you mean to say that there was greater unity in India in 1947 or in 1857? People who cried communal hatred were all English-knowing people. Jinnah and Aga Khan were perfect in English; but Maulana Azad was not. Therefore, after partition of this country, for anybody to come and claim that English is the uniting force is really an absurd proposition. English has divided us, English has made life impossible for us to live as a people.*

*It happens to be one language for the medium of education; therefore, contact is easy. Tomorrow if we have Hindi, then also the contacts will develop. As one DMK member said the other day, it is an emotional question and you cannot solve it by arguments. You have to deal with emotions and the heart. You have to win the hearts of the people. So, I suggest very respectfully to you to win the heart of the South. The Hindi-speaking people should learn the South Indian or Dravidian languages compulsorily. Then you can ask the South Indian people to learn Hindi compulsorily. Now what is happening today? UP has made English optional and Madras has made Hindi optional. So, both are killing languages, one Hindi and the other English. That should end.*

*A word about neighbourhood schools. Now a demand is made that public schools should be abolished. All right, they can be abolished, because they are centres of bureaucracy. Then will come the Sainik school. They will also have to be abolished because there also the fees are higher. Then what happens to schools which have a tradition of 50 years or more? Will they also be abolished merely because they are centres of bureaucracy? Now, these schools have something else also. They have better teachers, better accommodation, better facilities and better teaching methods. Why do you not give those facilities to the poor people also? There-*

*fore, I would suggest that, do not kill the goose that lays the golden egg because you cannot make omelette out of it. Make 50 or 60 per cent of the admission to these schools on scholarship, on the basis of merit. Then the poor people will also get the benefit of better facilities in these schools. So, I suggest that reform may be introduced instead of abolishing the schools as such.*

डा० अ० ए० सोनार (रामटेक) सभा-पति महोदय, यह जो कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आज हिस्काशन के लिए पेश हो रही है उस के बारे में मैं अपने कुछ विचार हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं कोठारी कमिशन के सब माननीय सदस्य और उन के सभापति श्री कोठारी और मैम्बर सेक्रेटरी श्री जी० पी० नायक को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि एक इतनी अच्छी रिपोर्ट उन्होंने हमारे सामने पेश की है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास ने अपनी स्पीच में जो यह कहा है कि आई इम कमेटी की आवश्यकता नहीं थी पहले में दो तीन कमेटियाँ हो चुकी हैं तो मैं उन की इम बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस कमेटी की आवश्यकता मेरे विचार में इसलिए थी कि पुराना जो राधाकृष्णन कमिशन था वह दुनिबरमितियों के लिए था, उच्च शिक्षा के लिए था और उस के बाद मुदासिबर कमिशन दोयम शिक्षा के लिए था सेक्रेटरी एजुकेशन के लिए, जबकि यह जो कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश हुई है इस में शिक्षा के प्री-प्राइमरी से लेकर दुनिबरसिटी स्टेज तक एजुकेशन ऐज ए होन पर विचार किया गया है।

मुझे ताज्जुब तो इस बात का लगना है कि आज भी 20 साल के बाद जो सर्वेज इम्पू है उस को लेकर जब हम इस रिपोर्ट की तरफ देखते हैं तो उसने काफ़ी बड़ी और ठोस बातें आई हैं और इसी दृष्टि से इस रिपोर्ट की तरफ देखना भी चाहिए। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह रिपोर्ट जाने पर आज पहले यह विषय हो जाना चाहिये कि जैसे पहले रिपोर्ट आई है मुदासिबर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है लेकिन

कई वनह उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है और उसके कुछ दिन के बाद दो, चार या पांच साल गये एक नियोगी रिपोर्ट वेम होती है और पहली जो सिफारिशें जाती हैं वह माफामयाब होती हैं और अब यह जो कौठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है तो उन रिपोर्ट को अमल में नहीं लाया जायगा तो ऐसे शहर हर समय हम बचलते रहें तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। कौठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को यदि हम अमल में लाना चाहते हैं तो उसे किस ढंग से अमल में लाना चाहिए, उनका पूरा व्यौरा उन्होंने उममें दिया है।

जहां तक नेबरहुड स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, काफ़ी लोगों ने यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि इस में शिक्षा का स्तर गिर जायेगा और हमारे देश के बच्चों को अच्छी एजुकेशन नहीं मिलेगी। जिन मित्रों ने इस दृष्टि से नेबरहुड स्कूलों की योजना की टीका-टिप्पणी की है, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्वातंत्र्य के बीम माल बाद वे ऐसी बात कहते हैं, तो प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वे इस देश में बलाम का राज्य चाहते हैं या मासिख का राज्य। अगर हम ने अपनी जनता के हर वर्ग को समान अक्सर उपलब्ध करना है, तो फिर हमें नेबरहुड स्कूलों की योजना पर बहुत जोर देना होगा और उस को बहुत अच्छी तरह म चलाना होगा। आज स्थिति यह है कि कुछ ऊंची क्लास के लोग, जिन में नेता लोग भी हो सकते हैं और अन्य पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी हो सकते हैं, वे अपने पास ज्यादा पैसा होने की वजह से अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए उन को पब्लिक स्कूलों में भेजते हैं। लेकिन जिन लोगों के जरिये में हम देश का शासन चलाना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों को—इस देश की आम जनता को, जिस में से अस्सी फ़ीसदी बेहात में रहती है, शिक्षा की कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होती है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नेबरहुड स्कूलों की योजना को सफल बनाया जाये। जो लोग कहते हैं कि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने से देश में शिक्षा का स्तर बिल्कुल गिर जायेगा, मैं उन को कहना

चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की आम जनता वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था को अधिक कितनी तक नहीं बचाने देनी। आज हमारे देश के लोगों में अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाने की एक प्रबल बर्ष है। यह ठीक है कि पिछले बीस सालों में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन हमारे देश में 6-11 वर्ष एज-ग्रुप के बच्चों अभी तक कबर नहीं हो पाए हैं और अभी तक हम अपने बच्चों के लिए प्राइमरी शिक्षा का भी समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाए हैं। मुझे ज़क है कि हम बीबी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में भी पैसा कर पायेंगे या नहीं।

हमारे मित्र, श्री लोंगो प्रभु, ने कहा है कि शिक्षा में हिन्दी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को लागू करना ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों को एडवाइस दी है कि वे एजुकेशन में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, इस लिए वे पहले अपने यहाँ प्राइमरी शिक्षा को फ़ी और कम्पलटरी करे। मैं उन में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ससार में ऐसा कोई देश है, जिस में स्वातंत्र्य मिलने के बाद भी कोई विदेशी भाषा अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में इन्मेमान की हो। संसार में ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है। अगर बलिष के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, तो अंग्रेज़ी को कुछ समय के लिए लिख लेबेज के रूप में रखा जा सकता है, लेकिन वह एक अलग बात है। जब ससार में कोई भी राष्ट्र किसी परदेसी भाषा को अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में नहीं इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, तो फिर आज भी अंग्रेज़ी को बनाए रखने की बात कहना उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब शिक्षा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से दी जायें। अभी एक मिन ने कहा है कि इस के लिए समय निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि अगर इस के लिए समय निश्चित न किया गया, तो वहीं स्थिति बसती रहेगी, जो कि पिछले बीस सालों में चल रही है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि रिजलन्स लेबेजिज्म में स्थिर ओवर करने से देश में एक बेक्यूम क्रीएट हो जाएगा। मैं सम्झता

[अ. नं० ५० सोमार]

हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होगी। जब स्तरों पर प्राथमिक भाषाओं इस्तेमाल की जायेगी और लिंक लैंग्वेज के रूप में हिन्दी रहेगी, जैसे कि संविधान में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। यदि दक्षिण के लोगों को इस बारे में कुछ विपत्त होने की आशंका है, तो अघेजी को भी कुछ समय के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। इस के लिए सरकार एक विधेयक भी ला रही है।

इस समय देश के अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में सैकंडरी शिक्षा के लिए अलग-अलग अवधि रखी हुई है। कहीं पर दस साल है और कहीं पर ब्यारह साल है। जैसे कि संसद्-सदस्यों की समिति ने सिफारिश की है, सब स्टेट्स में सैकंडरी शिक्षा की अवधि फोरन यूनिफार्म कर दी जानी चाहिए और वह अवधि दस साल होनी चाहिए और हायर सैकंडरी शिक्षा के लिए बारह साल निश्चित किये जाने चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले दस साल तक गणित को कम्पल्सरी विषय के रूप में नहीं रखना चाहिए। इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी आवश्यक है कि लड़कियों के लिए शिक्षा का एक अलग पैटर्न होना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा जाता है कि यह विषय राज्यों का है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का इससे क्या तात्पर्य है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की शिक्षा में यूनिफ मिटी साने का डिम्बेवारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है और इस बारे में राज्यों की एडवाइस दे सकती है।

कमीशन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि इन्टर्नल इवैल्यूएशन और एक्स्टर्नल इवैल्यूएशन अलग-अलग बताया जाये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इन्टर्नल इवैल्यूएशन और एक्स्टर्नल इवैल्यूएशन को एक दूसरे के साथ सम्बन्धित न रखा जायेगा, तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

सरकार का शिक्षकों को उत्पित पनार

देने के बारे में भी अवश्य कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

कमीशन ने कालेजों में सिलेक्टिव एडमिशन के बारे में जो सिफारिश की है, मैं उस का जोर विरोध करता हूँ। जब हज देना में मास एजुकेशन प्रचलित करना चाहते हैं, तो सिलेक्टिव एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था जारी करने से देहाती जेजों और पिछड़े हुए जेजों के लोगों के साथ बहुत अन्याय होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

कमीशन ने एज आफ एडमिशन पर भी काफी जोर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है। लोग इस कारण अपने बच्चों को जल्दी स्कूल-कालेजों में प्रबिसट कराना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि सरकार की ओर से आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० आदि विभिन्न सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए भी एज-लिमिट निश्चित की हुई है। अगर नौकरियों के लिए भी कोई एज-लिमिट न हो, तो लोग शिक्षा के लिए एडमिशन में भी जल्दी नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ऐसा मास स्केल पर नहीं होता है, केवल कुछ कैसिड में होता है।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई निश्चित स्थिति पैदा करनी है, तो रिजलल लैंग्वेजिज में लिच-ओवर के लिए कोई निश्चित मियाद मुकरर कर दी जाये। इस के लिए कुछ लोग पाच साल की बात कहते हैं और कुछ लोग दस, बीस और पचास साल तक का मुजाव देते हैं। इस तरह से यह समझा हल नहीं होने वाली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि लिंक लैंग्वेज के रूप में हिन्दी को और शिक्षा के माध्यम के लिए प्राथमिक भाषाओं को पांच वर्ष में प्रचलित किया जा सकता है और इस अवधि में कितारें तथा आवश्यक सामग्री तैयार की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में जिन लोगों को कोई विपत्त हो, उन की मदद की जानी चाहिए,



लेकिन वह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश में अपनी राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं को अपनायें। हमारे जो लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं, वे इंग्लिश में बात करते हैं, जब कि वहाँ के लोग अपनी-अपनी भाषाओं में। जब हमारे लोग रखा में जाते हैं, तो वहाँ के लोग तो रजान में बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लोग इंग्लिश में बात करते हैं। इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्रचलित करने की योजना पर जल्दी अमल करना चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर सारणी (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, कोठारी आयोग और संसद्-सदस्यों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समिति के प्रतिवेदनों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार के विचार किया गया है। इन दोनों प्रतिवेदनों के द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर आकर्षित हो गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति निर्धारित करने जा रही है।

जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी की हिमायत का प्रश्न है, सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने की इजाजत दें कि जो छोड़े से व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करने में बहुत प्रयत्नशील थे, अंग्रेजों के इस देश से जाते समय उन के मन में ऐसी ही तिलमिलाहट थी, जैसी कि आज कुछ लोगों के मन में अंग्रेजी को जाते देख कर हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

17.29 Hrs

### \*MINING OPERATIONS IN JHARIA

श्री बेनीसंकर शर्मा (बाँका) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं जिस विषय की चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूँ, उस का सम्बन्ध बिहार के खान-खेत के एक बड़े शहर, झरिया, और वहाँ के पचास, साठ हजार लोगों के जानो-माल से

है। बात यह है कि झरिया शहर के चारों ओर कोयले की खानें हैं। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि बिहार, और बंगाल का यह क्षेत्र कोयले की खानों से भरा हुआ है और झरिया के चारों ओर और कई अन्य स्थानों में कोयले की खानों में खुदाई हो रही है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि झरिया शहर से एक करमाँच की दूरी पर, उस के दोनों ओर, बरसों से बाढ़ नहीं हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में निम्न एक एम्पायरी कमीशन ने कहा था कि अगर इस जाग को न बुझाया गया और आसपास के क्षेत्रों की खुदाई को न रोका गया, तो जानो माल की क्षति के अलावा सच्चे शहर को खतरा भी पैदा हो सकता है।

आज दो कम्पनियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनकी झरिया के पास में खानें थी और वहाँ का कोयला खत्म हो जाने पर झरिया शहर के नीचे वे खुदाई का काम कर रही हैं। पता नहीं हमारे चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइन्स ने किस प्रकार उन्हें शहर के बीच कोयला निकालने की अनुमति दी है। लोगों की धारणा है कि इस अनुमति के अन्दर बहुत सी बातें हैं नहीं तो वह इतने लोगों के जन-जीवन से खिलवाड़ नहीं करते। एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपिनियन ली जाती है और यह कहा जाना है कि कानून के मुताबिक खानों के खम्भों की नीचे छोड़े जाने वाली जितनी लम्बाई चौड़ाई होनी चाहिए उतनी उस में छोड़ी जा रही है। 100 फुट × 100 फुट सौ फुट के खम्भे छोड़े जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार हमारे वहाँ कानून का पालन होता है। हम देखते हैं कि कसकते बम्बई और दिल्ली तरीके शहरों में जहाँ रात्रि में बिजली का प्रकाश सूर्य के प्रकाश को भी मान करने वाला होता है, किस प्रकार से अन्दर दृष्टि डीलिम्स चलती हैं फिर जहाँ अन्दर ग्राउन्ड काम होता हो वहाँ अन्दरहुँड डिलिंग चले तो उस में कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं। लोगों को यह है कि खान के कुछ आफिसरों की किसी जुनी भगत से खान वालों को जो

\*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[श्री केबीशंकर वर्मा]

अनुचित ही कई हैं वह अन्वयपूर्वक है जिस से समूचे शहर का जनजीवन खलबंद हो रहा है।

अन्वय महोदय, आज अवस्था यह है कि बिना के कोलाहल में तो किसी को नहीं पता चलता लेकिन रात्रि में जब लोग अपने-अपने घरों में सोते हैं तो नीचे से जमीन में धड़के, बम की तरह के धड़के की आवाज आती है। सोते हुए बच्चे जाग उठते हैं। रोगी अपने बिछीने से छठ खड़े होते हैं। खिचकियों के शीसे टूटने लगते हैं। बहुत से मकानों में तो दरारें भी पड़ गई हैं और कई जगह जमीन भी घस गई है। झरिया शहर से केवल एक चौपाई मील की दूरी पर बनिबाहीर नामक स्थान पर जो झरिया-पाचरहीह गेज पर पड़ता है सड़क का एक हिस्सा कुछ महीन पहले धंस गया था। उसी तरह दूसरी ओर झरिया से आठ मील की दूरी पर कुस्तीर के पास भी पब्लिक रोड धंस गई है।

अन्वय महोदय, ऐसी अवस्था में अगर शहर के नगरिक अधिकारियों से इस तरह का निवेदन करें कि आप कम से कम शहर से नीचे की छानों का काम बन्द कर दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। उन की प्रांरना जायज है और अधिकारियों को उस की मान लेना चाहिये था। मैं इस विषय में और विशेष न कह कर बिहार और बंगाल के समाचार पत्रों में जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं, उनके सवादादाताओं ने जो समाचार भेजे हैं, लैटर्न टू बी एडीटर कालम में जो लोगों के पत्र प्रकाशित हुए और पत्रों में उस विषय में सम्पादकीय निकलें हैं उन में से केवल तीन का उद्धरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला उद्धरण बिहार के प्रसिद्ध समाचारपत्र सर्वे लाइट के 22 मार्च के संस्करण से है जिस में बहुत के सवादादाता ने

"Repeated Explosions in Jharia Town."

नामक शीर्षक में लिखा है कि

"During the night violent explosions and bursting sounds are heard in the heart of the town of Jharia

Sleeping babies are awakened, housewives are frightened, glass panes get cracked and patients get nervous. This has made the citizens panicky...."

फिर आगे चल कर यह संवाददाता लिखता है :

"...Their lives and property are also endangered by this act of the colliery in collusion with the Mining Department."

आगे फिर लिखा है -

"Jharia town, which has acquired a geographical importance is of the oldest existence in the coal-field and is a very important meeting-place of various trades and industries and men connected with the mining trade."

यही समाचार इसी आश्रय का विभाग के दूसरे प्रसिद्ध पत्र इंडियन नेशन में 21-3-67 को निकला है - फर्टस आफ झरिया टाउन से निकल। यह क्योंकि वही समाचार है इसलिए मैं उन को न पढ़ कर इंडियन नेशन में ही एक इजीनियर का पत्र प्रकाशित हुआ है उसकी दो चार भाइयें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। जनार्दन साहू माइनिंग इंजीनियर रह चुके हैं। वे

'Threat to Jharia Town'

नामक शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत लिखते हैं -

"Sir,

Being a mining expert, I take keen interest in your publication of the sensational news under the caption, 'Parts of Jharia Town May Sink'. I wonder how Mr G. S. Jabbi Chief Inspector of Mines, appears to be optimistic about the underground workings when the areas consisting of Plot No 238, etc are steadily going down from north-southern side actually involving the very vital question of precious lives and properties of so many residents in part of the Jharia town itself."

फिर इसी विषय पर बिहार के प्रसिद्ध पत्र सर्वे लाइट ने जो अपना सम्पादकीय लिखा है वह कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। उसका सम्पादकीय

कईसा इन वैजिक के अंतर्गत है। उसमें उन्होंने क्या है :

"It is not surprising that the people of Jharia, Bihar's most important coal city, are having nightmarish time with the constant threat of subsidence. In view of the underground explosions causing vibrations in Jharia people's homes, the scare is quite natural. It is possible that underground explosions do not pre-empt any immediate danger to the town. But there is need to reassure the residents."

फिर जाने चल कर पत्र कहना है

"It is amazing that the Mining Inspectorate of the Government of India is showing utter callousness in the matter. Why is it hesitating to make an authoritative statement on the issue? The mining operations right under the Jharia town could not have been possible without express permission from the Mining Inspectorate."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये तीन तरह के उद्धार में आपने सामने पेश किए हैं। इसके अलावा लोगों ने अधिकारियों के भी दरवाजे बराबर खटखटाये। उन लोगों ने चीफ माइनिंग इंस्पेक्टर को भी पत्र लिखा लेकिन किसी का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। कुछ लोग अंत में कोर्ट की शरण में भी गए और घनबाद के फर्स्ट क्लास मैजिस्ट्रेट मिस्टर के० रहमान ने अपने फंसले में लिखा :

"The complainant, a resident of the Jharia town, has brought allegations that some of the adjoining collieries, namely, (so and so) "are conducting unauthorised mining operations below ground."

"The allegations appear to be serious enough and it is absolutely necessary that an urgent and thorough probe is held in the matter to ensure safety, if necessary, as also to dispel misgivings, if any, from the minds of the residents regarding any impending catastrophe."

This complaint which appears to have been signed by 31 other persons cannot, in my opinion, be taken lightly as it discloses specific allegations of underground explosions beneath Jharia town and their approaching danger from the same."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस शरिया टाउन के नीचे खानों में काम करने से कितना खतरा है, तथा लोगों को खतरे की कितनी बड़ी आशंका है वह जो मैंने अभी उद्धार दिए हैं जो मैंने मैजिस्ट्रेट के आर्डर से उद्धार दिए उनसे यह माफ जाहिर होता है। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनकी रिस्क मरकार क्यों ले रही है, इनकी जहमत मरकार क्यों ले रही है? क्या कोयले के बदले बहा हीरे की खानें हैं? क्या समूचे बिहार और बंगाल के कोल फोल्ड्स का मारा कोयला समाप्त हो गया कि बिना शहर के नीचे के कोयले का निकाले उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती? क्या हमारी रेलें बन्द हो जायगी? या हमारी बिजिनियों से घुआ निकलना बन्द हो जायगा? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता आखिर शहर के नीचे उन खानों से कितना कोयला निकलेगा? अभी की अरबों टन कोयला हमारी कोल फोल्ड्स में भरा पड़ा है। फिर इस बोझ से कोयले के लिये इतने लोगों की जान मान को खतरे में क्यों डाला जा रहा है। फिर यदि खतरा न भी हो तो लोगों को आशंका तो है ही। लोग रात को सो नहीं सकते हैं। परमास्था न करे कल भूकम्प हो जाय तो आप जानते हैं जहा जमीन पोली होती है बहा सबसे अधिक नुकसान होता है। मैंने जैसा पहले कहा शरिया के दोनों तरफ आग लगी हुई है और आप यह भी जानते हैं एकसपर्टस का यह मत है कि जहा सर्लाइड जमीन रहती है वहा नीचे आग को आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलना। लेकिन जहा जमीन पोली हो जाती है वहा आग जल्दी से आगे बढ़ सकती है। यह दूसरा खतरा है। अभी बंगाल की आग शांत नहीं हुई है। वह बढवानल जारी है और उसके साथ-साथ यदि दस बीस या 50 गज की दूरी से खान के भीतर से कोयला निकाल लिया जाय और

[श्री वैबीबंकर शर्मा]

वर्षों की ली हो जाय तो खतरे की आशंका और भी बढ़ जाती है। ऐसी अवस्था में वहाँ के लोगों ने अधिकारियों से यह आश्वासन मांगा कि कम से कम झरिया शहर के नीचे का काम बन्द कर दें लेकिन ऐसा कोई आश्वासन उन्होंने नहीं दिया और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है उन लोगों ने अपने जवाब में वही बतलाया कि 100 यार्ड 100 फिट के पिलर्स छोड़ते जा रहे हैं और इस तरह का गलियारा निकालते हैं, इतनी जगह छोड़ते हैं, लेकिन इन सब बातों की गारंटी क्या है ?

एक्सपर्ट्स की ओपीनियन का हाल भी हम देख ही रहे हैं। अभी हाल में इन्डियन-बरीनी लाइन की चर्चा इनी सदन में हुई थी, उसमें हमने देखा कि किम प्रकार हमने अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट्स से ओपीनियन लिया और फिर बाद में हमको उन पाइन्-लाइन को वहाँ से हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाना पड़ा, उसमें हमारे 18-20 करोड़ रुपये का बलिदान हो गया, स्वाहा हो गया। यद्यपि वह रुपये का सवाल था, लेकिन यहाँ पर जो चर्चा हम कर रहे हैं, उसमें केवल रुपये का सवाल नहीं है, उसमें 60-70 हजार लोगों के जीवन का सवाल भी है। कितनी क्षति होगी यह कहना मुश्किल है। आज झरिया शहर में आठ-दस तल्ले के मकान बन रहे हैं, ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है, टनो माल लेकर सैकड़ों मोटर-कारिया चमती रहती हैं, ऐसी अवस्था में अगर शहर के नीचे का कोई स्थान पोला हो जाता है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि शहर की जानोमाल को कितना बड़ा खतरा है।

समापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा हो सकता है कि टैकनीकल दृष्टि से शायद यह खतरा न हो, लेकिन लोगों के मन में शक तो है ही। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार का वह कर्तव्य है कि लोगों को वह आश्वासन दे, उनको आश्वासन दे। लोगों ने बार-बार इस बात की प्रार्थना की है कि कम से कम सरकार उन्हें इस बात की गारंटी दे कि अगर उन्हें कुछ हो जाय, चाहे

किसी एक्सपर्ट की जून से, चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइन्स उसके जिम्मेदार हों या डिप्टी इंस्पेक्टर हो या सब चीफ हो, न जाने कितने अधिकारी हैं, आज की अवस्था में हम चाहे कितनी ईमानदारी से काम करें, लेकिन हम यह नहीं मान सकते हैं कि ऐसी गलती न हों, ऐसी अवस्था में मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही है कि क्यों इतना बड़ा खतरा मोल लिया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस विषय पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करें, आँखें बहाँ से कितना कोयला निकलेगा।

एक सवाल और उठ सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक पल पहले मैंने माइनिंग मिनिस्टर को लिखा था, लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि यह प्रश्न मेरे मातहत नहीं आता है, यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है। मैंने सोचा कि चूँकि लेबर मिनिस्टर का काम वहाँ की लेबर की देखभाल करना है। वहाँ पर दो-तीन हजार मजदूर तो काम करते ही होंगे। अगर खान बन्द हो जाती है तो वे क्या करेंगे। उनकी यह चिन्ता स्वाभाविक है, अगर उनकी चिन्ता ऐसी है, तो मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कम से कम वे मजदूरों के लिये सोचते तो हैं। लेकिन क्या उन मजदूरों को वही काम मिल सकता है और दूसरी जगह काम नहीं मिल सकता। आज झरिया के अलावा बंगाल और बिहार की खानों में करोड़ों-अरबों टन कोयला भरा पड़ा है, वहाँ के मजदूर दूसरी जगह ले जाये जा सकते हैं, वहाँ के खान-मालिकों को दूसरी खानें दी जा सकती हैं।

मैं बड़े अदब से माननीय मंत्री जी से जर्ज कर्कगा कि वहाँ पर कोयला खुदवा कर वे झरिया के लोगों की कबर खोदने का काम उन मजदूरों से करावा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम वे इस झरिया शहर के नीचे की खानों की खुदाई का काम फौरन बन्द करायें और अगर यह यह समझते हैं कि इससे उन खानों का कोयला नहीं निकलेगा, क्योंकि उनमें से हीरे निकल रहे हैं, तो कम

के सब वह भावनात्मक हैं कि किसी अधिकारी की भूल से अगर किसी को भी कुछ क्षति हुई तो चिन्तने वहाँ इंस्पेक्टर जाक माइन्ड में काम करनेवाले कर्मचारी हैं, उनको फाँसी दे देंगे। क्योंकि जब तक इतना बड़ा भय नहीं होगा, तब तक वह चीज तक नहीं सकती, 100 बार्ड 100 फुट के खम्बे 80 बार्ड 80 फुट के हो गये हैं और अगर वह चीज जारी रही हो तो 50 बार्ड 50 के भी हो जायेंगे और बुढ़ान-बास्ता कल को कोई प्रकल्प जा गया या और कोई बात हो गई तो समझा महूर घंस जायगा। वहाँ के लाखों लोगों की जानें समाप्त हो जायगी, करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जायगी। इस लिये मैं आपसे द्वारा अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से फिर प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अपनी जिद को छोड़ कर लोगों की आत्माओं को पूरा करे।

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :** I welcome this opportunity of explaining the position in Jharia and I also appreciate very much the anxiety of the hon. member. It is very natural that if the full facts are not known, and if such things are heard people should feel that the houses will fall down, damage to property will be done etc. I very much appreciate this kind of anxiety in the minds of the people and their representative. the hon member here

I wish very much that proper publicity and education had been given to the people who have this apprehension. It has been done to an extent, but I will take this opportunity to explain that the position is not at all such as should create panic.

We must, in the first instance take out from our minds the idea that there is any collusion. If that is the background, then any explanation will not be convincing.

**SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA**  
It has been so expressed by the papers

**SHRI HATHI :** The papers may say anything, but let us first start on a clean slate, and then examine it. If there is

anything fishy about it, about the licence or the lease, we shall examine that. I give that assurance, so that we can judge the whole position.

What the people feel is that everything is being done below the surface of the town, and as the earth down below becomes hollow, since it is being dug out, there is bound to be apprehension in the minds of the people.

**SHRI SHIV CHANDIKA PRASAD (Jamsbedpur) .** It has been filled by sand

**SHRI HATHI .** There is no question of sand. I will explain. If that had been so, I would certainly have said so. The impression, as the hon. member said, is that the coal is dug out and then sand is put in. That may not be enough support.

In the first place, we should understand that below the surface of Jharia town it is not actually excavation for coal that is being done. A passage is being dug to go to the other end of the town where the mines are. When they make only a gallery, a passage which is 10'x12', there are blocks left as the hon. member rightly said 100'x100' like to say that all that you have said is 100'x100', then there is a 10' gap, then there is another block left 100'x100' or so.

**SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:**  
What happens if they are reduced to 60 by 60?

**SHRI HATHI** I am coming to the point, and whatever apprehensions you have, I will try to remove them. I do not want to shut out any argument or any logical apprehensions which you have. My duty is to see to it, as you have rightly said, and give the people an assurance by proper explanation that this is the correct position, and therefore there is no difficulty. I would not like to say that all that you have said is imaginary. No; I will not say that the hon. Member has been misled by the press reports. That should not be my argument. My argument will be that the apprehensions in the mind of the people are genuine unless we have

[श्री हथी]

explained to them the position as it exists.

As I said, this one pillar is 100' by 100'; there is only a passage of 10'. It is a big pillar then, and it is of 100' by 100'. Like that there are pillars on both sides, all supporting. How much below the surface is this? It is 200 feet below; this gallery of the development work is not being done at a distance of 10 to 50 or 60 feet but it is at a depth of 200 feet with blocks of coal of 100' by 100'. Then, there is a small passage which is meant to enable you to go to the other end of the seam. I am perfectly in agreement with you when you ask, if this 100' is reduced to 50', who is responsible? We have issued orders that a senior officer must go and examine every work, so that there is no mistake or error or any mischief on the part of anybody. That is one thing.

Then the second thing is the blasting by night. They were formerly having three blastings at a time. We have said or may not, but the frequency of the shots is such that even if it is slight, if that since this is after all a thing which may cause panic or some fear—it may, somebody hears it he may feel disturbed—it may be hereafter one shot and not three. And there are now 70 shots in a month as against thirty-six a day, that is, about 1,000 formerly. This is not a new thing. The hon. Member knows that this is going on for the last 25 to 30 years. It is not a new thing. There are five such mines whose galleries have been drawn below, and three have been completed and nothing has happened for the last 25 to 30 years. It is not again the same or only one place, but in other parts also where townships are there, in Ramganj coal-fields, these things happen, and this is happening throughout the coal-fields. But we have been careful enough to see that these dimensions of the pillars are not reduced. Otherwise, what happens, as the hon. Member pointed out, first they have pillars, and then from the pillars they again draw coal and as they go on drawing coal, the pillar becomes thinner and thinner, and then they put

on either sandbags or iron support in the place of the coal. In this, we have said very clearly that no coal shall be extracted from these pillars, nothing of the sort. That is a clear instruction and it is being checked that nothing is drawn. So, this is the only passage or development work from the whole surface, and hardly 15 to 20 per cent will be dug. That is only for the purpose of passage. The pillars will remain 100' by 100'; then a space of 10 feet and again 100' by 100'. I can give you the assurance that no coal will be allowed to be extracted from these pillars.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :  
We know our business-men very well.

SHRI HATHI : You have rightly said that businessmen are there, but it is the duty of the highest officer to satisfy himself that this is not done. I can give this assurance that no permission has been given and it will not be given to thin the pillars by taking coal from it. So far as the blasting is concerned, we have said there should be only one shot and not three at a time. I am also thinking—I just discussed it with my officers—whether it would be possible to examine whether there could be no blasting by night, because during the day it does not make such a big noise. We have not done this blasting for coal. It is permitted only where there are geological disturbances and instead of coal, there is hard rock. These are the various steps we have taken. I assure the hon. member that we shall take every care to see that apart from safety of the people and property, there is no inconvenience caused to them.

So far as employment is concerned, I would like that no body should be retrenched or unemployed. But I have to look at it in comparison with the damage to the life and property of the people in the area. I cannot give employment to workers at the cost of others.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :  
Apart from payment of full compensation for loss of life and property, will he see that the officials who are found guilty are punished?

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SHRI HATHI : We shall carefully examine it and if there is any mistake on the part of any officials, I shall punish them

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) I had given a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was not in time According to the amended

rule, it must be given before the sitting. You had given it at 12.30. I am sorry.  
18 Has.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 21, 1967 Karika 30, 1889 (Saka)*