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Agrahayana 20, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 11, 1967/Agrahayana 20, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Krishan Chandra Sharma, who passed away at Meerut on the 9th December, 1967 at the age of 64.

Shri Sharma was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Provisional Parliament, First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1948—1967.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मैं भी अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करना चाहती हूँ। पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा हमारे दल के बहुत पुराने सदस्य थे और उन्होंने हमारी आजादी के आन्दोलन में और कृषि के कामों में बहुत कुछ काम किये और देश की सेवा की। हम सबको बहुत दुःख है कि अब वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : कल समाचारपत्रों से जब यह ज्ञात हुआ कि श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे तो हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य लगा। शायद कैंसर से वह पीड़ित थे और उसी रोग में उनके प्राण

ले लिये। मेरठ से निर्वाचित होने के बाद जब तक वह संसद में रहे प्रदेश की और देश की उन्होंने अछी सेवायें कीं। स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में उन्होंने अपने जिले का नेतृत्व किया था और समाज के सभी वर्गों की समस्याओं को उनके द्वारा वाणी मिलती थी। मुझे उनके साथ लोक सभा में पांच साल तक काम करने का मौका मिला था। वह अपनी प्रखर बुद्धि से और अच्छे वकील होने के नाते सदन की कार्रवाइयों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान किया करते थे। उनके निधन से हम सब को शोक है और मैं चाहूंगा कि आप हमारी भावनाओं को उनके संतप्त परिवार तक पहुंचा दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : पिछली दो संसदों में श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा जी के साथ रह कर कार्य करने का अवसर इस सदन में मुझे भी प्राप्त हुआ है। शर्मा जी एक सामान्य कृषक परिवार में जन्म ले कर एक कुशल वकील के रूप में, एडवोकेट के रूप में उदयत हुए थे। कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ होने के साथ साथ स्पष्ट वक्ता तो वह बहुत अधिक थे। उनकी यह विशेषता थी कि कांग्रेस में रहते हुये भी उन्होंने विचार स्वतंत्रता को अपने जीवन में प्रमुख स्थान दिया था। कांग्रेस दल में समाजवादी विचारों के जो कुछ प्रमुख सदस्य हैं उन में शर्मा जी का अपना एक विशेष स्थान था। कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा जी इस सदन में समय समय पर जब बहुत से विषयों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते थे उस समय लगता था कि कोई स्पष्ट तथा निर्भीक विचारों वाला व्यक्ति बोल रहा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी में स्पष्ट तथा निर्भीक विचार रखने वालों के लिए भी स्थान होना चाहिये। इस के लिए श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा को एक आदर्श के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है। शर्मा जी के जीवन पर गांधी जी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की एक विशेष

छाप थी। आज उनके निधन से मेरठ तथा उत्तर प्रदेश का ही नहीं भारतीय राजनीति को भी बड़ी क्षति पहुंची है।

मैं अपनी ओर से उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, really I was shocked to hear of the passing away of Sharmaji, who was a valued colleague of ours. We had the unique distinction of working with him here in this House. He was an active and alert Member of the House. At the same time, one thing I noticed about him, viz., he was always gentle. He was a perfect gentleman. His passing away has deprived the country of a valiant fighter and a great thinker also.

I, on behalf of my party, join all those including the Prime Minister who have expressed their sentiments of sorrow over the passing away of Mr. Sharma.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तकरीबन दस साल सन् १९५७ से लेकर १९६७ तक मेरा काफी निकट का सम्बन्ध उनसे रहा है। जब कभी इसके झलावा मैं मेरठ जाता था किसी मीटिंग के सिलसिले में या किसी और सिलसिले में मैंने कभी उनको यह नहीं देखा कि क्योंकि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल से सम्बन्ध रखते थे इस वास्ते उन्होंने किसी चीज में बाधा डाली हो। अगर आप लोक सभा की डिबेट्स को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के मंत्री होते हुए भी उन्होंने मामलों को हमेशा इस तरीके से रखने की कोशिश की जिससे माजूम होता था कि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल से परे हैं।

कुछ दिन पहले मैं उनको देखने के लिए गया था। उस वक्त वह एक चीज कहते थे कि किसी तरह से देश का एकीकरण हो और भारत एक अच्छा देश बने और समाजवाद की तरफ जाए। यही कल्पना उनके शेष जीवन तक उनके सामने रही। अपनी ओर से और

अपने दल की ओर से मैं उनके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारी इन भावनाओं को उनके परिवार तक पहुंचा देंगी।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा मेरे जिले मेरठ से आते थे। स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में उन्होंने जो बलिदान और त्यागपूर्वक देश की सेवा की वह उल्लेखनीय है ही, पर पीछे भी बीस पच्चीस वर्ष तक जो उन्होंने अपने जीवन में चरित्र को बहुत ऊंचा रखा, उसको भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। जब मैं लोक सभा का मंत्री चुना गया था तो मुझे उन्होंने सन्देश दिया था कि जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि लोक सभा में जाकर किसानों का ध्यान रखना। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत सीधे और सादे व्यक्ति थे और कई बातों में उन्होंने सामाजिक जीवन में आदर्श प्रस्तुत किये। अपने सारे बालकों के विवाह शादियां उन्होंने जातपात को तोड़कर कीं। ऐसे समाजसेवी और सच्चरित्र राजनीतिक व्यक्ति के हमसे पृथक हो जाने पर न सिर्फ यह हमारे जिले की क्षति है, मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि सारे राष्ट्र की यह क्षति है और मैं उन्हें अपनी ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I, on behalf of my group, wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members.

श्री मधुसिन्धु (मुंगेर) : स्वाधीनता संग्राम के एक सिपाही के नाते शर्मा जी को मैं अपने दल की ओर से अपनी ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और उनके परिवार के साथ सहानुभूति व्यक्त करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

RE. QUESTIONS OF ABSENT MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : Before I take up the questions, I would like to point out one thing. Some hon. Members who have tabled questions and who are not in a position to be present here are sending me letters saying that they will not be present here and so and so will ask the questions on their behalf. But the rule clearly says :

"When all the questions for which oral answers are desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him."

So those can only come after the Question List is over. If I make a departure in one case I will have to make it every day and those hon. Members who are present in the House will lose their chance while those absent will send such letters and have their questions put. Therefore, I will give them a chance provided time permits.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Kindly see Rule 48(3)...

MR. SPEAKER : I have read the rule and the rule is quite clear. We shall now proceed with the questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी से विज्ञापन प्रसारण सम्बन्धी चन्दा समिति के समक्ष साक्ष्य

* 572. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से विज्ञापन प्रसारण सम्बन्धी चन्दा समिति के समक्ष राज्यों द्वारा दिया गया साक्ष्य नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों से ऐसे कितने कागजात प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनमें साक्ष्य था और उनमें से कितने नहीं मिल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Since the evidence is destroyed, we have to depend upon the memory of the Secretary according to whom no evidence was tendered by the States before the Chanda Committee in respect of Commercial Broadcasting though some discussion had taken place.

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

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या यह सत्य है कि अर्धिकांश दैनिक पत्र पूंजीपतियों द्वारा निकलते हैं और उनमें विज्ञापन से पूंजीपतियों को काफी लाभ होता है, इसीलिये पूंजीपति सरकार पर इतना दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि इस दिशा में कोई स्पष्ट काम नहीं हो पाया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That does not relate to this question. This question relates to the evidence recorded before the Chanda Committee.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि आकाशवाणी से व्यापारिक विज्ञापन प्रसारित करने से देश की भाय में वृद्धि होगी, पर लागू न करने का मतलब यह होता है कि चुनाव के दरमियान सत्ता रुढ़ दल को मिलने वाली धनराशि में कमी हो जायगी, इसी वजह से इस दिशा में कोई विकास नहीं हो पाया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I find it very difficult to follow him. If he is referring to commercial broadcasting, then alone will it be covered by this question. Otherwise, it would not be covered by this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले जब चन्दा कमेटी के सामने दी गई गवाहियों के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था, तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि जो भी कमेटी के सामने गवाहियां दी गई हैं, उन्हें नष्ट कर दिया गया है और अब वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जांच की है कि वे गवाहियां क्यों जलाई गईं, उन के जलाने के क्या कारण थे और क्या मंत्री महोदय उन कारणों से सन्तुष्ट है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The reply that I have received from Shri Chanda states that assurances were given to the witnesses that the evidence will not be made available to others and, therefore, they were destroyed. We were not consulted.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह उत्तर आपने सुन लिया। बहुत विचित्र जवाब आया है। ये कहते हैं कि हम से पूछा ही नहीं गया था, क्या अधिकारी लोग इस तरह से फैसला कर सकते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह उत्तर गोल-मोल है।

MR. SPEAKER: He says he was not consulted.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस तरह से कोई भी कमेटी, उसके सामने दी गई गवाहियों को नष्ट कर सकती है। क्या संसद को वे गवाहियां देखने का मौका नहीं दिया जायेगा ? क्या इस के बारे में अधिकारियों को अन्तिम निर्णय का अधिकार है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is true. We were not consulted.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन को दण्डित कीजिये, सजा दीजिए।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : In fact, that feeling or complaint is justified. But I did not want to raise a dispute between me and the committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ऐसे सचिवों को सजा दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He can ask it later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी व्यवस्था यह हो सकती है कि अगर कोई चीज सार्वजनिक हित में यहां नहीं रखनी है, तो सरकार को नियमों के अनुसार अधिकार है, लेकिन गवाही को नष्ट कर देना अच्छा नहीं है.....

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have not destroyed it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप पर आरोप कहां कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI SRADDHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether the evidence was destroyed because of its confidential nature and the members who tendered evidence wanted it to be treated as confidential or there was some other reason ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Shri Chanda says in his answer that he had given an assurance of treating it as confidential and on that assurance the evidence was recorded and, therefore, it was destroyed. It is true that it was a departmental committee and we should have been consulted. But we were not consulted.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब को सुनकर मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि इस बारे में उन से राय नहीं की गई, अगर उनसे राय की जाती तो शायद वे इस हक में नहीं थे। चूंकि वे इन दस्तावेजों को जलाने के हक में नहीं हैं और इनसे राय भी नहीं ली गई, तो फिर सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से एक्सप्लेनैशन मिलने के बाद, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई। उन अधिकारियों ने क्या जवाब दिया इससे मुझे मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन आप ने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have not made any enquiries from the witnesses who were called before the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Not the witnesses. Has any explanation been called for or action taken against the officials ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I wrote to the Chairman, Shri Chanda, and he has given this reply. Beyond that, I did nothing.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चन्दा साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है, जब आप उस से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो फिर उन अधिकारियों से पूछताछ क्यों नहीं की गई, चुप कर के क्यों बैठ गये ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question. Now, has the Minister taken any action in the matter ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have not taken any action.

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चन्दा कमेटी को किस ने एप्वाइन्ट किया था ? क्या गवर्नमेंट न एप्वाइन्ट किया था या वह अपने मनमानी एप्वाइन्ट हो गये थे ?

MR. SPEAKER : The government. That is the root cause of it.

श्री शिवनारायण : वे स्टेटमेंट्स बैरियस प्राबिन्सिज से आये थे, झू झूट कन्ट्री से वे डाक्यूमेंट्स आये थे, इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या एक्शन ले सकती है, क्या आप इसकी जांच करेंगे ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is true that the committee was appointed by the government. It is also true that without consulting us the evidence should not have been destroyed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is evident that the government was not consulted about what had happened. May I know whether the government is making some changes in the relevant rules by which such eventualities may not arise and such destruction of evidence may not take place in future ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The rules are there. According to the rules, they should not have been destroyed. But they have been destroyed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : If the rules are there, what action has been taken under the rules ?

श्री रवि राय : आप सजा दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. He has asked whether any change in the rules is not necessary in the light of the experience. The reply was that the rules are clear and definite, that they cannot be destroyed. But they have done something against the rules.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी लिये हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन को दण्डित किया जाये, प्रधान मंत्री जी उस वक्त इसकी मंत्री थीं ।

MR. SPEAKER : The rules are there and there is no need for change of rules.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Still one clarification is necessary. If the rules are there which prevent destruction of records, then those rules obviously do not provide for punishment for destruction of records. So, what remedial measures have been taken in that regard ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अण्डक महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब देना चाहती हैं ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Who was the Minister at that time ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I wish only to say that we have to take a balanced view. Perhaps, the Committee went beyond the rules in destroying them. But the second point has also to be considered. People will be unwilling to come and give evidence if they feel that later on their evidence might be disclosed. Obviously, those

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

witnesses might have felt that their interests would be harmed by such publication, and only on such assurance were willing to come forward to give evidence.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह अलग बात है, वह आपका अधिकार है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It need not be published. But, why should it be destroyed?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की कुल कितनी स्टेट्स ने चन्दा कमेटी के सामने एविडेन्स दी थी ? दूसरे, चन्दा कमेटी ने कर्मशियल ब्राडकास्टिंग के बारे में जो सिफारिशें की थीं, क्या भारत सरकार उन सब को मान रही है, अगर मान रही है तो उन पर क्या विचार किया जा रहा है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में इसी सेशन में कोई स्टेटमेन्ट देने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The only source of finding out whether any States gave evidence is the Secretary. I have consulted the Secretary and I have given the reply. Beyond that I cannot do anything. In fact, I find myself in difficulties because I have got to reconcile the different recommendations contained in different paragraphs. I am not able to reconcile the evidence. The evidence would have been very useful to me. I find myself helpless in reconciling that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जब गवाह गवाही देने के लिए आता है तो इस तरीके का आश्वासन चाहता है कि उसकी गवाही प्रकट न की जाये। उसके बारे में नियम बना हुआ है कि गवाही को नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है। या तो प्रधान मंत्री इन नियमों में परिवर्तन करें या जब तक नियम है तब तक इन नियमों के अनुसार काम होना चाहिए। इन नियमों के विपरीत जिस अधिकारी ने काम किया है क्या उसको कोई सजा देने के बारे में सरकार सोचती है ? साथ-साथ

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार का अधिकार है कि जिस बात को प्रकट करना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है उसको प्रकट नहीं करे। इसके बारे में हम मांग भी नहीं कर सकते। कई दफे अध्यक्ष का फैसला हुआ है। जब सरकार कहती है कि यह सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है तो हम आप को मजबूर नहीं कर सकते न सरकार को कर सकते हैं। सरकार के लिए संरक्षण है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नियम के विपरीत जिस अधिकारी ने काम किया है क्या उसको कुछ सजा दी जायेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know what action has been taken against the person who has broken the rules.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No action has been taken.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या लिया जायेगा, यह मैं पूछा है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The question before us is, if a mistake is committed by such a committee of which Mr. Chanda was the Chairman, whether it should be strictly taken notice of. (Interruption)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सजा नहीं देंगे, यह जान पड़ा है आप को ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will not get anything out of the Minister more than what he has said. Next Question.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है कि यह नागालैंड का सवाल क्या विदेश मंत्री इसका जवाब देंगे ? नागालैंड क्या विदेश में है ? इसका जवाब तो गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से आना चाहिए। विदेश मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर दिलवाने से तो यह मतलब होगा कि नागालैंड विदेश में है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is repeated everyday in the House. I cannot help it. What is the use of repeating that ? Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SPLIT AMONG LEADERS OF REBEL NAGAS

*573 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a split among the leaders of the so-called rebel Government of Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change their policy resettlement of the Naga problems in this context; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to reorientate their policy which will strengthen the hands of moderate elements among them and if so, what ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) to (c). Some dissensions and inter-group rivalries amongst the various sections of the Underground Nagas have been reported. Their internal problems, however, do not affect the policy which the Government of India are pursuing towards a peaceful settlement of the problem within the frame-work of the Indian Union.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन बातों को लेकर वहां छिपे नागा नेताओं में मतभेद हुआ है उनकी पृष्ठभूमि में क्या भारत सरकार उससे सम्बन्धित अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने जा रही है ? आज देश के और हिस्सों से वहां कुछ व्यापारी या महाजन गये हुए हैं और वह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर गैरकानूनी सूदखोरी करते हैं, चोरबाजारी करते हैं और इससे नागा जनता को अपने खिलाफ करने में वह ज्यादा मददगार साबित होते हैं और विद्रोहियों को उससे मदद मिलती है तो इस दिशा में क्या सरकार कुछ परिवर्तन करने की सोच रही है ताकि चोरबाजारी और गैरकानूनी सूदखोरों पर पूरी-पूरी कड़ाई के साथ रोक लगाई जाये ?

उसको बढ़ावा देने में जो विदेशी पादरियों का हाथ है उन पादरियों के बारे में और उनसे सम्पर्क रखने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ? छत्तस तौर से मेरा सम्बन्ध इस बात से है कि जब फिजो इंग्लैंड में है और जो अपने को बाजाबन्ता राष्ट्रपति कहता है, हाल ही में वह अमरीका से होकर आया हुआ है और उसका बयान निकला है कि उनको अमरीका में नागालैण्ड को भारत से अलग करने में सहायता व सहानुभूति का आश्वासन मिला है

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question at all. The whole Naga problem is being reviewed.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं रख परिवर्तन की बात कह रहा हूँ कि फिजो को इंग्लैंड में जगह मिली हुई है और जो अपने को बागी सरकार का राष्ट्रपति कहता है उसको इंग्लैंड की नागरिकता मिलने का भी सवाल उठा जा तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या भारत सरकार ब्रिटिश सरकार को यह सूचना दे रही है कि यह अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्यवाही है और क्या सरकार ब्रिटिश सरकार के प्रति अपना रख परिवर्तन करने की भी बात सोच रही है ?

बैबेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं में पहले ही जवाब में कह दिया है कि नागालैण्ड में जो विभिन्न ग्रुप्स हैं उनमें आपस में जो नाइतिफाकियां हैं उनसे हमारी किसी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं आ रहा है। हमारी नीति यह है कि नागालैण्ड हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है और हिस्से की तरह से ही वह इंडियन यूनियन में रहेगा।

जहां तक सवाल विदेशी पादरियों के वहां पर भारत विरोधी काम करने का है तो लोक समा को यह पहले ही बता दिया गया है कि वहां पर फौरेन मिशनरीज नहीं आते हैं। बाकी जो वहां पर चोरबाजारी और बदइतजाभी

[श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह]

श्रीर नाजायज सूदखोरी की बातें चल रही हैं उनको रोकने की पूरी कोशिश सरकार ने की है और आगे भी करती रहेगी। अब यह सूदखोरी या चोर बाजारी की बातें नागालैंड में ही नहीं हर जगह पर होती रहती हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकार उसको रोकने की कोशिश करती रहती है ताकि पब्लिक को कोई शिकायत न हो।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं इस बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता था कि जो गैर कानूनी सूदखोरी की स्थिति है वह इसलिए है कि गरीबी की हालत में लोगों को पैसा उधार नहीं मिलता है तो क्या सरकार जरूरतमंद लोगों के लिए यथेष्ट परिमाण में सरकारी सूद की दर पर कर्ज प्रदान करने की सहूलियत देने जा रही है जिससे कि गैरकानूनी सूदखोरों के पंजे में गरीब लोगों को न फंसना पड़े ?

दूसरे जो कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार और अमरीका सरकार द्वारा वहां पर विद्रोह की आग सुलगाई जा रही है और विदेशों में तथाकथित बागी राष्ट्रपति वहां बैठे हुए हैं जब तक उसके बारे में हमारा रुख स्पष्ट नहीं होता है तब तक विद्रोह करने वालों को गलत रास्ते पर जाने में प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहता है तो उस रुख परिवर्तन के बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as the economic and other backwardness of the areas is concerned, the Nagaland Government...

एक माननीय सवस्य : यह इस सदन की परम्परा है कि सवाल जिस भाषा में पूछा जाय जवाब भी सम्बन्धित मंत्री द्वारा उसी भाषा में दिया जाय।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि वहां कुछ एकोनामिक बैकवर्डनेस है और उस छोटे से इलाके में गुरबत भी काफ़ी है और दूसरी वहां पर प्राबलम्ब है और सरकार को उनका इत्म

है और सरकार से जो भी संबंध हो सकता है वह उस इलाके के लोगों की तरक्की करने के लिए कर रही है। उसके लिए सैंटर से जो भी सहयोग मांगा जाता है उसको हमेशा हमारी ओर से दे दिया जाता है।

दूसरे जहां तक फिजो की गतिविधियों और उसके असर के बारे में सवाल किया गया है तो उस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारा स्टैंड है और पालिसी है वह हाउस को मालूम है। हम फिजो के रुख व उसकी हरकतों आदि से इतिफाक नहीं करते हैं और हालांकि वह लोग अपनी नाजायज कोशिशें करते रहते हैं लेकिन इससे हमारी पालिसी पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। हमारी पालिसी बदस्तूर वही है कि नागालैंड इंडियन यूनियन का हिस्सा है और रहेगा।

SHRI R. BARUA : On the one hand we get the information that leading men like Sugate and Kaite are leaving the Naga hostiles and on the other we get the information that armed strangers, presumably foreigners are to be found in the hostile camps. What is the reaction of the Government to this new development ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There have been reports which have appeared in the newspapers that some foreigners have been seen in some parts of Nagaland and Manipur, etc. We have made inquiries about them and we have been told that all these reports are baseless.

SHRI SWELL : I would like to know whether Government has considered the possibility that these reported dissensions among the underground Nagas may lead to some precipitate action by the underground Nagas and in this context, whether they have considered the recent statement of Mr. Phizo that Nagaland is on the eve of a war with India and whether that statement has any special significance in the circumstances.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, We should not try to read too much into Mr. Phizo's statements. He has been making such statements time and again.

From the information that is in the possession of the Government of India we do not anticipate any kind of a hurried action being taken by the underground Nagas because of these group rivalries.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : But, as far as the Government is concerned, it is always prepared to meet any eventuality.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I draw the attention of the Government to a letter written by Mr. Phizo to one of the Naga underground leaders which says :

"There will be no submission. We shall not surrender our national right out of fear or helplessness. We shall continue the struggle and be free again as a sovereign people."

Mr. Phizo has completely fizzled out in London, but then whichever Indian Minister pays a visit to London takes the trouble of secretly meeting Mr. Phizo there in London. I have come to know this from the emissary of Mr. Phizo in London.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the question of the hon. Member whether any Minister has met him or not ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, let him come to the question straight.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether our Government are in a position to tell us about the influence of Mr. Phizo now in Nagaland ? We are capitalising now on split; but split or no

split among the Naga underground ranks, the fact remains that the Naga violent activities are spreading and getting intensified. So, I want to know how far Mr. Phizo is popular and powerful in Nagaland ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is a group which follows Mr. Phizo, but as is obvious from the hon. Member's speech, there is also a group which does not.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Has any Indian Minister met him or not ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have no knowledge of any Minister having met him.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whichever Minister has gone there has met him . . .

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member should give specific information to me.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that we have come to know from the emissary of Mr. Phizo in London that whichever Minister goes there contacts him and wants an interview with Mr. Phizo ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the allegation. Now, the allegation is there and the denial is also there.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I can give the names.

MR. SPEAKER : He can give that information to the Prime Minister.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The hon. Member has met him ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a point of clarification. The hon. Member has alleged that I had met him. In fact, I refused to meet him. When the emissary of Mr. Phizo came to me in London and asked me to meet Mr. Phizo, I said that I would not meet him.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The hon. Member has himself said that he knew from the emissary of Mr. Phizo . . .

SHRI HEM BARUA : I said I did not meet Mr. Phizo.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The hon. Member himself has said so . .

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why should these Members who are totally ignorant, go on heaping abuses on other Members ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, he has denied it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Why should he reveal such things which are not facts ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : These are facts, and, therefore, I am saying them.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua has denied it and said that he did not meet Mr. Phizo. Now, Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I had not met him; in fact, I refused to meet him.

श्री बलराज मधोक : नागालैंड की आबादी तीन लाख है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक उनमें लगभग पचास प्रतिशत क्रिस्चियन हैं और बाकी पचास प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जो पुराने धर्म का पालन करते हैं। वहां की जो सरकार है वह भी इन्हीं पचास प्रतिशत की नुमाइंदगी करती है और वहां के जो रिबेल हैं, वे भी उनके नाम पर काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार डेढ़ लाख की आबादी की नुमाइंदगी वहां की चुनी हुई सरकार भी करती है और ये रिबेल भी करते हैं। इन रिबेल के अन्दर भी कई अंडर ग्राउंड हैं। कुछ अंडर अंडर ग्राउंड भी हैं। जो अंडर ग्राउंड हैं उनके अन्दर भी कई विशेष ग्रुप हैं, उसके भी आगे कई हिस्से हुए हैं ! ये लोग जो अलग अलग ग्रुप हैं नागाओं के जिनके साथ हमारी मोतियों वाली सरकार सुबह शाम बात करती है इक्वैलिटी के तरीके पर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये किन को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं ? क्या वे अपने आपको रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं या नागालैंड

की जनता को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को रिप्रिजेंट करते हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : ज़ाहिर है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को तो रिप्रिजेंट नहीं करते हैं चाहे किसी और को करें यान करें। नागालैंड की जो सरकार है वह चुन कर आई है। जो चुनाव जीत कर लोग आए हैं उनकी बनी हुई वह सरकार है। जहां तक अंडर ग्राउंड, या अंडर अंडर ग्राउंड नागाओं का सम्बन्ध है या इनके पुपिगज का सम्बन्ध है माननीय सदस्य मुझसे ज्यादा अच्छी तरह शायद इसको जानते हैं

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इनको उधर बिठा दीजिय, आप इधर आ जाइय।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : किस किस का वे प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं यह कहना तो जरा मुश्किल है लेकिन इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इन लोगों में अपना जोर वहां की कुछ जनता पर डाला हुआ है और उसकी वजह से वहां जनता में कष्ट भी काफी हुआ है। इसलिए उनसे बातचीत की जा रही है। शुरू में यह लोग तो लड़ाई कर रहे थे, अब जब ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो हम उनसे बात कर रहे हैं ताकि कोई रास्ता निकल सके तो अच्छा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि जो लायल नागाज वहां पर हैं वे शक्तिहीन हो चुके हैं और उसी तरह से हो चुके हैं जिस तरह से इंटक वहां हो चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन को अंडर ग्राउंड नागाज कहा जाता है क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वे लोगों से मिलते रहते हैं, घूमते फिरते रहते हैं और वाकई में क्या वे अंडर ग्राउंड हैं या नहीं हैं ? क्या इसका आपने पता लगाया है ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि मि० फिजो अब भी बाकायदा उनसे सतोकिताबत कर रहे हैं और माइकल स्काट भी दुनिया के दूसरे

देषों में प्रचार करते फिर रहे हैं ? क्या फिजो साहब को हम लोगों में छोड़ दिया है या उनको भी मंगाने की कोशिश की जाएगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उनको मंगाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है और न ही मेरा ख्याल है कि की जानी चाहिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whether they are still in correspondence with the Nagas ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कुछ उन्होंने चिट्ठी बचने माई को लिखी है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बहुत जी, हमारे लैटर तो सेंसर करती है, उनके भी तो कमी करिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Chair is not *bahen*.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Last January, it appeared that in the hostile camp, there was a slight element of dis-sidence. But generally Mr. Kughato-Sukhai was able to say at a press conference that they were appreciating the Government stand in regard to participation in the Indian Union. But recently..

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Has the attention of the Prime Minister been drawn to two things ? The first, as reported in the newspapers, is the admission by Mr. T. N. Angami that some leaders of the Republican Party in the US have promised support to the Naga cause and have also further promised that they would take up the Naga issue if they came to power in the next elections. There is also another thing. Mr. John Smith said last November in Moscow that the CIA incited the Naga rebels in order to bring about a deterioration in the situation...

MR. SPEAKER : He has not put his question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is not sure of his question.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am asking whether these things have come to the notice of Government and whether these have strengthened or worsened...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. He asks whether these facts are known to Government and whether they are correct or not. Next question.

NUCLEAR PLANTS

*574. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian nuclear plants are not capable of producing low cost energy—electric or steam—and desalination of water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of energy, if any, they have produced and how far that has been utilized in agriculture ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : (a) and (b). The three atomic power stations under construction will only generate electric power. The cost of power produced at these stations is expected to be competitive with thermal stations in the same area. If the unit size of nuclear power plants is increased substantially, electricity can be produced at an even lower cost. A desalination unit attached to such a plant can produce fresh water at reasonable cost.

(c) The three atomic power stations are still under construction.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री बतलायेंगी कि भारतीय न्यूक्लियर प्लांट्स में कितने एग्रिकलचरल म्यूटेड्स पर शोध किये जा रहे हैं, कितनों में सफलता मिली है और कितनी सफलताओं का हकीकत में कृषि में प्रयोग किया गया है और यदि

प्रयोग किया गया है तो धूम्र के मुकाबले में कितनी पैदावार बढ़ी है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं उसकी तफसील तो नहीं दे सकती। लेकिन इसमें काम काफी अच्छा हुआ है। अभी यह एक्सपेरिमेंटल स्टेज पर है

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वह संतोषजनक है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जहां तक है वह संतोषजनक है। लेकिन जो जांच की गई है वह उसी जगह पर की गई है, दूसरी जगह पर नहीं की गई है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या मैं प्रधान मंत्री से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हाल में जो अमरीकी एटोमिक एनर्जी कमिशन के अफसरान भारत आए थे और भारतीय एटोमिक एनर्जी कमिशन के हेड डा० विक्रम साराभाई से जो बातें हुई थीं, क्या उस बातचीत में उन अमरीकी अफसरों ने यह सुझाव नहीं दिया कि जायंट साइज एटोमिक रिएक्टर बनाने से एनर्जी की कास्ट कम हो सकती है और क्या इसको डा० साराभाई और दूसरे भारतीय अफसरों ने नहीं मान लिया है ? यदि मान लिया है तो अब तक जो भारतीय न्यूक्लियर प्लांट्स मोटे तौर पर इम्पोर्टेड यूरेनियम पर काम कर रहे हैं जिससे ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज का खर्चा करना पड़ता है जैसे तारापुर प्लांट में कुल खर्च का ६६ प्रतिशत, राणा प्रताप सागर प्लांट में ६१ प्रतिशत और उसी तरह मद्रास के प्लांट में, तो यदि भारत सरकार ने जायंट साइज न्यूक्लियर प्लांट बनाने का फैसला कर लिया है तो यह प्लांट क्या वहीं ज्यादा सस्ता नहीं होगा जहां नैचुरल यूरेनियम है जैसे बिहार में और बिहार जो कि थोरियम में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा भंडार है और जहां शुरुआत के लिए थर्मल पावर की भी सुविधायें हैं, तो क्या वहां अब नया न्यूक्लियर प्लांट बनाना सस्ता नहीं पड़ेगा बनिस्वत भारत के और

इलाकों के ? यदि सस्ता होगा तो क्या भारत सरकार बिहार में न्यूक्लियर प्लांट बनाने बा रही है और यदि नहीं तो उसकी क्या बजह है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारे तीन प्लांट अभी निर्माण हो रहे हैं। अभी और कोई प्लांट बनाने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या अमरीकी साइंटिस्ट्स ने यह विचार प्रकट किया है कि जायंट-साइज एटोमिक रिएक्टर बनाने से एनर्जी बहुत सस्ती बनेगी और क्या हमारे भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उससे सहमत नहीं हो गए हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैंने पहले ही अपने जवाब में कहा है कि अगर ऐसे बड़े प्लांट बने, तो उससे यह एनर्जी जरूर सस्ती हो सकती है।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : तारापुर एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन की क्षमता तीन पैसे प्रति-किलोवाट के हिसाब से बिजली देने की है। जैसा कि एटोमिक एनर्जी कमिशन के चेयरमैन, डा० विक्रम साराभाई ने कहा है, अगर लार्ज-साइज्ड मीडियम न्यूक्लियर पावर स्टेशन बनाये जायें, तो पावर जेनरेशन की लागत बहुत कम होगी और उस सस्ती बिजली के द्वारा फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने स्थापित किये जा सकेंगे, सी वाटर का डीसेलिनेशन किया जा सकेगा और एमोनिया तथा सलफर की इम्पोर्ट को कम किया जा सकेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सब बातों को देखते हुए सरकार बड़े न्यूक्लियर पावर स्टेशन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार करेगी।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस पर विचार तो हो रहा है, लेकिन ऐसा फौरन नहीं किया जा सकता है।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी स्थान पर परमाणु संयंत्र स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखती है और जिन प्रान्तों में इन

संयंत्रों की स्थापना हुई है, उनमें क्या क्या विशेष सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जिनके कारण इन संयंत्रों को वहां स्थापित किया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार आदि प्रान्तों में स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : एक तारापुर, महाराष्ट्र में है, राजस्थान में दो हैं और एक मद्रास में है। एक कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया था और यह निर्णय दिया था कि ये प्लांट क्यों वहां पर बनाए जायें।

श्री बसवन्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तारापुर के अणु-शक्ति केन्द्र का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और वहां पर पैदा की गई बिजली की लागत क्या होगी।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : तारापुर का प्लांट अगले साल अक्तूबर में तैयार हो जायेगा। उसकी कैपेसिटी 380 मैगावाट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Our atomic energy policy is like putting the cart before the horse. Really our Government is spending hundreds of crores of foreign exchange. I am raising this because I have not had any opportunity in this House to discuss Atomic Policy. Nowhere in the world atomic energy policies are enunciated outside without taking the Parliament into confidence. The Prime Minister says there are three atomic power stations being run, but according to reports, there are four.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There are four being put up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question is what is the prime objective in producing nuclear power in this country. Have we decided whether our main objective is to produce only energy or also plutonium, if needed. Our country is very rich in coal, and, therefore, at a comparatively cheaper cost it is possible that thermal power stations can be built in India. Unless we have clearly decided on the policy whether we want to stockpile of plutonium,

there cannot be any reason whatsoever for spending hundreds of crores of foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Opinions you are giving. This is about the very basic policy. Hundreds of crores of foreign exchange are involved.

This is the Question Hour. We are not discussing policy now. What you say may be right perhaps, but this is just Question Hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : (a) What is the basic objective of constructing nuclear power stations in India? Is it only to produce power or also to produce a stockpile of plutonium? (b) What are the comparative costs of the proposed atomic power stations and thermal power stations? (c) Whether these atomic power stations will be wholly dependent on the supply of enriched uranium from foreign countries; (d) Why the breeder-type of reactors are not being established in India, depending on the indigenous supply of thorium from our country? (*Interruption*)—These are all connected questions; (e) Why nuclear power stations—

MR. SPEAKER : You are taking the time of the whole House; there are other Members also who want to put questions. You should remember that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is going to cost us hundreds of crores of foreign exchange. That is why I am asking. (e) Why nuclear power stations of the French type depending on ordinary uranium were not preferred? Lastly, will the Atomic Energy Commission be able to produce uranium with a lower mass of 335 in our country to feed the proposed nuclear power station and, if so, by what time?

श्री शशि भूषण राजपेयी : क्या एटामिक एनर्जी से नेन्टल ट्रीटमेंट भी होगा ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Sir, these atomic power stations which are now under construction will only generate electricity. The cost of power produced in these stations is expected

to be double that the power that is produced in the conventional stations in the same area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the figures which I asked ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The cost per kilowatt power is : Tarapore; Maharashtra : nuclear power, 4.50 paise; thermal, 5.36 paise. Rajasthan : nuclear, 5.71 paise. I am sorry I do not have the figure for thermal power.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question is not about that. It is about the total cost involved in the construction of nuclear power stations compared to thermal power stations.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not have those figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : None of my questions has been answered, Sir. What is it? I protest. I put so many questions : they were all sub-clauses of the same question. I protest. How is it?

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down? Your question was too long and you referred to policy. It is true that policy about atomic energy might not have been discussed in the House; all that might not have been discussed. But this is Question Hour, and this is not the time when one can discuss policy. You put seven questions. I do not know which part can be answered in the Question Hour. The Prime Minister has answered, and she has given whatever information she has. I therefore called the next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I put one question; they were all sub-clauses of one question only. I seek your protection. She has not given the answer, and we have had no opportunity of discussing the nuclear policy. Not one single opportunity was given.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I give protection, when the whole time of the House is wasted like this?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not a single question has been answered. How is it? (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : In the Question Hour, we put questions to elicit information. Shri Samar Guha was trying to elicit information. But the hon. Prime Minister has not given any answer.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, it was such a big question and it was also a policy question which was asked.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : She is the Minister of Atomic Energy and it involves hundreds of crores of rupees of foreign exchange. She must know.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He asked about plutonium, Sir. Plutonium is used for making atom bombs...

MR. SPEAKER : Who asked you to explain all that? I do not think she has appointed you as Deputy Minister till now. Why are you worried?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As you said, Sir, 7 questions entirely different were asked.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are sub-clauses of the same question.

MR. SPEAKER : Production of atomic and hydrogen bombs also flows from that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not asked about bombs. She is the Minister of Atomic Energy and she must know these things.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : I seek your protection, Sir. As laid down under the Rules of Procedure, the supplementaries should be brief and to the point.

MR. SPEAKER : I have myself pointed that out.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : One of the questions the hon. member asked was about foreign collaboration...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No, Sir; I have said, depending on the supply of enriched uranium. (*Interruptions*).

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको लिख कर जवाब भेज दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : You have put so many important questions; I know they are important. If you are willing, the Prime Minister can later on give you the information. That would be more useful.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want an answer. At least there should be a one-hour or half-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want your protection. It is my privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member has been here for 10 months in this House. He knows that half-hour discussions are not allowed by the Speaker on the spur of the moment. There are rules for that also. You can ask for it and try your luck along with other hon. members. How can the Speaker allow it on the spot? Suppose Mr. Nath Pai or some other member wants a half-hour discussion on some other subject. Yours will come along with that. How can I say anything on the spot?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am a student of science. I want information in this House. There should be a half-hour discussion...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी तक सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि एटोमिक एनर्जी का इस्तेमाल पीसफुल-परपोजेड के लिये किया जाय, जबकि इस हाउस की यह मांग रही है कि एटम बम और न्यूक्लियर वैंपन्ड बनाये जायं। ऐसी स्थिति में चाइना की अभी भी जो

नीति है और जिस तरह वह आगे बढ़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार अपनी नीति पर पुनः विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : आपने नीति का प्रश्न किया, आम तौर से नीति की चर्चा प्रश्नों के समय में नहीं होती है। भारत सरकार की क्या नीति है, इस पर कई दफ्ता यहां चर्चा हो चुकी है और बताया गया है कि हम उचित नहीं समझते हैं कि अणु बम बनायें। देश की रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार हुआ है।

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH : I would like to know whether the fissionable material produced in the atomic plant is being stored and distributed to research laboratories for peaceful purposes and to do that, if necessary, we change our policy on the atomic power?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Not to my knowledge.

ISSUE OF DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS TO
NON-OFFICIALS

+

*575. **SHRI RAM CHARAN :** ✓
SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have issued some Diplomatic Passports to non-officials for visiting U.S.A., Canada, Brazil, France, Germany etc. during the period from August to October, 1967 when the Diplomatic Passports are strictly restricted only to officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some diplomatic passports were issued to the nearest relatives of certain Ministers for visiting the above countries during the above period; and

(c) if so, on what grounds the Diplomatic Passports were issued to the relatives of Ministers ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Issue of diplomatic passports is not restricted only to officials.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Such relatives were covered for issue of Diplomatic Passports under the Rules.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिप्लोमैटिक पासपोर्ट की वैल्यू इस प्रकार की है कि कस्टम और एक्साइज पर उसको चेक नहीं कर सकते, चाहे वह कुछ भी लाये। इस लिये यह पासपोर्ट सिर्फ वी० आई० पीज और एम्बेसेडर को ईशू किया जाता है। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसने किन किन लोगों को यह पासपोर्ट दिया है, मिनिस्ट्रों के कितने रिश्तेदारों को दिया है, उनके क्या क्या नाम हैं, और किस बेसिज पर दिया है ?

श्री बली राम भगत : पिछले महीनों में कितने ईशू हुए हैं, सब का नाम पढ़ना तो मुश्किल है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टेबिल पर रखिये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कितने नाम हैं, यह तो बताइये और किस किस के रिश्तेदार हैं ?

श्री बली राम भगत : अगस्त से अक्टूबर के महीने तक कुल मिला कर 31 आदमियों को दिये गये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : किस-किस के रिश्तेदार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : If it is too long a list he may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I can lay it on the Table.

श्री राम चरण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कान्ता देसाई, जो कि एक पूंजीपति हैं, उनको

किस आधार पर यह पासपोर्ट दिया गया, जब कि यह केवल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज तक के लिये रेस्ट्रिक्टेड है।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He accompanied the Deputy Prime Minister on his official tour to Europe and America, and it is perfectly covered under the rules.

AN HON. MEMBER : What for ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Near relation—the rule says...

श्री भोलू प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस पार-पत्र को देने की कसौटी कौन-कौन-सी है, क्या उसको सभा-पटल पर रखेंगे ? दूसरे—जिस तरह से एक देश के दूसरे देश के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रिश्ते होते हैं—वैसे ही एक देश की जनता दूसरे देश में बिना पासपोर्ट के जा सके, क्या उसके लिये भी कोई नियम बनाये गये हैं, क्या उसको भी सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ?

श्री बली राम भगत : बिना पासपोर्ट का नियम नहीं बन सकता है, हां, दूसरी सरकार से यदि राजीनामा हो...

श्री मधु लिमये : उनका मतलब विज्ञा से है।

श्री बली राम भगत : बिना विज्ञा के किन देशों के साथ ऐसा रिश्ता है—उनमें नेपाल है, जहां बिना विज्ञा के जाते हैं। आपस के देशों में, खास कर पड़ोसी देशों में यदि ऐसा राजीनामा होता है, तो हो सकता है। लेकिन आम तौर पर बिना पासपोर्ट के नहीं जाते हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is the Minister aware of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations to which India is a signatory according to which the purpose of privileges and amenities is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functioning of diplomatic missions? Therefore, may I put it to you whether you are not violating the Vienna Convention by this haphazard issued of diplomatic passports ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, Sir, there is no violation of the Convention.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि नियम के अनुसार ऐसे कौन-कौन से रिस्तेदार होते हैं, जिनको डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट दिया जाता है ? क्या इनके प्रतिरिक्त भी ऐसे कुछ लोग हैं, जो कि रिस्तेदार नहीं हैं, फिर भी उनको पासपोर्ट दिया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग कौन-कौन हैं और किस-किस के साथ गये थे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का सम्बन्ध है, नियमों के अनुसार भ्राम तौर से पति, पत्नी, पुत्र और पुत्री, इन नीयर रि्लेशन्स को अनुमति है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : "नीयर रि्लेशन्स" का क्या मतलब है ? कौन रिस्तेदार ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is placing the whole thing on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Does "near relation" mean even the maid servant ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा है कि नियमों के अनुसार पति, पत्नी, पुत्र, पुत्री को अनुमति है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is against the spirit of the Vienna Convention. You should study the Convention.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, we appreciate his difficulty as he will take some time to familiarise himself in the new job that he is entrusted with. He just made a remark to the effect that we have dispensed with visas in relation to countries which are our neighbours... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : He said, Nepal.

श्री नाथ पाई : क्या मैं हिन्दी में कहे गए उनके शब्दों को दोहराऊँ ? उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इस बारे में अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ राजीनामा किया है। यह बात नहीं है।

It has nothing to do with whether a country is our neighbour or is a distant one. What he has said in Hindi is that. It depends on the basis of reciprocity. Germany is not our next-door neighbour but we do not want a visa. The diplomatic visa given to a Minister going on a specific mission covers himself and an Ambassador's diplomatic visa covers perhaps the members of his family, to which he referred just now. I am not interested in the particular instance of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister but we would like to know whether any Minister going on an assignment on behalf of the Government of India, as for example, attending a conference, can take any of the members of his family on a diplomatic visa, which is totally different from that of the ambassadors.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for the first question, I said that we have no visa on a reciprocal basis with all countries and I said, like Nepal which is a neighbouring country; but there are other countries also where we have no visa. But I emphasized that where there is agreement between two countries it is there. That is what I said. I think, the hon. Member did not hear me properly.

SHRI NATH PAI : There was too much noise, possibly.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I cannot help it.

As for the wife of the Minister...

SHRI NATH PAI : The son and the daughter.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Wife also.

SHRI NATH PAI : You covered them earlier.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The existing rules that we have framed and which have been notified in the Gazette provide for such categories for the issue of diplomatic passports. I can lay them on the Table. They cover such cases.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ALL INDIA RADIO

*570-A. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news published in the *Statesman* of the 28th October, 1967 and other papers stating that the A.I.R. has become a 'Zamindari' of the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that employment and broadcasting in the All India Radio are solely controlled by the Minister; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The News item appeared in the *Statesman* of 28th October 1967 but such a news item has not been noticed in any other paper.

(b) and (c). The Minister does exercise supervisory powers but appointments are made according to the prescribed recruitment rules and procedures except in the following cases:

Chief Producer

Deputy Chief Producer

where the Ministry makes the appointments in cases where they are not filled by departmental promotion. Policy in regard to broadcasting is laid down on the advice of the Advisory Committees and Advisory Panels. So far as Solahkars are concerned, the Director General makes the appointments.

डा० लोहिया के देहावसान के दिन आकाशवाणी से विविध भारती तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण

*571. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के देहावसान

के दिन विविध भारती तथा आकाशवाणी के अन्य कार्यक्रम सामान्य दिनों की तरह प्रसारित किये गये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : राजनैतिक और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने पर आकाशवाणी में जो पदवित् प्रचलित है उसके अनुसार, डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु के दिन कुछ पूर्व-निश्चित कार्यक्रमों को रोक कर और रद्द करके निघन सम्बन्धी विशेष कार्यक्रम दिल्ली "ख" तथा टेलीविजन पर प्रसारित किए गए। विविध भारती के कार्यक्रमों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया।

विदेशों में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा भारत-विरोधी प्रचार

*576. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

महंत विश्विजय नाथ :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति हुसैन ही में कुछ देशों की यात्रा पर बाहर गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने उन देशों में भारत-विरोधी प्रचार किया था; और

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

बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम भगत) : (क) जी हां। हाल ही में राष्ट्रपति प्रयूब खां ने सोवियत संघ, फ्रांस, रूमानिया और तुर्की की यात्रा की थी।

(ख) जहां तक हमारी सूचना है, उन्होंने कश्मीर तथा उप महाद्वीप में कथित "सैन्य

अखिलभारत" से संबद्ध सामान्य पाकिस्तानी प्रचार का ही अनुसरण किया।

(ग) राजनयिक और अन्य सूत्रों के जरिये हमारी स्थिति और नीतियां पूर्ण रूप से और बार-बार स्पष्ट की जा चुकी हैं और हमारा विश्वास है कि हमारे दृष्टिकोण को मली प्रकार समझा जाता है।

MISSIONARIES' ACTIVITIES IN NAGALAND

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by eight prominent Church leaders during a conference held in November, 1967 by the Nagaland Baptist Church Council to the effect that it is absolutely necessary to unite all Nagas for establishing a Christian kingdom of Nagas in view of the failure of political negotiations;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the missionaries are trying to establish an independent zone of Christian influence to counteract the activities of the Chinese and the Pakistanis; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) According to the information available to the Government of India, the Nagaland Baptist Church Council leaders called a meeting of selected Naga leaders and I quote—"with the pure intention of achieving lasting peace and unity amongst all Naga people." Unquote. The meeting took place on the 5th and 6th December.

(b) The Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW DELHI

*578. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the daily newspapers have constructed or are constructing big buildings on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi after taking loans from the banks or from Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these newspapers are running under heavy losses; and

(c) if so, the reasons for advancing loans to them and how the recovery is effected ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) As stated by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in reply to starred question No. 536 on the 7th December, 1967, no loans have been given by Government for the construction of buildings by newspapers in Delhi. According to the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks do not divulge information relating to the affairs of their constituents. However, the names of the newspapers who have been allotted land on Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg are as under :

Indian Express
Times of India
Patriot
Pratap
National Herald
Milap and
Tej.

(b) Government have no information in this regard. Newspapers are independent private organisations not under the control of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सैनिक सामान की पूर्ति

579. श्री नारायण स्वर्ण्य शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री रणधीर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने सितम्बर, १९६५ में उसे हुई सैनिक हथियारों आदि की हानि की काफी हद तक पूर्ति कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिये पाकिस्तान ने किन देशों से सैनिक सामान, धन, आदि प्राप्त किया है;

(ग) इस हानि की पूर्ति के लिये प्राप्त किये गये सैनिक सामान का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने किन देशों से पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सामान आदि सप्लाई न करने का अनुरोध किया था तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वेंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम भगत) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) : इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान चालू अधिवेशन में आठ प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिनका विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

1. तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 141, दिनांक 20 नवम्बर, 1967।
2. अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 49, दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1967।
3. तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 144, दिनांक 20 नवंबर 1967।
4. अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 999, दिनांक 20 नवंबर, 1967।

5. अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 138, दिनांक 13 नवंबर, 1967।

6. अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 45, दिनांक 13 नवंबर, 1967।

7. अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1072, दिनांक 20 नवंबर, 1967।

8. तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 27, दिनांक 13 नवंबर, 1967।

ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR REHABILITATION OF FAMILIES OF DECEASED AND DISABLED I.A.F. PERSONNEL

- *580. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to set apart lands for the rehabilitation of families of the deceased and disabled Air Force personnel;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to come into force ?

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

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

INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM ADEN

*581. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the movement of Indian repatriates from Aden has been completed;

(b) the number of such repatriates and States to which they belong; and

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation in deserving cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Since July 1967, 3,539 persons returned to India. The majority of them belong to Gujarat and Maharashtra. A small number belong to Goa, Kerala and Madras and a few belong to West Bengal and Punjab.

(c) Government have already granted liberalised customs and Import Trade Control concessions to the repatriates from Aden as the situation warranted.

NETAJI'S DEATH

*582. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to a letter from Shri Suresh Chandra Bose (13-5-62) the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru wrote *inter alia* that 'I cannot send you a direct and precise proof...of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose...but circumstantial evidence has convinced us the fact that Netaji has died';

(b) whether it is also a fact that few weeks before his demise the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to a letter from Shri Amiya Nath Bose, a member of the present Lok Sabha, assured him that some further steps should be taken to reach a finality regarding the controversy about Netaji's death; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to send an investigation committee to Formosa to reach a finality about Netaji's death ?

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

(a) In his letter of 13th May, 1962 to Shri Suresh Bose, Prime Minister Nehru wrote as follows :—

"You ask me to send you proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I cannot send you any precise and direct proof. But all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died. In addition to this, the lapse of time now and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly somewhere when he would be welcomed in India with great joy and affection, adds to that circumstantial evidence."

In reply to a subsequent letter from Shri Suresh Bose, Prime Minister Nehru wrote to him on 12th August, 1962 as follows :—

"I wrote to you that all the circumstantial evidence made me believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had died. Much of this evidence was given in the report made by the Committee appointed for this purpose, which visited Japan. You will find the date, place and circumstances mentioned in that Committee's Report.

Apart from that report, the length of time that has elapsed is itself confirmatory of the fact of his death."

(b) He gave no assurance. In reply to a letter from Shri Amiya Nath Bose, Prime Minister Nehru wrote on April 22, 1964 as follows :—

"I agree with you that something should be done to finalise the question of Netaji's death. But it is not quite clear to me how far it will be proper for me to ask the Chief Justice of India to look into this matter. It may involve visiting Japan and I am sure I cannot ask the Chief Justice to do so."

(c) The Government of India have stated in reply to various questions in this house in subsequent years that there was no need for a further enquiry because the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee was conclusive.

NEWSPRINT

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

(a) the allocation of newsprint, art paper and specialised equipment made to newspapers *vis-a-vis* the daily newspapers and periodicals;

(b) the comparative allocation as between English newspapers and language newspapers; and

(c) the comparative allocation as between small and medium newspapers and big newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 1,52,992.15 m/tons of newsprint and 257.46 m/tons of Art paper were allocated during the year 1966-67.

The daily newspapers received 84.3% of newsprint and the periodicals 15.7%. The entire quantity of art paper was allocated to periodicals.

(b) English newspapers and periodicals were allocated 32.6% of newsprint and 34.2% of art paper and the language newspapers and periodicals 67.4% of newsprint and 65.8% of art paper.

(c) The small, medium and big newspapers were allocated 4.2%, 6.3% and 89.5% of newsprint, and 18.8%, 24.3% and 56.9% of art paper respectively.

The allocation for specialised equipment is made by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce. No separate statistics are maintained by them between daily newspapers and periodicals, English newspapers and Language newspapers and small, medium and big newspapers.

ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1968-69

*584. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI MARANDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has decided to call a meeting of the National Development Council to finalize the annual Plan for 1968-69;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has approved the annual plan for 1968-69; and

(c) the subject discussed therein ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The National Development Council met on December 1st and 2nd, 1967.

(b) The Plan is under formulation and is expected to be finalized in January next.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A meeting of the National Development Council was held on December 1 and 2, 1967 to discuss *inter alia* the background and policy implications of the Annual Plan for 1968-69. The Commission is presently engaged on the work of the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1968-69 and expects to have the draft of the Plan ready by January, 1968.

2. The National Development Council endorsed the proposal that the Fourth Five Year Plan should cover the period 1969-70 to 1973-74. A statement on this subject was placed on the Table of the House on 6-12-1967. The Council noted the need for making larger efforts in raising resources. The Planning Commission's suggestion to merge agriculture income-tax with general income-tax was discussed. It was decided that the Commission should set up a Committee to study the question of mobilisation of additional resources from the rural sector. The Council also decided to set up Regional Committees to go into the question of electricity and

water rates. The Council recognised the need for stabilisation of agricultural prices and the building up of buffer stocks. Regarding the principles governing the allocation of Central assistance to States, the Council decided that these questions will be reviewed after the recommendations from the Administrative Reforms Commission on these matters were received. The Council endorsed the proposal to reorganise the Committee on Plan Projects and its incorporation in a composite Evaluation Wing of the Planning Commission.

ANTI-INDIAN BROADCASTS FROM MOSCOW RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS

*585. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 34 on the 13th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any reply has since been received from the U.S.S.R. Government to the protests regarding broadcasts from Radio Peace and Progress and Radio Moscow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that again on the 21st October, 1967, they attacked bitterly the non-Communist members of West Bengal's United Front Ministry; and

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

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

(a) This matter has been brought to the notice of the appropriate Soviet authorities and they have promised to give due consideration to our representations.

(b) The Government have seen reports of the Radio Peace and Progress broadcast of October 21, 1967 which had a critical reference to the non-Communist members of the former West Bengal United Front Ministry.

(c) The Government of India are continuing to bring such broadcasts to the notice of the Soviet authorities.

PROPAGANDA BY MR. PHIZO

*586. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps which have been taken to counteract the propaganda done by Mr. A. Z. Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, in foreign countries against the stand of Government regarding Nagaland;

(b) whether he is still in correspondence with the hostile Naga leaders in Nagaland; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Our representatives abroad have taken appropriate action to counter Phizo's false propaganda through local information and publicity media and otherwise.

(b) Government do not correspond with them.

(c) Does not arise.

भूटान में चीन द्वारा प्रचार

*587. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इन समाचारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि चीन ने भूटान में अपना भारत-विरोधी प्रचार तेज कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीन भूटान के रास्ते भारत में भारत-विरोधी साहित्य भेज रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई सबूत नहीं है जिससे कि वह

दिखाया जा सके कि चीन भूटान के रास्ते भारत में भारत-विरोधी साहित्य भेज रहा है। लेकिन इतना सभी लोग जानते हैं कि चीन हर जगह मरसक भारत-विरोधी प्रचार करता है। जहाँ तक भूटान का सवाल है, सरकार इस घोर से आश्वस्त है कि भूटान और भारत के बीच अत्यधिक सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों को देखते हुए भूटान की शाही सरकार किसी भी पार्टी को किसी भी तरह की भारत विरोधी गतिविधि की इजाजत नहीं देगी।

STITCHING OF GARMENTS FOR ARMY

*588. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI S. C. BESRA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any follow-up action has been taken by Government in respect of serious irregularities committed in respect of the contract given to a firm in December, 1962 for stitching garments for the Army; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The contract placed with the Delhi firm in December 1962 for the stitching of garments for the Army was considered by the Public Accounts Committee and their recommendations/observations are contained in their 48th Report (Third Lok Sabha) dated 7th April 1966. The action taken by this Ministry in respect of Recommendation No. 49 relating to paras 5.81 and 5.82 was communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 26th August 1967 and in respect of Recommendation No. 50 relating to para. 5.83 on 1st May 1967. Likewise, the Law Ministry sent its replies to Recommendation No. 51 pertaining to para 5.84. The Public Accounts Committee has scrutinised these replies, and made their recommendations/observations on these replies in its Tenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented to Parliament on 16-11-1967.

The latter report has recently been received and the Public Accounts Committee's recommendations/observations contained therein are under the consideration of the Government and replies thereto would be sent within the prescribed period.

A.I.R. CODE

*590. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he and the former State Minister of West Bengal, Shri Somnath Lahiri, had a talk in Delhi on the 23rd August, 1967 to narrow down the differences between the Centre and Bengal on A.I.R. Code; and

(b) if so, the result of the talk and areas of differences ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The talks regarding AIR Code were held with Shri Somnath Lahiri, ex-Minister of Information, West Bengal on 22-9-67 and not on 23-8-67. The substance, of the Code which was agreed to during the discussion is that broadcast on AIR by individual will not permit :

- (1) criticism of friendly countries;
- (2) attack on religion or communities;
- (3) anything obscene or defamatory;
- (4) incitement of violence or anything against law and order;
- (5) anything amounting to contempt of court;
- (6) casting of any aspersions against the integrity of the President, Governors and the judiciary;
- (7) attack on political party by name;
- (8) hostile criticism of any State or the Centre; and

- (9) anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating change in the Constitution by violence, but advocating changes in a constitutional way should not be debarred.

There was difference of opinion about the method of implementation of intended broadcasts by Ministers of State Governments. While Shri Lahiri held the view that in the event of the script of a talk being held in objection by the Station Director, it should go on the air first and the point settled later for future guidance, the Union Minister suggested that the point of difference should be settled in consultation with him, and if necessary between the Chief Minister of the State and the Prime Minister, before the script was allowed to be broadcast. It was suggested by the Union Minister that this procedure might be given a trial for two months. Shri Lahiri observed that he would bring this suggestion to the consideration of his Cabinet.

COUNCIL OF ASIA

*591. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1031 on the 10th July, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress since made to set up a Council of Asia to promote economic co-operation among the countries in the South-East Asia region; and

(b) when the proposal is likely to materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). It is still premature to give form to the proposal for the setting up of a Council of Asia. Nor is it possible to say at this stage, how long it will take for the proposed organisation, if found feasible, to take shape. This depends in a large measure on the attitude of the other countries concerned.

KASHMIR IN MAPS PUBLISHED BY WEST GERMANY

*592. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that maps of India published in West Germany have shown Kashmir as separate from India and Goa, Daman and Diu as Portuguese territory;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the West German Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to certain maps of India published in the Federal Republic of Germany in which Kashmir and the former Portuguese territories have been shown wrongly. Necessary enquiries have been made and Government understand that the maps in question are mostly publications by private firms. Nevertheless both the publishers as well as the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have assured us that they would do their best to make necessary corrections in subsequent issues.

DALAI LAMA

*593. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dalai Lama has been pressurised into not raising the question of violation of human rights in U.N./its General Assembly this year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INDO—U.S.A. RELATIONS

*594. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the resolution on West Asia co-sponsored by India has resulted in growing distrust between India and U.S.A. over West Asia; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction for improving the Indo-U.S. relations by removing any misunderstandings from U.S. mind ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). It is true that there have been some differences between India and the USA regarding the basis on which a peaceful solution in West Asia could be found. These differences were reflected in the Three Power draft resolution co-sponsored along with others, by India and the one sponsored by the U.S.A. It is, however, not correct to say that this has resulted in growing distrust between India and the U.S.A. over West Asia. Differences between the two countries have been frankly discussed. Both India and the U.S.A. have since voted for the resolution unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 22nd November, 1967.

RECRUITMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE ARMY

*595. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the military participation ration *i.e.*, the proportion of military utilised individuals from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to take special measures to increase the number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Army; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country as per 1961 Census, are as under :—

Scheduled Castes	14.7%
Scheduled Tribes	6.9%

The corresponding percentages in the Army are as under :—

Scheduled Castes	7.0%
Scheduled Tribes	1.9%

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1939/67].

विदेश जाने वाले मंत्रियों द्वारा उपहार खरीचे जाला

596. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में दौरे के समय मंत्रियों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले उपहारों को खरीदने पर होने वाला खर्च सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है;

(ख) कौन-सा विभाग या अधिकारी यह निर्णय करता है कि मंत्रीगण कितने उपहार ले जा सकते हैं, वे उपहार कितने मूल्य के बीच होने चाहियें;

(ग) जो उपहार उन्हें विदेशों में मिलते हैं, क्या वे सरकार के पास जमा करवाये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनका निपटान किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम जगत) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) उपहार स्वीकारकार्य समिति, जिसमें विदेश मंत्रालय का सचिव, संबद्ध प्रभाग का निदेशक अथवा सह-सचिव और नयाचार प्रमुख होता है, यह निर्णय करती

है कि राजकीय यात्रा पर जाने वाले मंत्री कितने-कितने उपहार ले जाएं और जब विदेशी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति, राजकीय यात्रा पर भारत आए तब उन्हें कौन-कौन से उपहार दिए जायें। संबद्ध देशों में हमारे राजदूतों की सिफारिशों पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

विदेश मंत्रालय के तीनों सचिवों ने वित्त निदेशक से सलाह-मशविरा करके यह तय कर लिया है कि विभिन्न वर्गों के विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए उपहार खरीदने की वित्तीय सीमाएं क्या हों।

(ग) जिन उपहारों का बिल्कुल प्रतीकात्मक मूल्य होता है, उन्हें रख लेने दिया जाता है लेकिन, अन्य उपहारों को तभी रख लेने दिया जाता है जबकि उनका अनुमानित मूल्य ४५० रुपए की निर्धारित सीमा से कम बैठता हो। जब मूल्य इस सीमा से बढ़ जाता है, तब प्राप्तकर्ता को यह छूट है कि वह चाहे तो ४५० रुपए मूल्य की सीमा और वास्तविक मूल्य के बीच का अंतर देकर और उसपर जो ब्यूटी लगती है, उसे देकर उपहारों को खरीद सके।

(घ) ४५० रुपए की कीमत से अधिक के उपहारों को प्राप्तकर्ता नहीं खरीदते; वे तोसना-सना में बना करा दिए जाते हैं और नीलामी के बिये बेच दिए जाते हैं।

U.K.'s STAGING POST AT ALDABRA IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

*598. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. will use Aldabra in the Indian Ocean as a staging post and not as a military base;

(b) whether the U.K. Government had sought the views of the Government of India in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) The British Government have stated that they have decided to drop their plans to go ahead with the Military establishment on Aldabra Island in the Indian Ocean as a step to meet post-devaluation stresses on the economy.

(b) No, Sir. However, British Government have assured us that they do not intend to use the 'British Indian Ocean Territory' as a military base, but only as a staging post to provide communication facilities to the Far East.

(c) Government of India have noted these assurances. However, the situation is kept under constant review. Government of India's opposition to foreign military bases is well known.

COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS

*599. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects set up by the National Development Council is likely to be reorganised in the light of the Administrative Reforms Commission's report; and

(b) if so, in which manner ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). As suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission's Study Team on the 'Machinery for Planning, an Evaluation Wing is proposed to be set up within the Planning Commission. The Committee on Plan Projects will form part of this Wing, after such changes in its structure and functions as may be required. This is awaiting the final recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS OF ORISSA

*600. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Phullani, Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts in Orissa State are backward areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time back, Government proposed to spend about Rs. 40 crores for the development of these districts under the special area development scheme;

(c) if so, the amount spent on the development of this area out of that fund; and

(d) 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.

(b) The State Government allocated an amount Rs. 16.2 crores for the accelerated development of these areas during the five-year period, 1966-71.

(c) Information is awaited from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

A.I.R. ARTISTES

3678. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of service of the A.I.R. artistes in the country;

(b) whether the service conditions are the same as in all the Radio stations in the country; and

(c) whether the artistes have any forum to represent against the termination of their services by the Station Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Hitherto, Staff

Artistes of All India Radio were employed on renewable contracts normally for a period of 5 years at a time. Recently, this has been replaced by a letter of appointment extending their service upto the age of 55 years. This is further extendable up to the age of 58 years at the discretion of Government and, in very exceptional cases, up to the age of 60 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The normal avenue for redress of grievances is always open to a Staff Artiste in the same way as it is available to other employees of A.I.R. A Staff Artiste can always represent his case to the Director General, All India Radio, for redress. He may also make an appeal to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in case he is not satisfied with the decision of the Director General.

INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADERS GONE ABROAD

3679. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Communist Party leaders who went to U.S.S.R. and the East European countries during the last three years ending October, 1967;

(b) the reasons for these leaders making these foreign trips; and

(c) the foreign exchange allotted to each leader per trip ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be paid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

MAHARASHTRA SCHEMES FOR INCLUSION IN FOURTH PLAN

3680. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Govern-

ment have submitted their schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated amount to be spent thereon; and

(d) the proposals for raising the funds for the schemes to be included in the plan?

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

(b) and (c). The main provisions as they emerged after discussions held in December, 1966 are :

	(Rs. crores)
Agricultural Programmes including C.D. & Cooperation	236.76
Irrigation & Power	396.98
Industry & Mining	32.18
Transport & Communications	71.70
Social Services	212.88
Miscellaneous	0.50
TOTAL	951.00

(d) The Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 951 crores as indicated above was to be financed as under :—

Central Assistance	.. 261
State Resources	.. 690
Total	951

TRANSMITTER FOR MAHARASHTRA

3681. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to instal a transmitter in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A transmitting centre at Parbhani in Maharashtra has been set up and is expected to be commissioned very shortly. The draft proposals for the 4th Five Year Plan include provision for setting up a Radio Station in Aurangabad/Jalgaon area. The project will be taken up for implementation when the foreign exchange and the necessary resources become available.

ALLOCATIONS MADE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR FIRST YEAR OF FOURTH PLAN

3682. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of allocations made for Maharashtra during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan for implementation of the schemes under the said plan; and

(b) the amount actually paid to Maharashtra out of this allocation during the above period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Rs. 25.50 crores was allocated.

(b) The admissible claim of the State Government against the above figure, so far, adds upto Rs. 25.36 crores.

THIRD EDITION OF "TIMES OF INDIA" FROM AHMEDABAD

3683. SHRI C. C. DESAI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Times of India has filed a declaration for the third edition to be started from Ahmedabad;

(b) whether the Times of India has asked for the permission of the Press Registrar for this purpose;

(c) whether the Press Registrar has given the necessary permission;

(d) whether Government have received any representations or communications from the small and medium newspapers in Gujarat protesting against the plans of the Times of India; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Under Section 6 of the present Registration of Books Act, 1867, clearance of the title by the Press Registrar is not necessary as the proposed paper is to be published by the same owners who are already bringing out newspapers under the same title, in the same language in different places. Permission of the Press Registrar is also not necessary for newsprint since in accordance with the newsprint allocation policy for 1967-68, new papers can be published from within the authorised quota of any unit.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is not possible for Government under the existing law to take any action in the matter but the Government nominated directors will be consulted.

EXPANSION OF "TIMES OF INDIA"

3684. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Government-nominated Chairman and Directors about the affairs of the "Times of India" and its expansion plans; and

(b) whether Government-nominated Directors have taken any steps consis-

tent with the broad social objectives of promoting the healthy growth of democratic press?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The present Chairman of Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Limited, which owns and controls the *Times of India*, was appointed by the Companies Tribunal under section 403 of the Companies Act, 1956 and was not nominated by the Government. The Government has appointed two Directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, on the Board of Directors.

Government have received no communication from Messrs. Bennett Coleman & Co., Limited regarding the expansion plans of the *Times of India*. Government have received information about the new edition of the *Times of India* from Ahmedabad. The nominated directors will be consulted in the course.

WORK CHARGED STAFF OF A.I.R.

3685. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state :

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down to absorb work-charged Staff of A.I.R. into regular establishment;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Eighty percent of the non-Industrial work-charged posts are being converted into regular posts and such of the work-charged staff as were recruited through the Employment Exchanges and were within the upper age limit prescribed for the category of regular posts against which they are to be absorbed at the time of their appointment on the work-charged establishment of A.I.R. will be absorbed.

(c) Does not arise.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF OF A.I.R.

3686. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 711 on the 29th May, 1967 and state :

(a) the action since taken to create regular posts to absorb work-charged staff; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Five regular posts of Chowkidar each at the Eastern Project Circle and the Western Project Circle, of All India Radio have been created. Steps to create posts in other categories for absorbing the work-charged staff are also being taken.

BROADCASTERS' AND TELECASTERS' GUILD

3687. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Secretaries of the Broadcasters' and Telecasters' Guild, A.I.R.—Mudra Rakshas—and other members and office bearers have been victimised for his having undertaken trade union activity;

(b) whether any charge-sheet was given; and

(c) whether any inquiry was held?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no truth in the allegation that Shri Mudra Rakshas and other members and office bearers of the All India Radio Broadcasters' and Telecasters' Guild have been victimised for their trade union activity. Shri Mudra Rakshas was recently transferred to Chandigarh but that was on administrative grounds in the interest of public service.

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

PUBLICISING NEWS PERTAINING TO STATE RULING PARTY BY SRINAGAR AND JAMMU STATIONS

3688. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Radio through its broadcasting stations in Srinagar and Jammu, has been publicising news pertaining to the State Ruling Party in the manner and on the pattern the said party directs and desires;

(b) whether this attitude on the part of the A.I.R. has proved detrimental to the interests of other opposition parties about which complaints have been appearing in the local press, besides the same having been brought home to the Ministry concerned in writing; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify this state of affairs ?

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

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

पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं का धर्म-परिवर्तन

3689. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सीमा क्षेत्रों पर पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में सागधर पारकर और भावलपुर में भील कोली और मेघवाल सम्प्रदाय के हिन्दुओं को मुस्लिम और ईसाई बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

सीमा पर पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में सन्धर पार्कर और बहावलपुर में भील कोली और मेघवाल जातियों के हिन्दुओं का धर्म-परिवर्तन कर उन्हें मुसलमान अथवा ईसाई बनाए जाने की कथित खबर के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

GORKHAS RELEASED FROM BRITISH ARMY

3690. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI JAGANATH RAO
JOSHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 14,000 Gorkha soldiers are to be demobilised from the British Army as a result of the British Government's decision to withdraw its British and Gorkha troops from Malaysia and Singapore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Gorkha soldiers who have their families in India are experiencing great difficulty in finding suitable employment; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to suitably employ them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No Sir. In any case the Government of India are not primarily concerned in the matter which is of interest only to the Government of Nepal and the United Kingdom.

(b) and (c). Under the Tripartite Agreement of 1947, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were permitted to recruit only such Gorkhas

as were Nepali nationals. In the circumstances, the Government of India are not primarily concerned.

A.I.R. BROADCASTERS AND TELECASTERS' GUILD

3691. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the *Hindustan Times* report of the 25th October, 1967 about the efforts made by the Official circles, A.I.R., to set up a union rival to A.I.R. BATG which has applied for registration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; but the report is without foundation. No efforts were made by the official circles, A.I.R. to set up a union rival to A.I.R. BATG. The formation of Broadcasters and Telecasters Guild is the result of a split among members of the Association of A.I.R. Staff Artistes and after the said Guild got registered as a Trade Union, members of the original association also got registered as a Trade Union.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंत्री संगठन

3692. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या बंधे-शिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत नेपाल मंत्री संगठन जैसे कितने ऐसे संगठन भारत में काम कर रहे हैं जिनका विदेशी राजदूतावासों/विशों से सीधा सम्बन्ध है ;

(ख) इन संगठनों को किस प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे संगठनों को दिये गये अनुदानों की कोई लेखा-परीक्षा कराई जाती है ; और

(घ) इन संगठनों के कार्य-संचालन से भारत को क्या लाभ होता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) भारत में कोई 46 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मित्रता संगठन हैं जिनमें से कुछ का विदेशी राजदूतावासों/दियों से संपर्क है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार इन संगठनों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं देती। इसलिए लेखा-परीक्षा का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) ये संगठन सद्भावना पैदा करते हैं तथा शैक्षिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में मित्रतापूर्ण संबंधों का विकास करते हैं।

OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN CANTONMENT AREAS

3693. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that General Order No. 179 issued by the then Governor-General in Council in 1836 regarding the ownership of land in Cantonment areas stipulated among other conditions that a white could easily transfer his property to another white but not to a native;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to amend the Order to remove this and other discriminations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) General Order No. 179 dated 12th September 1936 issued by the Governor-General in council does not use the term 'white' with reference to intending purchaser or seller of property situated on Government land in military Cantonments. The order however does *inter alia* say that the previous sanction of Government should be obtained when it is proposed to transfer possession of property exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value to a 'native'.

(b) As the Order in question is very old, it is not possible to indicate the various reasons which weighed with the Governor General in Council in inserting the clause in question in the Regulations.

(c) There is at present no discrimination on the ground of Indian citizenship as no grants are now being made under these Regulations.

INDO-BULGARIA INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

3694. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Joint Commission or Committee is likely to be set up to examine the possibilities of increasing the industrial collaboration between India and Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Governments of India and Bulgaria have agreed to explore the possibility of establishing a Joint Committee for promoting further economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. Prior to taking a decision on the establishment of a Joint Committee. detailed investigations and assessments of the possibilities which exist for increasing collaboration are proposed to be made.

सेना में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अधिकारी

3695. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सेना में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अधिकारियों की कमी अनुभव कर रही है ; और सेवानिवृत्ति अधिकारियों को सेवा के लिये बुला रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आपातकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की छंटनी करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सेना में अफसरों की कुछ कमी है, परन्तु सरकार ने स्थायी कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों तथा अल्पकालीन सेवा कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों की भर्ती का कार्यक्रम उपयुक्त तौर पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये समंजित कर रखा है कि अफसरी काडर की क्षमता और जनशक्ति पर बुरा प्रभाव न पड़ सके। रिटायर हो चुके अफसरों को पुनः नहीं बुलाया जाता, परन्तु उन्हें केवल पुनः काम पर लगाया जाता है।

(ख) रिटायर हो चुके अफसरों की पुनर्नियुक्ति और आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों की विमूक्ति में परस्पर कोई संबंध नहीं है। पुनर्नियुक्ति केवल ऐसी स्टाफ एपाएंटेमेंटों में और अन्य कामों के लिये की जाती है कि जिनके लिए काफी व्यवसायिक अनुभव और योग्यता की आवश्यकता हो। तदपि, आपाती कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर स्थायी कमीशन प्रदान करने के लिए विचारे जाते हैं, और उनमें से वह स्थायी तौर पर छपा लिए जाते हैं, जो उपयुक्त पाए जाएं।

कांगो को सहायता

3696. श्री भोगन्द्र झा : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुर्तगालियों के नियंत्रण अधीन गोरों की सेना की टुकड़ियों ने कांगों के राज्यक्षेत्र पर आक्रमण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कांगों को राजनैतिक तथा राजनयिक समर्थन देने के अतिरिक्त उसे कोई ठोस सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी और क्या कांगो सरकार को इसके बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) ऐसा लगता है कि यह बात अब पक्की हो गई है कि भाड़े के श्वेत सशस्त्र सैनिकों का एक दल पुर्तगाल द्वारा नियंत्रण अंगोला प्रदेश से कांगोली प्रदेश में घुस गया और उस पर हमला किया। कांगो लोक गणराज्य की सरकार ने पुर्तगाल की सरकार पर कांगों में सुस्थिर व्यवस्था को उखाड़ फेंकने के उद्देश्य से भाड़े के सैनिकों के साथ सांठगांठ करने का आरोप लगाया। यह नहीं मालूम कि ये भाड़े के सैनिक वाकई पुर्तगाली नियंत्रण में थे या अंगोला के किसी अट्टे से कार्रवाई करने की इजाजत देकर उनकी गतिविधि को केवल सुविधाजनक ही बनाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने पूरा राजनीतिक और राजनयिक समर्थन दिया है और अफ्रो-एशियाई दल ने 15 नवम्बर 1967 को सुरक्षा परिषद् में जो प्रस्ताव रखा था इसके पक्ष में मत व्यक्त किया है। इस प्रस्ताव में इस तथ्य का ध्यान रखा गया था कि पुर्तगाल ने कांगो लोक गणराज्य के खिलाफ सशस्त्र आक्रमण करने के लिए भाड़े के सैनिकों को अंगोला के प्रदेश का इस्तेमाल करने दिया था। इसमें पुर्तगाल से यह भी कहा गया था कि वह इन भाड़े के सैनिकों को हर तरह की सहायता देनी तुरंत बंद कर दे। इस प्रस्ताव में पुर्तगाल की इस बात के लिए निन्दा की गई कि सुरक्षा परिषद् के पहले प्रस्तावों की अवहेलना करके उसने इन भाड़े के सैनिकों को इन आक्रमणों के लिए अंगोला का इस्तेमाल करने से नहीं रोका।

RELEASE OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

3697. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Deputy Minister for Commerce advocated the release of Sheikh Abdullah at

a Press Conference in Bombay on the 17th October, 1967 saying "I personally feel it is high time the Sheikh is released", and hoping that the Sheikh "will be released soon"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above utterance, if any?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). According to Shri Qureshi, when he was asked a specific question by pressmen regarding Sheikh Abdullah's release, he said :

"We do not want to keep Sheikh Abdullah in prison indefinitely, and we shall have to release him sooner or later. When, I cannot say".

The Deputy Minister did not intend to express any view contrary to Government's policy. He expressed the view that the detention of Sheikh Abdullah was a distasteful necessity.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

3698. SHRI K. R. GANESH :
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of names of the "most backward areas" in various States; and

(b) the tentative programmes drawn up in the Fourth Plan for their accelerated development?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A Statement showing districts or talukas identified by State Governments as the most backward is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1940/67.*]

(b) Specific programmes have not so

far been drawn up by State Governments.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये एकत्रित किये गये धन के बारे में अनियमितताएं

3699. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के एक सब-एरिया मुख्यालय के एक अधिकारी तथा एक स्टाफ अफसर ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के 85,000 रुपये का गवन किया था ;

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार ने कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) दो सैनिक अफसरों (एक भूतपूर्व सब-एरिया कमांडर, मध्य प्रदेश, और स्टाफ अफसर) और एक असैनिक कर्मचारी (सब-एरिया कमांडर के निजी सहायक) पर नेशनल डिफेंस फंड और ट्रस्ट वेलफेयर फंड के लिये इकट्ठी की गई राशियों में से लगभग 75,000 रुपये के गवन में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने का संदेह किया गया है।

(ख) सर्वप्रथम मामले की जांच सैनिक अधिकरणों द्वारा की गई थी, और उसके पश्चात् स्पेशल पोलीस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट द्वारा।

(ग) दोनों सैनिक अफसरों और उस असैनिक कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कानूनी न्यायालय में अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है।

A.I.R. BROADCASTERS' AND TELECASTERS' GUILD

3700. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the artistes of A.I.R. have formed a trade union and have applied for registration under the Indian Trade Union Act in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether registration has been granted to the All India Radio broadcasters' and telecasters' guild?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The fact is that a split in the Staff Artistes Association led to the formation of two Unions; one known as Broadcasters and Telecasters Guild which was registered as a Trade Union on 14th November, 1967 and another entitled All India Radio Staff Artistes Union which was also registered as a Trade Union on 16th November, 1967.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT FOR ORISSA

3701. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up rural industries project for Orissa in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and if so, the details thereof?

(b) the financial assistance likely to be given by the Central Government; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, whether Government are likely to take up the question in the near future?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No new Rural Industries Projects are proposed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of expansion of the programme will be taken up in the light of the findings of the evaluation report on the Rural Industries Projects programme which is expected to be available shortly.

INVITATION TO MR. PHIZO TO VISIT PAKISTAN

3702. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Phizo has been invited by Pakistan to carry clandestine parleys with her; 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 of India have no information on the subject. The Government are, however, aware that Phizo and some of his associates are in contact with Pakistan.

(b) Nagaland is an integral part of the Indian Union and Government of India are determined not to allow any foreign interference in her domestic affairs.

GRANT OF PASSPORTS TO COMMUNIST LEADERS

3703. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of leaders of the Communist Party (Marxist) have applied for passport facilities to visit foreign countries;

(b) the names of applicants and the countries sought to be visited; and

(c) whether any such applications have been rejected and if so, on what grounds?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Some members of the Communist Party (Marxist) recently applied for passport facilities to visit foreign countries.

(b) The names of these members and the countries for which they were extended passport facilities are as below :—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Countries</i>
1. Shri Promode Das Gupta	Rumania, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France and U. K.
2. Shri M. Bassavapunniah	USSR, Rumania, Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and U. K.
3. Shri Harkishan Surjeet	USSR, U. K., Switzerland and France.

(c) No application was rejected but Shri Promode Das Gupta was not given an endorsement for Albania.

(c) the number of those who are still unemployed ?

मध्य प्रदेश सम्बन्धी योजना

3704. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कितने धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने उस धनराशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए, वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किसी भी राज्य को कोई विशेष धनराशि आवंटित नहीं की ; क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण पिछले वर्ष के अन्त में जाकर हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना आयोग द्वारा, क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए सुझाये गये चुने हुए संकेत के आधार पर अभी राज्य में उल्लेखनीय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण नहीं किया है।

EX-SERVICEMEN IN M.P.

3705. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen at present in Madhya Pradesh;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The number of ex-servicemen (excluding the number of families of serving soldiers and families of deceased soldiers) in Madhya Pradesh is 53,383.

(b) As in the case of other States, the following concessions and facilities are provided for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen :—

- (i) Permission for their registration in an Employment Exchange 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) Reservations of vacancies in permanent posts in Class III and Class IV to the extent of 10% and 20% respectively for a period of two years in the first instance from 1-7-1966.
- (vii) A Vocational training at the Industrial Training Institutes for which 5% seats have been

reserved with stipends for ex-servicemen.

- (viii) Preference for teacher's training.
- (ix) Tractor and Agricultural Farm Machinery Operation training.
- (x) Pre-release training for about 3,000 Army personnel every year in certain selected trades in various Industrial Training Institutes located near about their Regimental Centres.

(c) According to the statistics of Employment Exchanges 1,090 ex-servicemen were held on their live reigsters as on 30-6-1967 in Madhya Pradesh.

IMPORT OF PAPER BY U.S.S.R. EMBASSY

3706. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how much paper including newsprint was imported by U.S.S.R. Embassy and its allied offices during the last three years;

(b) the value of books imported by the U.S.S.R. Embassy and its allied offices from U.S.S.R. during the last 3 years;

(c) the annual consumption of paper of U.S.S.R. Embassy in India during the last three years;

(d) whether the Embassy imports the paper and books directly from U.S.S.R. or through some agents or agencies; and

(e) if so, the names of those agencies ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

THIRD ELECTRONICS FACTORY

3707. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made so far for setting-up a third Electronics Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The planning of the new factory was recently commenced. The Bharat Electronics Ltd. who are under-taking this work hope to complete the Project Report by the middle of 1968.

तस्ते-ताऊस

3708. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलकालीन तस्तेताऊस जिसे नादिरशाह दिल्ली से अपने साथ ले गया था तेहरान के राज दरबार में है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तस्तेताऊस को वापिस लेने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

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

(क) असली मयूर सिंहासन के बारे में इतिहासज्ञों में बड़ा मतभेद है। जार्ज एन० कर्जन ने अपने संस्मरण "फारस और फारसी प्रश्न" (1892) का उपसंहार करते हुये लिखा है कि आजकल तेहरान का जो सिंहासन है वह महान मुगलों का असली सिंहासन नहीं है। डाक्टर आर० सी० मजूमदार भी इस विचार से सहमत हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

FILM ON CYCLONE

3709. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to produce a documentary film about the

devastation that has taken place in Puri, Cuttack, Balasore Districts of Orissa due to the recent cyclone in October, 1967 in order to disseminate necessary information about the tragedy to the people of India; and

(b) if so, when the said documentary film will be completed and when it will be released for exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). In order to focus public attention urgently, such events are covered in the weekly news-reels. The cyclone calamity was featured in the Indian News Review No. 993 released on the 20th October, 1967 for showing all over the country. Documentary films are produced according to a pre-determined programme and take considerable time to get completed.

BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

3710. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion of selecting members to the Film Censor Board; and

(b) who are members of the present Film Board of Censors?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The policy is to appoint eminent persons who have distinguished themselves in different fields, such as, journalism, education, art and culture, social work and film industry, and are considered competent to judge the effect of films on the public.

(b) The Board at present consists of the following persons :—

1. Shri B. P. Bhatt		Chairman
2. Rajmata Vajaya Raje Scindia Maharani of Gwalior.	M. L. A.	Member
3. Kumari A. M. Nadkarni.	M. A. (South California University has under gone training in Cinematography in U.S.A., and was associated with Film Enquiry committee.	Member
4. Shri S. S. Vasan, M. P.	Film producer, Director	Member
5. Shri V. R. Mohan, MLC.	Industrialist.	Member
6. Shri Shamlal	Editor, Times of India	Member
7. Shri B. N. Agarwala	M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Advocate, Supreme Court.	Member
8. Shri Karl J. Khandalwala	Barrister at Law-Author and Writer	Member

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

3712. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the defence expenditure in the Second Five Year Defence Plan.

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure proposed in the Second Five Year Defence Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Defence Plan 1964—69 envisaged an expenditure of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores. As a result of the revision and rephasing of the Plan over the period 1966 to 1971, the outlay is estimated at Rs. 6,000 crores. The difference between the two figures mentioned above is due mostly to devaluation, price increases, dearness allowance increases, etc.

हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन

3713. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों के अनुवाद होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो समाचार मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये जाते हैं उनका पहले अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद होता है और फिर अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में उनका अनुवाद करने के बाद उन्हें प्रसारित किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं । 16 समाचार बुलेटिनों में 13 बुलेटिन मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये जाते हैं । न्यूज सर्विसेज डिवीजन का हिन्दी यूनिट उन मूल समाचारों में से जो इसके द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाते हैं अपने ही समाचार बुलेटिन तैयार करता है । यूनिट में जो समाचार प्राप्त होते हैं उनको समुचित रूप से सम्पादित और संक्षिप्त किया जाता है तथा नया रूप दिया जाता है ।

(ख) दिल्ली तथा राज्यों की विभिन्न राजधानियों में तैनात हमारे संवाददाताओं से जो समाचार हिन्दी में प्राप्त होते हैं उनको सीधे ही हिन्दी प्रतिलिपि से सम्पादित किया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाणी को भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार भेजना

3714. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भाषाओं की किसी समाचार समिति के आकाशवाणी से प्रस्ताव किया है कि वह आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित समाचारों के लिये भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार भेजने के लिए तैयार है ; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) भारतीय भाषाओं की दो समाचार एजेंसियों ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि आकाशवाणी उनसे भारतीय भाषाओं में खबरें लें ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

समाचार अभिकरणों द्वारा समाचार भेजना

3715. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) जो अंग्रेजी समाचार अभिकरण आकाशवाणी के समाचार सेवा विभाग को अपने समाचार भेजत हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) ये समाचार भेजने के लिये प्रत्येक समाचार अभिकरण को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी-कितनी घनराशि आकाशवाणी द्वारा दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी भारतीय भाषाओं के किसी अन्य समाचार अभिकरण से भी समाचार लेती है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जो दो समाचार एजेंसियां आकाशवाणी को खबरें भेजती हैं उनके नाम प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया है ।

(ख) 1966-67 में प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया को 11-82 लाख रुपए और यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया को 3 लाख रुपए दिए गए। दिए जाने वाले रेटों में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय भाषाओं की एक समाचार एजेंसी से भी खबरें लेने का प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन है।

कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण

3716. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा कच्छ सम्बन्धी विवाद के बारे में अपना निर्णय कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : उम्मीद की जाती है कि कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल फरवरी 1968 के शुरू में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा।

काबुल में शिशु अस्पताल

3717. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 29 अगस्त 1966 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3556 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काबुल में शिशु अस्पताल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यह लगभग कब तक पूर्णतः तैयार हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) नक्शे को और दूसरे व्योरो को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है। उम्मीद की

जाती है कि निर्माण कार्य अगले वर्ष मई के आस-पास शुरू हो जायेगा।

(ख) निर्माण-कार्य शुरू होने के बाद करीब दो वर्ष में।

MEMBERSHIP OF U.N.O.

3718. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. U. Thant, has suggested putting a limit on membership of small nations—micro-States in the U.N.; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) In his introduction to the Annual Report this year the Secretary-General of the U.N. U. Thant has stated :

"It may be opportune for the competent organs to undertake a thorough and comprehensive study of the criteria for membership in the United Nations, with a view to laying down the necessary limitations on full membership while also defining other forms of association which would benefit both the "micro-States" and the United Nations."

(b) No examination of the matter has yet been undertaken by any competent organ of the United Nations and it is premature for the Government of India to express any views on it at this stage.

ENQUIRY ABOUT NETAJI'S DEATH

3719. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while presenting Netaji's sword to Netaji National Museum in Calcutta, last year, General Fuziwara, a Japanese General of eminence declared that Japan will

gladly agree to cooperate with any effort undertaken by the Government of India to arrive at a finality about Netaji mystery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri H. V. Kamath, a former Member of Lok Sabha, after his visit to Formosa last year said in a press statement that the Government of Formosa was conducting an enquiry about the reported plane crash involving Netaji at Taipah in 1945 and it was prepared to undertake a joint enquiry along with the Government of India about the aforesaid matter; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Japan and the Government of Formosa will institute a fresh Enquiry Committee to finally resolve the Netaji mystery?

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

(a) The Government have seen press reports of statement said to have been made by General Fuziwara who was visiting India in his private capacity.

(b) The Government have also seen press reports of statement reported to have been made by Shri Kamath.

(c) Government have indicated on earlier occasions that there is no necessity to institute a fresh enquiry since the report presented by the Shah Nawaz Committee was conclusive.

NETAJI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

3720. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government published only a short summary of the evidences, reports of cross examinations of the witnesses and other materials recorded and collected by the Netaji Enquiry Committee instituted by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Netaji Research Bureau (Calcutta) requested the Government of India to supply copies of complete records of Netaji Enquiry Committee for purpose of record, study and research work; and

(c) if so, whether Government complied with the request from the Bureau?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The Government published a document called Netaji Enquiry Committee Report in 1956 giving the conclusions of the Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As a rule the Government of India do not give access to documents of recent origin like documents connected with the Netaji Enquiry Committee to members of public. The Government decided that as a special case a member of the Netaji Research Bureau could be permitted to study these documents and also take any notes he wanted from the material which he would be examining.

PRESS COUNCIL—ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPER

3721. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council of India has since its establishment taken action against any newspapers for prejudicial writings against the country;

(b) if so, which are the newspapers against whom action has been taken; and

(c) the nature of action taken and the penalties imposed?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, a complaint against a cartoon alleged

to be obscene and derogatory to the prestige of the country is under consideration of the Press Council.

SUBSIDY TO NEWS AGENCIES

3722. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government pay a large subsidy to news agencies;

(b) if so, the extent to which subsidy was made during the last year and how much subsidy was given to each News Agency; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to establish an official news agency ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). As a matter of policy, no subsidy is paid by Government to any news agency. However, a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been paid, as loan, to the Samachar Bharati for purchase of teleprinter machines and other equipment and a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan to the United News of India for strengthening the news services. It has also been decided to advance a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to the Press Trust of India for the construction of a building on Parliament Street, New Delhi.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to establish an official news agency.

TELEVISION CENTRE IN DELHI

3723. SHRI MAYAVAN :

SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Television Centre in Delhi propose to have a film unit for the production of films;

(b) if so, whether any foreign assistance will be required;

(c) whether any persons have been sent abroad to get training; and

(d) the total cost involved ?

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

(b) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to supply equipment for the Film Unit as a gift.

(c) Government have not sent any officer abroad for training in production of films for T.V. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have, however, agreed to provide a Sound Engineer and a Processing Engineer for a period of one year each, and a specialist on programme production, for nine months, for training Indian personnel.

(d) The cost of equipment for the Film Unit is not known yet. The Government of India have to bear the expenditure on incidentals comprising customs duty, installation charges, local procurements etc. and the expenditure on the lodging and local transport of the three German experts. The expenditure on this account is estimated to be Rs. 3 lakhs.

इसराइली सेनाओं द्वारा भारतीय जहाज को पहुँचाई गई क्षति

3725. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'जयन्ती' नामक भारतीय जहाज को इसरायल की सेनाओं द्वारा पहुँचाई गई क्षति के लिये सरकार ने इसरायली सरकार से मुआवजा माँगा है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

MASANI COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO LOOK INTO GRIEVANCES OF A.I.R. STAFF ARTISTES

3726. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff artistes have no representation in the Masani Committee appointed to look into their grievances; and

(b) if so, in what way government propose to consider their cooperation in arriving at a decision about their welfare.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No Committee as such has been appointed to look into the grievances of Staff Artistes. But a Study Team consisting of a few officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Directorate General, All India Radio headed by Miss M. Masani, Deputy Director General (Inspection) has been set up for the purpose of examining the present staff structure of All India Radio and to suggest changes and improvements. This wide scope of reference would also include the position of Staff Artistes, regular Programme Staff, etc. While, therefore, there is no need to give an exclusive representation to the Staff Artistes on this Study Team, the latter has been advised to hold discussions with the Associations of Staff Artistes as well as regular Programme Staff, on matters of relevant interests to their constituents.

PROGRAMME OF A.I.R. CALCUTTA

3727. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programmes broadcast from the All India Radio, Calcutta are not audible in the northern parts of India; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to instal a more powerful transmitter at Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Calcutta Station of All India Radio, like any other regional centre, is expected to serve only the listeners within the State and to a limited extent, in the neighbouring areas of the adjoining States. At this stage of development it has not been possible to cater to the needs of listeners living outside their own linguistic regions.

(b) Two powerful medium wave transmitters are already being installed at Calcutta. One of these is intended to improve the service for the border areas of West Bengal in the East and beyond. The other very powerful transmitter is intended primarily to provide a night time service to countries in South East Asia and to the countries on the Northern Borders of India, even though it could be heard over the greater part of the country at night time.

IMPORT OF PLANTS

3728. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total amount in foreign exchange spent annually for

importing plant and equipments for processing nuclear materials in the various industrial plants for fuel elements and nuclear power stations ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
The amount in foreign exchange spent during 1966-67 for importing plant and equipment for establishing various industrial plants for processing nuclear materials and on nuclear power stations is Rs. 2,012.25 lakhs.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS IN THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY

3729. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the territorial divisions in his Ministry have been strengthened for efficient working and to assess the situation properly; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). Efforts are being made, within the available financial resources, to strengthen the Territorial Divisions of the Ministry of External Affairs at the officer level and to provide for better coordination among them as well as with the other Ministries concerned.

Two posts of Heads of Division previously at the Director level have been upgraded to the Joint Secretary level. In Divisions where the work has increased in volume and importance more desk officers are being provided by re-adjustment.

INDIAN DIPLOMATS NOT INVITED TO CHINESE NATIONAL DAY FUNCTION

3730. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian diplomats in Peking were not invited to the function held in connection with the Chinese National Day on the 1st October, 1967; 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) Government view the exclusion of Indian diplomats from the functions held in connection with the Chinese National Day in Peking as a discriminatory and unusual diplomatic practise reflecting China's unfriendly attitude towards us.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

3731. **SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of daily newspapers which were being published in the various languages in the country in 1966;

(b) the number of dailies being published in each State at present; and

(c) the languages in which they are published ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 576.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1941/67].

FILM ON SARDAR PATEL AND LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI

3732. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that films were prepared by the Films Division on the occasion of Sardar Patel Jayanti Samaroh held in Red Fort, Delhi and on the birth anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri celebrated in New Delhi in the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these films were not released by Government;

(c) if so, why; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an enquiry to find out the persons responsible and to punish them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Film coverage of Sardar Patel Jayanti Samaroh of 1965 and 1966 was released in the Indian News Reviews (INR) No. 942 and 944 on the 12th November, 1965 and 11th November, 1966 respectively. The coverage of the Samaroh in 1967 was not released because the shots were found technically defective.

Film coverage of Lal Bahadur Shastri's birth anniversary in 1966 was done but it could not be released in the INR of the week owing to drastic reduction in the length of the INR as a measure of economy.

Earlier a film entitled "Homage to Lal Bahadur Shastri" was released on the 6th January, 1967. Film coverage of Shastri's death anniversary was also featured in the Indian News Review No. 954 released on 20th January, 1967. Another film entitled "A Man of Peace" was produced on the passing away of Shastri for record purposes.

(d) Does not arise.

COLLABORATION WITH FOREIGN ADVERTISING AGENCIES

3733. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some advertising agencies have made collaboration with some foreign agencies;

(b) the loss of foreign exchange on account of this collaboration during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that some industrialists preferred to give their advertisement through these agencies because they get extra facilities of foreign exchange when they go to foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two Indian advertising agencies have technical and financial collaboration with foreign agencies.

(b) It is not in the public interest to divulge information about the remittance of profit or dividends by individual companies.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

INDIAN TERRITORY IN ADVERSE POSSESSION OF PAKISTAN

3734. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1484 on the 31st July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Boriabari village in Goalpara-Rangpur Sector, Part of Lubacherra Tea Estate in Sylhet Sector, part of Surma river and river bed (Sylhet Sector) and Bhagalpur village near Agartala Aerodrome were under Indian possession after partition of the country but were taken away by Pakistan;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the Indian Government gave the possession of these areas to Pakistan;

(c) why Government did not take the sanction of Parliament before handing over these areas to Pakistan; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take back this area from Pakistan?

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

(a) and (b) With the exception of Bhagalpur village, all these territories have been in Pakistan's possession prior to the joint demarcation of the international boundary in these areas. They, however, legally became Indian territories as a result of the joint demarcation. Presently, they are under the administration of the Government of Pakistan. They are to be exchanged with areas similarly held by India after the demarcation of the borders is completed. In the statement laid on the Table of the House on 31-7-1967, the year of demarcation of each area has been given as the date of its adverse possession since it is only on those dates that such adverse possessions following demarcation became established.

The area near the Bhagalpur village is not in the same category as the areas mentioned above. The Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958 gave in perpetual right to Pakistan the land belonging to the Tripura State to the west of the railway line as well as the land appurtenant to the railway line at Bhagalpur. A disagreement has crept in over the interpretation of the agreement. The area has not yet been demarcated. Under a military working boundary agreement, Pakistan is at present in possession of about .006 sq. miles of Indian territory in this area. This is purely a temporary arrangement and does not prejudice India's claim to the territory.

(c) These areas which legally became Indian territory only as a result of the joint demarcation are eventually to be transferred to India. The present *de facto* control of Pakistan over these areas is purely temporary, and has been agreed to under temporary working arrangements for avoiding tension on the border. No Indian territory has been ceded to Pakistan and as such the question of taking the sanction of the Parliament for doing so does not arise.

(d) Every effort is being made to expedite the demarcation of the border

so that the adversely held areas both by India and Pakistan are exchanged before long.

PRODUCTION IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3735. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to set up the Defence Production Board under his Ministry to step up production in Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, when the Board is likely to be setup; and

(c) the composition of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A Defence Production Board was setup on 20-5-1964. The functions of the Board are to examine, advise upon and make recommendation to Government on proposals relating to :—

- (i) Future plans in Defence Production;
- (ii) Provisioning procedure of the Services and the executive organisations e.g., D.G.O.F. etc. in so far as it affects production;
- (iii) Policy for stocking raw materials, particularly strategic materials;
- (iv) Establishment of production of new items required for Defence Services;
- (v) Defence Stores at present being imported with a view to establishing indigenous manufacture; and
- (vi) Such other problems as may be referred to it in the field of Defence production, repair, maintenance and repair activities by the concerned executive authorities e.g., D.G.O.F., D.G.I. etc.

There is no proposal at present to set up any other Production Board regarding production in Ordnance Factories.

ALLOY STEEL PLANT IN KANPUR

3736. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No final decision has been taken.

(b) The scope and size of the plant which may have to be set up are under examination.

MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZER WITH ATOMIC ENERGY

3737. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technique for the manufacture of fertilizer with the help of atomic energy has been developed by the Department of Atomic Energy;

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

(c) the action being taken to utilize this technique ?

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

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

CHANDA COMMITTEE REPORTS

3738. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of recommendations of the Reports of

Chanda Committee on the Media of Information and Broadcasting accepted and adopted by the Government and the number and details of those rejected;

(b) the exact results achieved so far by adoption of these recommendations and the nature and description of the difference it has made in the daily broadcasting service;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt the remaining recommendations; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The Government have finalised consideration of 197 out of a total of 219 recommendations contained in the Chanda Committee's Report on "Radio and Television" and four statements indicating Government's decisions in regard to their acceptance or otherwise have already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th August, 1966, 29th November, 1966, 21st March, 1967 and 21st November, 1967. The remaining 22 recommendations are still under consideration.

Consideration of the bulk of the recommendations contained in the other four Reports of the Chanda Committee is likely to be finalised soon and statements indicating the Government's decisions in regard to the acceptance or otherwise of these recommendations will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The major changes affected in the broadcasting service as a result of the adoption of the Chanda Committee's recommendations may be summarised as :—

- (1) There has been progressive decentralisation, particularly in programme matters and the All India Radio Stations have been given the liberty to take or not to take some of the National Programmes and other centrally produced programmes.

- (2) There has been progressive improvement in the presentation of different points of view objectively.

Scrutiny of talk-schedules is no longer being done at the headquarters and the Stations are free to plan their own talks programmes.

- (3) The audition system has been decentralised except in respect of classical music.
- (4) A sound and eminently acceptable news policy has been laid down. Different opinions expressed on matters of importance are duly reflected in the news bulletins.
- (5) The News Services Division, All India Radio has been given more administrative and financial powers.
- (6) Special agricultural programme has been introduced on Television.
- (7) Commercial broadcasts have been introduced on Vividh Bharati at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur Stations.

DALAI LAMA'S VISIT ABROAD

3739. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the type and nature of passport on which the Dalai Lama has been permitted to travel overseas and the countries he has visited so far with the period of his stay in each country;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to him for this purpose and the number of persons accompanying him;

(c) the number and names of Government officials or advisers accompanying the Dalai Lama and the amount of expenditure incurred on them; and

(d) the purpose for which the Dalai Lama has been allowed to go on this foreign tour?

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

(a) His Holiness the Dalai Lama visited Japan and Thailand in his private capacity. He was issued a Certificate of Identity as a Tibetan national. He stayed in Japan for 17 and in Thailand for 7 days.

(b) and (c). For the personal needs of His Holiness adequate foreign exchange was provided. Government do not consider it to be in good taste to reveal precise figures relating to His Holiness, who in his capacity of a great and revered religious leader, has been received as a guest by the Government and people of this country.

His entourage comprised of 6 persons on the visit to Japan and 8 to Thailand. All expenses, including those on passages, of the visits of His Holiness and of his entourage, were met by the respective hosts and the Government of India did not incur any expenditure on these visits.

(d) As the honoured guest of the country, His Holiness is free to come and go as he pleases. There is no question of "allowing" him or of not "allowing" him.

- (i) He was invited to Japan by the Japanese Buddhist Missionary Association on a cultural visit and to inaugurate an exhibition of Tibetan arts and handicrafts.
- (ii) He was invited to Thailand on a religious visit by the Buddhist Association of that country.

जर्मनी से सहायता

3740. श्री शशि भूषण बाबूपेयी :

श्री जे० क० दासचौधरी :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के टेलिविजन एकक स्थापित करने के लिये पश्चिम जर्मनी द्वारा

भारत को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले उपकरणों का व्यौरा क्या है और ये उपकरण किन शर्तों पर उपलब्ध होंगे; और

(ख) ये टेलीविजन केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे और कब तक इनके स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-1942/67]

(ख) जर्मनी के फेडरल गणराज्य ने केवल आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली के टेलीविजन केन्द्र के लिये सहायता की पेशकश की है। जर्मनी द्वारा उपहार के रूप में पहले दिये गये उपकरणों से युक्त टेलीविजन स्टूडियो 15 अगस्त, 1965 से चालू है। फिल्म यूनिट स्थापित किया जा रहा है और कुछ ही महीनों में तैयार हो जायेगा। ये सभी दिल्ली में ही स्थित होंगे।

सीमा पर हुई झड़पों में मृत सैनिक

3741. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त 1966 से लेकर अब तक पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ सीमा पर हुई झड़पों में राजस्थान काश्मीर और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की समाग्रियों पर कितने भारतीय सैनिक मारे गए हं;

(ख) उनमें कितने कमीशन-प्राप्त अधिकारी थे और कितने गैर-कमीशन प्राप्त सैनिक थे; और

(ग) उनके परिवारों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) अगस्त 1966 से लेकर पाकिस्तान के

साथ हुई सीमा पर झड़पों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

राजस्थान काश्मीर		पूर्वी कुल जोड़	
		पाकिस्तान	
एक भी नहीं	2	एक भी नहीं	2

जहां तक उपरोक्त सीमाओं का संबंध है चीन के साथ कोई झड़पें नहीं हुई थीं।

(ख) मारे गए दोनों व्यक्ति अवर श्रेणी सैनिक थे।

(ग) युद्ध में एक अवर श्रेणी सैनिक के मारे जाने के शीघ्र पश्चात् सेना राहत निधि से 200 रुपये मुआवजा उसके कुटुम्ब को दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त मृतक द्वारा पिछले 7 वर्षों से प्राप्त किए जाने वाले वेतन के 2/3 के बराबर कुटुम्ब पेन्शन और बच्चा भत्ता देय है। उसके पश्चात् साधारण दरों का दुगना अदा किया जाता है परन्तु अधिकाधिक अन्तिम प्राप्त मूलवेतन के बराबर। जहां अधिक लाभकर हो साधारण दरों से द्योड़ी कुटुम्ब पेन्शन और बच्चा भत्ता दिया जाता है परन्तु अधिकाधिक अन्तिम प्राप्त मूलवेतन के बराबर। मृत अवर श्रेणी सैनिक के कुटुम्ब को 250 का मृत्यु उपदान भी दिया जाता है।

डाक्टररी परीक्षा में अपात्र घोषित किये गये सैनिक अधिकारी और जवान

3742. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 और 1965 में क्रमशः चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्षों के फलस्वरूप कितने कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी तथा गैर-कमीशन वाले और कितने जवान डाक्टररी परीक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा सेवा के लिये अपात्र घोषित किये गये;

(ख) उक्त दोनों संघर्षों में ऐसे कितने सैनिक कर्मचारी घायल हुए थे, जो अब भी सेवा में काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सेना से मुक्त हुए कुछ सैनिक कर्मचारी सैनिक अथवा असैनिक सेवा के लिये इच्छुक हैं; यदि हां, तो उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :

चीनी युद्ध में	पहले नियोग्यता के कारण सेवा-विमुक्त	प्रत्याजित सेवा विमुक्त
अफसर	एक भी नहीं	एक भी नहीं
जे० सी० ओज, ओ० आर० और एन० सीज ई०	179	एक भी नहीं
पाकिस्तानी युद्ध में		
अफसर	3	एक भी नहीं
जे० सी० ओज, ओ० आर० और एन० सीज ई०	346	350 (लगभग)

(ख) 1962 में चीनी युद्ध में 363 और 1965 में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध में 7951 ।

(ग) नियोग्यता के कारण सैनिक सेविवर्ग को तब सेवा से विमुक्त किया जाता है, जब वह सक्रिय सैनिक सेवा के लिये अयोग्य हो जाते हैं । इस लिये उनके सैनिक सेवा में फिर से शामिल होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जहां तक उन्हें असैनिक सेवा में खपाने का प्रश्न है, उनकी शिक्षा योग्यताओं, अनुभव और अवशिष्ट क्षमता के अनुरूप तथा उनके लिये व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण का प्रबंध करके कि जिसकी संपूर्ति पर वह आजीविका कमा सकें, सरकार ने उन के लिये उपयुक्त असैनिक कार्य ढूँढने के यत्न किये हैं और कर रही है ।

चिकित्सा के लिये विदेश भेजे गये सैनिक अधिकारी

3743. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1962 से अब तक कितने कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारी चिकित्सा के लिये विदेशों में भेजे गये;

(ख) क्या उन पर किया गया व्यय सरकार ने वहन किया है या उन अधिकारियों ने स्वयं वहन किया है;

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय किया है; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी वापिस भारत आ गये हैं और कितने अधिकारी अब विदेशों में हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 6 ।

(ख) विदेश में चिकित्सा का खर्च या तो सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया था या नान-पब्लिक फण्डों द्वारा, जैसे कि नेशनल डिफेंस फंड, नियोग्य सेविवर्ग, विधवाओं और अनाथों के लिये फण्ड से, सिवाये एक मामले के कि जिसमें अफसर अपने खर्च पर गया था । परन्तु उसे भी आई० ए० एफ० कैरियर में निःशुल्क यात्रा की सुविधा दी गई थी ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च 9,000 रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा में था और 25,300 भारतीय मुद्रा में ।

(घ) चार अफसर भारत लौट आए हैं । एक अभी यू० के० में वायुसेना सलाहकार विभाग के अमले में है, और एक यू० के० में मर गया है ।

विदेशों के रेडियो से समाचारों का प्रसारण

3744. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंग्लैंड में बी० बी० सी० रेडियो,

जर्मनी के रेडियो, साउदी अरब के रेडियो, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के रेडियो, इसरायल के रेडियो, जापान के रेडियो, तथा बर्मा के रेडियो से किन-किन भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण होता है और कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिये ;

(ख) आकाशवाणी से किन-किन विदेशी भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण किया जाता है; और

(ग) विदेशी भाषाओं में समाचारों के प्रसारण की वारम्भारता तथा कारगरता को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1943/67]।

(ख) अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त जिन विदेशी भाषाओं में आकाशवाणी द्वारा समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, उनके नाम ये हैं : अरबी, अफगान-फारसी, बर्मी, कटनी, फ्रांसीसी, इण्डोनेशी, थाई, नेपाली, फारसी, पश्तो, सिन्हाली, स्वाहिली और तिब्बती।

(ग) आकाशवाणी की वैदेशिक प्रसारण सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रतिदिन अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त जो 38 समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, उन में से 20 विदेशी भाषाओं में होते हैं। कलकत्ता और राजकोट में अति उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर लगने के बाद कुछ नई सेवाओं के चालू होने के अतिरिक्त, पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के लिये वैदेशिक सेवाओं में समाचार प्रसारणों की संख्या और अवधि और बढ़ जाने की आशा है।

परमाणु शक्ति परियोजनायें

3745. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) देश में परमाणु शक्ति परियोजनाओं

की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों में काम करनेवाले वैज्ञानिकों ने कितने कृषि-प्रधान आविष्कार किये हैं; और

(ग) उन्होंने किन-किन उपकरणों का आविष्कार किया है और वे किस काम आते हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त इन विभिन्न प्रायोजनाओं में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

प्रायोजना का नाम	कर्म- चारियों की संख्या
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर प्रा- योजना [इसके मुख्य ठेकेदार इंटर- नेशनल जनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी (भारत) हैं]	362
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर प्रायोजना (निर्माण कार्य का काफी भाग विभागीय कर्मचारी कर रहे हैं)	1,712
मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर प्रा- योजना	208

(ख) इन परमाणु बिजलीघरों के कर्मचारी कृषि-प्रधान आविष्कार करने का कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा
प्रकाशित हिन्दी प्रकाशन**

3746. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित प्रत्येक भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले

मासिक, साप्ताहिक तथा दैनिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित सभी दूतावासों को अपनी पत्रिकाएं तथा दैनिक समाचारपत्र हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के अनुदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा जारी की गई प्रचार सामग्री स्थानीय लोगों के लिये होती है, जिनमें से अधिकतर लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते ।

भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हिन्दी में काम-काज किया जाना

3747. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में सभी भारतीय दूतावासों ने अपना काम-काज हिन्दी में आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) विभिन्न देशों में प्रत्येक दूतावासों में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

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

(ख) विदेश-स्थित अधिकांश भारतीय मिशनों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं । काठमांडू में हिन्दी के काम के लिये हिन्दी के दो स्टेनोग्राफर हैं और मास्को में एक प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट है ।

INDIANS REFUSED ENTRY IN U.K.

3748. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians holding valid papers and passports who were not admitted in the United Kingdom in 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1944/67.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN MIG AIRCRAFT

3749. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the U.S.S.R. Government to improve the aircraft to be produced at the MIG Complex, being set up in India, so as to make the aircraft more sophisticated; and

(b) if so, whether any change in its planned schedule of production is envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The agreement concluded with the U.S.S.R. authorities in 1962 was for the manufacture of the MIG-21 aircraft modified to meet the requirements of the Indian Air Force.

(b) From the beginning, the manufacture was related to the modified aircraft. No change in the planned schedule of production is envisaged.

SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT

3750. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. through

the designing and production of the Supersonic fighter aircraft HF-24 will be able to meet the immediate requirements of the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, when India is likely to be self-sufficient in the matter of fighter aircraft;

(c) whether about one fourth of the parts of HF-24 are imported; and

(d) if so, by what time imports thereof can be done away with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) HF-24 Mk.I, in its class, is intended to meet the immediate requirements of the Indian Air Force.

(b) to (d). In the case of HF-24 aircraft a number of proprietary equipments are imported and in value they represent 30-35% of the cost of the aircraft. Plans are under consideration for the manufacture of aircraft accessories and for the manufacture of raw materials, e.g. aluminium extrusions, steel castings, within the country. When these materialise and when the industrial base itself is broadened, a greater degree of self-sufficiency can be expected in the coming years; some parts will, however, continue to be imported and, to some extent, this is the case even with more advanced countries like U.K., France, etc.

BOOK ENTITLED "INDIA WITH AND WITHOUT WONDERS"

3751. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the book entitled "India with and without wonders" written, published and freely circulated in Western Germany, it is stated that "it would be wiser to build gas chambers for 400 million Indians instead of blast furnaces"; and

(b) whether Government have protested to the West Germany Government against the book and if so, with what result?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government have seen some reports in the Indian press regarding this book. On enquiry Govt. learn that the publication in question is in the German language and is not on sale in India. Further information regarding the book has been called for from our Embassy in Bonn.

C.D. CARS

3752. **DR. RANEN SEN :**

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had requested the foreign diplomatic missions in Delhi to reduce the number of C.D. cars in their possession;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of missions which have complied with the request and the particulars of the reduction made in this regard; and

(d) the total number of C.D. cars and other motor vehicles in the possession of foreign missions at present with them, embassy-wise?

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

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

(d) The total number of C.D. cars and Motor Cycles or Scooters is 1839. A statement showing the mission-wise breakdown of C.D. cars and Motor Cycles or Scooters owned by them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1945/67.]

Information with regard to the foreign mission's vehicles registered with ordinary number plates i.e. other than CD number plates is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद्

3753. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास परिषद् का पुनर्गठन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) डिफेंस रिसर्च और डिवेलपमेंट कौन्सिल को अधिक वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करने के लिए, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन नई दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष डा० डी० एस० कोठारी और इण्डियन इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ साइंस बंगलौर के निदेशक डा० एस० धवन को 1 मई, 1967 से कौन्सिल का सदस्य बनाया गया है। नई कौन्सिल की सदस्यता इस प्रकार है :-

अध्यक्ष रक्षा मंत्री

उपाध्यक्ष मंत्री (रक्षा उत्पादन)

सदस्य रक्षा सचिव

सचिव (रक्षा उत्पादन)

रक्षा मंत्री के साइंटिफिक एडवाइजर

वित्तीय सलाहकार

सेनाध्यक्ष

नीसेनाध्यक्ष

वायुसेनाध्यक्ष

डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ आर्म्ड

फोर्सिज मेडिकल सर्विसिज

डाइरेक्टर जनरल सी० एस०

आई० आर० (डा० आत्माराम)

डा० डी० एस० कोठारी, अध्यक्ष

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन
डा० एस० धवन, निदेशक इण्डियन
इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलौर।

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के लिये खाद्य अनुसंधान

3754. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की प्रयोगशाला द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के लिए खाद्य अनुसंधान करने से इन्कार किये जाने के कारण प्रतिरक्षा खाद्य अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). डिफेंस फूड रिसर्च लबोरेटरी इस विशेष उद्देश्य से स्थापित की गई थी कि लबोरेटरी उन समस्याओं से संबंधित रहेगी कि जो रक्षा के लिए अनन्य समझी जाती है, और जिनमें रक्षा सेवाओं के रक्षा वैज्ञानिकों और आर्मी मेडिकल कोर में गहन सहयोग एक अनिवार्य पहली शर्त होगी। खाद्य अनुसंधान संबंधी समस्याएं, विशेषकर आरंभिक समस्याएं, कि जिन्हें के संबंध में सेंट्रल फूड टेकनालोजिकल रिसर्च इन्स्टीच्यूट अच्छी तरह काम कर सकता था, उत्तरोक्त को सौंप दी जाती हैं। डिफेंस फूड रिसर्च लबोरेटरी से तीन सदस्यों और सेंट्रल फूड टेकनालोजिकल रिसर्च इन्स्टीच्यूट से तीन सदस्यों पर सम्मिलित एक जाएंट डिफेंस कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी सहयोग पैदा करने के लिए खाद्य प्रयोजनाओं की समीक्षा करती है, और समस्या को छानने के लिए भी कि कौन-सी ऐजेंसी अर्थात् डी० एफ० आर० एल० या सी० एफ० टी० आर० आई० या दोनों ही किसी समस्या विशेष को हस्तगत करे।

इस संबंध में 29-11-1967 को शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 335 की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

बुनियादी अनुसंधान

3755. श्री महाराज सिंह, भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार देश में विदेशी हथियार बनाने का निषेध है देश में इस क्षेत्र में बहुत कम बुनियादी अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बुनियादी अनुसंधान का विकास करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस समय किन-किन विषयों में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख). भारत में विदेशी आयुधों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में किसी व्यापक निषेध का सरकार को ज्ञान नहीं है। सेनाओं के लिए आवश्यक आयुध और साजसामान यथासंभव देश में ही, और जहां आवश्यक हो, सहयोग और लाईसेंस के अर्धन निर्माण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पग उठाए जाते हैं। रक्षा से संबंधित सभी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान निरन्तर आर्वाधित किया जा रहा, और बढ़ाया जा रहा है, ताकि देश को अधिक से अधिक आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाए।

(ग) रक्षा संस्थानों में आर्मामेंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, एक्सप्लोसिव, इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन क्षेत्रों और अन्य संबंधित विशेष वस्तुओं के संबंध में अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है।

FILM ON UNTOUCHABILITY

3756. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to produce a film on untouchability in order to help the campaign against the social evil;

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

(c) when the film is likely to be produced them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The Films Division have already produced six short films on untouchability. They are :—

(1) Andhere Se Ujale Me

(2) Raidas

(3) Brahmin

(4) Bargad Ki Aap Beeti

(5) Children of God

(6) Sankararukku Oru Sodhanai.

There is no proposal at present.

MILITARY BASES IN INDIAN OCEAN

3757. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any further development in the transformation of Indian Ocean Islands into British/U.S. bases; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to prevent the creation of these bases?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The British Prime Minister recently announced that his Government has decided to drop its plans to go ahead with the Anglo-American military establishment on Aldabra Island in the Indian Ocean.

(b) The Government of India's attitude in this matter and the action taken with the British Government was indicated in a statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in Parliament on 6th April, 1967. Government have again expressed their view on this to the British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations who visited India recently. This matter was also recently taken up with the U.S. State Department and they have denied that the set-up in the Island can be considered as bases as there was no intention of stationing any troops there. The situation is, however, kept under constant review.

DEMILITARISED ZONE

3758. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our Armed Forces guarding the Mc Mohon Line are on International border between India and Tibet;

(b) whether there is any demilitarised Zone on either side of the Mc Mohon Line;

(c) if so, the depth and length of the said Zone with Mc Mohon Line; and

(d) the nature of military activity of either side in the said zones?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Our armed forces are suitably deployed on the Indo-Tibet border. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the deployment. The Colombo Conference proposals, which were accepted by India, provided for the demilitarization of the Thagla Ridge and the Longju areas pending agreed arrangements. Government have respected this view of the Colombo Powers. China, however, has not only contravened the proposals put forward by the Colombo Powers but has also repudiated its own so-called Unilateral Declaration of November the 21st, 1962, and has in fact established posts and undertaken military activity in the 20-kilometre zone North of the Mc Mohon Line.

TRANSMITTER FOR SIMLA

3759. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5129 on the 10th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the site for the installation of a high-power transmitter at Simla has since been selected; and

(b) if so, when it will be installed?

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

(b) The installation is expected to be completed within three years.

ORDNANCE EMPLOYEES SENT ABROAD FOR TRAINING

3760. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the various trades in which employees working in ordnance factories have been sent for higher training to foreign countries during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1966-67, with the names of the countries; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on each trainee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

MOSCOW AND ASIAN FILM FESTIVALS

3762. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian films participated in the Moscow Film Festival and the Asian Film Festival held recently; and

(b) if so, what are their achievements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Feature Film "Yaadein" was awarded a "Grand Prix" at the Frankfurt Festival and Shri Raj Kapoor got a diploma for active participation in the Festival at Moscow.

RELEASE OF FOREIGN FILMS

3763. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Film Censors has released the following films in India for exhibition—(i) Goldfinger, (ii) 007 with Love, (iii) Fantamos, (iv) Doctor No, (v) Dial M for Murder, (vi) Silencer, (vii) Horror of Dracula, (viii) Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf;

(b) if so, whether these films contain obscene and indecent scenes;

(c) the names of States where these films have been exhibited so far; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban the screening of such films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1946/67.*]

(b) The scenes which were considered to be obscene or indecent were deleted before certification.

(d) No, Sir.

INVESTMENTS

3764. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector has surpassed its target of investment in every Five Year Plan while the public sector has lagged behind its target of investment under each Plan;

(b) if so, the targets and actual investments both by the private and the

public sectors respectively under the last three Plans and under the Annual Plans since the end of the Third Plan; and

(c) the percentage of the total national production which is under the public sector and what percentage is under the private sector at present?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir, the private sector exceeded its target only in the Second Five Year Plan but was behind the target in the other plans. The public sector, however, almost reached its target in the Third Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1947/67.*]

(c) The percentage of gross product of public and private sectors to gross domestic product as available at present for the year 1965-66 is 13.6 and 86.4 respectively.

LOSS BY ATOMIC ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE

3765. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian atomic plants have succeeded in making any agricultural mutant;

(b) if so, how far these mutants would help in augmenting the agricultural production; and

(c) the specific uses of atomic energy which are planned in the fields of agriculture and biology?

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

(b) The extent to which these mutants could help in augmenting agricultural production can be known only after all the critical tests are completed.

(c) Apart from the breeding of improved varieties with radiations, atomic energy is used in insect sterilization, pest control and disinfection of foodgrains and for the preservation of foodgrain, fruit, fish and other food stuffs.

अम्बरनाथ आयुध कारखाने के निकट खेती वाली भूमि

3766. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अम्बरनाथ (महाराष्ट्र) में आयुध कारखाने के निकट खेती वाली कोई भूमि है; और

(ख) क्या 'अधिक अनाज उपजाओ अभियान' के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से इस कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के परिवारों को यह भूमि देने का सरकार का विचार है अथवा उन किसानों की सहकारी समितियों को यह भूमि दी जायेगी, जिनकी भूमि अजित की गई थी?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां, अम्बरनाथ की दो आर्डेन्स फैक्टरियों की सम्पत्तियों के अन्तर्गत।

(ख) भूमि फैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों की एक सहकारी कृषि समिति को दी गई है। इस समिति ने रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र भेजा हुआ है।

NEWS BROADCAST FOR A.I.R. STATION CALCUTTA ABOUT DEHOARDING OPERATIONS

3767. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 21st September, 1967, All India Radio,

Calcutta Station announced in the course of local news that in dehoarding drive for rice and wheat in Cooch-Bihar, eight thousand quintals of rice were found;

(b) the agency through which the A.I.R., Calcutta Station collected the above information; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the above information was incorrect and was transmitted without ascertaining the true facts?

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

(b) The news was supplied by the Director of Information, Government of West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

RECRUITMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO ARMED FORCES

3768. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that direct recruitment to Defence Services is made through the annual examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of at least eight thousand boys who were recommended by the Commission for appointment to the Defence Services as Cadet during the last 15 years, only 14/15 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys were recommended for such appointment; and

(c) if so, the reason for the low percentage in direct recruitment and appointments to Armed Forces of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEFENCE MINISTER (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Recruitment of Commissioned Officers to the Armed Forces is made through examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission followed by interviews held by Services Selection Boards in the case of some entries and through interviews

held by Services Selection Boards alone in the case of other entries.

(b) No, Sir; but it is a fact that the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the officer cadre of the Armed Forces is not large.

(c) The reason is that the selection is made for the available vacancies strictly on the basis of the merit list as recommended by the Selection agencies subject to medical fitness and verification of character and antecedents.

M.Ps. BATCHES TO MEET JAWANS

3769. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to regularly send batches of Members of Parliament to meet Jawans in forward areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Government have arranged for visits by MPs to forward areas whenever a request in this regard has been received either from MPs or from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Thus, since August 1967, 33 MPs have visited forward areas in three batches. Subject to operational considerations, the same procedure will continue to be followed.

ELECTION TO CANTONMENT BOARD, JULLUNDUR

3771. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the elections to the Cantonment Board, Jullundur which were scheduled to be held in June, 1967 were cancelled;

(b) whether the date for receiving nominations for the said elections was also cancelled just 24 hours earlier than the time fixed for receiving nomination papers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the elections are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) By notification published on 12th May 1967, the term of office of the elected members due to expire by 30th June 1967 was extended upto 31st March 1968 or the date of notification of election of their successors in office in the official gazette, whichever is earlier.

(b) No, Sir. According to the election programme for holding elections on 16th June 1967, the date for presentation of Nomination papers to the Returning Officer was 16th May 1967. The Notification cancelling the said election programme was issued on 11th May 1967 and published in the Gazette on the 12th May 1967.

(c) To delimit the wards with a view to provide only for single member wards.

(d) Before 31st March 1968 when the extended term of office of the elected members in question is due to expire.

ACQUISITION OF LAND NEAR ITARSI

3772. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to acquire few hundred acres of land for residential quarters near Itarsi;

(b) whether the land is cultivable;

(c) whether Taku village Abadi and surrounding area, which adjoins the acquired area for test range, would also be acquired for residential quarters; and

(d) if not, the reasons why the cultivable land at sixteen miles away is being preferred to adjoining Abadi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Approximately

400 acres of private owned land which falls within the revenue area of DEHRI and ITARSI is being acquired for administrative accommodation including residential quarters and for other technical purposes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The area selected for the Range is approx. at a distance of 16 miles from ITARSI town. This area is undeveloped and schooling and other essential facilities do not exist in the vicinity of the range area. The residential quarters are, therefore, being built in the area approx. 2½ miles away from ITARSI Railway Station where such facilities already exist. In case the residential quarters are built in the vicinity of the Range area, considerable expenditure will have to be incurred by way of providing essential facilities.

जवानों की विधवाओं को पेंशन

3773. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लड़ाई में शहीद हुए जवान की विधवा को उस स्थिति में सरकार पेंशन देना बन्द कर देती है, जब वह विधवा किसी रोजगार पर लग जाती है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों से हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा जिले की डेरा तहसील में जवानों की कितनी विधवाओं को पेंशन दी जाती रही है और कितनी ऐसी विधवाओं की पेंशन बन्द कर दी गई है; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). तहसीलवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। तदपि युद्ध में मारे गए जवानों की विधवाओं की संख्या जिन्हें जनवरी, 1962 से कुटम्ब पेन्शन प्रदान की गई है, और जो (छोटे डाकघरों समेत) कांगड़ा डाकघर के अन्तर्गत पेन्शन प्राप्त कर रही हैं,

104 हैं। ऐसे एक मामले में पेन्शन बन्द कर दी गई है, और बन्द करने का कारण था पुन-विवाह।

TECHNICIANS FOR ALGERIA

3774. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Algerian Government have sought the help of our Government for the supply of technicians to manage industries in Algeria;

(b) if so, the types of technicians required by them; and

(c) whether any technicians have been sent so far and if so, their number?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). During the visit to New Delhi in September/October, 1967 an Algerian Delegation showed interest in securing services of Indian technicians in the fields of oil industry, Civil Engineering and Civil Aviation.

(c) Details of the specific requirements of Algeria of technicians in different fields is awaited.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये नगर प्रतिकरात्मक और मकान किराया भत्ता

3775. श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जो दिल्ली की नगरपालिका सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं परन्तु उससे बाहर रहते हैं, मकान किराया भत्ता और नगर प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किस दर पर;

(ख) क्या उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो दिल्ली की नगरपालिका की सीमा में तो

रहते हैं परन्तु काम उससे बाहर जैसे फरीदाबाद हिण्डन हवाई अड्डा, गाजियाबाद और गुडगांव में करते हैं, मकान किराया भत्ता और नगर प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किस दर पर ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की नगर-पालिका की सीमा में रहने वाले परन्तु हिण्डन हवाई अड्डे पर काम करने वाले असैनिक कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता तो दिया जाता है परन्तु उनको मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि गाजियाबाद तथा अन्य स्थानों से हिण्डन हवाई अड्डे पर काम के लिये जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को ये भत्ते नहीं दिये जाते और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्रा) : (क) जी हां। दर इस प्रकार है:—

नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता
(रुपये)

150 से कम वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत,
परन्तु कम से कम 7.50
और अधिकाधिक 12.50

150 और वेतन का 8 प्रतिशत, परन्तु
इससे ऊपर कम से कम 12.50 और
अधिकाधिक 75।

मकान किराया भत्ता

100 से कम 15

100 से 3000 वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत,
परन्तु कम से कम 20 और
अधिकाधिक 300।

3000 से ऊपर वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत।

(ख) (1) फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद 'सी' क्लास नगर हैं, जहाँ नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता देय नहीं है, और निम्न दरों पर केवल मकान किराया भत्ता देय है:—

500 से कम साढ़े सात प्रतिशत, कम से कम 7.50।

500 और इससे राशि जो 536 से कम पड़ती ऊपर हो।

(2) एम्प्लोयीशन डिपु गुडगांव में सेवा कर रहे रक्षा असैनिकों के लिए उतना ही नगर प्रतिकर तथा मकान किराया भत्ता विशेषतौर पर स्वीकृत किया गया है जितना दिल्ली में देय है।

(3) हिण्डन हवाई अड्डे के सम्बन्ध में देखिए निम्नोक्त (ग)।

(ग) जो हां। उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(घ) हिण्डन हवाई अड्डे में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हिण्डन और आसपास के गांवों में रहते हैं, उन्हें निम्न दरों पर विशेष प्रतिकर भत्ता देने की स्वीकृति दी गई है।

(1) 250 रुपये वेतन का साढ़े सात मासिक से प्रतिशत परन्तु कम कम पाने वाले से कम 6 रुपये और सेविबर्ग अधिकाधिक 15 रुपये।

(2) 250 रुपये वेतन का 6 प्रतिशत, मासिक और परन्तु कम से कम 15 इस से अधिक रुपये और अधिकाधिक 50 रुपये। सेविबर्ग।

यह सच है कि हिण्डन हवाई अड्डे में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी गाजियाबाद में रहते हैं, उन्हें विशेष प्रतिकर भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा, परन्तु मामला पुनर्विचाराधीन है।

जसलमेर के निकट चान्दमारी क्षेत्र

3776. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में कोई स्थान चांदमारी क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्षेत्रफल कितना है तथा उस क्षेत्र में कितने

परिवार रहते हैं और उम स्यान की जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने परिवार हैं;

(ग) क्या इन परिवारों को मकानों और भूमि का मुआवजा दिया गया है अथवा दिया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक परिवार को कितना तथा किस रूप में मुआवजा दिया गया है अथवा दिया जायेगा;

(घ) क्या उन्हें श्रीगंगानगर जिले की अनूतगढ़ और सूरतगढ़ तहसीलों में राजस्थान नहर द्वारा सिंचित खेती योग्य भूमि देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह प्रस्ताव क्रियान्वित किये जाने की तथा उन्ह मुआवजा दिये जाने की संभावना है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). जमलमेर जिला में एक चांदमारी रेंज स्थापित करने के लिए कार्य किया जा रहा है। क्षेत्र का कुछ अंश अर्जित किया जाना है। इस रेंज का क्षेत्रफल व्यक्त करना लोकहित में नहीं है। अंतर्प्रस्त कुटुम्बों की संख्या या उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित वर्गों के कुटुम्बों की संख्या प्राप्य नहीं है।

(ग) मुआवजा प्रति भूस्वामी से अर्जित की गई संपत्ति के मूल्य पर निर्भर होगा, और राज्य सरकार द्वारा निबुक्त भूमि अधिग्रहण-अफसर द्वारा दिए गए फैंसले के अनुसार नकद दिया जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ). यह मामले राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से संबंध रखते हैं।

तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर

3777. श्री बसबन्त : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के उनके हाल के दौर के समय उन किसानों ने जिनकी बिजली घर बनाने के लिये भूमि अर्जित की गई थी अधिक मुआवजा दिये जाने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

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

(ख) किसानों का प्रार्थना-पत्र महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया है।

FOREIGN LANGUAGES BROADCASTS

3779. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6504 on the 24th July, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to increase the duration of foreign language broadcasts in the External Services of the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) For the present, it is proposed to introduce two new services—one in Russian and the other in Malay, as soon as staff and other resources are available. In addition, number of foreign language broadcasts are proposed to be increased when the two Megawatt transmitters become available.

रक्षा परिषद् के स्थायी सदस्य के रूप में भारत

3780. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत को सुरक्षा परिषद् का स्थायी सदस्य बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर के अनुच्छेद 23 में यह कहा गया है कि "चीन गणराज्य, फ्रांस, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्थायी सदस्य होंगे । स्थायी सदस्यों में कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य राज्यों के दो-तिहाई बहुमत से, जिसमें सुरक्षा परिषद् के सभी स्थायी सदस्य भी शामिल होंगे, संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर में संशोधन करने की जरूरत होगी ।

IMPROVEMENTS OF SANITARY SYSTEM IN KANPUR CANTONMENT

3781. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kanpur Cantonment Board has asked for grants and aid for the improvement of sanitary system in the pucca built residential houses and for extension of sewage lines to these places within their jurisdiction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Cantonment Board has desired a special grant-in-aid for Rs. 8 lakhs during 1968-69 for sewage scheme. Detailed proposal is however still awaited from the Cantonment Board along with detailed plans and estimates, and the same will be examined when received.

FILM STUDIO IN ORISSA

3782. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government had requested the Central Government to establish a Film Studio at Bhubaneswar in 1965-66;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from persons and institutions having interest in Film Studio in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. The State Government of Orissa had, however, included their scheme for the setting up of a Film Studio in the State in their draft proposals on Publicity for the 4th Five Year Plan. These proposals have not materialised so far. The subject-matter is the concern of the State Government and the decision whether a Film Studio should be set up or not rests with them.

(b) and (c). No Sir. Copy of the representation made to the Chief Minister, Orissa was, however, forwarded to this Ministry for information.

BORDER ROADS IN MANIPUR

3783. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the border roads linking Manipur with Cachar now under construction are being undertaken by the P.W.D.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress in the construction of roads is slow;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take over the work of the construction of the roads to be handed over to the Defence Engineering Staff for construction on an emergency basis; and

(d) if not, the present state of roads, the amount invested so far and time to be taken in completing the roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The construction of the new Cachar road linking Jiribam with Imphal has so far been undertaken by the Manipur PWD. The progress of construction on this road has been slow due to shortage of machinery and equipment with the Manipur PWD and high tender rates quoted by contractors for works in the Area. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Manipur PWD, it has been decided to entrust further construction of this road to the Border Roads Development Board with effect from 1-4-1968. The progress of works is as follows :—

Formation cutting	125 miles
Soling and Metalling	25 miles
Black topping	10 miles

Certain protective works have also been carried out. The total expenditure incurred so far is approximately Rs. 2.45 crores.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF MANIPUR

3784. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries or projects taken up for Manipur as a programme to industrialise the territory during all the Plan periods;

(b) the industries or projects which have started;

(c) the amount of employment potential thrown up by the aforesaid industrial establishments or the projects in operation; and

(d) the total amount of allocation made for those industries or projects?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The programme was primarily to provide assistance for the development of village and small industries. In addition, a rural industries project has also been set up. A total allocation of approximately Rs. 110 lakhs was made up to 1967-68 for the development of industries. It is difficult to estimate the additional employment potential created through these development programmes.

WEEKLY PRICE BULLETIN BROADCAST BY IMPHAL RADIO STATION

3785. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio, Imphal Station gives weekly price bulletins in their broadcasts, giving the prices of essential commodities and also the rate fixed by the local Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price quotations which A.I.R., Imphal is giving are not connected with the present market price; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give correct information to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The AIR Imphal Station broadcasts weekly reviews of prices of consumer goods on the basis of the data supplied by the Government of Manipur, verified from markets distributors and agents. The information furnished by the State Government is taken to be authentic.

APPOINTMENTS IN COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS

3786. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all appointments in the Committee on Plan Projects to Class I and II posts have been made without holding any open examination through U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that none of the posts of the Committee on Plan Projects has been made permanent so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Appointments to Class I and II posts in the Committee on Plan Projects are made in accordance with the prescribed rules in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, whenever required. In view of the temporary and varying nature of work of the Study Teams appointed by the Committee, it was not found possible to make the temporary posts in the Committee permanent. However, the matter is being pursued as a result of the liberalisation of orders on the subject.

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN

3787. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the affairs of ex-servicemen are being neglected as alleged by various associations of ex-servicemen;

(b) how much land has been allotted, how many cooperative societies have been organised and how many industries have been set up to absorb them; and

(c) the minimum pension given to an ex-serviceman?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) About 38,000 acres of land has so far been allotted in 13 ex-servicemen's land colonisation schemes in collaboration with the State Governments. Apart from this, waste lands have been reserved by some State Governments, for allotment to ex-servicemen individually.

(ii) So far 95 cooperative societies of different types, such as transport industrial, farming, consumers housing and

multipurpose have been formed by ex-servicemen.

(iii) So far 2 industries, one in Maharashtra and the other in Rajasthan have been established to absorb ex-servicemen.

(c) The minimum pension, including *ad hoc* increase, is Rs. 25 since 1st April, 1964.

ATTACK ON INDIAN RESIDENTS IN PENANG

3788. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian residents in Penang were attacked recently and substantial damage was done to the property of Indian businessmen there; and

(b) if so, 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). There has been some rioting recently in Penang and other parts of Malaysia. Reports so far indicate that, in the Penang rioting, one person of Indian origin was killed; though it is not yet clear whether he was an Indian national. We do not yet possess any reliable information regarding any damage to Indian property. The Malaysian authorities are in full control of the situation and it is not considered necessary to take any special measures for the protection of Indian nationals in Malaysia. Our High Commission is in touch with the situation and will take action for safeguarding the legitimate rights of Indian nationals as and when necessary.

SUPPLY OF NEW TYPE OF TANKS TO PAKISTAN BY U.S.A.

3789. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has developed a tank which can out-

manoeuvre any firing weapon on a field battle;

(b) whether under the NATO Agreement such tanks have been supplied to Pakistan by U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the reactino of Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). We have seen reports that a new tank has been developed jointly by the U.S.A. and West Germany. It is still in the prototype stage of production, and will therefore, not be available for supply for some years to come till the field trials are satisfactorily completed.

VISIT BY U.K.'S MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

3790. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Commonwealth relations, U.K. visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit and the details of discussions 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) He was on a friendly visit and took this opportunity to meet Prime Minister and some other Members of the Government to discuss matters of mutual interests.

रेडियो काश्मीर से हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिन

3791. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

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

(क) क्या यह मांग की गई है कि श्रीनगर रेडियो स्टेशन से हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण किया जाय;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यह कार्यक्रम कब चालू होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, श्रीनगर स्टेशन प्रतिदिन हिन्दी में चार समाचार बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते।

पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा कब्जे में ली गई ननकाना साहिब गुरुद्वारा की भूमि

3792. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में ननकाना साहिब गुरुद्वारे की लगभग 1,000 एकड़ भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती, इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारा ननकाना साहब की लगभग 1,000 एकड़ भूमि पर पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा जबरदस्ती कथित कब्जा करने के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन गुरुद्वारा जैसे धार्मिक संस्थानों को एक ऐसे बोर्ड के नियंत्रण में रख दिया गया है जो कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 'परमार्थ, धार्मिक अथवा शिक्षण न्यासों अथवा संस्थानों से संलग्न संपत्ति के प्रबन्ध और निबटान की योजना' के अंतर्गत स्थापित किया था। यह योजना 1960 में लागू की गई थी। भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से कई बार कहा है कि वह इन योजनाओं में समुचित संशोधन करे, अथवा कम-से-कम उस समय तक इस पर कार्रवाई करना स्थगित करे जब तक कि

1955 के पंत-मिर्जा करार के अंतर्गत स्थापित संयुक्त भारत-पाकिस्तान घर्मस्थान समिति की दूसरी बैठक नहीं हो जाती.

PLAN FOR HIMACHAL PRADESH

3793. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 10 per cent cut has been recommended by the Planning Commission in Himachal Pradesh Annual Plan;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government has requested the Planning Commission to accept the original proposals; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposals of the Administration for the Annual Plan 1968-69 to which hon. Member refers, are still under examination in the Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

INDO-GERMAN ATOMIC PROJECT

3794. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any prospects of Indo-German collaboration in an atomic energy project as a result of talks with the West German Chancellor; and

(b) if so, in what respects ?

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

(b). No discussions in relation to any specific atomic energy project were held with the West German Chancellor.

DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

3795. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission have received a charter of demands from the Union of its employees during the last one month;

(b) the demands contained in the charter;

(c) whether negotiations have commenced on the charter of demands with the Union; and

(d) when the negotiations are likely to complete ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A memorandum described as a charter of demands, has been received. A copy of the memorandum is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1948/67]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

FAMILY PENSION TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION

3796. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that family pensions granted to Commissioned Officers killed in action or released from service range between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 40/- per month;

(b) the basis on which these pensions have been worked out; and

(c) whether there are any proposals to increase the quantum of pension ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) For a period of seven years from the date following the date of death, a special family pensionary award (representing special family pension, children allowance and education allowance) equal to two third of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased officer is admissible to the widow. The minimum of such a pension (i.e. in the case of a 2/Lt.) is Rs. 267/- p.m. Thereafter, the special family pension admissible to the widow is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal rates of special family pension, the minimum of which (i.e. in the case of a 2/Lt.) will be Rs. 225/- p.m. The question of family pension does not arise in the case of a released officer.

(c) Certain proposals are under consideration.

राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्रदल के छात्रों को वर्दी

3797. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल में प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले छात्रों को सरकार वर्दी देती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार उन्हें धुलाई भत्ता देती है;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या पटना जिले के दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों के राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल के केडिटों को कोई धुलाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

छावनी बोर्डों के स्कूल

3798. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले स्कूलों के सभी विद्यार्थियों को भोजन तथा जलपान मुफ्त दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या भोजन तथा जल पान तैयार करने के लिये अपेक्षित सामग्री तथा बर्तन भी स्कूल के अधिकारियों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं और विद्यार्थियों द्वारा भोजन तैयार किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या छावनी बोर्डों के सभी स्कूलों द्वारा ऐसा ही किया जाता है और सरकार द्वारा इस काम के लिये धन मंजूर किया जाता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड में पानी के कनेक्शन

3799. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दानापुर छावनी की सीमा के अन्दर पिछले दस वर्षों में कितने नये मकान बनाये गये;

(ख) कितने नये मकानों के लिये पानी के कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) शेष मकानों के लिये कब तक पानी के कनेक्शन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा ये कनेक्शन कब तक दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

EXPORT OF FILMS

3800. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2052 on the 27th November, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of importers through whom these films were distributed in India; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was allowed to these importers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PARTIES TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS IN FORWARD AREAS

3801. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to raise some parties for the entertainment of troops in the forward areas;

(b) if so, whether these parties are to be raised from within the Song and Drama Division of his Ministry or some professional parties have been invited by the Government for the purpose;

(c) the number of such parties likely to be raised; and

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on such parties ?

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

(b) and (c). Nine mobile units consisting of instrumentalists, singers, dancers, actors and actresses are being raised departmentally by the Song and Drama Division by open recruitment. In addition, some professional troupes may be utilised by Government for enter-

tainment of troops as and when necessary.

(d) About Rs. 12 lakhs a year out of the budget of the Song and Drama Division.

ADVERTISING BY PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS

3802. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Public Sector or autonomous Corporations have been established under his Ministry;

(b) the Advertising Agency which is conducting their publicity and whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) how much commission has been paid to them till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) One, Sir namely the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay.

(b) The Corporation has not employed any advertising agency to conduct their publicity.

(c) Does not arise.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS UNDER DEFENCE MINISTRY

3803. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the name of the advertising agency which is conducting publicity on behalf of such corporations; and

(c) whether it is wholly Indian-owned and how much commission has been paid to them up to 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There are seven Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry *viz.* Hindustan Aeronautics

Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Mazagon Dock Ltd., Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Praga Tools Ltd. and Goa Shipyard Ltd.

(b) and (c). Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth-Movers Ltd. and Mazagon Dock Ltd. have appointed Efficient Publicities, Madras, Madras Advertising Company Private Ltd., Bangalore and Press Syndicate Ltd., Bombay, respectively, as their advertising agents. These advertising firms are wholly Indian-owned. They are not paid any commission by the Public Undertakings and receive their commission direct from the Publishers.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Praga Tools and Goa Shipyard Ltd. have not appointed any advertising agents as such.

LAND FOR FAMILIES OF JAWANS KILLED IN ACTION

3804. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government had allotted 10 lakh acres of land for the families of those killed in Indo-Pakistan conflict on the request of Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, how much land has been allotted by other States to such families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. According to the information received from the Govt. of Rajasthan in March, 1966, 25,000 acres in Rajasthan Canal Project Area and 1,000 acres in Bhakra Project Area have been reserved for families of soldiers killed and disabled ex-service personnel in the fighting in NEFA, Ladhak, Rann of Kutch, Rajasthan, J&K and Punjab and who are living in Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) A statement containing the required information as collected from the different State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1949/67.]

AGRICULTURE DOCUMENTARIES

3805. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Documentaries that are produced by the Government in a year;

(b) the number of such documentaries that are released;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the production of these documentaries; and

(d) if all the documentaries produced in a year are not released for exhibition, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Films Division produced five documentary films each during 1965-66 and 1966-67 and three Films during 1967-68 (up-to-date). All these Films were released for exhibition.

(c) (i) 1965-66 .. Rs. 1,94,394.

(ii) 1966-67 .. Rs. 2,22,568.

(iii) 1967-68 (Up-to-date)
Rs. 91,728.

(d) Does not arise.

नासिराबाद छावनी बोर्ड

3806. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत बीस वर्षों से नासिराबाद छावनी बोर्ड के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इस छावनी बोर्ड के चयन के विरुद्ध अष्टाचार के गम्भीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य मंत्री (श्री सा० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। कानून के अनुसार निर्वाचन नियमित तौर पर हुए हैं। अन्तिम निर्वाचन मार्च 1967 में हुआ था।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे आरोपों का ज्ञान नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

BROADCAST OF NEWS ABOUT NON-CONGRESS PARTIES

3806-A. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to the All India Radio, Imphal, not to broadcast news about the meetings of the non-Congress parties;

(b) whether it is a fact that news about big public meetings held at Imphal on the 21st October, 1967 etc. were not given in the broadcast of local news in the All India Radio, Imphal; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Two meetings were held at Imphal on October 21, 1967, one organised by the C.P.I. and the other by the United Front. The reports of the meetings were not included after they were judged on the basis of their relative news value.

NEW FAMILY ASSISTANCE SCHEME FOR AIRMAN

3806-B. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI S. C. BESRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new family assistance scheme for serving airman has been instituted by the Indian Air Force Benevolent Association;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Indian Air Force Benevolent Association has instituted a family Assistance Scheme for airmen with effect from 1st September 1967, on a voluntary cooperative self help basis. A subscription of Rs. 2.00 per month per member is collected. The objects of the scheme are to render financial assistance (i) to deserving families of airmen who die whilst in service, for their permanent rehabilitation and (ii) for resettlement of deserving cases of retired/released airmen. The extent of assistance granted under the Scheme is given below :—

(i) *Rehabilitation Grant for Widows and dependants :*

Rs. 60/- per month for a period of ten years or till satisfactory rehabilitation of the family, whichever is earlier.

(ii) *Resettlement Grant for retired/ released personnel :*

The quantum of this grant will depend on the funds available and the period for which the airman was a member of the scheme.

There is a Governing body which scrutinises all applications and decides on the scale of assistance to be granted, on the merits of each case.

12.03 Hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

(Procedure)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : Sir, before you take up the Calling Attention Notice, I have a point of order on that.

My point of order is under rule 197 which reads :—

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

The Calling-attention notice says :—

"to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported involvement of C.P.I. (Marxist) in anti-national activities in West Bengal and Kashmir."

Now, rule 197 clearly says that it must be a matter of urgent public importance. A section of the press has brought into contempt a party which is a legal party and which is also a ruling party in many States in India. If whatever is reported in the press can be the subject matter of an issue being raised in the House, then many sections of the Opposition parties or even the Congress Party can be accused similarly by a section of the press. The Communist Party also has got its organs and we can accuse the Congress or any other party in the Opposition. But are we going to use the forum of Parliament and the office of the Speaker for allowing such sort of discussions and be a party to this for bringing in a cold war between the Opposition parties at the instance of somebody who is interested? Therefore I submit that a ruling may be given that such calling-attention notices would not be allowed. Anything can be reported in the press. After all, what is reported in the press is not a sufficient matter for discussion

here. I can give instances of press reports about any party or individual. Tomorrow a pressman may write something about the Speaker saying that he is doing something which is anti-national. Or, the agitation against the Language Bill is an anti-national activity openly done by the Jana Sangh and others. Are we to bring it up here? Therefore I submit that this should not be allowed to be raised in the forum of Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : I called him because his party was concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह केवल आप का और उनका मामला नहीं है। यह कोई चेम्बर में बात नहीं हुई है। जब सदन के सामने कोई प्रश्न आ जाता है, तो हम सब को उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अधिकार है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : After hearing you I must hear everybody else.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस बारे में साफ और निश्चित निर्णय चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में तो इस सदन में सब विषयों की चर्चा होनी चाहिये। अगर आप इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की इजाजत देते हैं, तो आप को इस के साथ-साथ इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि जब बिहार में कृष्णभल्लभ साहाय का मन्त्रि-मंडल था, तो जमशेदपुर में जो दंगे-फसाद हुए और अब रांची में जो दंगे हुए, उनके बारे में ये आरोप लगाए गए कि उनमें कांग्रेस पार्टी का भी हाथ था। इस तरह के बयान अखबारों में आए। (व्यवधान) यह झूठ भी हो सकता है और सही भी हो सकता है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि यह सही है या गलत है। इस तरह के आरोप लगाए गए हैं।

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : रांची में जन संघ ने फसाद कराये, जिन के साथ आप ने समझौता किया हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी आपसे यह दर-स्वास्त है कि इस सदन में जो विभिन्न राज-नीतिक दल हैं, अगर उनके बारे में यहां पर सवाल किये जा सकते हैं या ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव आ सकते हैं, तो आप सभी दलों के बारे में एक ही न्याय कीजिये। ऐसा न हो कि वामपन्थी कम्युनिस्टों या जन संघ के बारे में यदि कोई प्रश्न हो, तो उसको तो स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और कांग्रेस के बारे में किसी प्रश्न को स्वीकार न किया जाय। यहां पर सब की चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हम किसी भी चर्चा को दबाना नहीं चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : One friend of the Communist Party (Marxist) met me—I do not want to name him—and said that all sorts of allegations may be made and I said that if all sorts of allegations are made, you may explain your point of view and that also must be before the House. That is the minimum demand of any party which is being maligned. But it is nothing new here. So many times we see that the Congress Party is accused of doing so many things. On the floor of the House it is done against each party. I wish, you could avoid it. If the leaders can say that allegations against each other shall be avoided, I will be very very happy. But as long as they do it against each other, the Speaker need not be put in an embarrassing position. I gave an assurance to the leader of the Marxist Party that it shall not go without his explanation. He said, "I may not be asked to do so", because his name is not here on the calling-attention notice and I said, "If you ask for an explanation later on, perhaps I will consider it; tomorrow you may be given a chance."

SHRI NAMBIAR : Explanation is not a mercy.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do then? May I ask Shri Nambiar that he also should not hurl charges against another party. I will be very

happy, if he does that... (Interruption). Let us decide that from tomorrow no party shall say on the floor of the House—outside you may say so many things; nobody is interested—anything against another party unless it is a proved fact or something like that. Let us have some convention like that. All the parties may say anything outside. But until this is not done, it will be very difficult for me to allow... (Interruption).

SHRI NAMBIAR : I never thought your office will be used for this purpose. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I would like to hear Mr. Dange now.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): Are we going to have a convention in this House that one group of MPs can accuse another group of MPs and their party of anything they like and you will permit a discussion on that in this House?

MR. SPEAKER : No; it should not be so. I am appealing to all.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Tomorrow, I may give a notice and say that certain political parties have organised riots against Muslims in Ranchi or certain political parties have organised riots in Calcutta or that they are carrying out a civil war, that they are permitting communal hatred, a communal massacre, and request you to please allow a discussion on those parties, will you allow it? If this House is to go into that through such methods, then let us have an understanding and we will also go through it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, it is not a question of any one party accusing another party... (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is that then?

श्री बलराज मधोक : हमारा भारत देश एक गणतंत्री देश है और लोकतन्त्रात्मक पद्धति से यह संसद चुनी गई है। उसका काम

है कि जो लोकतंत्रीय व्यवस्थाएं हैं, स्वतंत्रताएं हैं और लिबरटीज हैं उन की रक्षा की जाए। अगर देश में कोई दल ऐसा है जो ऐसी अलोकतांत्रिक और नाजायज कार्यवाहियां करता है कि जिन लिबरटीज के आघार पर वह चुन कर आता है उन्हीं लिबरटीज को वह खत्म करना चाहता है और आज देश की सिक्योरिटी के बारे में देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में खतरा पैदा करता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक लोकतंत्री संसद् होने के नाते, देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल होने के नाते इस संसद् को इस हाउस को उस के ऊपर चर्चा करने का पूरा अधिकार है यदि हम चर्चा नहीं करते तो we will be failing in our duty, we will be betraying our country, we will be betraying democracy, we will be betraying national defence forces and, therefore, we have every right to discuss such questions in this House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I would not have interfered in this discussion but for what I heard from Mr. Madhok just now. Mr. Madhok goes on the premise—I want to emphasize that—that there is a party or there are parties in this country whose existence is detrimental to the national security and all that. That is the premise. What I want to know is this. Has that premise been established by any authentic or authoritative evidence in this House? (*Interruption*) Without that, is it open to any Member of this House to assume that there is a particular party in this country whose existence is detrimental to the national security? After making that categorical statement, if he comes forward and says, it is open to the House to discuss that, certainly, I want that evidence to be placed before the House. Let the evidence be placed before the House and let me be given an opportunity, let us be given an opportunity to cross-examine and prove that the evidence is nothing but a string of lies. I want to know, without that, whether the House is going to convert itself into a court of law, where all this will be gone into. If not, I do not see any reason how on mere allegations, from

whichever quarter it might be—it may be some newspaper reports; it may be the Home Ministry's fabricated versions—merely on that basis, we can go into all that. Let there be a proper trial; let there be a proper evidence. I am quite prepared for that. Without going through all that, is this Parliament going to convert itself into a court of law?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let the evidence be produced. Even without *prima facie* evidence, how can you allow that?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I say a word, Sir? As long as the Parties are recognized and they have not been banned, I think, there should be no discussion about the credentials. It is for the Government to see if any Party is unfaithful to the nation or wants to invite another nation to come to this country. It is for the Government to deal with it. This cannot be dealt with as a matter of discussion in this House.

SHRI AMIYA NATH BOSE (Arambagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my esteemed friend, Mr. Ramamurti, asked for evidence. May I give one evidence?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Do, do.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : This is not the place for that.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. It is not my intention—let me make it clear—to allow anybody to bring about a fight on the floor of this House. It will be rather very difficult for me. May I suggest now, Mr. Ramamurti, that this thing be postponed?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So that I may speak to the Leader of the House and others also. Will you kindly—Mr. Amiyanath Bose, Mr. Devgun all of you—sit down?

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Pupri) : You should give a chance to Mr. Bose.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : May I understand from you, Sir, that a very important convention you are setting up.

I am not going into the merit or otherwise of this particular calling attention motion. Also I am quite prepared to go with you when you say "Let us sit together and try to evolve...."

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying.

SHRI NATH PAI : But, there is another thing which is likely to come as an inevitable conclusion from your present ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion that I made, only if all of you agree.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let us understand what we are doing. That will be useful perhaps. I submit to you, Sir, that once it is put on the agenda, *prima facie*....

MR. SPEAKER : The House has a right. I do not want to give any ruling.

SHRI NATH PAI : I never interrupt you, Mr. Speaker, but let me complete.

I am submitting to you with all respect and with all humility that when it was entered and printed on the agenda of the House for to-day, *prima-facie*, it means that you had given the matter such consideration as you are called upon and you had approved it and you had approved of its being included. Therefore, it came. Now, at this stage an objection is raised. This is totally different from a Bill coming from the Government and then an objection is raised on one ground or another. These matters come before the House only when your consent is given. You are postponing its consideration, if I understood you correctly.

MR. SPEAKER : I have placed that suggestion before the House.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not against your postponement. I am saying that when it is placed on the agenda....

MR. SPEAKER : Now you have made it clear that once it is printed, it cannot be postponed. That is your point ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to know that. So, there should be possibility in future—I am not concerned with the fate of this particular calling-attention motion but I am only trying to establish a convention in this House—that it will be open to the Members of the House to raise an objection and the Speaker will be inclined even to postpone an item which has been duly entered in the agenda of the day. Am I right, Sir? I am not going into anything else at this stage.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Since the call-attention motion is in my name, I want to make a submission to you. Now, Sir, the purpose of this call-attention motion is not to malign any Party. There is a report and we wanted the Government to establish or reject that report. That is our purpose. Our purpose is not to malign any political Party.

Now, when you suggest that this can be postponed, I have serious objection to that. The objections have been procedural. They have been very clearly stated by Mr. Nath Pai. Sir, if you start this convention....

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot repeat it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is a danger, Sir. If you postpone this, then what would happen is this. You would put down an item on the agenda, and then some Member would jump up and say that that must not be discussed, and that would mean that you overrule your own ruling....

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : So many hon. Members want to talk about this ?

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West): I want to say a word....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):
अब इसी पर विचार करना है कि मामले को
टाक जाय या नहीं। मेरिट में न जायें।
पहले इस पर आप विचार कर लें।

MR. SPEAKER: That was what I had said.

Shri Amiyannath Bose was on his legs and he was going to say something. I had stopped him in the middle. Now, let him say what he wants to say.

I do not want any evidence and all that. We are now only on the point whether this can be postponed or should not be postponed, and on that he could make his submission.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: The point that has been made by Shri P. Ramamurti is this that there should be at least *prima facie* evidence before a notice of this nature can be admitted. I am producing that evidence before this House.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Let him give it to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him give it to the Chair. Will he kindly give it to the Chair? I shall pass it on to Government. It need not be given on the floor of the House.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: Please bear with me for a few minutes....

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the floor of the House.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I shall not take much time. I have not wasted any time of the House; I have wasted very little time of this House. I believe that in the interests of Bengal, in the interests of India, I must be heard in this House today. In the name of Bengal, in the name of the country and in the name of God, I must be heard in this House today.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going into the evidence now.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Let him give it to the Speaker.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I give it to the nation. I speak here because my word must travel beyond the four corners of this House and it must travel to the four corners of the nation. I say that my words uttered on the floor of the House must travel to the whole nation.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member kindly sit down?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: I shall not sit down till you order me to sit down....

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Are you allowing him to place the evidence before the House?

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it. We are not entering into it now.

I am only concerned now with the point whether this can be postponed for tomorrow. That is the only point which I am concerned with now. (Interruptions) Shri Amiyannath Bose may kindly sit down now.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: If you order me to sit down, I shall sit down, but I shall stand up again.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It must be taken up today and not postponed for tomorrow. The calling-attention-notice must be taken up today.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell Shri Amiyannath Bose that when we are discussing that subject, it is certainly his right to produce that evidence, but we are not discussing that subject now?

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE: Kindly give me two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI A. K. SEN : May I say something?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): He is bent upon doing it for getting some cheap popularity. If he has got any evidence let him give it to the Speaker. We are prepared for that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. After all, we cannot carry on in this way. Hon. Members must understand the difficulty of the Chair also. It is not as though the Chair is free to do anything it likes. That is the problem of the Chair. Let there be some understanding between the leaders of all parties and also the Leader of the House so that the Chair could take some decision on that basis. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not want that there should be any trial of any party on the floor of the House. It is not as if evidence is to be produced here so that any party could be tried. The trial of any party cannot be done here without the consent of.

AN HON. MEMBER : No party can be tried here on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what I am saying. No party can be tried on the floor of the House; neither the Congress Party nor any other party can be tried here on the floor of the House; that shall not be done here.

My difficulty is this. This is a serious matter. After all, I wanted to discuss with the Leaders of the House and then find out whether we can evolve a formula. May I make a suggestion? I am not postponing the issue. If I postpone it, tomorrow any Member may get up and do the same thing, and have the matter postponed. What I am saying is, if the House wants.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We want it.

MR. SPEAKER : I would suggest that we sit down and talk about it. It is not as if the Marxists are condemned. Nothing of the kind. The Minister him-

self might say that he has no such evidence. It may have appeared in the newspapers. That does not mean that it is correct. The Minister was going to make a statement. He might say that there is no such evidence till now. Here is a question that has been raised, I wanted to find out what I should do in the circumstances. That was my point.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I do not wish to speak on the call-attention notice or comment on this matter. I am concerned with the proposal which you put before the House that perhaps this matter may be postponed for further consideration.

I think the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, has made a valid point on this matter. If an objection is to be raised when a matter has been properly admitted by the Speaker after due consideration, if because a group of members or individuals object to the thing being discussed and we are going to sustain it, we are going to have a situation where one can even prevent a question being put to a Minister and he cannot give the facts. I think a very undesirable precedent will have been created. What does the call-attention notice say? It does not cast any aspersion on any one. It says :

"to call the attention of the Home Minister of Home Affairs to the reported"

It is perfectly open to the Minister of Home Affairs to corroborate the reports, to contradict them or give any statement of facts that he has so that the House and the country will have the benefit of knowing what the Minister has to say. It seems to me that stopping the House from proceeding with this is yielding to undue pressure.

On this very day, in the other House, there is a motion by Shri Bbupesh Gupta falsely charging patriotic elements in this country with complicity with the CIA, a motion moved from the same quarters which are now winning for protection. Are we also to be stopped from discussing that?

Therefore, I suggest that we proceed with the business of the House and let the Minister of Home Affairs reply.

SHRI A. K. SEN : As a point of order, I do not want to go into the merits of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not going into the merits.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I know your decision in the matter is perfectly valid at this stage.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We know your predicament.

SHRI A. K. SEN : All I want to say is that once a question is put to the House, it is the privilege of the House either to allow even the hon. Member who has put it to withdraw it or proceed. It is the property of the House. Without the leave of the House, it is not open to you either to postpone it or to deprive the hon. Members of their right to get an answer or of the House to get an answer.

What is it that is contained here? I was very much surprised to hear Shri Dange saying that there should be an inquiry. Only the Government is giving its version on certain reports. It may be accepted by the House, it may be rejected by it. But I am surprised to hear Shri Dange giving the seal of finality to the Minister's statement, giving it the sanctity of a court judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not made it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Therefore, whatever the statement be, it is for the House either to reject it or to accept it. It is not a judgment. He has said that there should be an inquiry and so on. We shall never proceed with our business if that procedure is followed.

Everyday hon. Members on that side are casting aspersions while putting questions and so on. We hear views

on the matter. We accept it or reject it. But this is an attempt to stifle the Minister from informing the House on certain reports which have appeared in the papers and made public in statements by no less a person than the ex-Chief Minister of Bengal. He is the leader of a Party.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अभी तक हम सदन में एक दूसरे की आलोचना करते रहे हैं, एक दूसरे पर विवाद में गम्भीर आरोप भी लगाते रहे हैं। जिन के विरुद्ध आरोप लगाये गये उनको उनका खंडन करने का मौका भी मिला था। यह पहला मौका है कि किसी दल के विरुद्ध इस तरह की ध्यान-दिलाऊ सूचना पर यह संकल्प स्वीकार किया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने एक प्रश्न दिया था।

हमने जम्मू-काश्मीर के एक एम० एल० ए० के बारे में प्रश्न दिया था, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं, जो पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय घुस-पैठियों के साथ चले गए और फिर लौट कर चले आए। उस प्रश्न को आप के सचिवालय ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में संलग्न होंगे, तो क्या आप इसी तरह का ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करेंगे? हमें उस के बारे में सन्देह है। आप के नियम उन के खिलाफ भी काम में आने चाहिए। हम चाहेंगे कि सब दलों के आचरण पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। जहां तक हमारा सबाल है, हमारे पास छिपाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। हम ने जहां जो कुछ किया है, हम उस के बारे में अपनी सफाई देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप का सचिवालय सरकार को मदद देने के लिए विरोधी दलों के खिलाफ इस हथियार का उपयोग करे, ...

MR. SPEAKER : What about this? You tell me whether we should postpone it or not.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर आप यह आश्वासन दें कि सब दलों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन में कांग्रेस पार्टी भी शामिल है, इस तरह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आदि स्वीकार किये जायेंगे, तो हमें इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted the Prime Minister or some other Minister to give Government's views. If you can represent them, I do not mind.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I got up first of all.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted the Government's view. All right, you come alone, I do not mind.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : In your wisdom, you have postponed its further consideration, but this is on the agenda today.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not repeat what others have said.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I completely agree with what Mr. Masani has said as also Mr. Sen. I only wish to add that the question of the Jana Sangh leader whether you will give him an assurance does not arise out of this item of the agenda here. Secondly, nobody can encroach upon your right to reject or accept any such thing which is within your competence to accept or reject. To demand such an assurance is irrelevant, and it should not be given any consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी बात के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां विभिन्न सूचनाओं को, वे सवालों के बारे में हों या प्रस्तावों के बारे में, स्वीकार करने के बारे में कुछ नियम हैं। मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय हमेशा यह रही है कि इन नियमों के बारे में उदारता का व्यवहार हो और इस सदन को सभी बातों पर बहस करने का मौका मिले, चाहे वह नक्सलबाड़ी हो और चाहे सी० आई० ए० हो। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जो नियम है, उनको आप देखें।

लीजिए। प्रस्तावों के बारे में नियम 186 है, जिस में कहा गया है :

"It shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements."

जिस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की बात हम कर रहे हैं, उस में कहा गया है :

" . . . involvement of C.P.I. (Marxist) in anti-national activities . . . "

SHRI M. R. MASANI : "A fact."

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रस्तावों के बारे में जो नियम है, उस को मैंने बता दिया है।

श्री अ० कु० सैन : रूल 197 देखिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सभी नोटिसज के बारे में है। सवालों के बारे में भी इसी तरह की प्रक्रिया है। मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ नियम 25 की तरफ। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप को यह अधिकार है कि आज हमारे सामने जो प्रस्ताव है, उस पर सभी लोगों से बातचीत कर के फैसला करने के लिए आप उस को टाल दें।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Is he sitting in appeal over you ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 25 एरेन्जमेंट आफ गवर्नमेंट विजिनेस के बारे में है। उस में कहा गया है :

"Arrangement of Government business : On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine :

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो कार्य-सूची होती है, साधारणतः उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, लेकिन अगर आप की यह राय है कि उस में तब्दीली करने के लिए कोई ठोस कारण है, तो आप को ऐसा करने का अधिकार है। मेरी यह राय नहीं है कि इस प्रस्ताव को चर्चा के लिए न लिया जाये। लेकिन मैं इस लिए यह चाहता हूँ कि इस को कल लिया जाये कि हम लोग आप के साथ बैठ कर यह फैसला करें कि अगर इस तरह के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर यहां बहस करनी है, तो जब अन्य दलों के बारे में इस तरह के नोटिस आये, तब आप को समानता के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि इस प्रस्ताव में जो बात कही गई है, उस के बारे में श्री मसानी की यह राय हो कि यह सत्य है, यह आरोप नहीं है। हो सकता है कि मेरी यह राय हो कि यह आरोप है, यह सत्य नहीं है। इस बारे में श्री मसानी, मेरी या अन्य माननीय सदस्यों की जो भी राय हो, लेकिन जब तक किसी अदालत में यह साबित नहीं हो जाता है, हम इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में हम एक प्रक्रिया निश्चित करें और फिर इस पर जरूर बहस करें। मैं हर बात पर बहस चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have also read this Calling Attention matter, and I am one with many hon. Members. But I only wish to say that Calling Attention Notices are based on some press news or personal knowledge, and it should be of immediate importance. I have no grouse against those who table Calling Attention Notices in their own wisdom. But I say that even today, when we have tabled Calling Attention Notices on the reported letter of Shri Ajoy Mukherjee to the Prime Minister, bringing to her notice the police excesses committed in West Bengal and a deliberate attempt to crush the United Front workers there—these have appeared in the newspapers with banner headlines—you, in your wisdom summarily rejected them. What I wish to say is that in such matters—

this is pure and simple a Central matter, and Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, who was Chief Minister, has written a letter—it has come out in the newspapers under banner headlines—to the Prime Minister, bringing to her notice the police atrocities which are going on in the city of Calcutta and other places—the notice about it has been rejected. My submission is only this. (*Interruption*) Let us evolve a method by which these things should be raised. We have tabled a Calling Attention Notice about the CIA. We wanted a discussion. What happened to that? (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Reference has been made to my statement here by Mr. A. K. Sen, but I want to make my position clear here with a few words. If the Member were to ask a question about a particular party by referring to a specific act or a specific statement, then it could legitimately be put—without reference to rule—by a short notice question and require an answer. But when a statement about the character of a party as a whole is made in general terms, like involvement in anti-national affairs, then it becomes a reference to the general character of party and a demand to put it on trial. If that is so, it should not be done through such a short-handed method of Call Attention Notice. A proper procedure should be evolved where a Party with so many MPs are concerned, where a particular party is put on trial. I have no objection, if my party can be tried or any other party can be tried. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a little confusion. Even at this stage, one could say much about the merits or demerits of the question, but I am refraining from saying anything on that. The Calling Attention Notice can be taken up today or you can postpone it. That is a simple question. The other question raised by Mr. Dange and Mr. Ramamurti is a larger question, about which I am in sympathy—about the convention. You can summon a meeting at your convenience to decide upon a convention regarding such matters. It is not a matter where we are giving

[Shri Nath Pai]

an opinion upon, today. We are prepared for a discussion.

But let us see the rule; Shri Madhu Limaye also referred to the rule on the subject. I would like to draw your attention to rule 197.

There would not be so much trouble if the rules were so well known; Rule 197 says :

"The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House."

That is a mandate for all of us.

Rule 25 says :

"Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

Therefore, Sir, the discretion vested in you is not about postponing it, but about varying it on that day. It means, instead of taking up item 1 first, you can take up item 2, if you are satisfied that there is sufficient ground. But so far as postponement is concerned, only when it is the wish of the House you can postpone it till tomorrow or any other day, not otherwise.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You in your wisdom allowed on the floor of the House a discussion on Naxalbari, on the agreement between PIB and Novosti and so on. There was no objection then. I do not know why there is any objection to this call attention notice which you, in your wisdom, have admitted. I oppose the postponement of this call attention notice. This must be taken up here and now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The proviso to rule 25 is quite clear. According to

this proviso, you are competent to take any decision in this regard about variation in the agenda of the day.

The proviso says that if the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation, then it can be varied. So, you are the only person competent to take a decision on this.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : May I draw your attention to one thing ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard all party leaders and the rules also have been read. We have spent 45 minutes on this discussion. I only said, if the House wanted a postponement, it can be postponed. I did not want to do it myself. I only wanted a convention to be established; all the party leaders can meet in one place and take a decision. If I do not admit it, then I am accused that I am trying to shield somebody. If I admit it then also I am accused. There are some other questions about somebody being connected with CIA, etc. which are pending before me. These are embarrassing me terribly. If I admit, there is some difficulty. If I do not admit, there is some other difficulty. I am trying to balance.

It is becoming very difficult to balance between various parties. If I admit something, one party or other is naturally wounded. So far as this matter is concerned, having admitted it, if the House does not agree to postponement, it will be taken up. Tomorrow some other section of the House may want something else to be postponed and there will be absolutely no end to it. Naturally, the House has to take a decision. If the House is not inclined to postpone it, I would request Mr. Hem Barua to read the notice and the minister to reply to it. We need not presume that the minister is going to condemn anybody.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : In future, you shall consult the House about the admission of any Calling Attention notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

12.45 Hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED INVOLVEMENT OF CPI
(MARXIST) IN ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN WEST BENGAL AND KASHMIR.**

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :
I call the attention of the Minister of
Home Affairs to the following matter of
urgent public importance and I request
that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported involvement of CPI
(Marxist) in anti-national activities in
West Bengal and Kashmir."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA) : Sir, the House is aware
of the activities of the extremist group
of the C.P.M. This group was the
main force behind the Naxalbari agi-
tation which has been brought under
control by firm police action taken by
the West Bengal Government. This
group has continued to propagate the
Chinese way of revolution. Its philo-
sophy, according to its own professions,
is summed up in their belief that
"Power grows out of the barrel of the
gun". In West Bengal the extremists
are reported to have organized a num-
ber of meetings and theatrical perfor-
mances with a view to exhorting people
to launch a violent class struggle. In
Jammu and Kashmir though such extre-
mists are trying to instigate lawlessness
they are an insignificant force. We are
keeping in close touch with the State
Governments concerned regarding their
activities. May I assure the House that
all steps necessary for safeguarding
national security and upholding the
Constitution would be taken by the
Central as well as by the State Govern-
ments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Ban
them.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, may I
draw the attention of the Government
to a relevant portion of a letter, that has
been widely circulated, written by Shri
Ajoy Mukherjee, ex-Chief Minister of
West Bengal, about a partner in the
ULF Government? This is what he
said :

"Something more dangerous is per-
haps in the offing. Pro-Chinese Left
Communists seem to be preparing the
ground for a bloody revolution in
West Bengal with China's help. If
that happens, perhaps for many years
the entire areas of Assam, Manipur,
Tripura and parts of Bihar and
Orissa will be turned into a battle-
ground with deadly modern weapons
of foreign powers."

It is said by some that Shri Ajoy
Mukherjee does not stand by this state-
ment now. But after making this state-
ment what I expected of Shri Mukher-
jee was to part company with his
friends who were indulging in this sort
of anti-national activities. But, unfortu-
nately, he had the courage neither to
control his colleagues nor to break away
from them and, unfortunately, India
and democracy have become a hot-bed
of all sorts of anti-national activities.
My concern is with the national secu-
rity of the country.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Cent-
ral South) : Through the CIA (*Inter-
ruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Not through
the CIA. Do not talk like that. Sir,
these people are in the habit of referring
to CIA. May I make it clear here that
I am not going to give a morsel of
Indian dust for all the dollars or rubles
of the world. I maintain certain moral
standards in my public life. Secondly,
what happened is, there has been that
much wanted expression of the expul-
sion of the Naxalbari extremists and the
Naxalbari so-called revolution was
stated to be conducted on the lines of
Mao's thoughts. Before the Naxalbari
extremists were expelled slogans like
"Mao Tse-tung Zindabad" were heard
on the streets of Calcutta (*Interrop-*

[Shri Hem Barua]

tions). Mao's pictures were distributed on a large scale. Sir, could it be possible for anybody to shout a slogan in the streets of Peking saying "Shrimati Indira Gandhi Zindabad"? Would he not be reduced to pulp by the Red Guards? But this sort of thing happened here. In the context of that, may I know (a) since most people do not have any faith in the backdoor government of Shri P. C. Ghosh in West Bengal, whether the Central Government is going to examine the intelligence reports about these involvements and take action of its own; (b) there are reports that the government are in possession of facts justifying the banning of the Communist Party (Marxists) . . . (interruptions) . . . how far is it a fact, and (c) after the closing down of the Bank of China in Calcutta, they shifted their headquarters to Dacca and it is through the Bank of China in Dacca and the Chinese Consulate in Dacca that all sorts of revolutionary materials and finance are flowing down to certain political parties in West Bengal; are government aware of this and, if so, what steps are they going to take to stop this?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are keeping a close watch on all these developments and we have our own information about these matters. As far as the question of banning is concerned, a few days back I have answered this question in the House.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West): May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: No. His name is not here. So, he cannot ask.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What was the reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The question of banning that party was discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I wanted to know three things. They are . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He knows all those three things. He need not repeat.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He has replied only to the banning part of the question. Is the Central Government going to examine the intelligence reports and take action of its own? Thirdly, what about the activities of the Bank of China and the Consulate of China?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I said that we have information about these matters.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Give us that information.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री अजय मुकर्जी के इस पत्र के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या अपने स्तर पर किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी ली, यदि ली तो केन्द्रीय सरकार किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची और साथ ही क्या यह भी सत्य है कि नक्सलवाड़ी के उग्रप्रयोग नेता सारे के सारे अर्थात् तक नहीं पकड़े जा सके हैं; बीच में से अन्दरघाउण्ड हो गये और घोष सरकार के आने के बाद भी इस प्रकार के लोगों ने अपनी गतिविधियाँ अन्दरघाउण्ड रह कर करनी प्रारम्भ कर दी है?

क्या यह भी सत्य है कि लद्दाख और कश्मीर के वह भाग जो चीन से लगे हुए हैं और सरहदी क्षेत्रों में उन लोगों की गतिविधियाँ पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक बढ़ गयीं हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उनकी रोकथाम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या केवल निगाह ही रख रही है या किसी तरह की कोई कार्यवाही भी उस ने अर्थात् तक की है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक नक्सलवाड़ी के उग्रवादियों का सम्बन्ध है उन के बारे में काफी बड़ी कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके अधिकांश नेताओं को पकड़ लिया गया है . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कुछ बच भी गये हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कुछ जरूर बच गये हैं जोकि भूमिगत हो गये हैं पर उन को पकड़ने की कोशिश जारी है और जल्द से जल्द पकड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जहाँ तक जम्मू, कश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ पर भी इस तरीके की कुछ गतिविधियाँ

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा एक प्रश्न यह भी था कि षोष सरकार के आने के बाद भी क्या कुछ लोग पश्चिमी बंगाल के कुछ हिस्सों में अंडरग्राउन्ड हो कर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ, कुछ इलाकों में उग्रवादों पंथ के लोग भूमिगत हो गये हैं और सरकार की ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने की कोशिश जारी है।

जहाँ तक जम्मू, कश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ पर संभावित इलाकों में इस तरीके की गतिविधियाँ हमारे ध्यान में आई हैं और उन को रोकने के लिये हम हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अजय मुखर्जी के पत्र पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कोई जानकारी ली, अगर ली हो तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अजय मुखर्जी के पत्र के ऊपर कितने प्रकार की कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। हम लोगों को जो आज स्थिति का विवरण मिलता है उस विवरण को या उस चीज को हम ध्यान में रखे हुए हैं और जित तरीके की कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होगी वह हम अवश्य करेंगे।

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): Recently it was reported that there is a planned attack on the police parties, police posts and police communications

in the district of Nadia. It was also stated that the Red Guards are having a direct hand in this matter. Has the Government any information about these attacks and whether government is aware that there is a large quantity of unlicensed modern arms in some of the important and strategic points ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In this illegal activity the hands of certain extremist sections are there. As far as the question of discovering illegal arms and ammunition is concerned, we have had some success about it and we have information that some dumps of that kind have been created.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are trying to discover them.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : You have discovered bows and arrows. Those are the arms that you have discovered.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचारपत्रों में यह बात प्रकाशित हुई है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में रक्तिम क्रांति की तैयारी हो रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उसकी पूरी जानकारी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी है क्या वह उसे सदन के पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार है ? अभी तक केवल उन्होंने यह बताया है कि कुछ उग्रवादी वहाँ पर उन्मुख हैं और वह चीन के नक्शे कदम पर चलने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। वहाँ रक्तिम क्रांति करने के लिए कम्युनिस्ट्स लोग तैयारी कर रहे हैं, उस के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या जानकारी है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी माक्सिष्ठ ग्रुप का जो उग्रवादी दल है उस के द्वारा इस तरीके की तैयारी करने की सूचना हमारे पास आई है और जसा कि मैंने पहले

[श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल]

कहा हम लोग उस स्थिति के ऊपर बड़ी निगाह रखे हुए हैं और जैसे ही किसी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता होगी हम फौरन कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(*Delhi Sadar*): What are the details? He has asked for the details.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
We cannot give such details.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिस्टों की गति-विधियाँ कोई नई नहीं हैं। जम्मू, कश्मीर रियासत के अन्दर उन की गतिविधियाँ सन् 1943 से चल रही हैं जब उन्होंने वहाँ पर वह फ्रन्ट ऑफ दी सोवियट यूनियन नामक संस्था बनाई थी दुर्भाग्य से जो कांग्रेस के नेता हैं वह कश्मीर में उसमें शामिल थे और अगर आप गौर से फ्रास रोड फाइल देखेंगे तो यह जो कश्मीर को भारत से अलग करने का षड्यन्त्र था उस के लिए सारा प्रचार जो था यह मार्किस्ट्स करते थे। जब उन को लगा कि शेष अबदुल्ला अमरीका की ओर बढ़ रहा है तब उन्होंने अपना पैतरा बदला और अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ हो गये। अब फिर क्योंकि नांति उन की बदली है, कम्युनिस्ट मास्टरों की, पीकिंग और मास्को की तो फिर उन का रुख अब्दुल्ला के पक्ष में हो रहा है और वह उन के समर्थकों को कश्मीर को भारत के अलग करने के लिए फिर बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। उस की गतिविधियाँ कश्मीर घाटी में हो रही हैं, जम्मू में हो रही हैं, लद्दाख में हो रही हैं और मैं समझता हूँ उस की जानकारी सरकार के पास होगी क्योंकि वहाँ की इंटरलिंगेस यह रिपोर्ट भेज रहा है।

जहाँ तक बंगाल का ताल्लुक है अभी पिछले महीने की 18 तारीख को मैंने श्री अजय मुरुजी से पूछा कि आप कम्युनिस्टों के साथ काम करते रहते हैं तो आप के मत में उन की क्या विचारधारा है तो उन्होंने मुझे स्पष्ट

कहा कि लगता है कि वह हमारे लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं रखते बल्कि आम्ड रैवोल्यूशन वह देश में करना चाहते हैं। उस के बिना वह अपनी कल्पना को बदल नहीं सकते लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हाल के लिए हम पालियामेंटरी ढंग से काम करने को तैयार हैं। उसके साथ-साथ जितने भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं चाहे वे बिहार के हों चाहे वह असम के हों, मैं प्रैस रिपोर्ट्स के ऊपर आना नहीं चाहता, प्रैस रिपोर्ट्स के लिए मेरे पास बीसियों कटिबन्ध पढ़ी हुई हैं जोकि मैं कोट कर सकता हूँ जिस में कि दिया हुआ है कि यह लोग हथियार इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि लोकतन्त्र एक पद्धति है जिसके कि अन्दर हमें अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है और उसका रास्ता यही है कि हम दूसरों को भी उन की बात कहने का अधिकार दें। वह लोग जो लोकतन्त्र के द्वारा ताकत में आते हैं परन्तु खुल्लमखुल्ला कहते हैं कि हम दूसरों को सब्ती से दबा देंगे, तलवार से दबा देंगे और हम माओत्सेतुंग का रास्ता अपना लेंगे तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के लोग जिनका कि लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं जिनकी कि गतिविधियाँ राष्ट्रीय एकता के विरुद्ध हैं; राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध हैं उन लोगों को लोकतन्त्र के नाम पर खुले तौर पर काम करने की छूट देना यह कहाँ तक उचित है इसलिए मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस सारी जानकारी के होने के कारण

In the light of all this information about its activities in Jammu and Kashmir and Bengal and the general Communist ideology and methodology, I want to know whether the Government of India is contemplating to take serious action for banning all those parties or groups which do not believe in democracy and which want to subvert democracy and, at the same time, are also trying to take help from China and other countries to subvert and destroy the country's unity and security.

13 Hrs.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
We have the information about the

activities of C.P.I.(M), as I said earlier. But we do not want to ban any political party unless it is necessary, as a last resort.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramamurti.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : This is not only the statement that has been made by the Minister. Apart from that, under the guise of putting questions, a lot of innuendos, suggestions and all sorts of things, have been made against my Party. I do not want to interfere now. I would request you to give me an opportunity to say what I have got to say so that the matter can be cleared up.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

13.04 Hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1967."

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT)
 AMENDMENT BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1967.

13.01 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE : AGITATION IN DELHI OVER THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-

FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to make a statement on the situation arising out of the agitation in Delhi over the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill.

A call for hartal on 6th December, 1967 was given by Vidyarthi Parishad, Nav Yugan Sabha and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to protest against the Official Language (Amendment) Bill . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
 लंच के बाद देना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हमने कॉलेज एंट्रेंशन दिया था, हमने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था। आपने किसी को स्वीकार नहीं किया। अब आप मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा वक्तव्य देने को कह रहे हैं जिसमें हम सवाल भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : If you want, you can have a discussion. I am prepared to allow it. Last week, we had one discussion and this week also I am prepared to allow it, if you want. But this way of putting questions then and there will be a bad precedent. I will allow the discussion, if you want.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कॉलेज एंट्रेंशन क्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अलग सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER : Last time, we had a discussion and, therefore, I did not allow it. If you want, we can consider it again. I have no objection.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
 Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1938/67]

13.02 Hrs.

**ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 में आगे संशोधन करने तथा अत्यावश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1964 को अग्रेतर अवधि के लिए जारी रखने वाले विधेयक संबंधी प्रवर समिति का प्रतिवेदन पेश करने के लिए नियत समय 18 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक बढ़ा दिया जाय।”

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि प्रवर समिति के लिए अवधि बढ़ाने की मांग की गई है और कहा गया है कि इसकी अवधि 18 तारीख तक बढ़ा दी जाए। अभी तक इस समिति की शायद एक भी बैठक नहीं हुई है। मुझे शक है कि यह 18 तारीख तक भी अपना कार्य पूरा कर सकेगी या नहीं कर सकेगी। यह एक आर्डिनेंस था। इसको पास करना जरूरी होगा। क्या समिति के अध्यक्ष आश्वासन देंगे कि 18 तारीख तक हम काम पूरा कर लेंगे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इनको पता नहीं है। यह गलत बात कहते हैं। आठ तारीख को इसकी मीटिंग हुई थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक मीटिंग हुई है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपने कहा कि एक भी नहीं हुई है। 9 और 10 को छुटी थी। मैंबरों ने कहा कि उनको समय दिया जाए ताकि वे अध्ययन कर सकें। अब बारह से

रोज छः बजे से आठ बजे तक यह कमेटी बैठा करेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period, be extended upto the 18th December, 1967.

The motion was adopted.

13.03 Hrs.

**PONDICHERRY (EXTENSION OF
LAWS) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend certain Central Acts to the Union territory of Pondicherry.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend certain Central Acts to the Union territory of Pondicherry.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce † the Bill.

13.04 Hrs.

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT)
BILL AND RESOLUTION
RE : OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—
contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill and the Resolution, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to continue his speech.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for
Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, Section 2, dated 11-12-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

14.00 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL AND RESOLUTION
RE : OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—
contd.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a submission to make. This morning when the calling attention motion was being discussed in this House, some Members quoted a letter which was written by Shri Ajoy Mukerji in which he has described the activities of CPI (M). I have gone through the newspapers and I find that Mr. Ajoy Mukerji said that he wrote a letter but he never sent it. I want to know from the Home Minister . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I would suggest is: when this matter was being raised this morning, you did not raise this point. So, I would suggest that you please write to the Speaker. If there is any contradiction, he is the proper authority to take note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me, Sir. I understand your point. But, since Shri V. C. Shukla is here, I want to know from him whether that letter was received by the Centre or not because that is the fundamental matter and an ex-Chief Minister was referred to here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I entirely agree. Your query is all right, but it should be addressed to the Speaker because that would be the proper procedure.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण को 21 जून 1931 के नवजीवन में प्रकाशित गांधी जी के एक बक्तव्य के इन वाक्यों से प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ:

“अगर स्वराज्य अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले भारतीयों का और उन्हीं के लिए होने

वाला हो, तो निस्सन्देह अंग्रेजी ही राष्ट्र-भाषा होगी। लेकिन अगर स्वराज्य करोड़ों भूखों मरने वालों, करोड़ों निरक्षरों, निरक्षर बहनों और दलितों व अन्त्यजों का हो और इन सब के लिए होने वाला हो, तो हिन्दी ही एकमात्र राष्ट्रभाषा हो सकती है।”

स्वराज्य की रूपरेखा देते हुए गांधी जी ने ये शब्द कहे थे। हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र नहीं हुआ था तो उस समय हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा कहलाती थी। लेकिन गांधीजी के जाने के बाद हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा के पद से हट कर राजभाषा तक सीमित हो गई। फिर उस के बाद जब राजेन्द्र बाबू जैसे संरक्षकों का हाथ उस के सिर पर न रहा, तो हिन्दी राजभाषा से हट कर सम्पर्क-भाषा के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गई। नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अगर यही गति चलती रही, तो हिन्दी किसी दिन केवल कार्यालय-भाषा तक ही सीमित न रह जाये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रश्न इतना दुरूह नहीं है जितना कुछ चतुर राजनीतिज्ञों ने इस को अपना राजनीतिक हथियार बना कर बहुत उलझा दिया है। वास्तविकता यह है कि अगर इस प्रश्न का न्यायसंगत समाधान ढूँढा जाय तो कुछ कठिन नहीं है। एक वाक्य में कहा जा सकता है कि अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों पर हिन्दी न लादी जाये और हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी न लादी जाये। सवाल केन्द्र का रह जाता है। केन्द्र आज भी द्विभाषी है और वह द्विभाषी रहे। लेकिन केन्द्र केवल कागज पर ही द्विभाषी न हो बल्कि वह व्यवहार में भी द्विभाषी हो।

संविधान की मान्यता और 1963 के राजभाषा विधेयक के अनुसार हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख भाषा है। अंग्रेजी केवल सहभाषा के रूप में है। यदि सरकार ने उस सिद्धान्त को व्यावहारिक रूप दिया होता, तो मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि इस तरह की स्थिति

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

उत्पन्न न होती जो 1967 में इस तरह का अटपटा विधेयक इस सदन में लाया जाता।

जहाँ तक प्रान्तों का सम्बन्ध है यह निर्विवाद है कि उन के कार्यों के लिए प्रान्तीय भाषायें प्रयुक्त होंगी। प्रश्न केवल केन्द्र की सरकारी नौकरियों का है। केन्द्र की सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ आंकड़े इस सदन के सभक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर मैं सरकार की सभी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दूँ तो शायद बहुत समय लग जाय। इस लिए मैं केवल सरकार की सब से बड़ी सर्विस आई० ए० एस० के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े दे कर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में विभिन्न प्रान्तों को उन की जनसंख्या के अनुपात से कितना प्रतिनिधित्व मिला हुआ है।

प्रदेश	जन-संख्या का प्रति-शत	आई० ए० एस० का प्रति-शत
राजस्थान	4.60	2.88
उड़ीसा	4	3.78
मैसूर	5.38	3.78
पंजाब	7.96	8.80
मध्य प्रदेश	7.38	2.47
गुजरात	4.90	1.50
बिहार	10.59	4.05
आन्ध्र	4.20	3.70
मद्रास	7.68	20.06

इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकेंगे कि वास्तविकता क्या है और हिन्दी का जो विरोध किया जा रहा है उस के पीछे क्या रहस्य है। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि इस देश की भाषा समस्या के समाधान के लिए केन्द्र की सरकारी नौकरियों में राज्यों का कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया जाये। क्योंकि मेरा मत है कि जिस प्रान्तीयता के विषय के खिलाफ हम लोग बोलते हैं इस

कोटा-प्रणाली से वही प्रान्तीयता का विषय पनपेगा। दूसरे सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रतिभा का जो विकास होना चाहिए इस कोटा-प्रणाली से उस पर भी एक प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा।

लेकिन साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस कोटा-प्रणाली में एक संशोधन यह कर दिया जाये कि अगर अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के लोग संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के माध्यम से बैठेंगे तो कोटा के अतिरिक्त भी जितने स्थान वे चाहें उतने स्थान उन को दिये जा सकते हैं। अगर यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या का एक अच्छा समाधानकारक हल हो सकता है, जिस से कुछ समय तक किसी को कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है पिछले वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियों का, मैं उस कड़वे इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता। सब से बड़ा दोष तो उस समय रहा जबकि इस सम्बन्ध में पंद्रह वर्ष की लम्बी अवधि निर्धारित की गई। उस पंद्रह वर्ष की लम्बी अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार यह समझ कर बैठ गई कि हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में उस ने विशेष कोई काम नहीं करना है। उसी का कु-परिणाम यह है कि इस लम्बी अवधि के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। जब जनता ने कुछ खटखटाया और भूतपूर्व राष्ट्र-पति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने समय-समय पर कुछ आदेश दिये तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ थोड़ा-सा हिंसना प्रारम्भ किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप जान कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में से 1,84,000 व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी सिखाई गई और उस पर करोड़ों रुपये व्यय किये गये लेकिन उन व्यक्तियों से हिन्दी का कोई कार्य न सिये जाने के कारण आज वे सब के सब हिन्दी भूलते जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 8,000 के करीब हिन्दी के आशु लिपिक और टाइपिस्ट तैयार किये गए हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के जो टाइप-

राइटर हैं उन की संख्या केवल 1,100 है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की राजभाषा सम्बन्धी नीतियों की विसंमति इस से अधिक और क्या हो सकती है।

स्वतंत्रता से पहले मध्य प्रदेश और मध्य भारत के ग्वालियर और इन्दौर आदि कई राज्यों में उच्चन्यायालयों तक में हिन्दी में निर्णय लिखे जाते थे। सरकार का कर्तव्य था कि संविधान की मान्यता के अनुसार वह उस प्रचलित व्यवस्था को संरक्षण देती। लेकिन सरकार ने उनको भी अंग्रेजी में कार्य करने को विवश किया। इस स्थिति में यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि सरकार की नीयत पवित्र है ?

मेरे मित्र श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी ने कहा कि हिन्दी के कुछ कट्टर समर्थकों ने हिन्दी को बहुत हानि पहुंचाई है। कुछ हद तक मैं उन की बात से सहमत हो सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनको और उनके विचारों के अन्य व्यक्तियों को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को हानि हिन्दी के कट्टर समर्थकों ने नहीं पहुंचाई। हिन्दी थोपी नहीं जायेगी, हिन्दी लादी नहीं जायेगी, हिन्दी डंडे से नहीं उतारी जायेगी—बे नारे दिल्ली में मद्रास से नहीं आये बल्कि दिल्ली से मद्रास को गये। यहीं के नेताओं ने यह नारा लगा कर एक नई स्थिति देश में पैदा की। आप मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने की अनुमति दीजिये—यह जो स्थिति आज है जिससे कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं में आपस में लड़ाई पैदा कर दी गई है यह अंग्रेजी के कुछ समयकों ने की है। अगर मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में किसी को दोष दे सकता हूँ तो अंग्रेजी के कुछ समाचार पत्रों को और कुछ समाचार एजेन्सियों को। विशेष रूप से मैं प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। इसलिये मैं नाम लेना चाहता हूँ—क्योंकि मेरे पास कुछ उदाहरण हैं।

यदि 1965 की उन घटनाओं को छोड़ भी हूँ जोकि उस समय मद्रास राज्य में हो रही थी। जिनको अतिरंजित कर के बाता-

वरण को विषाक्त किया गया। अभी कल परसें इसी सदन के भन्दर कुछ घटनाओं का उल्लेख भ्राया था। जिनको कुछ व्यक्तियों ने अतिरंजित कर के यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया था कि साउथ इण्डियन स्कूलों पर और दूसरे साउथ इण्डियन लोगों पर आक्रमण किये जा रहे हैं। इस घटना को प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया ने किस तरह से प्रसारित किया है। आप अगर इस एजेन्सी की गहराई में जायेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि इस समाचार एजेन्सी में किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले मद्रास में अंग्रेजी समर्थकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था। जिसमें यहां से भी देशमुख या विदेशमुख गये थे, कोठारी साहेब गये थे, मुदालियर साहेब थे और भी कई लोग थे। उस अंग्रेजी समर्थक सम्मेलन के विरोध में मद्रास के तमिल समर्थक लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया। वह प्रदर्शन इस बात का किया कि ये जो अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखनेवाले लोग हैं, कुछ निहित स्वार्थी लोग हैं, हम उन के खिलाफ हैं और हम तमिल चाहते हैं। लेकिन प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया ने अंग्रेजी समर्थकों के समाचारों को तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से फ्लैस किया, लेकिन तमिल समर्थक लोगों के समाचारों को दबा दिया। वही स्थिति 1965 में हुई थी जब शिवदास ज्ञानी और उनके समर्थकों ने तमिल भाषा के समर्थन का नारा मद्रास में लगाया था। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस एजेन्सी का आन्तरिक निरीक्षण किया जाय और देखा जाय कि इस प्रकार के कुछ व्यक्ति तो वहां नहीं हैं जो जान बुझ कर उल्टी हवा फैलाते हैं। देख की हवा को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं और विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा कर के देश की एकता को धाघात पहुंचाना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में आज हिन्दी समर्थक स्थिति नहीं है उनको म कुछ जानकारी देता हूँ। मेरे पास कुछ तार और पत्र भ्राये

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

हैं। एक यह तार-निखिल बंगीय भाषा समिति का है जो कलकत्ता से आया है। उन्होंने भाषा विधेयक के विरोध में आवाज उठाते हुए लिखा है कि आप इस विधेयक का जी-जान से विरोध करें। संस्कृति की रक्षार्थ बंगाल से राष्ट्र की और आपकी सफलता के हेतु शुभकामनायें। यह दूसरा पत्र पोर्ट ब्लेअर अण्डमान से लिखा हुआ एक मुस्लिम भाई का है। उन्होंने कहा है कि यहां के सरकारी अधिकारी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं, वे हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों को मिलकर अपनी भाषा के विकास में बाधक बने हुए हैं। उनके नाम तक उन्होंने दिये हैं कि किस प्रकार वे लोग हिन्दी विरोधी काम कर रहे हैं। तीसरा पत्र गुजरात प्रान्तीय राजभाषा प्रचार समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री जेठालाल जोशी का है। इस का शीर्षक उन्होंने दिया है हम किसके अनुयायी हैं महात्मा गांधी के या लार्ड मैकाले के ? इसमें उन्होंने सारी युक्ति दी है। यह अन्तिम पत्र मदुराई के टैगोर मैमोरियल हिन्दी विद्यालय के अध्यापकों की ओर से आया है और उन्होंने लिखा है कि किस तरीके से आज मद्रास सरकार हिन्दी को अपने ढंग पर समाप्त कर रही है, लेकिन हम लोग बन्दुकों की छाया में रह कर मद्रास में हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं, परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार का काला कानून लाकर हमारे भाग्य पर यह चट्टान क्यों लगाना चाहती है। आप अनुमान लगाइये कि यह स्थिति कहाँ जा रही है ? आज हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? यहाँ आप कहते हैं कि उन राज्यों में किसी प्रकार का हिन्दी समर्थक वातावरण नहीं है किसी प्रकार की अनुकूल स्थिति नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार की गलत बात यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं।

इन सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि अभी कुछ दिन हुए हमारे केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री डा० त्रिगुण सेन अपना एक वक्तव्य दे रहे थे, उन्होंने बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान के विश्व विद्यालयों में भारतीय भाषायें किस प्रकार माध्यम के रूप में चल पड़ी

हैं। हमारे देश में इस समय 73 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, इनमें 64 विश्वविद्यालय वे हैं जो केन्द्र और राज्यों से सम्बन्धित हैं और 9 ऐसे हैं जिनको विश्वविद्यालय का स्तर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया है। इन 73 विश्वविद्यालयों में से श्री त्रिगुण सेन के आधार पर 36 विश्वविद्यालय वे हैं, जिन्होंने भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। 17 विश्वविद्यालय वे हैं जहाँ एम० ए० तक की शिक्षा अपनी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से दी जा रही है। इन में से 37 विश्वविद्यालय केवल हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हैं। लखनऊ, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, बनारस के इन छात्रों के आन्दोलन के प्रति हम चिन्ता प्रकट करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी ! जब इस संकल्प में यह लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दी का ज्ञान केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों के लिये अनिवार्य नहीं है, तब यह बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर के बच्चों के भाग्य पर आप रोक लगाने जा रहे हैं। जब ये बच्चे हिन्दी माध्यम से एम० ए० पास करेंगे तो बताइये उन विद्यार्थियों को अपना भविष्य अन्धकारमय दिखाई देगा या नहीं ? ऐसी स्थिति में वे आन्दोलन न करें तो क्या करें ? आपने ही स्वयं इन आन्दोलनों को प्रोत्साहित किया है। इस प्रकार की यह स्थिति आपकी ओर से ही उत्पन्न की गई है।

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दो-तीन बातें विशेष रूप से उसके लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। पहला विधेयक जो 1963 का था, जिसको श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने प्रस्तुत किया था, वह सरकार की अकर्मण्यता का परिचायक था। लेकिन 1967 का जो राजभाषा संशोधन विधेयक है, वह इस सरकार की बदनीयती का परिचायक है। मैं बदनीयती जैसे कठोर शब्द का जानबूझ कर प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ। क्योंकि इस विधेयक का प्रारूप कब तैयार हुआ ? इसका ड्राफ्ट तैयार हुआ—जब सुब्रह्मण्यम और अलगेसन ने इस्तीफा दिया। इस विधेयक का ड्राफ्ट तैयार हुआ—

जब मद्रास में 1965 में कुछ हिन्दी विरोधी घटनायें घटीं। इसका दृष्टि तैयार हुआ— जब भक्तवत्सलम की मिनिस्ट्री मद्रास में थी और उसको बचाने के लिये इस विधेयक की भाषा तैयार की गई। यह बदनीयती नहीं है तो क्या है? क्या इसको राष्ट्रीय निर्णय कहा जा सकता है?

अब इस विधेयक से होने वाली हानियों को लेना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात जो इस विधेयक में लाई गई है, जिस पर इस सदन ने कम ध्यान दिया है और जिसको मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद के अधिकारों को छीनने की एक नई परम्परा इस विधेयक के द्वारा प्रारम्भ होने जा रही है। जब आप कहते हैं कि एक भी राज्य की विधान सभा अपने अतिरिक्त मत से, जिसको आप वीटो कहते हैं, इसको रोक सकती है। जब राज्य विधान मंडलों को आप यह अधिकार देंगे, तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा? अब तक संविधान के अनुसार केन्द्र के सारे कानूनों को बनाने का अधिकार केन्द्र का रहा है। केन्द्र के कानूनों को बनाने का अधिकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से विधान सभाओं का नहीं रहा है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की धारा द्वारा असंवैधानिक निर्णयों की परम्परा को स्थापित करके हम संसद के अधिकारों पर आघात करने जा रहे हैं और संसद के अधिकारों को कम करने जा रहे हैं। आज भाषा का प्रश्न है, कल विदेश नीति का प्रश्न आयेगा, परसों गृह मंत्रालय की नीति का प्रश्न आयेगा, अंतरसों अर्थ नीति का प्रश्न आयेगा। हम इस प्रकार अपने निर्णयों के लिये संसद की सार्वभौमिकता को समाप्त कर के प्रान्तों की विधान सभाओं पर आश्रित हो जायेंगे, और इस प्रकार यह स्वतन्त्र संसद परमुखापेक्षी संसद हो जायगी।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात जो इसमें हानिकारक है—वह है अनुवाद की व्यवस्था। अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में मुझे पता लगा है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री के पास गये थे। वे मिल कर कोई इस प्रकार का हल निकालना

चाहते हैं जो अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को भी स्वीकार हो और हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को भी स्वीकार हो। मैं स्वयं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के हित में यदि कोई सर्वसम्मत हल हो सकता है तो हम उसके लिये तैयार हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश की एकता बनाये रखने के लिये कहीं किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई पैदा न हो, बल्कि अगर किसी प्रकार की कोई उचित कीमत दे कर भी यह हो सकता हो, तो हम तैयार हैं। मुझे पता लगा है कि वह चाहते हैं कि अनुवाद के लिये कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि अनुवाद वहाँ न हो, जहाँ से कि वह टिप्पणी या पत्र अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में जाता है। बल्कि जहाँ पहुँचता है, रिसेविंग एन्ड पर जा कर उसको अनुवाद की व्यवस्था हो और हर विभाग में इस प्रकार की अनुवाद साक्षा हो। अगर इस प्रकार का कोई हल होता है, तो वह वैध हल होगा, तब समझा जायगा कि हिन्दी सचमुच देश की भाषा बनी है। लेकिन यदि इस विधेयक की धारयें वही होती हैं जो सुब्रह्मण्यम और अलगेसन के दबाव में रखी गई थीं, और उसी को सरकार पास कराने का प्रयत्न करती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जनतन्त्र का उपहास होगा।

तीसरी बात जो कि इसमें खराब है वह है काल की सीमा निर्धारित न करना। अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये उसको छोड़ देना। अब तक जो 20 साल तक आपने भूलें की हैं, अगर आपका मन शुद्ध है तो उसके लिये अब समय निर्धारित कीजिये। हम नहीं चाहते कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों पर किसी प्रकार का कोई दबाव डाला जाय या किसी तरह से उन पर हिन्दी थोपी जाय। क्योंकि प्रान्तीय स्तर पर वह तो—प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में काम करेंगे ही, लेकिन जहाँ तक हिन्दी में काम करने का सम्बन्ध है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय! हमारे देश के छात्र जर्मनी में जाते हैं जो जर्मन भाषा से परिचित नहीं हैं। 6 महीने में जर्मन सीखते हैं और उसके बाद जर्मन क्लास में बैठ कर लैक्चर के नोट्स लेने लगते हैं। फ्रांस में जा कर फ्रेंच सीखी जा सकती है। दिल्ली में

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

कूर्जन रोड पर मैक्समूलर भवन में हिन्दी क्लास में एक साल में हिन्दी सिखाई जाती है, लेकिन यहाँ 20 साल के बाद भी हम समर्थ नहीं हो सके, इसका अभिप्राय क्या है? अभिप्राय स्पष्ट है कि सरकार का मन शुद्ध नहीं है। इस विधेयक में काल के सम्बन्ध में रेखा निर्धारित न करना—इस बात का परिचायक है कि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि कभी इस प्रकार की स्थिति आवे।

तीसरी बात यह है कि संकल्प के द्वारा प्रमुख भाषा के पद से हिन्दी को हटाया जा रहा है। आपके संविधान की मान्यता के अनुसार, 1965 से पहले भी और अब 1965 के बाद भी अधिकृत रूप से राजभाषा विधेयक के द्वारा हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख भाषा है लेकिन इस संकल्प के द्वारा आप अंग्रेजी को ही हर स्थान में प्रमुखता देंगे। संविधान में अंग्रेजी के लिये उस समय व्यवस्था की गई थी कि अंग्रेजी हर कार्य में नहीं रहेगी। केवल सीमित कार्यों के लिये उसका उपयोग होगा। लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा अंग्रेजी को असीमित कार्यों के लिये स्थान दिया जा रहा है—यह एक सबसे बड़ी घातक बात है। अगर सरकार का मन शुद्ध होता तो 1963 के विधेयक के बाद आज इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जो अंग्रेजी को पुनः उसी पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया जाता। विधेयक जो संसद में विचारार्थ आते हैं, उन्हें ही लें। जबकि केन्द्र की प्रमुख भाषा हिन्दी है अंग्रेजी में उनका अनुवाद भाना चाहिए। लेकिन विधेयक हिन्दी में भाना चाहिए था। बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा हम नहीं चाहते किसी को कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो, इसलिए अंग्रेजी में उसका अनुवाद भा जाय, ऐसी स्थिति सुयमता से हो सकती है।

यहाँ एक विशेष बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मेरे पास इसी केन्द्रीय सरकार की छपी हुई पुस्तिका है जिसका कि नाम "गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी सम्बन्धी आदेशों का संकलन" है। इसमें गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा

हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित जो आदेश राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा बिये गये हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उसकी कुछ पंक्तियाँ आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"राष्ट्रपति ने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के खंड (2) के परन्तुक के अन्तर्गत संविधान (राजकीय) प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी भाषा, आदेश 1955" नामक एक और आदेश जारी किया जिसके द्वारा उन्होंने (1) जनता के साथ पत्र व्यवहार (2) प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टों राजकीय पत्रिकाओं और संसद को दी जाने वाली रिपोर्टों, (3) संघियों और करारों आदि संघ के विभिन्न राजकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा के साथ-साथ हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग को अधिकृत किया। यह आदेश 3 दिसम्बर 1955 को प्रकाशित किया गया था।"

लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा यह राष्ट्रपति का 1955 को दिया हुआ जो आदेश है उसमें भी सरकार परिवर्तन करने जा रही है। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय हैं, इसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि अगर उसमें मूल पत्र अंग्रेजी में भी हो तो भी उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसमें यह सरकार अनुवाद की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है। मैं और ज्यादा इस विषय में जाकर अपनी कुछ जो मुख्य बातें हैं उनसे बंचित नहीं रहना चाहता। अगर सरकार चाहे तो वह इन आदेशों को एक बार स्वयं पढ़ ले। तब मंत्री जी को यह पता लगेगा कि यह विधेयक किस सीमा तक राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों के विपरीत है। दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस विधेयक की सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि इससे गृह मंत्रालय और रक्षा मंत्रालय में टकराव होने जा रहा है। शिक्षा मंत्री ने पीछे जो वक्तव्य दिया था, भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में वह उनकी अपनी राय नहीं थी। गांधी जी की वह राय थी। गांधी जी के शब्द में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"अगर मेरे हाथ में तानाशाही सत्ता हो मैं आज से ही विदेशी माध्यम के जरिये हमारे

लड़के-लड़कियों की शिक्षा बंद कर दूं और सारे शिक्षकों और प्रोफेसरो से यह माध्यम तुरन्त बदलवा दूं या उन्हें बरखास्त करा दूं। ये पाठ्य पुस्तकों की तैयारी का इन्तजार नहीं करूंगा। वे तो माध्यम परिवर्तन के पीछे-पीछे आयेगी।”

यह गांधी जी का 2 सितम्बर 1921 का नवजीवन में प्रकाशित वक्तव्य है। इसके आधार पर शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है। लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री के वक्तव्य और गृह मंत्री के वक्तव्य दोनों को एक तराजू पर रखिये। शिक्षा मंत्री के वक्तव्य से आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा सकेंगे कि एक ही सरकार में किस प्रकार की दो नीतियां चल रही हैं?

जहां तक नेहरू जी के भाषवासनों का सम्बन्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहूंगा। केवल दो बातें ही कहूंगा। एक तो यह कि नेहरू जी ने जहां यह कहा है कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को अधिकार होगा कि वह राय दें कि अंग्रेजी कब तक चलती रहे। नेहरू जी ने अपने उस वक्तव्य में यह नहीं कहा कि उनको यह भी अधिकार होगा कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी ला दें। अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी ला देने का अधिकार होगा यह उनके उस वक्तव्य में कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है।

इसके अलावा उस वक्तव्य में यह भी है, मैंने उस वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है और चाहें तो अब आप उसे देख सकते हैं। नेहरू जी का वह वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दी को हमने काफ़ी सोच समझ कर राजभाषा बनाया है अब उससे पीछे हटने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

तीसरे, फिर मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर नेहरू जी के उस भाषवासन में या उस वक्तव्य में मान लिया जाये कि किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी होती तो 1963 में जब राजभाषा विधेयक यहां आया था, नेहरू जी भीति थे। अगर कोई कमी होती तो नेहरू जी जो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस कमी की पूर्ति कर सकते

थे। आखिर वह कौन-सी कमी रह गयी जो नेहरू जी की मृत्यु के बाद अब उस कमी को पूरा किया जा रहा है? और सब में बड़ी बात तो यह है कि अगर नेहरू जी और संविधान, इन दोनों में से किसी एक को चुनना हो तो हम संविधान को चुनेंगे, जवाहरलाल नेहरू को नहीं चुनेंगे क्योंकि संविधान नेहरू जी से बड़ा है। मैं नेहरू जी के राजनीतिक भाषवासनों की बात नहीं कहता। लेकिन देवनागरी लिपि के सम्बन्ध में नेहरू जी ने जो भाषवासन दिया था मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसे आपने पूरा किया? संस्कृत के सम्बन्ध में उनका क्या भाषवासन था? विभाषी फारमूले में कहां संस्कृत है? आप नेहरू जी का भाषवासन रटते फिरते हैं तो नेहरू जी का भाषवासन यदि पूरा करना हो तो सब प्रश्नों पर करें। केवल एक ही बात पर नेहरू जी के भाषवासन को क्यों रटते हैं? और फिर मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं कि नेहरू जी ने अगर भाषवासन दिया था तो गांधी जी ने भी तो कुछ भाषवासन दिया था? राजेन्द्र बाबू ने भी तो भाषवासन दिया था। नेहरू जी ने अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के रूप में भाषवासन दिये थे तो राजेन्द्र बाबू ने राष्ट्रपति रह कर आर्डर दिये थे। नेहरू जी के भाषवासन और राजेन्द्र बाबू के आदेश, अब इनमें देखा जाये कि कौन बड़ा है? राष्ट्रपति का आदेश बड़ा है या प्रधान मंत्री का भाषवासन बड़ा है? दोनों में किसका मूल्य ज्यादा हो सकता है? टंडन जी को या सरदार को इनको मैं छोड़ता हूं। इसलिए मेरा गृह-कार्य मन्त्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के माध्यम से यह कहना है और जगजीवन राम जी जैसे पुराने और सीनियर मिनिस्टर भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे भी कहना है कि समय रहते हुए वे समय की गति को पहचानें और सही दिशा में कदम उठायें। अगर आपने देश को संकट से बचाना है, देश को इस विपत्ति से निकालना है तो पहला काम यह कीजिये कि अपनी पार्टी के सदस्यों को मतदान के लिए आप विवश न करें, उनको पूरी स्वतंत्रता दें। स्पष्ट शब्दों में पूरी स्वतंत्रता देने के साथ-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

साथ उनको यह कहें कि वह अपना मत स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक व्यक्त कर सकते हैं। भ्रच्छा यह है कि विधेयक वापिस हो जाय या यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को चला जाय या फिर जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित कर दिया जाय। अगर किसी ङंग से आपने अपने बहुमत को आधार मान कर इस विधेयक को यहां पास करने की कोशिश की तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस संसद से भी बड़ी एक संसद है जो जनता की संसद है। वो इस हमारी संसद का निर्माण करती है। फिर उसका निर्णय 530 के हाउस में नहीं होगा। बल्कि 50 करोड़ की संसद में उसका निर्णय होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप समय की गति को पहचानें, अपने सदस्यों की आवाज को सुनिये और जनतंत्र और अपने सदस्यों की आत्मा का हनन मत कीजिये।

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि कोई राष्ट्र एक राष्ट्र नहीं होता जब तक वहां के लोग और अपनी जवान और अपनी भाषा में बात नहीं करते। फ्रांस की भाषा फ्रांसीसी है, इंग्लैंड की भाषा अंग्रेजी है और सभी देशों की भाषा उनके देश के नाम से पुकारी जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा हिन्दी हो ऐसा हमारे बड़ों ने कहा और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि यह आवाज जिन की मातृभाषा हिन्दी थी, उन्होंने नहीं उठाई थी बल्कि यह आवाज यह उन लोगों ने उठाई थी जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं थी। इसी सदन में बतलाया गया कि राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे लोगों ने यह आवाज उठाई, महात्मा गांधी ने उठाई और उनकी आवाज को हम ने अपने कानों से सुना। और ऐसे अन्य कितने ही लोग हैं। हिन्दी के पक्ष में जैसे पत्र, अहिन्दी भाषियों के श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के पास आये हैं वैसे हम सब के पास आये हैं, टेलीग्राम्स भी आये हैं। इस देश में बहुत लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है अगर वे यह मानते हैं कि इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी

होनी चाहिये। देश में हिन्दी का इस्तेमान होना चाहिये और हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी का स्थान लेना चाहिये। हिन्दी किसी दूसरे प्रान्त की मातृभाषा का स्थान लेना नहीं चाहती। अपने-अपने प्रान्त में अपनी-अपनी मातृभाषा रखिये लेकिन प्रान्त का जो कार्य होना है केन्द्र के साथ, उस के लिए हिन्दी को रखिये। इतनी ही बात है इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है।

यह बात आज से नहीं बहुत समय से आई है। मैं तो बिलकुल छोटी थी जब मैं ने सुना है सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल जैसों को हिन्दी में भाषण देते हुए, आधी गुजराती होती थी, आधी हिन्दी होती थी लेकिन वह हिन्दी बोलते थे। अभी बौस साहब यहां कल तकरीर दे रहे थे, उन के पिता जी, उन के चाचा जी, वह हिन्दी बोला करते थे, आधी बंगाली होती थी, आधी हिन्दी होती थी लेकिन किसी के दिमाग में यह आता ही नहीं था कि हम हिन्दी न बोलें और हिन्दी का विरोध करें। विरोध था तो अंग्रेजी का था।

आज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम सब लोग इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं। इस बात को मानते हैं, कि राष्ट्र की भाषा अर्थात् प्रान्त-प्रान्त को जोड़ने वाली, एक दूसरे के साथ कड़ी जोड़ने वाली भाषा वह एक ही हो सकती है, वह है हिन्दी। क्यों हम हिन्दी की बात करते हैं यह मैं साफ करना चाहती हूं कि मेरी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, मेरी मातृभाषा पंजाबी है लेकिन मैं यह भी साफ कर दूं कि मैंने उर्दू सीखी, उर्दू के बाद मैंने हिन्दी सीखी। मैं हिन्दी, उर्दू में फर्क ही नहीं करती। मैं समझती हूं कि दोनों एक भाषा हैं, लिपि अलग-अलग हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि मेरे बचपन काल में और जब विद्यान बना उस समय भी जो चर्चा होती थी वह यह होती थी कि हिन्दी हो कि उर्दू हो। तब गांधी जी ने कहा कि अरे भाई भाषा एक है, उस की लिपि हिन्दी, उर्दू दोनों कर दो और उस भाषा को हिन्दुस्तानी का नाम दे दो। लेकिन जब विद्यान

बना तब सब ने यह तय किया कि नहीं देवनागरी ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक लिपि है, उस में ज्यादा उच्चार शक्ति है और इसलिये देवनागरी लिपि के द्वारा सब शब्दों का उच्चारण अच्छे तरीके से हो सकता है, इसलिए देवनागरी लिपि हो और हिन्दी देश की भाषा हो ।

मुझे आज इतने सालों की आजादी के बाद बड़े ही दुख के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ रही है कि आज की भाषा सम्बन्धी अशान्ति की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है । क्योंकि मैं विश्वास रखती हूँ कि अगर हमने जब संविधान बनाया था तब हिन्दी को अपना लिया होता तो आज जो हो रहा है यह ऊढम नहीं मचता । तब हिन्दी के खिलाफ कहने वाला कोई नहीं होता । लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ इस वास्ते नहीं हुआ क्योंकि हम में से थोड़े से अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोग जो आगे थे वे तकलीफ उठाना नहीं चाहते थे । हिन्दी में अपने विचार रखने की, हिन्दी लिखने की, हिन्दी सीखने की, तकलीफ वे उठाना नहीं चाहते थे । साम्राज्य कई तरह के होते हैं । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दो प्रतिशत लोग, एक प्रकार से अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे बुद्धि वाले लोग अपने अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के साम्राज्यवाद को दूसरों पर लादे रखना चाहते थे । वे चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी न आए और हम अंग्रेजी को चालू रखें । मेरे पास एक सर्क्यूलर आया है, औरों के पास भी आया होगा । यह महाशय क्या कहते हैं, इसको आप देखें । यह रिटायर्ड एकाउंटेंट जनरल उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो० वाइस चान्सलर रह रहे हैं । यह महाशय अपने सर्क्यूलर के अन्त में कहते हैं, अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करते हुए, कि "English-speaking people may be two per cent of the population, but they are the salt of the earth and the pinch of yeast which raises a mass of dough."

सोचिय जरा कि कैसी मनोवृत्ति है अंग्रेजी वालों की । ये समझते हैं कि हम दो प्रतिशत

ही "साल्ट आफ दी अर्थ" हैं । हम ही सब कुछ हैं । उनको डर है कि अगर हिन्दी आ गई तो दो प्रतिशत का महात्म्य इतना नहीं रह जाएगा । इसलिए वे हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं ।

पिछले सप्ताह अपने विद्वत्तापूर्ण भाषण में सेठ गोविन्ददास ने बताया था कि जब विधान बना तब एंग्लो जी जैसों ने भी यह कहा कि "हिन्दी ही राष्ट्र भाषा हो सकती है, इस में हमें शक नहीं है" । लेकिन उस समय हमने अंग्रेजी को हटाने के लिए पंद्रह साल की अवधि दे दी । अगर यह अवधि न दी होती तो आज हमारे सामने यह समस्या खड़ी न होती—(इंटरफ़ॉस) में इन्फ्लुएन्जा से पीड़ित हूँ । मेरा गला खराब है । इस वास्ते अगर माननीय सदस्य मुझे इंटरप्ट न करें, तो अच्छा होगा ।

हम घड़ी भर के लिये यह भी मान लेते हैं कि हिन्दी इतनी समृद्ध नहीं है जितनी होनी चाहिये । मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी का जो आक्षेप है उसको स्वीकार करती हूँ कि हमने उतना काम नहीं किया हिन्दी के लिए जितना हमें करना चाहिये था । अगर ईमानदारी से हमने उतना काम किया होता तो पंद्रह सालों में हिन्दी आज जिस हद तक हम चाहते हैं उस सब तक विकसित हो सकती थी । लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जहाँ तक बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और इस प्रकार के जो हमारे देश के उत्तर, पूर्व और पश्चिमी प्रान्त हैं, उनकी भाषायें संस्कृत से निकली हुई हैं और हिन्दी की बहनें हैं । उन भाषा वालों को तो हिन्दी सीखने में कोई दिक्कत ही नहीं है और हिन्दी वालों को उनकी भाषायें सीखने में दिक्कत नहीं है । तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम और तमिल ये जो भाषाएँ हैं इनका मूल भी संस्कृत है और संस्कृत के शब्द इन में भी बहुत कुछ हैं, बहुत से शब्द हिन्दी से मिलते हैं, लेकिन मैं मानती हूँ कि उनके लिए हिन्दी सीखना उतना आसान नहीं है

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

जितना बाकी छः सात भाषाओं वालों के लिए है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अगर दक्षिण वालों को कुछ तकलीफ होती है—हिन्दी सीखने में और वे शिकायत करते हैं तो मेरी बात समझ में उनकी बात कुछ हद तक आती है लेकिन ये प्रो. दूसरे प्रान्तों वाले हैं अगर ये शिकायतें करें तो मेरी समझ में उनकी बात नहीं आती, बिल्कुल नहीं आती। वे क्यों ऐसी बात करते हैं? मैं मानती हूँ कि हिन्दी को और समृद्ध बनाने के लिये हिन्दी में हम चाहे जितने मराठी के शब्द लें, चाहे जितने गुजराती के लें, तमिल, तेलुगु के लें, असमिया के लें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। सभी भाषाओं के शब्द हिन्दी ग्रहण करें यह कोई दिक्कत वाली बात नहीं है। बात यह है कि अगर स्वतन्त्रता आने पर, हमने हिन्दी अपना ली होती तो यह सब कुछ अपने आप आज तक हो गया होता। आज तक हमने हिन्दी अपनाने के बारे में निर्णय नहीं लिया इसलिये यह सब कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं।

जब हम आजाद हुए करीब उसी वक्त चीन में कम्युनिस्ट साम्राज्य आया था। चीन की भाषा की हालत हम से बहुत ज्यादा खराब थी। वहाँ जो मैडेरियन भाषा कहलाती है वह तो बहुत ही थोड़े लोग जानते हैं। उनकी जो लिपि है वह लिपि तसवीरों की है, चित्रों की है। बहुत कठिन है। इस वास्ते वहाँ घड़ी भर ऐसी भी बात हुई थी कि हमारी नागरी लिपि ही वे लोग ले लें। लेकिन अन्त में उन्होंने अपनी लिपि को रखा, अपनी भाषा को रखा। अब कोई कहे कि उन्होंने विकास नहीं किया तो यह बात गलत है। पोलिटिकली हमारे उनके साथ कितने मतभेद हों लेकिन आज उनकी अणु बम की शक्ति से अमरीका वाले भी परेशान हैं, रूस वाले भी परेशान हैं। उन्होंने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में, मीडिसन के क्षेत्र में, हर क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की है, इस में कोई शक

नहीं है। और अपनी भाषा के द्वारा यह सब उन्होंने किया है।

आप जापान को लें। जापान की भाषा बहुत कठिन है। वही चित्रावलि की भाषा है। मैंने सुना है कि सैकड़ों साल तक उस भाषा में टाइपराइटर तक नहीं बन सका है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस के लिये तीन हजार चित्र होने चाहिये। किस तरह से वह देश तीन हजार चाबियों वाला टाइपराइटर बनाये? अभी हाल में वहाँ नौ सौ कीब का एक टाइपराइटर बना है ऐसा सुना है। नौ सौ कीब भी वे कैसे चलाते हैं, यह तो प्रभु जाने। लेकिन जापानियों ने अपनी भाषा में क्या विज्ञान नहीं सीखा। डाक्टरी नहीं सीखी, इंजीनियरी नहीं सीखी, किस चीज में वे पीछे हैं? आज अमरीका वालों की मशीनों से बेहतर और सस्ती मशीनें वे बनाते हैं और सारी दुनिया में वे बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं और प्रगतिशील देश के रूप में सब उनको पहचानते हैं। आज भी उनका कारोबार बहुत कुछ हस्तलिखित होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ टाइपराइटर आसानी से नहीं चल सकता। लेकिन वहाँ किसी ने नहीं सोचा कि उनको अंग्रेजी भाषा रखनी चाहिये या कोई और भाषा रखनी चाहिये। घड़ी भर भी उन्होंने इसको नहीं सोचा। अपनी भाषा में ही सब कुछ किया है। तरक्की की है।

जब मैं 1949 और 1950 में अमरीका में उच्च शिक्षा के लिए कुछ रिसर्च के लिये गई थी तब मेरी क्लास में, जाटन्स हार्फिज में, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के, साउथ अमरीका के, फिलिपीज के लोग थे। लेकिन सिवाय हिन्दुस्तानी और पाकिस्तानी लोगों के कोई अच्छी अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलता था। सब लोग अपनी-अपनी भाषा में नोट लिखते थे। सब अच्छी तरह से अपना काम करते थे। अंग्रेजी न बोल सकने की किसी को चिन्ता न थी। हम लोगों की इतनी स्लेविश मनोवृत्ति हो गई है कि हम सोचते रहे हैं कि अंग्रेजी रहेगी तभी

हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी रखते हैं तो हमें भाषा भी सीखनी पड़ती है और विषय को भी सीखना पड़ता है। अगर हमने अपनी भाषा में शिक्षा दी होती तो जिस तरह से हम तकनीकी क्षेत्र में पिछड़े रह गए हैं, उस तरह से हम कभी नहीं पिछड़ते; क्या कारण है कि हमारे किसान आधुनिक खेती के तरीकों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं जबकि जापान और चीन वाले करते हैं? इस का कारण है भाषा। जो भाषा यहां शिक्षित लोगों की है और जो भाषा सामान्य लोगों की है वह अलग-अलग है, दोनों में एक दीवार खड़ी है। पढ़े-लिखों में और सामान्य लोगों में विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करना चाहते भी हैं तो वह हो नहीं सकता। इसलिए हम पिछड़ गए हैं। दूसरा कोई कारण हमारे पिछड़ने का नहीं है। हम लोगों में बौद्धिक शक्ति है, बाहु बल है, संगठन शक्ति है सब कुछ है लेकिन इस विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम के कारण हमें इतनी परेशानी हो रही है।

जब मैं छोटी बच्ची थी तब मेरे भाई को कालेज में फिजिक्स, कमिस्ट्री आदि सब उर्दू में पढ़ाया जाता था। आज भी वे मुझ से ज्यादा अच्छी फिजिक्स और कमिस्ट्री जानते हैं। मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि मेरे वक्त में अंग्रेजी माध्यम हो गई थी। अगर विषय का पूरा ज्ञान प्रदान करना है तो भाषा के माध्यम को आपको देखना पड़ेगा। हम भाषा को सीखने पर जितना समय लगाते हैं और जितनी तकलीफ उठाते हैं अगर वह न उठायें और उतना समय अपनी भाषा में उस विषय को सीखने में दें, और उतनी मेहनत करें, तो विषय को हम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से सीखेंगे। यह सीधी सी बात है। दूसरे देशों का भी यह प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव है।

लोग कहते हैं कि कोर्ट्स में क्या होगा, काम कैसे चलेगा, अंग्रेजी के बिना? मैसूर, बड़ौदा, त्रावनकोर आदि कई राज्य थे यहां। क्या उनका काम नहीं चलता था? वहां अंग्रेजी नहीं चलती थी। उन में से कई राज्यों

की व्यवस्था तो बहुत ही अच्छी मानी जाती थी। अपनी भाषा में वे सब कामकाज चलाते थे।

हमने देशी राज्यों को समाप्त किया। उस्मानिया यनिवर्सिटी में उर्दू में डाक्ट्री सिखाई जाती थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : आप घंटी न बजाइये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should remember that I have to accommodate representatives of every State.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I have not taken even 10 minutes and you start ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are mistaken; you have taken 16 minutes. Anyway, not more than 4 minutes more.

डा० सुशीला नायर : जब हम अपनी भाषा में विज्ञान सिखाते हैं, तो हम उसकी शिक्षा छठी क्लास से शुरू कर देते हैं। लेकिन जब हम विदेशी भाषा में विज्ञान सिखाते हैं, तो हम उस की शिक्षा तभी शुरू कर सकते हैं, जबकि उस भाषा का ज्ञान हो जाये और इसलिए उस हालत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा आठवीं, नवीं या दसवीं क्लास से शुरू करते हैं। इससे हमारी विज्ञान की प्रगति में रुकावट पड़ती है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बोस, ने कहा कि "भारत छोड़ो" प्रस्ताव भी तो अंग्रेजी में लिखा गया था। यह ठीक है मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस जमाने में और भी कई चीजें अंग्रेजी में लिखी गई थीं। लेकिन वह भूल जाते हैं कि उस समय हम ने अपनी बात अंग्रेजों को समझानी थी, इसलिए उस समय अंग्रेजी की जरूरत थी। आज हम ने अपनी बात भारत की कोटि-कोटि जनता को समझानी है। इसलिए हम को उस भाषा को अपनाना है, जिस को

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

वह समझ सके। केवल भारतीय भाषाओं के द्वारा हम उस कोटि-कोटि जनता के साथ विचारों का लेन-देन कर सकते हैं और उसके हृदय को स्पृशं कर सकते हैं।

आज हमारी योजनायें सफल क्यों नहीं हो रही हैं? खेती के वे उन्नत और वैज्ञानिक तरीके, जो चीन और जापान आदि के किसानों ने अपना लिये, हमारे यहां सर्व-व्यापी क्यों नहीं बन सके? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में शासकों और जनता की भाषा अलग अलग है। यह दुखद स्थिति तब तक समाप्त नहीं होगी, जब तक कि पढ़े-लिखे और सर्व-सामान्य लोगों के बीच से भाषा की दीवार दूर नहीं होगी।

किसी पर हिन्दी लादने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हम किसी पर हिन्दी नहीं लादना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ यह बात भी साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि अंग्रेजी भी नहीं लादी जा सकती है और न ही लादी जानी चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, को कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस विधेयक में कुछ दुरुस्ती होनी चाहिये, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन हम यह न भूलें कि आज एक साइकालोजिकल विकट परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिस में दक्षिण के लोगों में, सही या गलत, यह भय पैदा हो गया है कि हम उनको सरकारी नौकरियों से निकालने के लिए हिन्दी लाने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस विधेयक में एक प्रकार से यह कहा गया है कि वे लोग क्यों डरते हैं; हम हिन्दी तो जरूर चलायेंगे, लेकिन जब तक वे लोग चाहें, तब तक वे अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार कर सकते हैं; हम उनको मना नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने दिया जाये, उनके रास्ते में क्योँ रुकावट डाली जाती है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Quilon): You want all the employment in the Central Government to be yours.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem): She is the ruler in this country. You forget that.

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मैं इन भाइयों के समर्थन की बात करती हूँ, तो भी ये नाराज होते हैं। बड़ी अजीब बात है। मैं उन की तरफ से ही श्री मधु लिमये जी को कह रही हूँ कि उन के मन में जो खटका है, उस को दूर करना चाहिये। इन लोगों के साइकालोजिकल भय को दूर करने के लिए ही इस विधेयक में कोई अवधि नहीं रखी गई है। मद्रास के लड़के भी हमारे पास आये थे। इन भाइयों को मालूम नहीं है कि मद्रास के मेरे कितने मित्र हैं और मद्रासियों के साथ मेरे कितने नजदीक के रिश्ते हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि वे हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि वे यहां पर चाहे कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन अपने बच्चों को हिन्दी सिखा रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि अगर उनको हिन्दी सीखने के लिए थोड़ा वक्त चाहिए, तो वे ले लें। जब हमारे इन मित्रों का समाधान हो जायेगा कि उन पर हिन्दी को लादा नहीं जा रहा है, तो हिन्दी के पक्ष में एक साइकालोजिकल हवा बनेगी और इसके अपनाए जाने का विरोध नहीं होगा। आज हिन्दी के सवाल के साथ राजनीति को मिला दिया गया है। अगर अपने राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए हिन्दी के सवाल का दुरुपयोग न किया जाये, तो भाषा का सवाल बहुत जल्दी हल हो सकता है।

1937 में ही राजाजी ने मद्रास के सब स्कूलों में हिन्दी सिखाना शुरू कर दिया था (Shri S. Xavier : But Rajaji is opposed to Hindi now). अगर हिन्दी के साथ राजनीति को न मिला दिया गया होता, तो अब तक वे सब अच्छी तरह हिन्दी सीख गये होते। चूँकि कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में सब स्कूलों में हिन्दी थी, तो डी० एम० के० को हिन्दी बन्द करनी चाहिए। कई दूसरे लोग भी इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं। राजाजी करते हैं। लेकिन डी० एम० के० वाले भी यह जानते हैं कि भारतवर्ष इतना बड़ा है;

उनके बच्चे बड़े तेजस्वी और बुद्धिशाली हैं, वे बाकी प्रान्तों में, देश में जायेंगे, वहाँ जा कर अपनी रोजी कमायेंगे, नौकरी करेंगे, व्यापार करेंगे, इसलिए उनको उस भाषा का ज्ञान होना चाहिए, जो देश के इतने बड़े भाग में बोली जाती है। वह भाषा हिन्दी है।

जहाँ बंगला, आसामी, पंजाबी, गुजराती वगैरह हिन्दी के नजदीक हैं, वहाँ तमिल और दक्षिण की अन्य भाषायें भी हिन्दी से उतनी ज्यादा दूर नहीं हैं जितना माना जाता है। 1956-57 में कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक एक भूदान यात्रा चली थी। मुझे उसका लीडर चुना गया था। उस यात्रा में हम भूदान के गीत गाते थे। एक गीत मुझे अभी तक याद है। “गांधी शोने सात्वै कर्त्तै”, अर्थात् गांधी से सुनी हम ने सत्य-कथा। इसमें क्या मुश्किल है? आगे “कर कुन्दूनी पुरपड़ी”, अर्थात् उसको अपने हृदय में रख कर तुम निकल पड़ो। ऐसे कई गीत थे।

मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हमारी लिपि एक होती, तो हमारा काम बहुत आसान हो जाता। दक्षिण की भाषायें भी कठिन या दूर नहीं लगतीं। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि सरकार एक ऐसी विशेषज्ञ समिति बिठाये, जो नागरी लिपि में सुधार करे, अन्य लिपियों में जो ठीक लगे, उस कोले, अन्य भाषाओं से अच्छे-अच्छे शब्द ले, ताकि हिन्दी अधिक समृद्ध बने। हिन्दी का विकास करने के लिए सरकार आवश्यक खर्च करे, मेहनत करे, सब कुछ करे। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मान सकती कि चूँकि हिन्दी में कुछ कमी है, इसलिए हम अंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिए रखें। मैं श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी के इस सुझाव का समर्थन करती हूँ कि हर साल इस सदन के सामने एक रपट आनी चाहिए कि हिन्दी का कितना विकास हुआ है। हिन्दी के विकास के बारे में हर साल एसेसमेंट होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे नौकरशाही वाले और अन्य अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोग अपनी साम्राज्यशाही

को कभी भी समाप्त नहीं होने देंगे और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को उनका उचित स्थान नहीं मिल पायेगा।

भाषा का मकसद आपस में मिलाना है, एक-दूसरे को जुदा करना नहीं है। मुझे दुख है—और शर्म भी है—कि आज भाषा के नाम पर हमारे बच्चे ऊधम कर रहे हैं। हम आजाद लोग हैं और अपनी आजादी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। हम दूसरों की आजादी को भी कायम रखना चाहते हैं। न हम किसी की आजादी पर हमला करते हैं और न किसी को अपनी आजादी पर हमला करने देंगे। साथ ही मैं दुख के साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे बच्चे ऐसा करते हैं, क्योंकि उनके दिमाग पर यह, असर हो गया है कि सरकार घमकी के सामने झुकती है; मद्रास में ऊधम हुआ, तो यह विधेयक आया। अब वे कहते हैं कि हम ऊधम करेंगे तो यह विधेयक रक जायेगा। ये दोनों बातें गलत हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सही बात को हमें पहले से ही मान लेना चाहिए और ऊधम के सामने कभी नहीं झुकना चाहिए। चाहे हम हिन्दी के पक्ष में हों और चा अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में, हमें किसी भी सवाल को लेकर ऊधम करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। मैं आशा रखती हूँ कि गृह मंत्री, जिन्होंने विदेशी, पाकिस्तानी, हमले से इतनी अच्छी तरह से देश की रक्षा की थी, आज देश के भीतर ही शांति की अच्छी तरह से रक्षा करेंगे। इसके लिए यह परमावश्यक है कि किसी भी ऊधम के सामने सरकार को कभी भी झुकना नहीं चाहिए।

इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हो, यह नारा हिन्दी वालों ने नहीं उठाया था, बल्कि अहिन्दी-भाषी लोगों ने, हमारे जैसे लोगों ने, जिनकी मातृ-भाषा हिन्दी नहीं, उन्होंने उठाया था और हम उसको उठाये रखेंगे। आखिर दक्षिण में हिन्दी प्रचार सभा के अगुवा कौन थे? क्या श्री सत्यनारायण हिन्दी-भाषी थे? देवदास भाई को महात्मा गांधी ने हिन्दी पढ़ाने के

[अ० सुशीला नायर]

लिए मद्रास भेजा था। क्या वह हिन्दी-भाषी थे ? नहीं ।

मैं एक उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूंगी । मैं 1950 में डेन्मार्क गई थी । मुझे बताया गया कि डेनमार्क में जब विदेशी हुकूमत समाप्त हुई, तो चूँकि वहाँ पर पहले जर्मन साम्राज्य था, इसलिए वहाँ भी राज्य-भाषा जर्मन थी । उन्होंने मुझे बताया :—

“They spoke German in their office, they spoke French to their beloveds and they spoke Danish to the dog.”

घर जा कर कुत्ते से डेनिस में बात करते थे, प्रेयसी से फ्रेंच में बात करते थे और दफ्तर में जर्मन में बात करते थे । लेकिन आज वह परिस्थिति नहीं है, आज वहाँ सब जगह पर डेनिश चलती है—वही चीज हिन्दोस्तान में लानी होगी । और वह होगा ।

मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दोस्तान की संस्कृति सहिष्णुता की रही है । इस सहिष्णुता के द्वारा हम ने अन्य घमों से बहुत कुछ लिया है, अन्य कल्चर से बहुत कुछ लिया है, इसी प्रकार हिन्दी वालों को भी सहिष्णुता को अपनाना होगा, सहिष्णुता सीखना होगा । प्रेम से अहिन्दी भाषियों से जितना हम ले सकते हैं लें । अहिन्दी लोगों का हृदय हमें जितना होगा और मैं यह आशा रखती हूँ कि इस विधेयक को अगर ठीक तरह से दुरुस्त कर के पारित किया गया, हम ने कई एक सुधार दिये हैं, उनको स्वीकार कर के पारित किया गया, तो इसके द्वारा हिन्दी का इस प्रकार से विकास होगा कि सब लोग उस को हृदय से स्वीकार करेंगे और हम सब सिर ऊँचा करके—अपने राष्ट्र की भाषा हिन्दी है और राष्ट्र भाषा में हम सब बात करते हैं, काम करते हैं—यह कहने वाले बनेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार

की ओर से इस विवाद का उत्तर कौन देगा ? गृह मंत्री इस सदन में नहीं हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जवाब देंगे या गृह मंत्री जवाब देंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as Home Minister is concerned, he has been held up in Bombay because of a very serious earth quake. His deputy is here.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Is the Home Minister safe, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is quite safe.

Acharya Kripalaniji.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I do not know to which language group I belong.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : He is a Sindhi and his wife is a Bengali.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I have forgotten Sindhi and I know very little Hindi. I know English less, but for the sake of my friends from the South I am going to speak in English.

I have not the poetic eloquence of Tarkeshwari or the sweet reasonableness of Mrs. Kripalani (*Interruptions*) or the simplicity of Sushila Nayar.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Why is he complimenting only one tribe ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Because they are a better tribe than yourselves. I do not think there is any nation in the world which suffers from so much sanctimonious hypocrisy and humbug as ours. Our ideals are high, our conduct is low. There is a wide gulf between what we say and what we do. Here we have a habit of judging other people with one standard and ourselves with another standard. What we consider wrong in others, we consider right in ourselves. If you do not mind, I will give a few examples.

Ours is a dry country and the Constitution also envisages the same.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Some parts only.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : When we give receptions we do not serve liquor, but when we go to the receptions of other people, we drink by the bottle so much that afterwards we have to be carried away.

SHRI HEM BARUA : They drink in glasses, not from the bottle.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Bottle-full.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Then, we take heavy loans from outside and pretend that they are without strings, which means that somebody obliges us and we swallow that obligation and we have nothing to give to them in return. This is called in the *Gita* as theft.

Then, we had titles. We abolish titles in our Constitution, but by a twist of the tongue, we say that what we give are not titles but they are only awards. Now-a-days, these awards are being given up, and there is such a plethora of giving up by all the big people, poets, writers etc. They are all giving up their awards. What a great sacrifice! (*Laughters*). Neither can they use these titles nor can anybody else use them. They grandiloquently give up these titles. All honour to them!

Further, we go about preaching peace in the world, non-violence, and disarmament etc. while here we are fighting for a few inches of land and cutting each other's throat. Gandhiji used to say, cultivate your own garden, but we want to cultivate other people's gardens.

We say again that we are a non-aligned nation. Yet we have our finger in every pie. We want to give opinion on every conflict that goes on in the world without knowing what the conflict is about and what the rights and wrongs of it are. This is our non-alignment!

We are Hindi-lovers. We excite people to use violence. But when violence is used, we hold up our hands in

horror and say that we all stand for peace. All the leaders have preached violence but now they all condemn it. Such is the humbug that is going on in this country. I have given only a few examples.

Take the question of language. What hypocrisy is going on here! I am sure every lover of Hindi in this House sends his children to an English school.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सब नहीं, दादा ।
उसको अमेंड कीजिये ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : All right.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सब के लिये नहीं
कह सकते ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I accept the amendment; not all of them, but most of them do.

श्री अमर सिंह सहगल (बिलासपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि सब के
बच्चे अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिये नहीं जाते
हैं, लेकिन कुछ बड़े लोगों के बच्चे जरूर जाते
हैं ।

श्री जी० बा० कृपलानी : मान लिया ।
और फिर घर में हमारी कौन-सी भाषा
चलती है ?

15 Hrs.

When a baby is on the breast of his or her mother, we teach them 'Papa' and 'Mama'.

और फिर हम कहीं जाते हैं तो टा टा कहते हैं

We do not say 'namaskar', such a charming word, historical association. We say 'tata tata'. When we want to say 'yes', we will not say 'yes' as the English say, but we say as the American say 'Okaya' or 'ya'. In our homes, American slang is used by us.

We are great lovers of Hindi. Hindi today suffers not from the opposition of non-Hindi-speaking people, but I say, on account of the supineness of the Government in that it would not take immediate steps to do something about a language which was considered before

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independence as the national language of India. Both the parties, the Hindi lovers and the Government, have been at fault for the last twenty years about this. In twenty years, nations are made; in twenty years we could have produced any amount of literature, if we had so desired, if there had been encouragement, but because we were vacillating, whether to take this turn or that, to be or not to be, we have fallen into a pit.

I will request the House to have some rationality, some sanity. Let us, for a moment, view this language question from the historical point of view. What was the language of the learned in India? It was Sanskrit. Then it was confined to one caste, the Brahmins, and may be a little to the Rajputs who were more busy in robbing each other than in learning a language; they were more interested in taking away each other's wives than in doing anything else.

Then slowly this language was changed everywhere. Who did it? The Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak and ten Gurus, Tulsidas, Surdas, Kabir, in Maharashtra Tukaram, Gyaneswar, and in Gujarat, Narsi Mehta, in Bengal, Chaitanya, all these people and many saints in the south, whose names, I am sorry to say, I am not familiar with—the people from the South can supply the names; I will not be able to pronounce them properly also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Subramanya Bharati.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : All these people brought the highest thoughts of the Upanishads and the Gita into the provincial languages. Is that a fact or not? Why did they do it? Because the common people were coming up? How were the common people to be associated with the elite? That was the question. They could have the knowledge that the elite had only through their own mother tongue.

One cannot escape from one's mother tongue. Leave aside the Indian exam-

ple. Take the example of Europe. What was the language of the learned before the medieval times or near about the medieval times, in the 14th and 15th centuries? It was Latin. Then what happened? Some people who had some vision, who wanted to associate their own people, who wanted their thoughts to be understood by their own people, began to write in English, in French, in German, in Russian and all other languages. Is this not a historical fact? And what did they do? Take Shakespeare. What language did he use? The common English language that was spoken in those days. What else could have been expected from Shakespeare who was not even an educated person? A drama can not but be written in the language of the learned, it must be in the popular tongue. So, he wrote. Then, Milton wrote his great poems, all in English. Then followed a succession of people who produced literature. In France it was the same case, in Germany the same case, in Russia the same case. Not that these people did not know Latin, but they knew that they had something to say and the greatest audience they could get was from those who spoke their own language, and simple language.

Here, when we talk of Hindi, I do not know what havoc we are committing. In Europe, they did not mind borrowing from the Latin language in science chemistry, physics, biology etc., the whole of the *materia medica* was taken from Latin. Even now, when a scientific word is to be coined they go to Latin, to Greek. They do not bother about it, how much they borrow from other languages they do not care. There is no question of purity of language. Language is used so that you may be able to express as your thought to your neighbour clearly and distinctly, but now-a-days language is used to confound the thought of your neighbour and your own, not for truth but for falsehood.

I have given these historical examples. You cannot say that the education of the young must be through English. This is impossible. Let me tell my

friends from Tamil Nad this. They are going to have higher education through Tamil, is that correct? They are going to have all their administration through Tamil, is that not correct? Do they expect while doing all this through their own language, they are going to be scholars in English also? Of course, I have great respect for the grey matter in the brains of the Southern people, but with all that grey matter, they will excuse me, they will not be able to teach English after some time to their children. If it is English, it will be pidgin English. Some of it is sometimes heard in this House. Once, when the Speaker was in the Chair. I was constrained to ask in what language the hon. member was speaking, and he told me it was English.

SHRI RAJARAM : It is parliamentary English.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It may be any English. Then, you of Tamil Nad need have no fear at all, even when this Bill is passed. Do you mean to say that the Bills passed by this Government will mean anything? This Government's writ does not run. They passed a Bill that no girl shall marry before 14. Go to the villages, they are being married at ten, twelve, three, four, so it is going on. There is a law that nobody should go on his bicycle without a lamp. Does any fool go with a lamp at night? Long ago I told these people : "Sires, your writ does not run." Today we had an example. There are people who are preaching Maoism; there are people who are preaching treachery to the nation; those who want to invite other people; what have these Johnnies (in the Government) done? It is known to them. It is known to the CID. Everything is known to them, but they are arm-tied; though never tongue-tied.

The English that we learn today—we are bound to destroy it, ourselves. As I said, there will be only a very strange kind of English which no Englishman will ever understand. Its standards will go down and down. Do you want to degrade the language of Shakespeare and Milton and other writers? If you

want to degrade it, you will have it, but no better English can you have.

Further when the Europeans left off Latin, had they a common language? Yes, Sir; they had a common language. It was called *lingua franca*. Who imposed it upon Europe? Nobody imposed it upon Europe; it came up by its own genius. The French people appear to be to the whole of Europe as a most cultured people; their language is a most expressive language and the most beautiful language. Therefore, automatically, without coercion from any quarter, they learnt this French language. Rich families used to have French tutors, French mistresses. You might have read all that. The Russians also had that. So, a link language cannot be imposed. And I say that there is already a link language in India. Whatever you may say, it is used in the whole of the army; no private speaks with another private in English or Tamil or any other language but he speaks in Hindi. Their commands are in Hindi. When the English people came here, they did not learn Bengali; they did not learn Tamil; they did not learn them. What were they required to learn? They were required to learn Hindi. Afterwards they might go and learn any other language but they were required to learn Hindi first. Then, about the Indians outside; the indentured labourers, they spoke to each other in Hindi. Wherefrom did Gandhiji bring this idea of Hindustani? Do you think it jumped into the Gujarati brain? No. He was in South Africa and the indentured labourer, and the common people spoke with each other in Hindustani. Therefore, Gandhiji advocated Hindi-Hindustani. He never was for the Hindi which these faddists have brought.

So, I say that historically viewed, the Tamil people need not fear; as I told Shri Frank Anthony, "Do not bother; your mother-language is safe in India as long as we teach that language to the children with the milk of their mothers." I think that there is no quarrel at all. I do not know why this Bill has been brought up? Changes

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are taking place automatically. Automatically, more and more people are learning Hindi. Automatically, the standards of English is going down and down, till it will remain only among the ICS people sitting there. And English will be prevalent only among those who send their children to missionary schools or the so-called public schools that are class schools. There will be no English at all. The Hindi people need not have any fear, because this Bill is going to do nothing against them. The natural process of things, as has taken place historically in India and in Europe will have its way, whether we like it or not.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to you for giving me this chance to speak on this important language issue. I do not understand why so much heat has been generated over this language issue. Personally I do not see any point for quarrel among ourselves on this. It has been accepted and agreed by all of us, both in the opposition and on the treasury benches, that Hindi should be the national language and it will be the national language of India. But the question before us is, for how long we should retain English. English will have to be retained. You cannot do otherwise. There has been so much controversy, bloodshed and loss of life over this language issue. What happened in Assam a few years ago? My friend, Mr. A. K. Sen will bear me out. I took him there when he was Law Minister and we were touring over the affected areas. I do not like now to narrate again to you all those terrible things that happened there. Let us see that such things do not occur again.

15.17 HOURS

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI *in the Chair.*]

I come from Assam. If you look at the map of Assam, you will find that this strategic State is surrounded on all sides by hill ranges—by the Himalayas in the north, the Naga ranges, the Mizo ranges, the Garo ranges and

Mikir Hills, except for a narrow passage lying between China and Pakistan. It is so vulnerable. I am telling the House everything about what is happening in Assam. Of course, I cannot say anything about the question of reorganisation now. I do not know when it will come up before this House. I want to reserve my views and I will deal with the full details of that question when it comes up. I do not know how it is working in the mind of the Prime Minister and Home Minister. But that will have to be decided. I do not know how long they will take to come to decision. Assam is a very small State, but it is a very important and strategic State. China is there on one side and Pakistan is also there. Two-thirds of the total area of Assam lies in hills. Who are the people living there? They are the Nagas, the Khasis, the Garos, the Mikirs and Mizos. In this House we have two representatives from the tribal constituencies of Assam. One is my young friend, Shri Swell, representing the hills and one is my humble self from the reserved seat for the plains districts. You should not be under the idea that the tribal people are only in the hills there. There are tribal people in the plains districts also. Today the condition of the tribal people in the plains districts is very bad. They need more protection and more help.

I had been to the Naga Hills, the Mizo Hills, almost all the hills there. I hope my hon. friend; Shri Anthony will bear me out about what we had to do in the year 1946-47 to fight out the cause of the small minorities in India. My friend Shri Jaipal Singh is there. My respected friend Shri Jagjivan Ram is there. Pantji has gone. Jawaharlalji also has gone. The top-leaders have all gone. Very few of them remain.

About the Nagas also, you should not be under the impression that there is only one tribe of Nagas. There are so many tribes. They are located in the different hills. My friend there is an Ao. There is my friend Shri Ering also. I am happy to find these two young tribal representatives here in the

ministry. Oe is from the Naga hills. The Nagas are divided into many sub-tribes. There are the Aos, the Angamese, the Lotas, the Konyaks, the Remas, the Somas and so on. But the interesting thing is that one sub-tribe cannot understand the other even though they live very close to each other. They have different cultures, different customs and different usages. But they are very good and bright people. They are very virile and sturdy. They will be really an asset if they are guided properly. Once I was accompanying the late lamented Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, as Health Minister of the State, from Aijal to Gauhati. All along the way she used to ask me to do something for the people there. She said : "They are very bright people. If you can guide them, if you can develop them, they will be an asset". Really they will be an asset to us. It depends on how we handle them. I really appreciate the caution of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in his passing remarks when he said that we will have to be very careful in seeing that Assam is not converted into another area of discontent.

The common language in the Naga hills is broken Assamese. They say : *Apne Assamor Dangor Manu Asse Amakh Sabo Ahise*. This is the way they speak. They use broken Assamese as their *lingua franca*. So, how can you impose your Hindi there? I respect Hindi. I have a great respect for that language. I say that Hindi should be the national language, and it will be the national language of India. But the question is one of time.

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADHAV (Barabanki) : Why are you not speaking in Assamese, your own language?

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : The bulk of the population there cannot speak and write in Hindi. I am speaking out the truth. You should know who are there in Assam. I represent a community, which is a major community in the plain districts of Assam. I take pride in the fact that I come from this big major community, who

were the ruling people once in the whole of Assam. It is a martial race also.

Now, regarding the language this is the position. For the moment, you cannot think of imposing Hindi there. I am only giving the facts. Let me quote here the immortal lines of our immortal Bengali poet : "*Nana jati; nana Bhasha, nana Paridhan*"—our mother India is so great; it is such a vast country, with a variety of civilisation and culture; with different races, different languages and different usages and customs; "*Vividher majhe Dekho Milan Mohan*" harmony and unity and a sense of oneness in the midst of diversity. What a lovely line! We must bear this in mind so that we have no misunderstandings.

Sir, we all know how things are moving, how events are taking place, inside India and outside India. We all know about the developments in the world. There is the question of internal security also. So, we should not do anything, or say anything, which will tend to create tensions, divisions and misunderstandings among us. We should be very cautious.

I shall be very brief and I shall speak in details only when the question of reorganisation comes up. I am quite new here in this august House. When I find my colleagues speak in Hindi so fluently and so eloquently and so forcefully, I think I should also speak in Hindi. I feel like that. I have been trying to pick up Hindi and I hope that it will be possible for me to speak in Hindi sometime later. I can speak in Assamese and Bengali. I will try to speak in Hindi also during the course of the next few months.

My mother tongue is neither Assamese, nor Bengali, nor Hindi nor English. My mother tongue is quite different.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या अंग्रेजी है ?

श्री रूपनाथ ब्रह्मा : अंग्रेजी मेरी मदर-टॉंग नही है।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : असमिया में बोलिये ।

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : What does he say, Sir? I do not understand it. If hon. Members are so impatient, I will stop here. I wish I could speak in Hindi now. I will make an attempt to speak in Hindi now and conclude.

माननीय सदस्य मैं हिन्दी को चाहता हूँ । मैं सोचता हूँ कि हिन्दी हमारे भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा जरूर होनी चाहिए ।

As I said, I have great respect for Hindi.

श्री तुलसी दास जाषब (बाराभती) : मैं हिन्दी वाले लोगों से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा सब्र से काम लें, बोलते वक्त इतना बोश न दिसायें, लेकिन दूसरे को टोकना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद (बासगांव) : आप असमिया में बोलिये ।

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : When I hear friends like Shri Nath Pai, Shri Dwivedy, Shri Ramamurti and Shri Banerjee and many others speak in this House so fluently in Hindi.... (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जो बोल रहे हैं.....

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I am not giving way. I seek your protection. If he is not prepared to hear my speech, he can go out.

I was speaking something in Hindi. I do not know whether I am correct.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : You are quite correct.

श्री रूपनाथ ब्रह्मा : मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी हमारे भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा जरूर होनी चाहिये ।

Regarding delay and hasty decision I have something to say. Sometimes we are very hasty in taking a decision and

sometimes there has been unnecessary or unusual delay in taking a decision in the matters of national importance. Take, for instance, the question of re-organisation of the State of Assam. How long it will remain? Pantji has died; he had been there. Jawaharlal had been there. Our late lamented Shastriji also had been there. How many times Nandaji had been there? Our Prime Minister herself has been there. She came back in a day. It seems our Prime Minister has sympathy for the Tribal people there. So, I hope, this matter would be tackled properly and a decision would be taken as early as possible. There should be no longer delay because delay is dangerous.

I think it will not be out of place to make a mention here of one thing. I cannot be and am not against the Government's policy. So far as I learn some of the Christian missionaries are being sent away from our country. Why? Is it not true that the humanitarian activities of the missionaries among the Naga people and the Tribal people in the Hills were liked by them? Can you deny it? No. I can understand if some missionaries, who are not found good and who are doing something against the State, are sent away. They should be sent away but what about the other missionaries who are doing humanitarian works particularly among tribal people. They were pioneers in giving education in the remote interior in accessible hill areas. Once I had been where in the interior Naga hills I saw one young American missionary working there. They collect information from each house and go from house to house. If they find anybody falling ill, they give him medicine; if they need education, they give them education. This is the way how they have won the hearts of the Hill Tribal people. Even today they have greater confidence in mission workers than they have in us. I have great admiration for these missionary workers.

What are we doing? What missions of ours are there to do work in these Hills? I know, some Hindu mission people are there. The Ramakrishna Mission is there and the Buddhist as-

sociation is there. I was the President of the Buddhist Association and of the Ramakrishna Mission too. What have we done there? These things must be remembered.

As I have said, I am not against the Government's policy, but before taking a decision Government should see whether we are right or wrong. I am not afraid of expressing my view because I have got every right to speak out my mind. If we find that it is not a good policy, then we must reconsider it. I think, about these missionaries we should reconsider and there should be rethinking. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR : You can be bold; do not be afraid.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : Please don't make me nervous; I am new here. I will take time to reply to you and you will get a proper reply from me. I am not afraid of anybody; I don't care for what others say. I go in my own way. Even we sometime find the leaders going astray. Leadership does not drop from heaven. If a leader can lead and guide the people in a correct and right way, he is the leader. But when we find that there is something wrong with the leader, and the leadership is shaken why should the people follow him?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : I do not want to take more time of the House. In conclusion, I hope, Sir, what I have said will be borne in mind and something will be done.

श्री श्री० ज० डांगे (बम्बई-मध्य दक्षिण) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपने स्थापना का प्रदर्शन हिन्दी में करूँ, लेकिन इस वक्त जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह मैं हिन्दी में बोलकर पूरा इजहार नहीं कर सकूँगा और न करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि स्थान, काल को देख कर भाषा का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। भाषा का

इस्तेमाल कोई असूल का सबाल नहीं है— या तो ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता को, या काल के कोल को देख कर उस के मुताबिक भाषा का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। इसी लिये मैं यहाँ पर इजहार करता हूँ कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की लिग लैंग्वेज होनी चाहिए और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। यह इजहार करने के लिये मैंने शुरु में हिन्दी में कुछ अलफ़ाज़ कहे हैं, लेकिन मेरी जो आर्म्स-मेन्ट्स हैं, जो बहस है, वह मैं इंग्लिश में कहना चाहता हूँ।”

Sir, the question, to my mind, is not being approached in a proper mood because all the aspects of the question are not being put forward correctly. After 15 years, the admission in this Bill is that we have failed to make Hindi the link language and now the Government has come forward with the admission that hence forward, again, the Indian State becomes a bilingual State. I have never heard of such a thing in my life, in the history of any country, declaring that it is a bilingual State. But they have been doing it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Canada is a bilingual State.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : That way, Switzerland has got four languages. Once you divide it in several confederal or independent States, naturally, there will be several languages. It does not matter; let us not go into that argument. I do not know whether there can be two mother-tongues for a child though, the State can have two languages, as you are having them now. However, my point is that Hindi deserves, to be, should be and is a link language of India for the simple reason that about 200 million people speak Hindi. But by its structure, by its present organisation, by its formation by its vocabulary, by its literature, today, Hindi cannot replace completely English and in certain departments, in certain areas, there would be disadvantages even in the conduct of some affairs of the State in Hindi. Therefore, the Government is reverting to adding English,

[Shri S. A. Dange]

not as an associate language, but as a language equivalent to Hindi in all the affairs of the States.

Now, I would not like that position to be accepted. Yet I cannot help it. Therefore, as a realist, while believing that Hindi should be and is a link language, I have to accept the present position that certain people do want continuation of English, and they should have the right to demand a proper place for it, in the life of the country. My Party is prepared to take the view that the two viewpoints should be conciliated and a provision should be made on the basis that Hindi is not imposed by compulsion on non-Hindi people and English is not imposed on Hindi people. Will that be dividing the country in two blocs—Hindi and English? For sometime it is bound to happen. Though it does not divide the country into two blocs of States, the Centre it will be divided into two parts and there will be lot of complication which is already reflected in certain clauses of this Bill. But I want to deal with something else. The problems will come after we pass the Bill with some amendments. But that is not the main difficulty. The main difficulty is how you approach the question. How did you approach in the beginning? You put 14 languages in the Eighth Schedule. Then you added two more, I think, Sindhi and Urdu. When you framed the Schedule of Languages, in which part of the country was Sanskrit spoken? May I know? Did the framers of the Constitution, except perhaps Babasaheb Ambedkar and a few others, know Sanskrit at all? Why was Sanskrit, which was not spoken in any part in India and not even by a large part of the intelligentsia, added in the Schedule? Was it for your communication with God? Then communication with God in this country is carried on in other languages as well, in English in the Bible, in Arabic in the Quran, in Sanskrit in the Gita—and the Gita reader does not understand the Sanskrit of the Gita at all. Then why was it incorporated? Because that was to be an expression of the Hinduism that

dominated the framers of the Constitution. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : There was no other reason. You may shout but you cannot contradict my argument.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Because even महाराष्ट्र की, आप की ज़बान भी संस्कृत नहीं है।

The languages in the Schedule should be the languages of the country, languages spoken in the country, languages used for communication, for conduct of business affairs, and for conduct of State affairs. Then why was Sanskrit added? I do not deny anybody's right to have sentiments of his religion. I am not questioning that. What I want to say is : when they framed the Constitution for all religions, for all communities, for all castes—and there is one caste in India, and a terribly big one, which burnt the Manusmriti for the references that it contained against that section of the people in India—in spite of that Sanskrit was added.

Therefore, what I say is : our approach from the very beginning was a little vitiated approach and that started the mischief. We have to overcome the mischief. I am trying to overcome the mischief. When you started the mischief, its second stage was when you started producing Hindi which was not spoken by the scholars or by business men or by the people. Who does understand this Hindi? I do not want to quote Tulsidas. I do not know much about him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Everybody understands Tulsidas.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : May I tell you some of the 'Dohas' in Tulsidas Ramayana which you will not understand?

“सिय छबि नहि जात बखानी
गिरा अनयन नयन विनुवाणी”

श्री शिव नारायण : रामायण से सरल कोई भाषा नहीं है ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : If this Parliament has an expert on Tulsidas, here is that expert.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is making a wrong preaching.

SHRI S. A. DANGE ब्रिजूवाणी is not used in the normal Hindi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सब जानते हैं उस को ।

SHRI S. A. DANGE : जानने का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि उसके इस्तेमाल में लाने का सवाल है ।

Now, what I was saying was that when that purism through the Raghuvir Kosh was started as a movement, you started manufacturing a Hindi which was not real to life. That made people recoil from it. Similarly, even when they wanted to keep Urdu words, a controversy was started long ago, between Hindi and Hindustani and Urdu, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Motilal Nehru had to intervene and say that there must be a compromise on that also, and, therefore, a Hindustani academy was started. That was a healthy growth. But after *swaraj* when this growth took a wrong turn, the non-Hindi people got a little irritated. That is all that I am saying. Take, for instance, the word 'station'. You would not say for station '*sthan*' or something like that. But that movement started in Marathi also. So, it is not only in Hindi but in Marathi also that this purism began. Again, for the fountain-pen, they started with the word '*jharnee*'. Even water-up is *jharnee*. So, why use that word only for a fountain-pen? Therefore, there was some kind of resistance to making popular Hindi acceptable in all places and quarters.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Neck-tie also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : For neck-tie, they said '*kanthlangot*'. *Kanth* means neck, and *langot* means '*langoti*' (a skip).

SHRI NAMBIAR : Horrible. Save us from this.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : He would not be saved because *Kanthlangot* can also act as a hangman's noose.

This approach is really causing irritation. Now, there is the movement of wiping out the English boards and so on. Why has it come about? There was a basic irrationality in the application of Hindi, because the rightful place was not given to the regional languages.

Democracy today is not divided in India between Hindi and non-Hindi, but democracy in India today is distributed between Hindi and the other spoken regional languages of India. If the Centre goes and puts a Hindi or English label on a railway station in Tamil Nad or in Maharashtra or Bangalore, how is the passenger to read that name when he does not know English or Hindi? Eighty per cent of the population is illiterate.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : What the hon. Member is saying is wrong. The name in the regional language is also there.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I know the position in Maharashtra. Although the *lipi* or the alphabet is the same in Marathi as in Hindi, the station names are rendered into Hindi in Bombay city, in the railway station. Now at least, the hon. Minister may give me the right of putting these station names in Marathi.

These are just stray examples. My main point is that a correct policy is pushed forward in a wrong way. That is my submission. Now, I find the Deputy Prime Minister going round the country and telling all sorts of things about things which he does not know. About even finance, I doubt his knowledge, but on literature and history I have my serious doubts about his know-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

ledge. I do not know; I may be doing injustice to him, but I am told by the newspapers that he said in the south that when the ancient sages travelled from the north to the south, they spoke in Hindi. The language of the Vedas is not Hindi. The language of the Mahabharata is not Hindi. The first man who sent a message throughout India to be read by all people was Ashoka. The Ashoka pillars were the manifestoes of the Ashokan philosophy going throughout the whole country and they were not in Hindi. The Prakrit languages of ancient India were not Hindi. *Shauraseni, Paishachi, Magadhi* and *Maharashtri* were the four ancient Prakrit languages which had a different grammar, their original foundation being in something else. I do not want to go into that history. They transformed themselves into *Apabhramsh* languages. And *Apabhramsh* transformed themselves into our modern Indian languages. This last development took place only during the last six hundred years.

Take, for instance, even the statue at Sravanabelgola in Mysore, which is standing there as a monument of man defying nature and conquering nature with his philosophy, absolutely without clothes and without ornaments. The best statue in India today is at Sravanabelgola without any adornments, and when that statue was manufactured and put there, a line was inscribed which says : '*Chaamundaray karaaviyaleh*', which means 'Chaamundaray got this made. It is written in Marathi and not in the Hindi of Shri Morarji Desai, nor in the Kanarese language of the present Mysore State nor in the Sanskrit language of ancient philosophy.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : He is claiming Mysore also ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am not claiming anything. I do not bring such sentiments in this problem. That is a minor problem. This is a major problem.

What I am saying is that when Morarji Desai says that the ancient

sages spoke Hindi in the south, in Bangalore, he should have gone and read the line on that statue of Sravana Bal Gola, but being a purist, he might perhaps have been blindfolded because that statue stands naked !

So that is the point. Therefore, we must not approach this problem from the point of view of fanaticism saying that Hindi was for all times spoken by the sages. Even the Marathi of the 13th century written by Gyaneswar is not understood in Maharashtra today. What is the use of my saying that Marathi was being spoken throughout Maharashtra for the last one thousand years ? It is impossible. Therefore, some kind of emotion, some kind of sentiment based upon a wrong knowledge of history, an unhistorical aspect, is brought in which really shoots up in this burning and all that. If we tell these people who burn these things, 'Please remember 400 years ago this was not the language in our country', if we tell them that this was not the language spoken in Maharashtra, . . . they will not do that.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : They know all that.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We must tell them. A historical outlook on things is a necessity in our conduct of affairs in this country.

Therefore, coming to my other point, let us not interpolate wrong emotions, communal emotions and other emotions, but take the question of language as a medium which has to bind us together and evolve this country into a democratic independent state devoted to the welfare of the people, for which we adopt the languages as an instrument.

15.53 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is an instrument, the finest instrument for expression of the finest emotions, but it is an instrument.

How do we go about the solution of this problem ? I have got one or two suggestions. The problem, in one aspect is, English vs. Hindi. It is claim-

ed that English is the language of unity. I never heard such a thing, that English is a language of unity in this country. English is the language of destruction of Indian culture, to begin with. English is the language of oppression, English is the language of slavery, English is a language which destroyed the growing India. If the English had not invaded us, we would have been a far better nation now. Therefore, to say that English is a language of culture? What culture? The culture that conquered the whole world, beheaded Indians, beheaded Africans, beheaded Americans—it is a language of culture?

SHRI MANOHARAN : What has language got to do with it?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Language carried the literature. Why do they say it is the language of unity? Separate language from literature? Agreed. Then why do you teach its literature? Take the literature of English that is taught in this country. Has English literature produced any revolutionary work, except one, in its last one thousand years of history? One work stands out as an exception; that is, when the Cromwellian revolution took place and Milton produced *Paradise Lost*. That was a work of revolt and revolution. After that, was revolution taught in the English language? Not only that. Edmund Burke ran down the French Revolution and produced a most counter revolutionary piece of literature which is a textbook in Indian universities today. I have been brought on these pieces of literature. I know them. I know what we felt in our younger days. When I first entered Wilson College, I along with many other colleagues, had the honour to raise a revolt that 'there shall be a Marathi Literary Society in this College' where the Bible was compulsory. We threw away the Bible, not because it was a Christian book, no, but because we wanted that no compulsion of any religion was to be put on us. At that time, Morarji Desai was perhaps two years my senior in that college, though I did not see him raising this movement in his time in 1917. I am proud of my

languages, I am proud of my country, but I do not want to be told that progressive literature comes from English and hence it should be compulsory. If the Vice-Chancellors of the universities in India and the Supreme Court and other Judges in India cannot earn their bread without speaking in English, we are prepared to give the cumulative pension, but for God's sake let them not plead for English. What is the use of telling me that the Right of Property Act or the Contract Act cannot be argued in Hindi or Tamil or Marathi? Supposing there is confusion for some time, let there be. There was enough confusion in 1917, in 1942, in 1948, let us have some confusion again for two years if necessary, but do away with the damn thing from the Supreme Court, from the other courts etc. Why not? Use your own language.

Therefore, I fight for the democratic right of the regional language be supreme in its own State. Unless you do that, you cannot solve this controversy. And the Tamil people are going the right way in that direction, and many others also are going the right way.

Therefore, the link language is Hindi, the basic language is your own mother tongue, and for communication, what to do in the transition stage? Even the people who fight for English being retained, are not really English-wallas, they are not anti-Hindi-wallas, that is not the point. The point is the transition period.

For example, take any advertisement of the Hindustan Machine Tools or of Hindustan Electricals. If they say they want ten crank shafts, the Hindi-wallah will insist, by invoking the spirit of Dr. Raghuvira or Seth Govind Das or somebody else, and say that the word crank shaft cannot be used. What will you get if you cannot use it? Crank means a man, जिसका दिमाग खाराब हो।

So, you will get एक पागल शैफ्ट हमें भेज दो, यह हो जायगा।

Why this allergy? I cannot understand. Gears, switch gears, and all that sort of thing should be in the vocabulary. Even the English are not afraid of bor-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

rowing the Russian word Sputnik, it has entered English. The word *bandh* which we use in the trade union movement has entered the Oxford dictionary. Why not? This is a country of 500 million people speaking different languages. Produce for them a Hindi which is understandable, and which can be used by everybody.

But what is the biggest difficulty? So long as you put the Central services at a higher level for wages than the State services, there will be always a rush for the Central services, and whether these services are to be transformed from English to Hindi, that controversy will continue. Therefore, this monopoly of higher salaries in the Central services should be destroyed by all the services having equal status, equal wages, equal remuneration. Why should a Finance Minister have more wages for mismanaging Rs. 5,000 crores because he is at the Centre, than a Finance Minister who can mismanage Rs. 100 crores at the State level? Why should there be a differential payment for mismanagement, why should there be a differential of rewards for corruption, why should there be a differential of rewards for such things? We are, having some six million people in the services. So, these six million people will always try to see how their personal interests can be guarded, either by Hindi, Marathi, Tamil or English.

Then, there are the trading services. If commerce is not forced to use the link language in its correspondence, you are not going to displace English and replace it by Hindi. Banks having 3,000 branches in the country are writing in English all through. You may pass any Bill, you may make Hindi the official language and shout as much as you like, your Hindi will never come into existence.

Which country in the world writes letters in five languages or seven languages. If we write to other countries, let us write in the link language, and let them reply to us in their language. Similarly in the States. Therefore, my

proposition is this, and I should like to make our party standpoint very clear on this, as we have adopted it in our party resolutions. Therefore, my position is this. The role of monopoly capital—(Interruption)—I am bringing that again; you may not like it. Monopoly capital does not care a damn for any language. Let me tell you the private books of Birlas may be in their Rajasthani, but the commercial books have to be kept in one language when they have got, says, 20 factories in 20 places speaking different languages, because otherwise they cannot run them. The needs of commerce are such that one cannot but force English on the Hindiwallas. May I warn you? What is the use of getting hysterical about it?

16 Hrs.

A little while ago, somebody was quoting that many people send their children, while fighting for Hindi here, to English schools. I am one of them: I was sending my grandson to a school, a very good convent school, which has English medium.

SHRI NAMBIAR : At least he has the courage to say the truth; the others are not telling the truth.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : After some time, when he started talking to me one day he said, "Raam told Sita". I asked him what it was, and he said that "my teacher was telling me "Raam told Sita". He was mentioning Ram and Sita with that English pronunciation. Then I told my daughter, "Please remove him from that school." Not that I am all for Hindi or anything of the kind. No. A thing which belongs to my country and my culture cannot be twisted like that, according to the mentality of some alien. I removed him. And then I sent him to a school which was very good, I thought; and I found a school run by a very respectable person who was a bit Jan Sanghi; it had English as its medium, with the addition of English translation of the Mahabharata (Interruptions) You can go and verify; I have no objection. I am not hiding facts; that man, by cul-

tural standards is good; I cannot quarrel about his culture. (Interruption)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह कौन सा स्कूल है ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The school in Panchgani.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम इस के बारे में पता लगायेंगे ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Quarrelling only about party label?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : You are frank to me. But if Shri Vajpayee were to deny that his culture is Jan Sanghi, will anybody believe him ? Let us have the honesty to admit it. What is wrong with it?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जनसंघ वाले स्कूल कहां चला रहे हैं ?

श्री श्री० अ० डांगे : हिन्दी किसी की मानोपली नहीं है । यह तो नहीं है कि कोई इस पार्टी का है, इस लिए वह हिन्दी चाहता है और अगर उस पार्टी का है, तो इंगलिश चाहता है । मैं तो मिसाल के तौर पर बता रहा हूँ कि क्या हो रहा है ।

So, what I was saying was, are we very clear about this proposition? We are not very clear about the proposition. We are trying to make a compromise. Let us make a compromise.

SHRI MANOHARAN : What happened to your grandson?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I have not taken him out of it, because, they do not teach Jan Sangh politics. English is its medium. This is a fact, and because the weather is good—Panchgani is a nice place—he continues to study there. If I can find a better place, I can surely remove him, if my friend can assure me of a like school.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Please do not remove him from there. Let him continue.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : If Shri Vajpayee objects and says that he may turn the whole school into a communist one if he is afraid, I will remove him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He will become a Jan Sanghi!

SHRI S. A. DANGE : That does not matter. He will be a plant inside your party! Let us not harm the career of that young boy. The future belongs to him. Only the past is ours and that is why we are quarrelling. Therefore, my point is this. Our proposition is there. I am going to read the points which our party has adopted. I would only plead that the question of language be approached from a historical point of view; that the communal point of view be given up; that the point of view of the English-knowing people be accommodated and the point of view of the Hindi-knowing people be also there. Because, ultimately, the language of every State—I do not say of every citizen—for the purpose of communication is bound to become Hindi. There is no other way. English, by common consent, should be rejected, I do not say tomorrow or in 5 or 10 years. But it should be rejected in principle and efforts must be made, starting with university education, courts and big firms who use all along English and do not care even for the regional language.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about political parties ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Why not you try to start speaking at least as much Hindi as I can speak ?

Ultimately the language problem is connected with big blocks of population. We cannot compare ourselves with the Soviet Union or China or Canada. Ours is a specific historic group of people, wherein there are 14 States with 14 languages which are well-developed, with very big population, each having its own history, its own past and so on. No such country exists anywhere. With all that, the problem is complicated by caste, one caste trying to have chaste

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Hindi, another common Hindi and a third a mixture. This problem cannot be resolved by looking to Soviet Union, Canada or Switzerland. But of course the Soviet Union has killed the hostile effects of the linguistic contradictions inside that country by establishing socialism. But when there is capitalist contradictions and when in this capitalism 5,000 jobs are sought after by 5 lakh unemployed, naturally there is bound to be all sorts of ill-feeling. Unemployment is one of the driving forces for inciting communal hatred, linguistic hatred and all those things. Then the fight for jobs appears through the language trouble. Language just becomes a sort of instrument—*nimita-matram*. Only when we really achieve full employment through elimination of capitalism, establishment of socialism and there is proper harmony, then alone the language question will be resolved. But that does not mean that before that attempts should not be made or cannot be made to resolve that question. Though ultimately socialism is the final cure following the example of socialist countries, in our conditions, we must find a solution. The points which our Party is making are these.

1. The official link language of the Indian Union is and should be Hindi.

2. Hindi will become the sole link language, when all the State Legislatures of the Union will so decide unanimously. Till then English will remain an associate language. Today it is making it almost equal.

3. The opinion of each State Legislature on the question of terminating the associate status of English will be decided by a majority vote in the given legislature.

4. The Central Government will communicate with Hindi-speaking States in Hindi and with non-Hindi States in Hindi, accompanied with a translation in English until the receiving State is prepared to receive the correspondence only in Hindi. It is for them to choose when.

5. A non-Hindi State will communicate with the Centre in Hindi or its own State language or English as it may choose until such time as it may take to get prepared to communicate only in Hindi. It is for the Centre to provide a battery of translators. If someone in Tamilnad or Maharashtra writes in Tamil or Marathi, the Centre must make arrangements to translate it. My business is, I will write in my mother-tongue or in the regional language of my State.

6. One State will communicate with another State in Hindi or its own State language or in English as it may choose, until they come to a common agreement.

7. So far as Members of Parliament are concerned, one of the things that has prevented harmonious feeling being generated is the obstinate resistance of the Congress leadership to allow all the languages being spoken translated and recorded here. The ban on speaking was changed by force that is when the House started howling about it. Then they allowed it but they said, do your own translation. Why this attitude, I cannot understand. Therefore, my proposal is, Members of Parliament shall be free to speak in their mother tongue and the parliamentary office will provide official record and simultaneous translation in all the languages so spoken. Can't you build 14 chambers here? I do not want to translate it in Sanskrit. Nobody would be able to do it.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should also be in Sanskrit.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I do not mind. Try if you can provide that. Half the tension in this House will go. Now we are allowed to raise tension by shouting at each other. This thing can be settled in one day. The apparatus is not very difficult to get. It does not require any change in the seating arrangements. Place a small transistor round the neck of every Member and it can be done. But this is resisted. I do not know why it is being resisted. What can be the reason for the ruling party resisting in

such small matters, I do not know, unless it be that proposition which I enunciated that day that they want to thrive on the basis of quarrels and tensions and also civil war in this country? I do not think so.

My last proposition is that the central public service examinations should be in all the languages of the States. It is a very important thing. Several people, more than six million of them, are under government employment. In the matter of salary and job you cannot blame them for trying to get the best service with the highest salary. It is necessary for them to look for the best job possible. Therefore, my proposal is that the central public service examinations will be held in all languages of the Union States. I think each State will get its quota in the central services in proportion to its population. One of the things ranking in the minds of the Hindiwalahs is that they are backward in English. They are. There is nothing wrong in admitting that. They say, therefore in the central services the Englishwalahs will carry the whole thing. So give them the quota according to their population.

SHRI RAJARAM : Communal G.O.?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It is not communal, it is national.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is regional.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Call it any way you like.

SHRI RAJARAM : It was originally communally G.O., now it is not.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : "Communal", is all wrong. We do not accept that. At least my hon. friend will not accuse me of that. But I do say that these groups of people having their particular population should have a share, a proper share, a proportionate share in the services of the country.

Therefore, I would appeal to the ruling party first to start translations here. Convert this hall into 14 chambers and start translations. Buy transistors tomorrow from the Electronics. That will be the first tender of your *bona fides* to the non-Hindi-speaking people

that you really mean business. Then, adopt a Hindi which is popular. Use English words, Arabic words and Hindustani words. These words have no caste, no religion. Therefore, if you carry out these simple reforms there will be conciliation in this and we shall have a proper atmosphere for the adoption of this Bill by common consent.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had just now the opportunity of hearing Shri Dange speaking in very fluent and fast English trying to prove that English is not necessary. I do not know why he tried to make a run at Sanskrit. Sanskrit was retained in the Eighth Schedule because Sanskrit was India's international language. That was the reason for which Sanskrit was put in the Eighth Schedule. Shri Dange makes a show of knowing everything but actually not knowing the whole of anything. As an example of what I have just now said, I will quote only one instance. When the Oxford University sent the Degree of D.Litt. to Tagore at Shantiniketan, what is the language that Tagore used in replying to the presentation of that Degree by the representatives of the Oxford University? He did not use English. He did not use Bengali, in which he has made such noted contributions. He used Sanskrit. That is the reason why I say that Sanskrit was put in the Eighth Schedule because Sanskrit was India's international language. I have given one example.

He sees communalism in the inclusion of Sanskrit in the Eighth Schedule. I do not know why he has that experience. I am sure Shri Dange has studied history. If he has studied history, he might have known that Sanskrit poets had a very warm welcome in the Mughal courts and one of the poets, Poet Jagannath, has made a record of it.

दिल्ली-वल्लभ-पाणि-पल्लव-तले नीतं
नवीनं वयः ।

"My youthful days were spent in the careful affection of the rulers of Delhi," says the poet. I would also like to tell him that translations of

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]
Mahabharata and Ramayana in Bengali were done under Muslim patronage. So, he is completely mistaken when he smells communalism whenever he hears about Sanskrit.

I will give him another example. If he goes to London . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : He will go only to Moscow.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : If he goes to London and visits the St. Paul Cathedral, on the grave of Professor Wilson there is a statue of Professor Wilson himself and in the hands of that statue he will find a book on which it is inscribed "the code of Manu". So the Code of Manu has found its place in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. So, if Shri Dange smells communalism in the inclusion of Sanskrit in the Eighth Schedule, it is a strange experience and it is a strange mentality that he has exhibited.

In any case, my task here for the moment is very simple and limited. This Bill is meant to give effect to the assurances given by Pandit Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to the non-Hindi-speaking people of India. This is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I wish the Statement of Objects and Reasons were a bit more amplified. At least the names of the two Prime Ministers should have been stated, when and where the assurances were given should have been stated and, if my request counts, even the exact words of the assurances should have been quoted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Because, it is in the context of the compliance with the assurances that the Bill will be considered; its provisions will be judged, not merely by what they actually contain, but more by whether they comply with the words and spirit of the assurances given by the two Prime Ministers and make them effective.

In any case, I wish to go to the origin of these assurances. Why were these assurances given? In the year 1959 Shri Frank Anthony moved a Resolu-

tion in the House for the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule and when the Resolution came up for consideration in the House, an atmosphere developed in this House in which it was felt that the Resolution had a decided majority in its favour. It was at that stage, under those circumstances, that Pandit Nehru intervened and gave this assurance, on which the Bill has been framed. It was on the 7th August 1959, and this is what Pandit Nehru stated :

"Firstly, there must be no imposition. Secondly, for an indefinite period"

and he adds—

"—I do not know how long—I would have English as an associate additional language which can be used for official purposes. I would have it so not mainly because of the existing facilities but because I do not wish the people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain doors of advance are closed to them, being forced to correspond in the Hindi language. They can correspond in English. I would have English as an alternate language as long as the people require it, and the decision for that I would leave not to the Hindi-knowing people but to the non-Hindi-knowing people."

This was the assurance given by the Prime Minister on the 7th August, 1959.

A few days later on the 4th September, the Report of the Parliamentary Committee which considered the Report of the Official Language Commission came up for consideration. On that occasion again the Prime Minister said :—

"When I said that there should be no imposition of Hindi what I meant was that whether it is in Madras, Andhra, Kerala or any other region I do not wish to impose a language on that State in the sense in which that States will take it as an imposition.

x x x x

I say there is no limitation even of time to the use of English except when there is a general agreement and those very people in the non-Hindi-speaking areas who might be affected should agree."

In 1963 when the Official Languages Bill came up for consideration, objection was raised that the Bill did not fulfil the assurance given by the Prime Minister. Pandit Nehru intervened again and reiterated the same. This was on the 24th April, 1963. He said :—

"I had given on the last occasion an assurance about no major change being made in regard to the use of English without the consent, without the approval of the non-Hindi speaking people. That was made by me and that represents not only my view point but the viewpoint of our Government."

This is very important; may I tell those who are saying that Pandit Nehru's assurance may be ignored that Pandit Nehru made it clear :—

"that represents not only my viewpoint but the viewpoint of our Government. And, when it was made it was clear to me that it was made with the approval of this House. We stand by that completely. There is not an iota of difference from what we had said then."

Following the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was piloting the Bill, assured the House on the 25th April, 1963 :—

"That English should continue beyond January, 1965; that there should be no time limit prescribed for the purpose; that the views of the non-Hindi-speaking people should be taken into consideration before arriving at a final decision."

When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri became the second Prime Minister of India, on February 11, 1965, he reaffirmed what the first Prime Minister had stated. This is what he said in a broadcast to the nation :—

"These were the assurances given by Pandit Nehru and I wish to re-

iterate that we stand by them fully and solemnly. They will be honoured both in letter and in spirit without any qualification or reservation."

These are solemn words, noble words nobly spoken. In their greatness both the Prime Ministers, both of whom came from a Hindi-speaking State, gave these assurances to the non-Hindi-speaking people. Why did they do it? Why did they feel the need of it? They did it for one reason. The inclusion of Hindi in the Constitution as the official language of India has given such an advantage to the people, who have Hindi as their mother tongue, that they felt that this assurance to the non-Hindi-speaking people was necessary. In any scheme of language, whether in education or in administration or in legislation, Hindi being the official language under the Constitution, the Hindi-speaking people are bound to be at an advantage. That was why the assurances had to be given.

I give an example. The Education Minister is no enemy of Hindi but even he had to say at the Bombay Rotary club which he addressed on October 6 :—

"He was of the view that the Ministry of Education had all these years spent crores of rupees for the development of only one language, Hindi, instead of promoting development of other Indian languages as well."

It is the realisation of this fact that promoted and persuaded the two Prime Ministers, firstly, to give the assurance and, secondly, to reaffirm it.

Side by side, with this assurance, Pandit Nehru made another declaration. He declared, in Parliament and outside, a number of times that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be regarded as national languages of India. If this important fact is remembered much of the present confusion will disappear from the present political scene. Those who are for Hindi should remember and consider this that Hindi is only one of the national languages of India

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and not "the" national language of India which the first Prime Minister clarified more than once.

Then, Shri Dange was just now speaking about the link language. The Constitution nowhere has made a reference either to link language or to national language. The Constitution deals with Hindi only as an official language. I would request everyone who participates in this debate to limit himself only to this narrow limit, whether Hindi should be retained in its present position, with English, as an official language and whether English should be given continuity for sometime more.

To those of our friends who are flooding us with a spate of amendments, I should say that amendments are to be judged and justified only on one ground and that is whether what this person says is right or what that person says is right or whether what is demanded by agitators outside is right. They will be considered only on the consideration whether the amendments help to bring the provisions of the Bill more in line with the assurances given by the Prime Ministers. That is the only consideration by which the amendments should be judged and justified. Unless they stand by this criterion, they will have to go. I request them to remember the words of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri :

"They will be honoured both in letter and spirit without any qualification or reservation."

Coming to the Bill, the Home Minister has stated that the Bill is a result of a compromise. Though the objects and reasons profess to comply with the assurances of the Prime Ministers, the Home Minister has gone a long way, as far as he could go, to meet the Hindi view-point as well. He has made it clear in his opening speech and I believe the friends who are supporting Hindi should be satisfied with what the Home Minister has stated in his opening remarks.

Our Constitution deliberately accepted a bilingual policy. As a first step,

it limited bilingualism to a period and then allowed it to be continued beyond that period by a legislation enacted by Parliament. I only suggest that we should allow this bilingualism to continue. The trouble started in 1963 when bilingualism was attempted to be replaced by uni-lingualism. The same position may arise again if what the agitators are demanding is to be complied with. I would only suggest to them that bilingualism should be allowed to continue and peace of the country allowed to be maintained.

Some hon. Members have equated English language with British administration. They are wrong. They are misled and they are misleading others. Quotations have been made from Macaulay. Macaulay's minute is dated 2nd February, 1835. Long before that, in 1823, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, in his famous letter to the Governor General, Lord Amherst, had asked for the introduction of modern education through English medium. It is with reference to this fact that Pandit Kunzru has stated that the attempt to replace English completely will take the country back to the position from which Raja Ram Mohan Roy rescued it 150 years ago.

The Education Minister in his statement quoted a number of incidents and expert opinion in support. I wonder, Sir, why he did not quote the opinion of the Calcutta University where he is himself a Member of the Senate. On the question of language the University adopted a resolution demanding that English should be regarded as a national language of India, English should be included in the Eighth Schedule and Public Service Examinations should continue to be conducted only through the English medium. If the Education Minister were here, he might have noted what I have stated.

SHRI RAJARAM : What was the Bengal Assembly's resolution those days when Mr. B. C. Roy was there ?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, now coming to the Resolution, it wants to accelerate the development and

progressive use of Hindi. Here there will be a stumbling block. Before doing that they will have to standardise the Hindi vocabulary. At present these differ from State to State. Sir, I have some acquaintance with Hindi. I find terms differ for the same subject and for the same post from State to State and even within the same State from area to area. I will give you one example, which my friends may appreciate. When the technical term for Constitution and administration began to be translated, we accepted the word 'Sachiva' for Secretary and that has been accepted by the Government. This Lok Sabha Secretariat is known as 'Sachivalaya'. But, in spite of this, noted Hindi leaders continue to describe Secretary as 'Mantri' and General Secretary as 'Mahamantri'. My friend there is shaking his hand. But I do not speak without proof. Here is the notice for the Congress convention on Pandit Nehru, the Minister is described as 'Mantri', here Mr. Chandrasekhkar our Party Secretary also describes himself as a "Mantri". How is a person who does not know Hindi to distinguish between the two 'Mantris'—one the Secretary and the other, the Minister. These, I suppose, my friends have never attended to. That is the difficulty which is being created now.

Another point I wish to say is about the three-language formula. The three language formula, like the three-year Degree course, has never been accepted all over India. The three-year Degree course has not been accepted by UP itself. The three language formula has not been accepted by Madras and it was modified in Bengal. The DMK Government has made it clear that they will accept only two languages—Tamil and English and even before them, the Congress Government there did the same thing. They virtually made it a two-language formula by making Hindi an optional subject. I put this question to the previous Education Minister, Mr. Chagla and he said that it was so in Madras and he could not help. In solving this three language formula in Bengal what was done?

The late Dr. B. C. Roy—Mr. Dange may hear this—stepped in and he alternated Hindi with Sanskrit as, according to him, there could be no language formula for boys where Sanskrit does not find a place. Now it is partly Hindi and partly Sanskrit. So, this three language formula will have to be clarified before it can be adopted.

I would like to make another humble submission. Take the use of the term 'Regional language'. That means nothing. It is a *Maya* to me. It appears a camouflage adopted to avoid facing difficulties that might crop up the moment the "State language" is used why does not the Government say "State language" in 'the three-language formula'? They would never say that I asked Dr. Shrimali to do it; I asked Mr. Chagla. Let them say clearly that the three-language formula means English, Hindi and a State language. They will not, because the moment 'State language' is used, such difficulties will crop up that even Government will fail to tackle them. That is why the three-language formula is being confused.

While I speak here, I cannot ignore the emotional upsurge that is taking place around us. To all those who are indulging in that emotional upsurge, I would make this appeal that an emotional upsurge cannot be translated or transformed into legislative provisions. They should remember that. The emotional upsurge can be exhibited outside but it cannot be fully transformed or translated into legislative provisions. I appeal to the leaders to explain these things to them.

In conclusion, I would appeal again, let bilingualism be allowed to remain. In the process of national integration, we have not up till now forged a new unity. So, let the unity that has already been achieved be not disrupted.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode) : I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express the view of the DMK which is a sober group in this Parliament as well as outside.

We have been considering the proposals for a very long time. It is be-

[Shri Anbazhagan]

cause of the agitation in the south as well as the non-Hindi States that this Bill has been brought forward in this House on behalf of Government. Though this Bill is intended to satisfy the non-Hindi people in general and those who are not willing to accept Hindi as the sole official language of this country, yet because of certain modifications that are intended and certain amendments that have been given notice of by Members belonging to the Congress Party, they want to dilute this, and if that is the suggestion, naturally, the people belonging to the non-Hindi States will never be satisfied with this Bill. Even this Bill is not the object for which we fought when we were fighter against the sole imposition of Hindi, but we wanted a guarantee for the purpose by an amendment of the Constitution.

Sir, the Constitution was framed and adopted in 1950, by Members, I believe, who were selected and not elected, and those Members in those days were all in a single fold, namely the Congress fold; they were all followers of Gandhiji, and whatever he said was all right for them and they were all under the commandment of Pandit Nehru and in their view they found that Hindi would become the sole official language after some time and, therefore, they put forward that proposition in the form of an article in the constitution. But after 20 years, the next generation has come to Parliament, in my view. There are old people here, of course; I have got respect for them; I have respect for our great Kripalaniji, for our Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and for our great leaders who were there in the Constituent Assembly; some of them are here now. Yet, these are not the days of theirs. The time has changed and our views also have changed. But that does not mean that we have been always against the national movement or always against the national sentiments expressed or always against national integration. When we were in the school or college, we ourselves were in the Congress movement. My friends who are in the

Cabinet in Madras have been in the Congress, but it fell on us that to continue in Congress would be to destroy the linguistic right of the people of our State. Therefore, the cry started even in 1937 when Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar was the first Premier in Madras State, when he intended to propagate Hindi in schools; in those days, the grand old man Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and many great scholars of Tamil Nad who knew Tamil Nad and the literature and the spirit behind it and the culture for which the Tamil language stood which no other language can compete with, fought against the imposition of Hindi in those days on the school boy. That fight of 1937 continued in 1947 also. Though the country got freedom there were people who had difference of views in regard to the proper achievement of freedom. Though freedom had come to the country and though our leader Shri C. N. Annadurai, the present Chief Minister of Madras State was very much praising the freedom, at the same time there were leaders who were not feeling happy about the freedom because they thought that they were under new fetters under the North Indian regime. The plea was that we are going to be more or less under conditions of a new slavery. Because of that, the anti-Hindi fight was going on there. In 1957 and continuously upto 1967 it has been there. The people are not willing to accept Hindi as the sole official language of this country, if they have to live in this country as equal citizens, equal with other people in this country.

We are not enamoured of English. I speak English because of necessity. Our great leader, Acharya Kripalani, spoke in English—not because he argued that Hindi will become the official and sole link language, but only may become—but because he correctly took the stand that he could convey his views to the younger generation only through English. Shri S. A. Dange began his speech in Hindi, but continued his arguments only in English.

I have great respect for those people who believe Hindi should be spread in this country, it should get some merit

in this country and should be given prestige in this country. But I do not want to be cowed down before Hindi imperialism in any shape or form. I want to make people understand this : whatever be the position of Hindi in this country, the same position should be given to our language, Tamil. As my friends from other linguistic regions will agree, Bengali, Marathi, all the regional languages should get equal opportunity and parity in this country. I welcome the suggestion that our languages should become the official languages of this country right up to the Centre. Till then the Hindi people should wait. If they want to take us with them, if they want to create confidence in us, if they feel that all belong to the same Bharat Mata, if our blood is the same as theirs, if our aim is the same, they should wait in order to accommodate us. You accommodate Tamil also with Hindi, you accommodate Telugu, you accommodate Kannada, you accommodate every other regional language which has to play the role of official language. The Indian Union is a Union of different States, different governments. Though the Central Government have got so much power, under within that, the State Governments are, to a certain extent, autonomous. If you want to respect that autonomy, you have to respect the status of the official languages of the States. If they in the Centre are so broadminded as Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who very often used to tell me that 'we are all brothers, your culture and my culture are one'--I know his heart is as big as his size, things would be different. He accepts. But the Constitution does not accept. In the Constitution, you have given a place for Tamil only as a regional language included in the Eighth Schedule. But in the same Constitution, you have given a place for Hindi as the ruling language, as the official language. You wanted to take some 15 years in order to impose Hindi because you were not capable of doing it before 15 years. Hindi was not prepared enough. You have not developed it. They say that Hindi may not develop in another 15 years. I am very sorry for the state of

affairs. When the protagonists of Hindi take up this question of developing Hindi, they start fighting among themselves as to which Hindi is to be developed, whether it is to be on the lines of Hindustani, whether it has to be by borrowing words from Urdu, whether it has to be *khari boli* of Delhi-Meerut region whether it is to be *braj bhasha*, whether it has to have more and more loan from Sanskrit or from English or even from international languages and so on. To satisfy us, they say that even Tamil words could be taken in Hindi. We are not begging for that. We do not consider other languages to be in such a position that they should be used to borrow words from them and put in Hindi. If Hindi is to have natural growth, natural development and natural improvement, you have to wait. There is no other go.

If you want to impose Hindi, I say the Government will not be running in the same way as it runs at present. You will find it difficult. It is not a concession only to the non-Hindi people. To run the Government you have to use the English language. If you have any other goal, please tell me. Even U.P. is not fully manned by the people who know only Hindi, there are people who help them through English. Even in Bihar it is not complete Hindi, even in Rajasthan it is not complete Hindi. You are on trial ground, you are at an experimental stage. When you are at an experimental stage even at the level of the States, you think of imposing Hindi throughout India, for all India, even over the developed languages like Tamil and Bengali.

I have nothing against my Hindi friends personally, I have no hatred towards Hindi. If I had been schooled in those days completely in Hindi, I would have been one like them. I would like to inform the House that in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, when I was 12 or 13 years old, because my father was a nationalist, working in the national movement, I read Hindi weekly for two hours, but it is a pity I have forgotten even the alphabet, because there is no use for such Hindi in our party of the country, but we were at

[Shri Anbazhagan]

least learning Hindi in the school stages. Can I find any leader of north India here, any leader of the Hindi region, who can speak Tamil, who can say that he has learnt Tamil? No, because it is the natural tendency. The North is North. As we usually say, U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, these parts of the country, are more or less considered the whole of India, the rest of India is only the rest of India which is not cared for at all, their culture is not cared for at all.

Kripalaniji, when he spoke, gave so many instances of great poets and other people who more or less took part in enriching Hindi for the sake of the masses. It is a fact, but there is no one who contributed to it from the southern part of the country; beyond the Vindhya, it is only the northern part of the country.

When you call Hindi as the common language, I am not very much bothered about it, it may be a common language in the true sense of the word in North India, but not in the South. If there are certain people who are speaking Hindi or Hindustani or Urdu in Hyderabad, if there are certain ordinary workers who are speaking them in Bangalore, it does not mean it has become a common language. Those people speak several languages including English. The *jarkawallahs* at Bangalore speak not only Hindi, they speak in English when they meet Mr. Frank Anthony. They speak Tamil, Kannada, any language. It does not matter. I would like to say by all these things do not presume that Hindi has become the common language of the country. Take it as a regional language, as a regional language for a greater area than any other language. Take it, for token's sake, as the national language of the country whenever you live in the foreign countries. When we go to America, even when we speak on behalf of India, we may not be able to speak in Tamil, we have to talk in Hindi or in their language, English. If we speak in Tamil, it is neither recognised as the national or official

language of this country, nor is it recognised as an international language at present, though at one time Tamil also was one of the international languages. Even now, in Singapore, in Malaya, in South Africa, in Ceylon, in Burma, Tamil is spoken, people are speaking there, but we have not got the recognition, but Hindi has the recognition because of the national movement, because the spearhead of the national movement were the leaders from the North, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and so many others. We had our own leaders in the same national movement. (*Interruptions*) I am not bothered about interruptions, I have seen such interruptions for a very long time, for the last 25 years. I am here to argue the case of the minorities, so to say. But actually we are not the minorities. We are the majority. Now, you find a clear picture: the Hindi section and the non-Hindi section. Earlier you found a division between the Hindi section and the Marathi and the Tamilians; between the Bengali and the Oriya people. You were able to demarcate it. Now, all the non-Hindi people and their leaders have been saying that they stand for the continuance of English.

What are the assurances given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri? What did those assurances mean? They were assurances for the continuance of English. What did they mean? It meant, on the day it was given, the continuance of English as it was before 1963. I can read to you....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Sardar Patel gave assurances about the privy purse. Is the hon. Member willing to have those assurances?

श्री शशिबूषण वाजपेयी : (सारगोन)
प्रीवी पर्स से लेकर इन को ट्रांस्लेशन के बिना
पैसा देने ।

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: I would like to read out the statement made by the late Lal Bahadur Shastri in connection with the Language Bill. The Bill before the House is a corollary of the

Language Bill of 1963. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the present Bill, it is written as follows :

"The Official Languages Act was enacted in May, 1963. Section 3 of the Act provides for the continued use of the English language, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before the 26th day of January, 1965."

It was used before the day of 26th January, 1965 for all purposes. Hindi had no room except as a token place. We may respect Hindi as our language. I have no fight against the claim to Hindi, but Hindi had no actual room. English was used as the official language and the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself clearly says that even the 1963 Bill provided for the continuance of English and the *status quo* was maintained as from that day. Now, again, we have to bring a Bill. For what purpose? The purpose is there, which Lal Bahadur Shastri stated. Lal Bahadur Shastri may not be considered by the people of Hindi region as one who had no passions for the Hindi language. He was a great patriot; not only a patriot but he was a Hindi protagonist for the purpose of supporting the cause of Hindi. I quote from what he said; I am quoting only from the Parliamentary debates. Lal Bahadur Shastri said on 23rd April, 1967 :

"It will be agreed to that enough precautions have been taken to dispel the misapprehensions which have often been mentioned and talked about. As regards clause 3 of the Bill—"

16.53 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

This is in regard to the 1963 Bill—

"I might further add that it will enable the use of English language for all official purposes of the Union. It makes it clear that there will be no disability attaching to English nor will there be any restrictions on its

use for the purpose of either the official work of the Union, inter-State communication and communication between the States and the Centre or for transaction of business in Parliament."

And there is something more. That is not the only thing that he said in the debate in Parliament on the Language Bill. What is envisaged here is—to borrow the phrase from the memorandum of the Madras Government, the then Madras Government which was not DMK government but the Congress government which was in doldrums, which submitted to the Official Language Commission, appointed by the President of India—"a prolonged bilingualism". "This means that while Hindi may be used progressively, there should be no restriction on the use of English as such." This was the declaration given to us. Lal Bahadur Shastri spoke those words here. But the spirit of the Bill is not kept by the Government. I have to charge the Government as well as the President's office for not keeping up the assurances and the sentiments of the Bill as far as it concerns the usage of the English language.

This is a card which is addressed to one DMK party member at Papanasam in Tanjore district; it is dated 20-8-1963. But with the help of Mr. Vajpayee only I was able to understand it because the numerals are also in Hindi, and not in the international form which is recognised by the Constitution. These numerals which are written here are not approved by the Constitution but yet they find a place in the card which was sent from the President's office to a person in Tamilnad. He wrote a letter only in English, but this reply is completely in Hindi. Only this sort of practice by the Government in those days caused the agitation in Tamilnad in 1965. The students did not fear about the political life or the leaders, but they feared about their own life as citizens of this country and they had enough causes to fear. Mr. Vajpayee and our socialist leaders may say, "Here also you find the agitation". But agitations

(Shri Anbazhagan)

are of two types. One is to terrorise the other people. The other is self-immolation. In Tamilnad, when our people found this sort of thing could not be tolerated, they poured petrol on themselves and set fire to their bodies. We think it is our fate and such things should not be adopted by anyone else. This is the sentiment expressed by our people when they could not tolerate the imposition of Hindi. Even after that, the assurance given to us is not kept up properly. Now you are bringing another Bill to amend the Official Languages Act which should be only for the purpose of satisfying the non-Hindi people, but actually while amending the Bill, you have put in some clauses to satisfy the Hindi people who want only Hindi more or less to thrive in this country.

Just all the people of this country should have equal citizenship, you should recognise all the languages of this country as equal. But here is a pamphlet written by a person to spread Hindi wherein it is said that all the people should learn Hindi alone for the purpose of attaining full citizenship of the country. That is a warning to the parents that if they do not educate their children in Hindi, they will lose full citizenship. What does it mean? It is some sort of a threat that we will be driven away to second-class citizenship. Is it necessary?

According to the assurances given by Shri Shastri and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, if you want the integration of the country to be preserved at all costs, you have to yield to the practical demands of the non-Hindi people. If the assurances are to be honoured, Government should come forward with an amendment of the constitutional provision concerning the official language. When they are not capable of amending the Constitution, if they are sincere in their purpose, at least if they pass this Bill without diluting its provisions further, we may be satisfied to a certain extent. Otherwise, if this Bill is not even passed in its present form and if it is diluted with an aversion towards English and with an intention to throw

out English before preparing Hindi sufficiently to occupy that seat properly, the non-Hindi people will never be satisfied. You have got to keep up the assurances given actually by Government during the proceedings of this Parliament and by that you have to make the people feel that their rights are not curtailed. Then only the people will be satisfied.

I want again to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance about the English language. He said :

"English should be considered as the mother-tongue of the Anglo-Indians and we will not make it more by putting it in the list."

He has assured the Anglo-Indian community that as the mother-tongue of that community which has got equal citizenship in the country, English will be recognised only to that extent. He refused to put English in the Eighth Schedule. But that is only an argument. What is the Eighth Schedule? The Eighth Schedule itself is in English. The Constitution itself is framed only in English and it was originally passed only in English. We had no other go. We may feel sorry for it. We may have translations in Hindi or Tamil. Mr. Chavan may say that it is an authoritative translation.

17 Hrs.

I accept the translation, but the authority for purposes of court is only in English. Therefore, even if you do not include English in the Eighth Schedule English is there. Though the spirit of it is Indian the body of it is English. Therefore, English is not a foreign language. But I plead only for Tamil. Till the time comes when you accept Tamil as co-official language with Hindi, English should continue and the *status quo* should remain. Progressive introduction of Hindi in the officialdom of this country will only harm this country. Therefore, if the people are tactful, if those who are in power feel the mind of the people, they should not impose Hindi as they like. They may encourage Hindi for some more time.

They may develop it. But till then English should be the sole official language and should be continued like that till our languages are also accepted as official languages of the Union.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, I have been listening to speeches made on the floor of this House and reading statements issued outside. On this question of language, as many hon. Members have admitted, we are more influenced by emotion and sometimes by self-interest. If I come from one area I hold a particular view. If I come from another area I hold a different view. The views on language and on some other fundamental matters, we find, are expressed in such a way that the pattern of opinion in the House cuts across parties and sometimes the political ideologies which we profess. I would appeal to the House to make a scientific and historical approach instead of an emotional and self-interest approach.

When people from Hindi areas argue vehemently that Hindi is the national language, it cannot be taken without a pinch of salt—nor is the other proposition. In my State we have got about 2½ crores of people speaking Kannada. But the Kannada spoken in the southern part is a little different from what is spoken in the northern part. So it is in Tamilnad. What is spoken in Kanyakumari is not necessarily the same as spoken in the borders of Chittoor District. Therefore, language changes. I put it in the scientific formula: language changes in two dimensions: it changes in space and it changes in time. What language we spoke in our own villages hundred years or two hundred years ago is not the same as we do now. Shri Dange has made it perfectly clear that what language we Indians spoke about 500 or 600 years ago is not the same as it is now. Therefore, if you look at it from the scientific point of view, languages, whether it be Hindi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Kannada, English or any other language in the world, are subject to this law that changes take place in two dimensions. That scientific law is having its operation in India also because of historical background.

We had a kind of *lingua franca* in Sanskrit to begin with. Then we had the Persian language. Then, without our asking for it, the English people came and their language became the official language of India. Now, people have come to their own after independence, and it is time that we evolved our own language. Therefore, for anybody to feel that Tamil should be the national language, or Hindi should be imposed on the rest of the country, is a false proposition; it would not work. That is why a clause has been incorporated in the Constitution—I was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly—that the Hindi to be evolved must be such as to be in consonance with the ideas, words and phraseology of other Indian languages. Ultimately, a language will grow in India which may be called Hindi, which may be mostly Hindi, which will evolve itself into a national language. Though the Constitution only says, as my friend, Shri Bhattacharyya has pointed out, of an official language, I want a time to come when the official language will also be the national language. I want that evolution to take place and Hindi should grow to the stature of a national language.

Now, look at the picture of India. The Jan Sangh and SSP friends have created an intolerable situation in most towns and cities by pressing their claim for Hindi to the exclusion of all other languages. Let them, especially the members of the Jan Sangh think for a moment. Whenever they advocate the idea of Akhand Bharat, I must admit, that I experience a kind of thrill whenever I hear this word. I want this country to have this spirit and the frame of that great inspirational word "Akhand Bharat". But, look at the map of Akhand Bharat. Let us start with Kanyakumari. At Kanyakumari not only two seas but also two languages, Tamil and Malayalam, meet and there are about 6 crores of people. If you go further north, there is Andhra and Karnataka; together they form another 6 crores of people. If you go further up, you have Maharashtra and Orissa, forming another 6 crores to 7 crores.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Then, if you go to the East, Assam and Bengal have another 6 crores of people. If you go west, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab have more than 6 crores of people. So, you will see that the whole of India is non-Hindi-speaking, excepting for a central portion called Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and a little piece of Haryana.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : India, that is Bharat, that is UP.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If you take the area and population, in the context of Urdu-speaking people in the whole of India not being counted as Hindi-speaking people, you will see that the population whose mother tongue is Hindi, never mind what variety, will get reduced to about 20 crores; it may be even less, in a population of 50 crores. In area also it is not more than 30 per cent.

My Hindi friends should realise that when this huge majority of people concede that Hindi should be the link language, and some of us go to the extent of conceding that it should be ultimately the national language they should be overwhelmingly satisfied with it and should make every kind of accommodation available to the non-Hindi-speaking people. And when I see the demonstrations in Allahabad, in Lucknow and other places, I feel pity for the short-sightedness of those people who create this agitation.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Madras ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In Madras there is no agitation; in Mysore there is no agitation. In no other State or town is there any agitation on this Bill except in a few towns of UP and one or two places in Bihar. These *Akhand Bharat* people, let them have proper perspective. *Akhand* does not mean any *khand*. All *khands* together constitute *Akhand*. When the rest of the people have conceded that there should be a link language, that it should be Hindi, it is a magnanimous gesture by the non-Hindi-speaking people, who are in a majority in this country.

If you bargain and if you try to belittle the achievement of a consensus on a national language, you will be charged that you took a parochial outlook and the line of self-interest. That is why the previous Prime Ministers, having been great leaders took the whole of India in their perspective, and were able to see that the best way was to see that all people are satisfied and agreed on the proposition of the national language.

My friends blame the English language. They condemn it. They call it the language of slavery. But I have been an old Congressman and you also have been an old Congressman. All the presidential addresses for the last 85 years have been in English. We derived inspiration from the famous books and literature in order to fight our battle for independence. Many of them were English books. My hon. friend, Shri Dange, was playing to the gallery.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : मौलाना आजाद और सुभाष चन्द्र बोस आदि ने हिन्दुस्तानी में अपने एड्रेसिस दिये थे :

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Kamaraj ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Kamaraj did not make speeches at all; do not worry about it.

My hon. friend, Shri Dange, was decrying the English language forgetting that Marx and Engels from whom he derives inspiration and who are his gurus, did not write in Hindi or in any one of the other languages..... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : Marx did not write in English.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उन्होंने जर्मन भाषा में लिखा :

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not know.

Therefore let us not decry English; let us not abuse it in order to see that

some people feel pleased, and therefore we will be able to get their votes. That is not the approach that we should make.

I place the proposition in very simple terms. If I want to come from my house to Parliament, I use my car; if I want to go to, say, Bombay, I may use either a plane or a train—we are not very rich; so, mostly we go by train. But if we want to go to London, we use a plane. What is the point in quarrelling and saying that travelling in a car is better or worse than travelling in a plane or a train? It is according to circumstances and requirements.

So, when we are in our States, we use our mother-tongue, that is, the State language; when we come for all-India purposes, let us use Hindi and when we go for international conferences, let us use English. As there should be no quarrel or getting excited about the use of different modes or vehicles according to the distance, no wise man should get excited about a language being used for a particular purpose.

I shall quote Mahatma Gandhi, not for the purpose of this language issue. The ideal that he has placed before the country is this. He himself drafted the resolution when the Quit India Movement was launched and the AICC adopted that famous resolution at Bombay. He envisaged provincial autonomy for the State, federation for India and a world government for the world. He has written clearly that there will be no abolition of war, no permanent peace on earth, unless there is one world Government.

Science and travel facilities are making this world smaller and it is converting the whole of humanity almost into a family. If you are true to the ideal placed before us by Mahatma Gandhi, so far as our State purpose are concerned, we have to learn our mother-tongue, for all-India purposes Hindi and for international purposes English. English has become an international language and there is no doubt about it. If some people want to decry the English lan-

guage, I can only tell them, go and attend the conference Shri Gajendra-gadkar has called on obscurantism. That is the proper place for them to debate this point. Merely because we are able to play upon the baser feelings of the people, even as the film people may play upon sex, inciting people to do this and that, it is neither patriotic nor a good way of life.

I appeal to Jan Sangh people, in particular. They are a very strong, patriotic, determined set of people. They should not go away with the idea that their political arena is only in the Hindi area. They have got people to think like them in other parts of the country. They will also see that if they adopt this particular course, they will remain like Peter Pan who will never grow. I do not want them to be the Peter Pan who will never grow.

So far as the S.S.P. is concerned, I am sorry to say, whenever there is trouble, it is their hayday. They think trouble-making, trouble-raising and trouble-inciting is their profession.

श्री रवि राय : प्राप बिल ला कर टुबल पैदा करते है ।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am not making an irresponsible statement. We read in the papers that tomorrow two S.S.P. Ministers are coming to Delhi to court arrest in the demonstration that they are to stage against this Bill. The Ministers are the people who are expected to influence the Central Government by discussion, by correspondence and by having conferences. If these Ministers walk into the Streets in order to participate in the demonstration, I can only describe that position in the form of a proverb in my own language.

बेनी यद्दु हीला मेदा हाये ।

If the fence intended to protect the field, itself eats up the crop, what is the use of having the fence? If the Ministers, whether of S.S.P. or of any other Party, instead of exercising the power conferred upon them by the Constitution...

श्री रवि राय : सत्ता की खातिर न, भादशं की खातिर आ रहे हैं ।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If these Ministers on whom the Constitution and the people have conferred power to formulate policies and implement policies walk into the streets, they will be nothing better than the agitators and they will never be the Ministers.

Sir, I want the Opposition parties to form the Government one day. I am one of those who have the faith that democracy will run on even keel when there are two parties, well formed, organised, to take governmental responsibility alternatively. All the trouble that has arisen in India, in the political arena, is because of the imbalance of us being in power all the time and with no hope of others getting into power.

In Varanasi, there is a literary organisation called *Nagri Parcharni Sabha* and the General Secretary of the Sabha has written a letter in Hindi to all of us. I have got it translated. He writes, Sir, 'The passing of such a Bill (the Bill under discussion) would definitely be an insult to the people's free voice and a murder of the Constitution'. Is this the language to be used by a literary association? Literature means the quintessence of culture. I expect these Hindi enthusiasts to use forceful but dignified language and not the kind of language which they have used in this letter. And if some Hindi pandits have renounced their titles, it is rightly done, because they are all-India titles given by the President. Since these pandits confine themselves to a particular area, they may have felt that they did not deserve the all-India awards !

Some people spoke of the quota system so that the Hindi-speaking people may have equal advantage with non-Hindi speaking people, because they think that somehow the Madras people and the Bengal people have a better advantage in English. Very good, Sir. I will concede this quota system. Let it be done. After all, we have to give equal opportunity and it is enshrined in our Constitution. If the people,

wherever they are, get equal opportunities, it is good. But let it be extended to the political arena also. The highest and the most powerful office created by the Constitution is that of the Prime Minister and this must be given by rotation to every State. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is the monopoly of U.P.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : A great gesture India showed, this Parliament showed and this House showed in selecting our successive Prime Ministers solely from Hindi-speaking areas and in particular from the some town of Allahabad, has it been properly appreciated by the people of Allahabad who are staging demonstrations in a violent manner ?

SHRI RAJARAM : Kamaraj has committed a blunder.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Whatever he speaks, he speaks with authority.

SHRI RABI RAY : Against his own leader ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN : But he is speaking the truth.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : As you know, let me straightaway tell the House that I do not want to take advantage of any Party position and plead blindly for a particular cause. My age and experience have made me to speak whatever is true according to me (*Interruptions*) and if some people or the other feel dissatisfied, they will one day see what I said was right.

I want full integration and evolution of national language in the true spirit. That will be when Hindi people likewise feel in all sincerity. They have a majority is the political arena, and with a little majority it is possible to manipulate. When they see to it that this office of Prime Ministership goes to south, north, east and west—it is only I prophesy—it is only when a non-Hindi man becomes the Prime Minister of India, Hindi will become the national language. He will have the necessary

advantage. He will have the necessary support for that purpose.

English has become very dear to us not because we asked for it. As one of our friends said, when we were young we had no choice. Our parents sent us to English schools. Whatever we learnt when we were young, became our language and our vehicle of thought. This simple proposition is not seen by some Hindi leaders. I pleaded with them several times in the Advisory Committee. If they had established one Hindi University in Madras, one Hindi University in Trivandrum and another in Bangalore with medium of instruction in Hindi—mind you, not the regional language—if they had established these Central Universities in every non-Hindi State in these 20 years, there would have been students, thousands in number, who would have pleaded for Hindi as some of us are now pleading for English. But all the Central universities have been located only in North India. The other day, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri urged the Education Minister to have the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the south. But Government would not budge an inch because they are very powerful and they want to have it in Delhi.

I am alarmed at the picture of India. The other day, as chairman of the Punjab Reforms Commission I wanted to listen to the debate that was taking place on a particular subject in the Punjab Assembly. When I went there I found Members speaking in Urdu or Punjabi and I could not follow a word of it. If a Punjabi goes to Madras, he will not be able to follow the proceedings of the Assembly there. Except in the Hindi region we find that we shall be strangers in our country, whether it be in Madras or Andhra Pradesh or Bengal or Assam. This is an alarming picture. None of us takes notice of it.

If the proposition that is sponsored by Shri S. A. Dange is accepted, it will create confusion. Therefore, I want Hindi ultimately to be a language which will be spoken even in the States and in the Assemblies in the States. But we have to wait for the time. Until

that time, let us have this bilingual pattern. That is the essence of the Bill that has been placed before the House.

This is not a permanent measure. It is not as permanent as the Ramayana or the Mahabharata and the Bible. This is a temporary arrangement that English will continue to operate and will continue to be used until the next generation or the one coming after that is in a position to transact business in Parliament, in Government and in the market only in Hindi.

Instead of evolving simple formulas and points we complicate it to the extent of abusing one another, beating one another and throwing stones and brick-bats at one another.

Before I conclude, I would like to read out a poem which I have myself written in Hindi. The reason why I am referring to it and saying this is this. Years ago, one day, Prime Minister Nehru and I were having lunch together. He asked me whether I had learnt Hindi. I replied 'Please learn Kannada, then I shall also learn Hindi'. I told him further 'If you just begin to learn another language you will understand the difficulty.' Let Shri A. B. Vajpayee and let any one of our friends including Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani learn Tamil and speak that language here; if they try to learn that language here, then they will no more argue on this point.

Even the great Dr. Rajendra Prasad who spoke for the three-language formula had neither the time nor the inclination to learn a third language and speak it. Even Acharya Vinoba Bhave who went to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nad and Mysore could only learn the alphabets and was never able to speak in those languages. And yet my hon. friends here ask some of us, ignorant people, not so intelligent people, not so efficient people, to learn that language and make a speech in Parliament. We shall never be on terms of equality with them if we begin to speak in a language that we have now to learn. It may be good enough for market purposes, but it cannot be good enough for parliamentary purposes.

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

But I became a convert to Hindi by an accident. One day, I went to a book shop in Connaught Place. There I saw three volumes on Tulsi Ramayana having been translated by an Englishman by name Rev. Atkinson. I purchased those three volumes as it had been translated very well in what is called blank verse. Then I read four or five stanzas and I became so impressed with the language, the meaning and the formulas that I at once said to myself, 'here is a language which deserves to be learnt'. Subsequently, I have been trying to learn Hindi. A language that contains a masterpiece like Tulsidas Ramayana is no ordinary language. All my obstinacy which endured for about twenty years, became a thing of the past in a minute when I read Tulsidas Ramayana. Shri Dange not knowing the worth of the Ramayana parodied it in his own socialistic language. If he reads it through and through, may be he will become a democrat and join Congress.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have the Hindi poem Now.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA :

दक्षिण मेरा उत्तर तेरा,
पर भारत है एक हमारा,
है ऐसा अपना प्यारा,
जैसे गंग-जमुन की घाटा,
संसोपा है अलग विचारा,
जनसंघ क्रोधी भ्राग का मारा ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This is the best point he got from Tulsidas Ramayana.

SHRI RAJARAM : Hanumantha Ramayana !

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I was really quite distressed until I heard the hon. Member, Shri Hanumanthaiya, speak today. I have just returned to Delhi. What happened in Delhi and in the Lok Sabha last week I have been reading only through the newspapers, and I must say that it made most distressing reading.

I really fear that there is a creeping paralysis that is coming over the minds

of all of us. Here is a House of 520 people and it is indeed gratifying to find at least somebody in the shape of Shri Hanumanthaiya who has spoken just now (*Interruption*). What he has said is something worth thinking about.

What is it we are trying to do today? Surely, we are not trying to decide as to what language should be spoken. This is not the purpose of discussing this Bill all these hours. Surely our first concern should be about the unity of this country. Surely, our greatest endeavour should be towards creating a national consciousness. Surely we should be thinking about the happiness of the people or the progress and development of the country—and not about a language. What the hell is language anyway but merely a means of communication?

But it looks as if the wrath of God has descended on us. It did many years ago, when in order to cure a people of their pride, He made them build the Tower of Babel. Apparently the Lord in His wisdom has cast His wrath upon us by making us build this Parliament and indeed this Lok Sabha so that 520 people—now only 519 because I agree with what the previous speaker said—can talk at cross purposes with one another in varying languages not with an endeavour to put across their message but merely to assert themselves that 'this shall be the rule or the law.' I think that this creeping paralysis has come about this country through various reasons, but the most damning reason of all is that the values in this country have over the last 20 years depreciated to such an extent that the only virtue today that is recognised by everybody is to be poor, or to be oppressed, and now it is sought to add a third value in the form of ignorance. What is happening today particularly on the language question is that we are trying to create a nation of ignorance, a nation of morons if you like to call it, because we refuse to recognise that language is merely for communication, it has nothing to do with pride, national pride or any other type of pride or vanity.

It is very easy and facile as, I think, Mrs. Sushila Nayar said that, one nation must have one language. It is so easy to say it.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : She is not Mrs. This is the unkindest cut of all.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know about the marital status of Members as well as Mr. Nath Pai. Next time I will have him sit next to me.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We cannot discuss the problem in the absence of Miss Nayar.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What has happened is that no one seems to recognise that language in this country is a problem. It is a very serious problem. It must be a problem if you have 16 major languages and 250 dialects, no matter in what way you look at it or by what standards you judge it. It is a problem in this country, and it has to be faced as a problem, and, therefore, solved as a problem, and not merely wished away by making pretty little formulas such as we will write to you a letter in Hindi, and you will reply in your regional language plus English and enclose a translation in Tamil!

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri gave a very reasoned, well-argued case why Hindi should be the national language, and we have had Mr. Dange who thinks that the only language worth anything is the language in which revolutionary literature has been written! And then we have others like Mr. Anthony who, I think, is going to follow me, and Mr. Limaye who thinks he has a formula for every circumstance, and everything in this country, and Seth Govind Das. I do not want to say anything about him, he is entitled to his views at that age.

But having destroyed a generation in this country by conducting dangerous experiments in economics, we are now launching on another round, which will destroy another generation by propounding fanciful, if not whimsical theories on language.

We have witnessed, of late, a rather sorry spectacle all over the country, in the activities of students in Banaras, Lucknow and I believe even in Delhi. I would like to know who instigates these children of 12 and 15? Who are the people who instigate them? Because I cannot find words strong enough in condemnation of the conduct of these people.

I give you an example. My wife was in Agra two or three days ago. Little, twelve-fifteen year old students, surrounded the car, started rocking it, wanted to smear mud and colour over the number plates and even over that little patch that all M.Ps. have on their cars. They said, "do it in Hindi". This is the sort of mentality which is being instigated. Surely there are certain people who are behind this. I refuse to believe that these are the acts of innocent children.

The unity of India should be our first and only concern, and no man, no group of people, no idea, no government, no opposition party, no religious sect or linguistic group, should be allowed to tamper with our unity and solidarity as a nation. To achieve this, if it is necessary to change the Constitution, let us change it; let us all stand as one man to change the Constitution. And if it is necessary to throw the Government out, let us throw the Government out; if it is necessary to put people in jail, let us put people in jail.

SHRI NAMBIAR : While saying that, why do you look at us?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It must be my sub-consciousness. (*Interruption*) Let us examine our history. A lot has been said and many people have been quoted and our friend Shri Dange thinks that if he waves his hand and talks about history, he will necessarily quote it. Unfortunately the history of our country is very closely tied and entwined with the English language. Let him read Macaulay; let him read what Raja Ram Mohan Roy had said; let him read what Tilak stated; let him read what Gandhiji said. (*Interruption*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : गांधी जी ने जो कहा वह पढ़ो ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : English was introduced in this country as a medium of instruction as far back as 1835, and who imposed English? Not Englishmen, who were against it. It was we who demanded it; it was we Indians who demanded that English should be taught, because we wanted British institutions, which is what this Parliament is; because we wished British ideas of freedom and fundamental rights which is the system under which we function. It is because we wanted the safeguards to a democratic government. And that is why we learnt English; we demanded it and we got it. And now we have puny little minds demanding that this language should be thrown away; that we should all wipe away 200 years of our history. Is it because we suffer from an inferiority complex? It is no more than an inferiority complex which says that English is a foreign language in India. It is as much Indian as it is in England itself.

Apart from that, what is English? (*Interruption*). English is a language that is universally accepted on the high seas. Russian ships talk English; Chinese ships talk English; and even your Hindi ships will have to speak English on the high seas if you want to survive on the high seas.

As far as airports are concerned, every airport is required to speak English. Every pilot is required to speak English, because when he comes to make a safe landing, he cannot afford the luxury of linguistic chauvinism.

17.43 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I was delighted to see the hoarding that Air India International has put up, which says, that "I have a hundred offices in six continents, but I speak three regional languages : English, English and English." Our stature in the world, our acceptability as a great nation, our counsel and wisdom in international gatherings and our predomi-

nant position in the Commonwealth,—even Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon's speeches at the United Nations were delivered in English; who would have cared to hear what Mr. Krishna Menon had to say, if he had spoken either in Hindi or in Malayalam—were all because of English. It is for that reason that I would like to urge everybody that English is an asset, and this is a fact. To destroy it is unnatural and antinational. If I have so far given you the impression that I am in favour of—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should address the Chair and not address the audience.

SHRI PILOO MODY :—English or the retention of English, I would like to withdraw that impressions. I want to point out that even at the United Nations where they have almost 200 countries represented, there are only five national languages. They happen to be English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. This requires that there should be 25 simultaneous translations at the UN. With all the affluence of the UN, it could afford only 25 simultaneous translations. But in the Indian Parliament, with 16 major languages, if we are to satisfy not merely those who make a noise but all, we would require 256 simultaneous translations. I would like to correct Mr. Dange on that point. At least on mathematics, we cannot argue. I would particularly like to refer to my friend, Mr. Patel, who always speaks in Kannada that I have no sympathy for him, because he knows both Hindi and English and therefore does not have to put the strain on this House that he does by speaking in Kannada. However, there are many members in this House who do not understand either English or Hindi and for those people, no amount of money that you spend would be sufficient. What you should do is to give them every type of encouragement and opportunity and facility. I would be in favour of that, but not for my friend, Mr. Patel.

SHRI NATH PAI : Every type of facility for what?

SHRI PILOO MODY : For listening to the debate. It would be worth analysing what are the groups who rake up all this trouble. There are firstly those who believe in the perverse theory of destruction. They start with this premise that English must be destroyed, whatever may come in its place. There are others who feel that the best place to attack English is the public school. I think we have a friend in the House somewhere who was very keen on discarding public schools. Nobody is bothered about education after all; it is the language that has to carry the day.

Then, there are those whom we loosely define as Hindiwalas, but they come from various categories. There are those who believe in one nation, one language. There are those diehard Sanskrit scholars. There are others who think that if Hindi was made the national language, they would become the new elite. There are those who think—they are quite genuine—that since there is a constitutional provision, we must implement it. I agree, but if the constitutional provision is inoperable, then the Constitution must be changed.

Let us analyse the claims of these Hindiwalas. Their first claim is that it is the language spoken by the maximum number of people—true, but sometimes they trip and call it by a majority of people. If you look up the 1961 census, you will find that 27 per cent of the people speak Hindi. This figure has been boosted by a series of manipulations to come to about 43 per cent. It is not a majority even then. If one were to analyse these figures, one would find that all Urdu-speaking Hindus and those who speak Punjabi, Rajastani, Sindhi, Bihari, Bojpuri, etc. are all clubbed into this category. If any evaluation was possible, if one was serious about studying facts (*interruptions*) if one would only keep quiet and listen for a moment, one would come to the very sad conclusion that amongst those people who can read Hindi in this country there are probably only 3.5 million. This is the sad story. And, if you go further you will find that it is only 0.7 per cent of the population of this country who can read Hindi. If you were to look at

what the Registrar of Newspapers has to say, he says that there are only 8.9 per cent people. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let the hon. Member have his say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Why should he tell a lie.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : He has a right to say what he wants to say.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, this kind of interruptions cannot be tolerated.

श्री जार्ज फर्नंडीज : ये गलत कह रहे हैं ।
झूठ इन को नहीं बोलना चाहिए । एक दम
मलत कह रहे हैं ।

श्री निहाल सिंह (चन्दली) : गलत कह
रहे हैं । झूठ इनको नहीं बोलना चाहिए ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Everybody speaks lie here, including ministers.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, if it is *Jute* from Calcutta, it has to be exported. What has *Jute* to do with the Bill here ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If hon. Members have to say anything, when their party spokesmen speak they will get an opportunity to contradict his facts. Why are hon. Members so much perturbed and agitated, I cannot understand.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Shouting is no substitute for argument (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was just quoting some figures, and I was going to apologize to my friend, but I was not given an opportunity. I was saying that out of the Malayalam-speaking people 8.9 per cent, out of Gujarati-speaking people 6.3 per cent, out of the Bengali-speaking people 3.3 per cent and out of the Hindi-speaking people 2.6 per cent read Hindi. Here are the figures that I have collected. If there

[Shri Piloo Mody]
is any doubt or dispute about them, if there are any flaws in my arguments... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मोदी मैनूफेक्चरिंग कम्पनी में ये आंकड़े बने हैं ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, you will understand how weak a case these people have, if they cannot even counter wrong statistics. After all, it is very easy to correct them. If I have said something that is wrong, I would like to be corrected. But, instead of sitting across the table and discussing or arguing, they want to shout me down. I am afraid they have a very weak case. So, this is the only way they can go about it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest to Shri Mody that the number of people who know reading and writing is different from the number of people who speak a language? The number of people who speak a language is quite different. So, he is really trying to confuse the issue.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, Sir. I thank Acharyaji for what he has said. But I am making it specifically clear that I am referring to those people who read it; that is why I emphasised the fact of "reading".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude in two minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, there were so many interruptions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. But he will have to conclude now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you like, I will continue tomorrow. I want ten minutes. Our party has time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you one minute today and the rest tomorrow, provided of course there is no other speaker from your party and you want to exhaust the entire time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, Sir, not the entire time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are continuing tomorrow. I must fore-

warn you that it will exhaust the time of your party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, we have still time at our disposal, I started at 5.35 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the statistics about time is concerned, he may leave it to me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In my humble opinion, what we are trying to do here is just not possible. If they want to impose Hindi, it will have to be an imposition; it can be done through conquest or through civil war. The Russians did it. Even though it may be odious to my friend, Shri Dange, in Russia 55 per cent of the people spoke Russian; there were, besides, 22 nationalities and 50 ethnic groups. Stalin bragged that in order to make Russian the national language of the country they will have to eliminate 10 million people. If I were to use the same calculus in trying to figure out how many people will have to be eliminated in India the figure is staggering; it goes to something like 30 million people who will have to be eliminated if one language is to be installed as the national language today.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : ये अंग्रेजी के गुलाम रहे हैं। ये क्या कह रहे हैं ? क्या आप इस तरह की बातें कहने की इजाजत देंगे ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जिस तरह की चीज ये कह रहे हैं इससे देश में गलत इम्प्रेसन बनेगा। ये देश के इमेज को खराब न करें। ये जो कंट्री का इमेज बना रहे हैं वह बहुत गलत है। हिन्दी के खिलाफ बोलें, यह उनको अधिकार है। लेकिन जो इमेज दे रहे हैं वह गलत है। मारने की जो बात इन्होंने कही है वह मनगढ़ंत है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : ये इन शब्दों को वापिस लें। देश में लोग मारे जायेंगे जो हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ेंगे, यह जो इन्होंने कहा है, इसको यह वापिस लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want to conclude now ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will take another five minutes. 18.00 HRS.

SUGAR POLICY*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then he may continue tomorrow.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will conclude this one proposition now and then continue tomorrow. What I would like to say is, today in terms of imposing a language in a country....

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा : ये सिविल वार्ड की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is it possible to say the concluding sentence on this proposition with all these people shouting ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have warned him earlier to address the chair. He is not supposed to counter-argue with them. If he wants to conclude today, let him say the concluding sentence right now. Because, the time for this business is up and we have to take up another business.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will conclude tomorrow..... (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The number of people who can speak Hindi is 35 million and not 35 lakhs and of those who can read and write Hindi is 70 millions and not 70 lakhs, corresponding number of the people who can read and write English.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Better the hon. Member should meet him and discuss the figure. This is not the place to discuss and counter the argument that he has made.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that if the Government has a right to give perverse and false figures, he has a perfect right to give false figures.

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी (मंदसीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन की भावनाओं का खयाल रखते हुए हिन्दी में दोलने की चेष्टा करूंगा। मैं पूर्णतया हिन्दी के पक्ष में हूँ। हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह हमारे देश में अपना उचित स्थान प्राप्त कर लेगी। जो लोग हिन्दी के विरुद्ध हैं, वे भी हिन्दी फ़िल्म जरूर देखते हैं, यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि फिर भी वे हिन्दी का इतना विरोध क्यों करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार जिस चीज को भी छूती है, वह कड़वी हो जाती है। यदि इस के हाथ में भ्रमूत भी बांटने के लिए दे दिया जाए, तो वह भी कड़वा हो जाएगा। यह खेद की बात है कि चीनी इस के हाथ में चली गई है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि आज चीनी का विषय सब के लिए बड़ा कड़वा हो गया है। जैसे जैसे यह सरकार अपनी नीतियाँ बदलती जाती है, वैसे वैसे चीनी की मात्रा में कमी होती जाती है और उस की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है।

कुछ समय पूर्व, 1962-63 में, चीनी की कीमत 1 रुपए 2 आने प्रति-किलोग्राम थी, जो कि आज बढ़ कर 1 रुपए 76 पैसे हो गई है। भ्रोपन मार्केट में जो चीनी मिल रही है, उसके दाम पांच रुपए से सात, आठ रुपए तक पहुंच गए हैं। इसकी तुलना में चीनी की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत 20 पौंड पर टन हो गई है, यानी करीब 36 पैसे पर-किलोग्राम। कहां इस देश में चीनी का दाम पांच से सात रुपए प्रति-किलो-ग्राम है और कहां उसकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत 36 पैसे प्रति-किलोग्राम है।

1965-66 में चीनी का उत्पादन 35 लाख टन था, जब कि 1966-67 में वह केवल

[श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी]

22 लाख टन रह गया है। चीनी की मांग 30 लाख टन के करीब है। चीनी के स्टॉक्स करीब-करीब हैं नहीं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। मानसून बहुत अच्छी रही है और चीनी का पाशल डीकंट्रोल हो गया है, लेकिन इस में संशय है कि इस से चीनी की स्थिति सुधरेगी।

श्रम चूक में कुछ टेक्निकल विषयों पर आ रहा हूँ, इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूंगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन मुझे क्षमा करेगा।

This brings me to the present policy of partial decontrol of sugar. The Government has decided to procure 60 per cent of sugar and sell it through regulated channels and the balance 40 per cent is being released to the free market for sale. But it is stated that the Government would procure 60 per cent or such higher percentage as may be necessary of the 1967-68 sugar production of factories so as to make up the quantity procured to 13 lakh tonnes. 13 lakh tonnes is equivalent to about 60 per cent of last year's production.

The position is, or I should say the snag is, that the weaker sugar units—now I am coming to the main part of my arguments—are apprehensive that not only would the Govt. procure 60 per cent of their sugar but in case they are not able to reach their previous year's production the Government will procure even more. The result would be that they would suffer an incalculable loss if they pay the necessary high prices for obtaining sugarcane. That is an apprehension that the Government must rectify. It must give an assurance that it would not procure more than 60 per cent of the current year's production.

In case procurement is less than 13 lakh tonnes, it would at least spare the weaker sugar units. This assurance, I would submit to the Minister, would enable the weaker sugar units also to pay higher prices, competitive prices, so as to procure cane in competition with gur and khandisari producers.

Now, I come to another argument which may sound original but, I think, it is very necessary. The ration quota of sugar has been reduced from 1 kilo to 800 grams. I would submit to the Minister that he procures a part of the production of khandisari from the khandisari factories, say, about 40 per cent of the production and distributes it through controlled channels.

If it sold or offered to the consumer from the ration shops, say, at about Rs. 1.50 a kilo—it should be procured from the khandisari factories at near about the same price—I feel the consumer would accept it. In that case, it will have two effects, that is, firstly, the price of sugar will come down because the demand will be less and secondly, the capacity of khandisari producers to pay fantastic prices for sugarcane will be reduced.

I may point out that in the southern States, that is, in Madras and also in Maharashtra, they have imposed a ban on the 'export' of gur. There is also a ban on inter district movement of gur. It is intended to reduce the price of gur a little so that all the cane is not diverted to gur production. The U. P. Government should also consider this and should put a ban on the export of gur and it should also provide that there will not be inter-district movement of gur so that the price of gur may come down a little. It will result in more cane being made available to sugar factories. The price of gur has shot up from Rs. 75 to Rs. 175 or even more per quintal and the incentive to give cane to the sugar factories is not there. The effect of the Government not agreeing to this would be that gur prices will not come down and that adequate cane will not be available to factories, the season will be a short one and the workers will be unemployed for a longer time. The Government will also lose some excise duty. May I submit that the Governments in U.P. and in Bihar—there were Congress Governments previously—have been frittering away a sizeable portion of the revenue accruing to those Governments from cane cess. The cane cess in northern India was intended to provide. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have just begun. It was started a bit late.

I have taken only about 5 minutes; I should be given at least 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are several Members who have given notice to put questions. The Minister would at least take 10 minutes to reply. I am not going to extend the House beyond 6-30 P.M. If you do not want the Minister's reply, that is a different thing. I am going to adjourn the House at 6-30 P.M.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Don't be so angry.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I must get my 10 minutes at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't argue. You may try to conclude soon.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The cess must be used for developing the sugarcane area. They must provide better irrigation facilities and funds for improving research . . . (Interruption)

श्री रघुबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : गुड़ की कीमत कम कर दो, गन्ने की कीमत कम कर दो, सैस लगा दो, क्या किसान को मारना चाहते हैं ?

श्री-बालगोबिन्द बर्मा (खेरी) : कारखाने वाले किसानों को कुछ नहीं दे रहे हैं, उन को मर रहे हैं।

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी : गुड़ बनाने काशमें को मारने के बारे में कौन कह रहा है ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य गुड़ की मूवमेंट पर कंट्रोल लगाने की बात कह रहे हैं।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The measure should be taken to ensure that the sugar released by mills should not be blocked in the pipeline of distribution. If the distributors act in an anti-

social manner, they should be proceeded against.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह : ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करने के लिए किसान को फांसी पर चढ़ा दो। इस हाउस में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग के काज को लीड किया जा रहा है। किसानों को मार दो, फांसी पर चढ़ा दो।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Modernisation as per Gundu Rao Committee's report should be undertaken. They must also make research and efforts to increase the yield per acre which is about 90 tonnes in Hawaii, 30 tonnes in the south and 15 tonnes per acre in UP. To this aspect my friend has not directed his attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kothari, you should conclude now. I will be definitely adjourning the House at 6.30 . . .

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Integrated allocation policy should be framed and implemented so that sugarcane is properly apportioned and made available to the mills, khandisari and gur producers. We do not want either the gur producer or the khandisari producer to suffer. We want to protect their interests also. But then we have to see also that sufficient sugarcane is made available to the sugar mills. If the mills are closed, who suffers? It is society which suffers and production goes down. The labourers suffer if the mills close.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह : हमें चीनी नहीं मिलती। मिलों को ब्राग लगा दो, हम मिलें नहीं चाहते हैं।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Are you not concerned with this situation? Five sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh are not to-day working. The labourers are coming to us and saying 'what are we to do?'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please conclude now? I am going to adjourn the House at 6.30.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If these measures are taken, it will lead to an

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

improvement and benefit society and everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have also to allow those who want to put questions. Please conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस तरह से व्यवहार नहीं कर सकते—यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप हाउस एडजार्न कर दीजिए—यह कोई तरीका है। वह टोक रहे हैं। उनको आप नहीं रोक सकते। आप 6 बजे डिस्कशन खत्म नहीं कर सके, यह किस की भलती है, वह 6 बजे के बाद भी बोलते रहे—तीन चार मिनट तक।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not correct. Please resume your seat. The other day even the Speaker said that when we extend the time, it is intended that somebody must get an opportunity. Then there are four or five people who want to put questions. That means, how many minutes will they take? You have to consider that. Now, Mr. Gupta please put a question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पार्श्वल डीकन्ट्रोल की नीति गलत है और करीब करीब फेल हो चुकी है। इस से जितने उद्योगपति हैं उनको नफा हुआ है। करीब 25 करोड़ रुपए का और जो बेचारे किसान हैं—जहां वे मजबूत हैं, ट्रेड यूनियन बना सकते हैं, वहां तो पैसा ठीक मिल रहा है, लेकिन जहाँ ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं हैं, वे बेचारे एजीटेशन नहीं कर सकते, उन को ठीक पैसा नहीं मिल रहा

है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई सरकारों ने तो खाण्डसारी बनाने पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी है—यह गलत बात है—इस गृह उद्योग पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगानी चाहिए थी।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो यह पार्श्वल डीकन्ट्रोल किया है, इस से किस को लाभ हुआ है। धाया उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ हुआ है या किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। हो यह रहा है कि किसानों को भलग भलग तरह की प्राइसेज मिलती है। उन को एक तरह की बीमत मिले, इस के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करना चाहती है। किसानों का इन्टरेस्ट रखने के लिए, उसको वाच करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी मिलें बन्द हैं और कितने मजदूर उसकी वजह से बेकार पड़े हैं।

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Hamirpur) : Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....The bell has stopped. Even now, I am sorry to say that there is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.17 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, December 12/Agrahayana 21, 1889 (Saka).