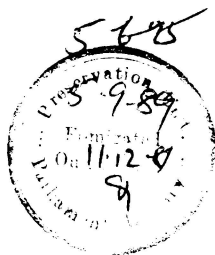


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXVII, 1964/1886 (Saka)

[*December 14 to December 24, 1964/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 3, 1886
(Saka)*]



Tenth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 29)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 23—Wednesday, December 16, 1964/Agrahayana 25, 1886 (Saka)

COLUMNS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| *Starred Questions Nos. 527 to 533, 535 and 536. | 5105—42 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 537 to 543, 545 and 546. | 5142—48 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 1425 to 1473. | 5148—76 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| (i) Reported death of a number of persons in Delhi for want of shelter during the present cold wave. | 5177—92 |
| (ii) Strike by Delhi Milk Scheme employees. | 5328—30 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 5192—93 |
| Message from Rajya Sabha | 5193—94 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Fifty-fourth Report | 5194 |
| Petition re: Extension of Maharashtra Land Laws etc. to Nagar Haveli | 5194 |
| Statement re: action taken on points made by Members during discussion on Railway Budget | |
| Shri S.K. Patil | 5194—96 |
| Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill | 5196—5252 |
| Motion to concur in Rajya Sabha recommendation to refer to Joint Committee. | |
| Shri Tulshidas Jadhav | 5198—5202 |
| Shri Onkar Lal Berwa | 5202—07 |
| Shri A.P. Sharma | 5208—12 |
| Dr. Sarojini Mahishi | 5212—17 |
| Shri S.M. Benerjee | 5217—21 |
| Shri Yashpal Singh | 5221—25 |
| Shri J.P. Jyotishi | 5225—29 |
| Shri M.C. Chagla | 5229—51 |
| Demand for Supplementary Grant (Railways), 1964-65 | |
| Shri Sham Nath | 5252 |
| Shri Himmatsinhji | 5252—55 |
| Shrimati Yashoda Reddi | 5255—56 |
| Shri Onkar Lal Berwa | 5256—58 |

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Shri Basumatari | 5258—59 |
| Shri Yashpal Singh | 5259—61 |
| Shri N.P. Yadab | 5261—64 |
| Shri Nambiar | 5264—65 |
| Shri Sivamurthi Swamy | 5265—68 |
| Shri M.P. Swamy | 5268—69 |
| Motion re: Statement on Establishment of new Ordnance Factories | 5269—5328 |
| Shri Ranga | 5269—76 |
| Shri D.C. Sharma | 5277—83 |
| Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath | 5283—91 |
| Shri S.M. Banerjee | 5291—97 |
| Shri Sheo Narain | 5297—5304 |
| Shri N. Dandeker | 5304—14 |
| Shri Onkar Lal Berwa | 5314—22 |
| Shri Nambiar | 5322—25 |
| Shrimati Akkamma Devi | 5325—27 |

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 16, 1964/Agrahayana 25, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मंत्रियों का दौरे पर गांवों में ठहरना

+

* 527. { श्री गोकुलानन्द महन्ती
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा में कहा था कि मंत्रियों को अपने दौरे में गांवों में ठहरना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो अपने दौरे का कार्यक्रम बनाते समय वास्तव में मंत्रियों ने इस सिद्धान्त का कितना पालन किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (ख) तथा (ख). प्रधान मंत्री ने एक साधारण सुझाव दिया था कि अपने काम में बिना किसी विघ्न डाले, मंत्रियों को समय समय पर गांवों में जाना चाहिए और वहां लोगों से मिलना चाहिये । जहां तक व्यवहार्य है इसका पालन किया जा रहा है ।

1899 (Ai) LSD.—1.

Shri G. Mohanty: Am I to understand the Prime Minister's statement to mean that while a Minister is touring or visiting a village he should not return to the town for rest but should stay on there?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It can mean stay for a short while and it can mean overnight stay also.

Shri G. Mohanty: Was that a *fatwa* to be observed in the letter?

Shri Ranga: No; as far as possible.

Shri Nanda: This is being observed. We cannot have an account being made of all those visits every day.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब यह घोषणा की थी तो उनका यह खयाल रहा होगा कि जैसे प्रि-इंडिपेंडेंस डेज में हम गांवों में जाते थे किसानों के साथ रहते थे उनके साथ खाना खाते थे उनके जैसे बिस्तरों पर सोते थे वैसे अब भी करें क्या यह सही है ? अगर यह सही है तो इस भावना को गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने मंत्रियों तक पहुंचाया है और उन से कहा है कि वे इस का पालन करें ?

श्री नन्दा : सही बात है यह ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that some Ministers while on official tour stay with their friends in big business or industry and even if they utilise official accommodation, such as circuit houses, inspection bungalows and others, allow others to pay their bills; if so, does Government propose to put a stop to

these indecorous and unhealthy practices?

Mr. Speaker: That might be a very fine suggestion or even a supplementary, but it is not to be asked here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the question relates to official tours.

Mr. Speaker: They should stay more in villages; that is the question Shri Kamath should ask a question that should be more relevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you please see the wording of the question?

Mr. Speaker: I have.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What does it mean "Stay of Ministers while on tour"? One aspect is staying in villages and another part is this. The question is about Ministers' stay while on tour.

Mr. Speaker: It was only with this objective that instead of staying in cities, they should stay in villages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where is it? It does not say that.

Shri Hathi: The question is about Ministers' stay in villages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I understood. I may have been wrong. Now that the Minister is answering it, he might sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer.

Mr. Speaker: I thought, the hon. Minister stood up.

Shri Nanda: He was pointing out that this question refers to stay of Ministers in villages.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I want your ruling on this. We must see the Question how it is worded. I do not know what is at the back of the Minister's mind or at the back of the questioner's mind. You have been a Judge and you know that the inter-

pretation depends on the wording of the law. It is about stay of Ministers on official tours. One aspect of it is their staying in villages and another is their staying with friends in big business or industry. Is the supplementary embarrassing to them or what? If so, it is their own lookout. Why should you go to their rescue?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of my going to their rescue. I know the Question and I know how it arose. I know the background and the statement that was made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not know the facts. The statement did not come to us. I cannot understand this kind of thing.

श्री अचल सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री जी के आदेशानुसार मैं अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी प्रागरा के बीसियों गांवों में गया हूँ। वहाँ मुझे काश्तकारों ने बताया है कि अनाज की कमी है बीज की कमी है वाटरलागिंग है। मैंने इसके बारे में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को लिखा है लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इन के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस से इस का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि व्यावहारिकता को ध्यान में रख कर मंत्रियों को इस का पालन करने को कहा गया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यही प्रव्यावहारिक चीज है कि गांवों में जा कर लोग किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के पास अगर ठहरेंगे तो इस से और बराई ज्यादा बढ़ेगी ? इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कोई आदेश मंत्रियों को आप जारी करने वाले हैं कि अगर वे गांवों में जायें तो किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के साथ न ठहरें ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Ranga: Whenever they find it possible to go to villages and stay there for the night, would Government see to it that instructions are given to Ministers that they would not stay in any private homes but would stay only in the *panchayat ghar* or school or any place like that and would pay for their own expenses?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what Mr. A.P. Sharma put. Probably, he had not listened to the translation.

Shri Ranga: Did he give any answer to that? I would like to know his reply either to my question or to his question.

Mr. Speaker: I said it was a suggestion. The Government may consider it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since Independence, Ministers carry with them their entire entourage including security and other personal guards. Have Government thought that with the tradition of village hospitality, the proposition of Ministers residing in villages would be too expensive for them?

Mr. Speaker: Another point for consideration.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that there is still lack of communications in the villages, may I know whether this policy of asking Ministers to stay in villages will be practicable from the Government point of view?

Mr. Speaker: That also may be considered.

श्री गुलशन : गृह मंत्री जी ने फरमाया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य के ऊपर अमल किया जा रहा है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किन किन गांवों में कौन कौन मंत्री जा कर ठहरे हैं ? क्या उन की लिस्ट बताई जा सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे मिनिस्टर्स कहां कहां जा कर ठहरे हैं यह इस वक्त कैसे बताया जा सकता है ?

श्री गुलशन : मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक मिनिस्टर की बात ही बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त वह कैसे

श्री गुलशन : इस का मतलब है कि प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य पर कोई अमल नहीं हो रहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या गृह मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह अव्यावहारिक घोषणा की और उस का परिणाम हुआ कि जनता में उन के प्रति कुछ आदर बढ़ा कि वह तो अच्छा काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन क्या करें मजबूर हैं उसे कर नहीं पाते हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी किसी के लिए भी अपने मन में धारणा बनाना गलत है । ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ जिस की वजह से यह खयाल पैदा हुआ हो ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा सवाल उन्होंने ने समझ लिया है या नहीं ।

श्री नन्दा : जी हां ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : वह मिनिस्टर लोग कोई लड़कियां नहीं हैं कि उन की समझ में न आये ।

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to all Members, there has been the tradition here that some minimum standards have been retained and maintained. We ought to take care of that. I must appeal to both sides that there ought to be some restraint exercised, and we should always be conscious of the dignity that we have

to project to the other people in the country that we are responsible representatives of the people.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या श्री स्यागी के लिये कहा जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप के लिये पहले कहा, उन के लिये बाद में।

भारतीय भाषाओं की लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी

+
* 528. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह राय जाहिर की गई थी कि देवनागरी को सभी भारतीय भाषाओं की लिपि के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उक्त निर्णय की क्रियान्वित कराने के लिये भारत सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाषी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया है।

विवरण

(क) मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन (1961) का विचार था कि एक सामान्य लिपि का होना विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच एक मजबूत कड़ी होगी और मौजूदा हालत में देवनागरी ही इस प्रकार की सामान्य लिपि हो सकती है। सम्मेलन ने यह निर्णय किया कि यद्यपि निकट भविष्य में एक सामान्य लिपि के अपनाते में कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं,

इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और इसके लिये प्रयत्न होना चाहिये।

(ख) देश के सभी भागों में हिन्दी को देवनागरी लिपि में एक विषय के तौर पर पढ़ाया जा रहा है और आशा है कि कुछ समय पश्चात देश के सभी शिक्षित व्यक्ति देवनागरी लिपि को समझने लगेंगे। अन्य भाषाओं को लिखने के लिये देवनागरी के प्रयोग को एक सामान्य सहायक लिपि के रूप में बढ़ाने के लिये साहित्य अकादमी ने विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं की चुनी हुई पुस्तकों को देवनागरी लिपि में छपवाने की एक योजना चालू की है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा भी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में द्विभाषी पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुख्यमंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय हुआ था कि देवनागरी को सभी भाषाओं के लिये वैकल्पिक लिपि बनाया जाय। तब फिर यह राज्य सरकारों को क्यों भेजा जाय, क्योंकि जब राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर थे तो इसका मतलब यह था कि सब राज्य सरकारें उससे सहमत थीं। फिर इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय न लेने का क्या कारण है कि भारत सरकार स्वयं ही अपना मन नहीं बना पाई है और इसलिए इस प्रश्न को टाला जा रहा है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : फैसला तो हो चुका है और राज्य सरकारों को लिखा भी गया है, और हम भी प्रयास कर रहे हैं इस दिशा में। लेकिन इसको किसी के ऊपर लादा जाना अच्छा नहीं होगा। हम मानते हैं कि इसको बढ़ावा दिया जाये और इसकी और प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का मतलब यह था कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हुई तो वे स्टैंड्स को रिप्रेजेंट करते थे और उसमें उनकी राय ले ली गई। उनकी यह राय थी, इसका मतलब यह था कि

वह इस बात से सहमत थे। फिर उसके बाद राज्य सरकारों को कंसल्ट करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

Shri Ranga: How could it be taken . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am only translating the question; I am not putting anything myself. I will translate the answer also.

Shri Ranga: I thought you were making an observation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शास्त्री स्वयं अपना सवाल कर लें, मैं कुछ नहीं कहता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो बात आप कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में जो फैसला हुआ था या जो कुछ कहा गया उसका तो मतलब यही था कि यह एक अच्छा चीज है, लेकिन फौरन सब जगह ऐसा हो जाये, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। हम इसकी तरफ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इतना ही उनका कहना था। उनका यह मतलब नहीं था कि फौरन सब जगह हो जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैंने प्रश्न किया लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न को टाला जा रहा है या फिर सरकार मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहती। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री वहाँ पर अपने राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे और उन्होंने मिल कर निर्णय किया तो इसका मतलब यह था कि राज्य सरकारों को सहमति थी। फिर इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय न लेने का कारण क्या था, क्या भारत सरकार के मन में ही कोई दुर्बलता है जिसके कारण इस प्रश्न को टाला जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मंत्री महोदय का जवाब भी आपकी बतला देता हूँ। उनका

कहना है कि इस का फैसला होने के बाद भी यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को ही करना है उनको ही इसे चलाना है। इस वास्ते उन से फिर कहा गया है। एकदम से ऐसा हो जायेगा यह फैसला नहीं था। उनका फैसला था कि ऐसा करना चाहिये। इसको कब किया जायेगा उन राज्यों पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार का यह उत्तर सन्तोषजनक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप दूसरा प्रश्न कर लीजिये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर एक बात के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की कि जो श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला है वह दक्षिण भारत में और अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में तो चल रहा है जब कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उतनी तीव्रता से उसे नहीं पढ़ाया जा रहा है जितनी तीव्रता के साथ पढ़ाया जाना चाहिये था। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य की शिक्षा उस वैकल्पिक लिपि के माध्यम से, जिसकी मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में घोषणा हो चुकी है, श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला आसानी से लागू हो सकता है।

श्री नन्दा : यह विचार करने की बात है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी को पूरी तरह से यह मालूम है कि भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति माननीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी ने अपने अनेकों भाषणों में यह कहा था कि भारतवर्ष की सभी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की लिपि भी देवनागरी हो जानी चाहिये। तो क्या भारत सरकार इस पर आचरण करेगी।

श्री नन्दा : वही प्रयास हो रहा है।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the year when the Chief Ministers' Conference was held, whether all the Chief Ministers were present at that conference, and whether it was held in South India or in North India?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It was held in 1961, and most of the Chief Ministers were present.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I want to know who the Chief Ministers were who were not present.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the names, but most of the Chief Ministers were present including those of the Southern States.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी भी रोमन लिपि में पढ़ाई जा रही है। यदि हाँ, तो इस का क्या कारण है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जी हाँ, वहाँ ऐसी बात है। उन्होंने एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर हिन्दी के लिये रोमन लिपि चलाई है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह संविधान के विरुद्ध है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is against the Constitution. We shall take it up.

श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो देवनागरी की सिफारिश की बात कही गई है चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस के सम्बन्ध में तो यह किसी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी के सजेशन के मुताबिक हुआ है या कि किसी प्रदेश के या सेंटर के मिनिस्टर ने मनमाने ढंग से इस सिफारिश को लागू करवाया है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मनमाने ढंग से नहीं रखा गया है सब की राय ले कर रखा गया है और हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को बढ़ाने

के लिये जरूरी है कि सारे देश में एक स्क्रिप्ट हो जाये।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I shall not be able to accommodate twenty-five or thirty Members. I can only call four or five Members more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have a two-hour discussion on this.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do Government realise that there is one article in the Constitution under which minority languages have the right to retain their own script? If it is the view of Government, whether at the Centre or in the States, that they shall have Devanagari alone, then does that not necessarily mean that the Constitution will have to be amended?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Devanagori is not at the cost of the scripts of the other languages. So, there is no question of any clash with the other scripts.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether Government intend to take action on the opinions expressed by the different Chief Ministers of the States or would like to appoint a committee of experts in phonetics and linguistics of such of the languages as have got age-old scripts and literature?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ युनिवर्सिटी में हिन्दी शिक्षा रोमन लिपि में दी जा रही है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी है कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज में रोमन लिपि में दी जाये जब कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह है कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी पिछले दिन जब यह प्रश्न आया था तब इसके बारे में कहा गया था।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why should it be against the Constitution

श्री नन्दा : इस में किसी खास पालिसी की बात नहीं आती है, हम खुद भी समझते हैं कि इस को अच्छी चीज नहीं समझा जा सकता ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why should this be against the Constitution?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री चागला ने उस दिन सारी बात को अपनी स्पीच में समझा दिया था ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्री चागला ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था जो पन्द्रह आदमी वहाँ पर हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले हैं उन को रोमन स्क्रिप्ट में शिक्षा दी जायेगी । यह नहीं कहा था कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा रोमन स्क्रिप्ट में दी जायेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो उन्होंने कह दिया ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is against the Constitution.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are aware that the people in the south do not want their scripts to be changed or to be given a second-rate importance or to be ignored as a result of the bringing in of the Devanagari script in their place?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of compulsion anywhere.

Shri Ranga: What is the answer of the hon. Minister? I have not been able to hear. Let him stand and then give the answer.

Shri Nanda: I said that there was no question of compulsion anywhere.

Mr. Speaker: He did stand up and then gave his answer.

Shri Ranga: If he has stood, then does it mean that there is something wrong with my sight? I did not see him standing. He just mumbled some reply from his seat.

Shri Nambiar: My question was whether the scripts in the south would get a second-rate importance?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that there is no compulsion.

Shri Nambiar: Why should it all be introduced?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This decision was taken in 1961. May I know whether any State Government, whether of a Hindi-speaking or of a non-Hindi-speaking State, has adopted this as the common script?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Hindi in Devanagari script is being taught to students in all parts of the country. For example, in Madras, efforts are being made in this direction. Under the scheme, Hindi that is Devanagari-Tamil primer has already been brought out there.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the paramount importance of having a common script for integration of the whole country, have Government any proposal for popularising Sanskrit in Devanagari which is a subject very suitable and favourable to all regions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sanskrit is in Devanagari. That is one of the main points behind this argument about Devanagari.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government properly advised that all the Chief Ministers and the States of India, combined, are not to be deemed as competent or qualified to pronounce on the subject of scripts and languages, and further, that opinion is not the same thing as decision?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no doubt that there is a provision in the Constitution and it is for the Government to implement it. We are only going to implement the provisions of the Constitution.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not raise the question of provisions of the Constitution. I raised the question as to what was competent from the

point of view of the expertise. He is mixing the two things.

Shri Ranga: He himself is not competent to answer it.

Shri Nanda: The answer is very simple: opinion is not decision.

Shri Kapur Singh: Will he kindly answer the first part of my question also?

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : क्या यह सही है कि सारे भारत में संस्कृत भाषा जो पढ़ाई जाती है वह देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में पढ़ाई जाती है, साउथ में भी संस्कृत देवनागरी लिपि में पढ़ाई जाती है और बंगाल में भी देवनागरी लिपि में पढ़ाई जाती है और अलावा देवनागरी के क्या कोई और भी ऐसी स्क्रिप्ट है जोकि सारे भारत में पढ़ाई जाती है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : सारे भारत में नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में ही पढ़ाई जाय संस्कृत यहां यह तो सवाल नहीं है ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The Constitution is certainly there. But it has also to yield sometimes to the pressure of the people. I would like to ask the Government of India, the Minister concerned, whether they want to implement the Devanagari script for all the regional languages and then see that even the regional languages do not develop in their own way?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Are the Government of India not prepared to allow us to learn Hindi in our own way, whether it is in Roman script or otherwise? Is it to be only in Devanagari script?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered that there is no question of compelling anybody to follow a certain course.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Then why this frequent reference to the Constitution?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The Constitution is there.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After this decision was taken...

Shri Ranga: What decision was taken?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:...have any States taken any steps towards its implementation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said earlier, the Government of India have taken various steps for promoting the spread of Devanagari and its use as a common ancillary script. Arrangements have been made for teaching Hindi in Devanagari script to all secondary schools boys and girls throughout the country. As a result of this, it is expected that within the next generation, practically all educated young men in India will become conversant with the Devanagari script in addition to the script commonly used in their own region.

सन्धानम समिति का प्रतिवेदन

+

* 529. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री यू० सि० चौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 23 सितम्बर 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 350 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन्धानम समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) अभी किन सिफारिशों पर निर्णय करना शेष है; और

(ग) सभी सिफारिशों पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

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

and (b). Seventy-three recommendations (including parts of recommendations) have been accepted with or without changes and implemented. Fifteen recommendations have been accepted with or without changes and their implementation is under consideration; and forty-nine recommendations are under consideration.

(c) Every effort is being made to take decisions on the remaining recommendations as expeditiously as possible.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: चूँकि मेरा मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी में है इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय उसका उत्तर भी हिन्दी में ही देने की कोशिश करें।

Shri Hathi: I am sorry I did not read the answer in Hindi. I have got it here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: तर्जुमा तो हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल करें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि सन्धानम समिति की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने में जो प्रगति हुई है और जिसका कि वर्णन अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने किया है उसका प्रभाव कितना मन्त्रियों पर पड़ा है और कितना उच्च सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर पड़ा है ?

श्री हाथी: अलग अलग प्रकार की सिफारिशें हैं। कई सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनका कि प्रभाव मन्त्रालय और मन्त्री पर पड़े, कितनी ऐसी हैं जिनका कि अफसरान पर पड़े और कितनी ही ऐसी हैं जिनका कि जनता पर पड़े। बहरहाल, सब पर कुछ न कुछ अन्तर हुआ है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह भी बतलायेंगे कि यह जो कुछ भी प्रभाव पड़ा है अभी कितना समय और लगेगा कि सब पर पूरा प्रभाव पड़ जाय और बिल्कुल ठीक हो जाय ?

श्री हाथी: वह तो सिफारिशें जैसे जैसे अमल में आती रहेंगी वैसे वैसे उनका प्रभाव भी उसी तरह से बढ़ता रहेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: सन्धानम समिति ने जो अपना प्रतिवदन दिया है उसमें ग्राम्बुड्समैन कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सुझाव दिया है और सरकार को उस कमीशन को स्वीकार करने में क्या विशेष कठिनाई है जो बार बार चर्चा करने पर भी सरकार वह व्यावहारिक कदम नहीं लेती है ?

श्री हाथी: जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है उसका अमल कुछ रूप से तो हो रहा है जैसे कि उन्होंने कहा कि करप्शन और पब्लिक प्रीवियासिज दोनों के लिए एक ग्राम्बुड्समैन जैसी एक संस्था हो तो सरकार ने सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन तो कायम कर दिया है जो कि करप्शन केसेज को देखता है। अभी एक दूसरा उनका पहलू है प्रीवियासिज का तो उसके बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Sadachar Samiti is the offshoot of the Santhanam Committee Report, or is the child of the brain wave of somebody else?

श्री हाथी: यह समझा गया कि कोई एक नौन आफिशियल बौडी होनी चाहिए जोकि पब्लिक ऑपीनियन कल्टीवेट कर सके तो मेरे ख्याल से जो यह सदाचार समिति है वह इसी चीज का एक फल अथवा परिणाम है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind the Minister of the statement that he made in answer to a question in the last session with regard to the recommendations contained in Chapter XI of the Santhanam Committee Report on social climate, and in view of the conflicting reports which have appeared recently in the papers, has Government devised, or do Government propose to devise, a suitable *modus operandi* for enquiry into corruption charges against Ministers, and if so, what that *modus operandi* will be?

Shri Hathi: I cannot exactly remember what particular statement the hon. Member has in view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement was that it was under consideration.

Shri Hathi: ...because the Santhanam Committee Report was referred to in the last session a number of times, but the procedure as adopted or declared still continues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not follow.

Shri Hathi: The procedure which the Government has declared in the House regarding enquiries against Ministers still continues.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, am I to understand that the Santhanam Committee's recommendation has not been accepted?

Shri Hathi: The Government has declared a procedure with regard to enquiries against Ministers, that if it is a case of a Central Minister or a Chief Minister of a State the Prime Minister will look into it, and if it is a case of a Minister of a State Cabinet, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister here will look into it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: One of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee is to have a Director of Grievances. May I know whether he would be a non-official or an official?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the idea was to have one post for both corruption cases and public grievances. Out of that, for the first part, we have established an officer, the Central Vigilance Commissioner. The second is under consideration.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether they have accepted that part of the Santhanam Committee Report in which it has been mentioned that if 10 M.L.As or M.Ps. complain of corruption against a Minister, it should be enquired into?

Shri Hathi: There is a recommendation, and I just mentioned that with regard to that, the Government has taken certain decisions which we have announced here.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन्धानम् समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सरकार यह सजाएँ देने के दजाय क्या कोई रचनात्मक कदम भी उठा रही है जिससे कि लोगों का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा हो और यह करप्शन करने का मौका ही न आये ?

श्री हाथी : दो बातें हैं, एक तो पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन ऐसी बनायें एक वातावरण ऐसा बनायें यह एक काम है और दूसरे जहाँ जहाँ करप्शन होता है सरकारी तन्त्र में वहाँ का कारण देखें और उस कारण को दूर करने का प्रयत्न भी करें तो वह भी कार्यवाही सरकार कर रही है ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) क्या सब करप्शन हम मिनिस्टर्स में ही है और एम० पीज० सब पवित्र हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : सन्तानम् कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के तहत जिन मिनिस्टर्स या आफिसरों पर मुकदमे चलाए गए हैं, क्या उन में से किसी का फ्रैसला हुआ है या नहीं ?

श्री हाथी : सन्तानम् कमेटी की रिक्मेंडेशन में कोई मुकदमा चलाने की बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सन्तानम् कमेटी की रिक्मेंडेशन के फलस्वरूप कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया है ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : जो चार्ज लगाए गए हैं, उनके बारे में क्या किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the recommendation regarding the removal of administrative delays had been implemented and if so, with what results?

Shri Hathi: The recommendation regarding removal of administrative delays has been accepted no doubt and with to find out where the delays are and their causes, we have appointed four sub-committees to deal with important departments in the Government and each team is headed by a Member of Parliament. They are looking into that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that after the CIB enquiry in Orissa against the Chief Minister and the ex-Chief Minister, Government has taken a decision that in future no cases of corruption pertaining to a Minister will be referred to CTB or any other agency.

Shri Hathi: That is a suggestion that the Government is considering.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was . . .

Shri Sheo Narain: I am in possession of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Even when he is in possession of the House, I can dispossess him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was this from press reports it appeared that this particular enquiry by CIB was objected to by some of the Ministers and others. I wanted to know whether Government have discontinued this procedure due to that objection and do not have the CIB enquiry apart from the political enquiry.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We will not accept that. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister says that they are still thinking whether to continue it or discontinue it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But why is this Minister replying? Who is he to reply?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I say that we will not accept that type of enquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. Here was a question directed at the Home Minister but here is another Minister who jumps up on his hind legs and says he cannot accept it.

Mr. Speaker: When he is not answering a question addressed to him, he is only a Member then and so interruptions are being made from all sides. But Ministers have to exercise greater restraint even when they have strong views, they should keep a hold on themselves.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it your ruling, Sir, that Ministers can air their personal views on matters like this when replies are being given by other Ministers? . . . (Interruptions).

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): It is a casual remark.

Mr. Speaker: Can I conduct any business in this manner?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, we want a ruling on this matter. He is a Minister of the rank of a Cabinet Minister, though not a member of the Cabinet; he is a member of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: What I have to say, I have said already. What else should I say?

Shri Ranga: Sir, I wish to make one statement. You were good enough to say that they were also Members. As soon as they become Ministers they take upon themselves other responsibilities and therefore they cannot very well be expected or treated as being authorised to act also as Members, just like all the other Members (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He did not hear my concluding remarks, namely, as Minis-

ters they have to exercise greater restraint upon themselves. I said that.

Shri Ranga: Is that enough?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; I think so.

Shri Ranga: You may think so, Sir. But I want you to give your considered ruling, if not now, later on, after giving due consideration to this particular point. Because, while one Member in this House addresses a question to a Minister, is it open for another Minister to exercise his right as a Member and begin to make his own observations? Is it right? It is another matter whether it is advisable or not, but it is wrong according to me, and therefore, I would like you to give some consideration to this matter and afterwards give your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Should we not proceed with the questions at all?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You please proceed, but this issue, which is about a procedural matter, is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Members stand up and do not allow me to proceed. I have so many times requested them that unless a Member is called he should not begin to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I am raising a point of order under rule 376. Under that rule I can raise it. (*Interruption*): Why should that interruption be made, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have also read that once or twice. I have been reminded of that many a time here. Therefore, my attention has been drawn to that many times. But I would put it to the Members: all points of order raised here, even if two per cent or three per cent of them have been found to be valid, are not points of order. Further, we have done only three questions in 35 minutes. There ought to be some sense of proportion amongst us, that we should cover at least 10 or 12 questions during the

Questions Hour. They should help me. I rather seek their assistance in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit, with the fullest deference to the wise observations made by such an august personage as yourself, that the issue raised at the moment—(*Interruption*)—Why could you not curb all this cacophony? Please call them to order, Sir. Otherwise, how can we function here?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I seek your guidance—

Mr. Speaker: One point of order is there. Guidance comes next!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit in all humility that the issue that is before us is in all conscience a very important one. You have wisely ruled that any Minister can function as a Member also—that is, in his dual capacity of Minister and a Member at the same time. Now, imagine that a Minister to whom a question is addressed answers the question in a particular manner, or is going to answer it or will answer it subsequently, and in the meantime, another Minister, as a Member, butts in and gives a different answer, will it not create confusion?

An hon. Member rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should he butt in now? Let me finish. Kindly curb that, Sir. Otherwise, this House will be reduced to—I would not use a stronger word—nothing. Suppose, another Minister butts in—(*Interruption*)—Can't you stop this cacophony?—and answers in a different manner or makes his own personal observations—unwise or wrong or any thing like that—and the Minister concerned answers the question subsequently in a different manner, will it not lead to an impression that the Treasury Benches are speaking in different voices?

An hon. Member: What does it matter?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it does not matter, it is all right! But you

have ruled many a time that the Government is one—joint and several responsibility—and that a Minister presents the whole Government. Now, you have said that another Minister speaks in a different manner as a Member. How can this Cabinet and this parliamentary democracy function like that?

श्री के० वं० मालवीय (वस्ती) : क्यों तूमार बाध रहे हो ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: चुप रहो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is speaking to me.

Mr. Speaker: Because the hon. Member speaks like that the hon. Member there also speaks!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not even look at Shri Malaviya.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. Some words are being put in my mouth, words which I have not said. It was a simple answer that I gave: that when a Minister is not concerned with answering a question, he is a Member at that time, only sitting there, and if some words at that time escape from his mouth, say, by way of interruption, how can I prevent him at that moment, saying that no words should escape from him? But then I added that as a Minister they should exercise more restraint on themselves and should not interfere. But that has not been given consideration by other Members. Only my words that he is a Member are mentioned. I did not say that he loses that status as Minister at that time. Then also he is Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Otherwise, he would be permitted to put supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I never said that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are not going to be your victims.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is this remark, Sir (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister said that that matter is under consideration and they have not taken any decision. But here is a Minister who stood up and said "We will not accept that".

Shri Tyagi: It was a casual remark.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You keep quiet there. (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Speaker: Now casual remarks must cease and we must proceed with the questions.

Resistance Movement in Delhi

+
*530. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti.**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how far the citizens' resistance against the spiralling prices has been allowed to function against anti-social elements trying to disturb the peace in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): All possible assistance is being given to the Price Rise Resistance Movement and appropriate steps have been taken when necessary to prevent anti-social elements from disrupting the functioning of the Movement.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what special facilities are being made available to these persons so that this movement may spread all over India?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We want to encourage this movement. This movement has worked well and they have achieved some success also. Special facilities have been given to them in the matter of accommodation at the moment. We want to encourage them to form co-operatives and give them other assistance also.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the experience gained by the movement which was initiated by the persons concerned in Delhi, may I know

whether Government have already sent instructions to the other States to encourage or promote this movement on similar lines?

Shri L. N. Mishra: To the other States we have not sent any circular. But so far as Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Administration has been asked to give encouragement and they have been giving encouragement to this movement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that Delhi citizens helped the authorities to seize a large amount of hoarded grain in August-September last and is it a fact that most of the grain has been returned to the hoarders without any punishment? May I know what action has been taken against the hoarders?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not correct. Grains were seized and cases have been filed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What is the basis for recognition of such movements whether in Delhi or in any other place? Secondly, what steps will be taken to see that this movement is kept immune from adverse influence?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say about adverse influence. But we want to encourage them by giving them accommodation and encouraging them to form cooperatives. We will give them the necessary assistance for that purpose.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know how Government will give recognition to this movement whether in Delhi or elsewhere, on what basis, and secondly how this movement will be kept immune from adverse influence. That is a very important question. The Minister should explain it.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I have been taking personal interest in this activity. So far as I remember, assistance was given to cooperative institutions. A consumers' council has been establish-

ed, in which representatives from various parts of the city who were associated with this movement are there, so that there is a regular body which deals with this thing.

Kerala Government Employees Joining Sadachar Samiti

+

*531. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have warned their employees against using the forum of Samyuktha Sadachar Samiti to lodge information or complaints against Government servants or Government agencies; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A copy of the order published by the Government of Kerala in the Kerala Gazette is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3636/64]. The instructions contained in this order are exactly the same as those issued by the Central Government for its employees. These instructions lay down the limits of permissible activities of the employees as members of the Samiti. There was no question of warning the employees.

Shri Umanath: The statement says that the government servants should not use the forum of the Samiti to lodge information or complaints against Government servants or Government agencies. When the Sadachar Samiti is entertaining information on cases of corruption from other citizens, I would like to know what is the provocation for putting in this restriction? May I know whether the Government is afraid that some one in the higher-ups is likely to be exposed? What are the special circumstances which prompted the Government to put this ban?

Shri Hathi: The Samyuktha Sadachar Samiti is a non-official body. Its main work would be to cultivate public opinion and also to look into the complaints received. But they are not an official body. If the Government servants are allowed to lodge complaints against their superior officers; then there will be no administration, no discipline. Therefore, the Government servants are told that they should not take up matters regarding their own department or their own officers with the Sadachar Samiti; otherwise all Government servants will try to make complaints against their own officers. We feel that this should not be done.

Shri Umanath: Even with regard to association with the Samiti it is said: "...provided that their association with the Samiti is without detriment to the proper discharge of their normal official duties etc." What is the meaning of even this restriction being put there? Does the Government seriously want to associate them or does it want to dissociate them even?

Shri Hathi: I am afraid the hon. Member has not properly understood the meaning of the word "association". They can associate themselves with the Samiti, but their association with the working of the Samiti should not come in the way of their official duties—that is to say, from 11.00 to 5.00 they cannot go and attend the office of the Samyuktha Sadachar Samiti. They are allowed to associate themselves with the work of the Samiti, but not so as to hamper their official work.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what exactly the Government means by saying: "For becoming members of the Samyuktha Sadachar Samiti, no prior permission of the Government will be necessary, but such membership should be with the knowledge of the Head of the Department concerned". How can you reconcile the latter part with the former. You want to be informed and at the same time you say

that prior permission is not necessary. What exactly do you mean thereby?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The condition is that their association should not operate to the detriment of their work in Government. Information to the officers is, therefore, useful for that purpose.

Shri Nambiar: Is it possible for an employee to join this Samiti after informing.....

Mr. Speaker: Does he want my opinion? The answer is to come from the Government.

Shri Nambiar: The Government must say whether it is possible.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Drinks in Hotels for Tourists

***532. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of well known Hoteliers of India met the Minister of Home Affairs recently and pleaded for the early lifting of curbs on the tourist's freedom to consume alcoholic drinks in hotels in this country in order to attract more tourists from abroad; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this proposal?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that this deputation drew the attention of the Government to the recommendation of the Tek Chand Committee that one room in every big hotel should be set apart for the exclusive use of foreign tourists where alcoholic drinks could be served; if so, may I know if the Government is prepared to accept that recommendation of the Committee?

Shri Hathi: The deputation drew our attention to the report of the Tek

Chand Committee. They also drew our attention to the report of the Committee on Tourism. The matter is under consideration.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Apart from noting the views of this deputation, has the Government of India tried to ascertain the views of its own Department of Tourism on the subject?

Shri Hathi: I said that the report of the Committee on Tourism is also with us. We are considering that aspect also.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question—only signatories.

Shri Ranga: Sir, without making that statement if you had gone on to the next question we would not have raised any objection.

Mr. Speaker: At this moment only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it be that question only, it is all right.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, we wanted to put many supplementary questions on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: It is only three or four questions that we have been able to do during the whole hour.

Shri Ranga: Sir, if you keep out questions arising out of spirited language, you will be able to provide more chance for us to cover more questions. These are controversial questions on which everybody is interested.

Pro-Chinese Activity

- +
- { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
*533. { **Shri Rameshwaranand:**
Shri Lahri Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Hindusthan Standard* of 16th November, 1964 regarding the anti-national activities through pro-Chinese elements of some representatives of three foreign countries in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have made investigation and reported the matter to the Central Government;

(c) if so, the names of the foreign countries involved; and

(d) the action taken by Government as a result of the investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information sought is of a secret nature and I do not wish to disclose it in the public interest.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is rather strange. Three countries are involved according to that report—two of them East European countries and one South East Asian country. May I know whether the names of the countries will also be kept as secret and the Government is not in a position to tell us even the names of the countries involved?

Shri Hathi: Yes, even that is a secret, because there are conflicting reports. So, I do not think it is correct to give that information. It is wrong.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that the customs in the course of a search in a trade office of a foreign country has found some papers which on examination clearly show that money is being spent for political purposes by that particular country? Have those papers been seized or not?

Shri Hathi: As I said, we have got a lot of information. Some in-

formation is right and some is wrong. I can say that that particular information is correct. But it would not be proper, and it is not in the public interest, at this stage to disclose any more information. I do not want to withhold anything from the House or from the Member. But at this stage I would request that such questions may not be put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. I remember that on a previous occasion when the question of the plea of public interest raised by a Minister was discussed in the House you reserved to yourself the right, the final right, to give a decision as to whether refusal to answer a particular question is in the public interest or not, after seeing the papers with the Minister. Sir, I appeal to you in the national interest—I do not know whether public interest and ministerial interest are synonyms—to go into this matter fully, if not today, at a later date; let the answer come on a subsequent date; we do not mind.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya. I find he is not in his seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I have not asked my second question. As they are not willing to disclose the information, may I know at least this much whether the papers that have been seized do indicate that moneys were being given to political and pro-Chinese elements in this country?

Shri Hathi: As I said, we have got some information. So, I can say "Yes" or "No" also. At this stage I would not like to say even that much because that might give a clue to others. That is why I say it is not in the public interest to disclose anything at this stage.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if any follow-up action has been taken as a result of the disclosures?

Shri Hathi: That is being done.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the latest *modus operandi* of the Chinese is to buy the services of traitorous ele-

ments in this country through diplomatic missions here that are friendly to the Chinese and the espionage ring by now has spread from Calcutta to New Delhi. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bombay too.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, to Bombay also. . . . in that context, may I know the reasons on account of which Government have not considered it desirable to administer the last warning to the Chinese? If they fail to listen or to respond to the warning, why is it that the Government has not considered the question of severing diplomatic relations with China, because they are having a network of espionage in this country?

Shri Hathi: A reply to that question will presume so many things and will mean the admission of so many things. For the present, I would not like to reply to that question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this is such an important matter? The Chinese first tried with their Embassy here.

Mr. Speaker: Would he kindly listen to me? I agree with him that it is a very important question. But the Minister says that it is not in the public interest to give any information.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise on a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Is it on what I have just now said?

Shri Hem Barua: In Calcutta the Chinese formerly functioned through their Consulate and the Bank of China. After the closure of their Consulate and the Bank of China, they are now trying to utilize the services of some diplomatic missions which are friendly to the Chinese. It is a very dangerous thing so far as our security is concerned. That is why I am concerned so much. Why is it that Shri Nanda has not considered it desirable to pack off the Chinese Mission from here?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am glad, the hon. Member has said all this. He should feel satisfied that he has given all this information.

Shri Hem Barua: He says that I have given all the information that they do not want to give.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Apart from these two or three suspected sources through which the money passes into the hands of the Chinese agents, may we know whether it is in the knowledge of Government that other sources are also there through which the same thing is happening?

Shri Hathi: The Government has much more information also.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Murli Manohar .. Absent. Shri Baswant .. Absent. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav .. Absent. Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: 535.

An Hon. Member: What happened to Question No. 534, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That has been withdrawn by the Members concerned.

Roads with Thicker Surface

+

*535. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kota

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi has made recommendations for construction of roads with thicker surface to cope with the fast increasing traffic in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have taken measures to implement the said recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, on the basis of investigations carried out on problems of road construction in various areas of the country, has recommended that, before expensive wearing surfaces like asphaltic concrete or dense bituminous carpets etc. are put on the road, the existing road thickness should be re-designed after taking into consideration the characteristics and strength of the sub-grade and the wheel loads and intensity of traffic. The Institute has also recommended quality control for checking gradation of materials, batching, and temperature control of aggregate, binder and mixture, etc. Wherever lack of finances do not permit thickening of road-crust immediately, it has been recommended that the bituminous surface should be as thin as possible so that when thickening is subsequently done, the loss may be as small as possible.

The recommendations made by the Institute are of the nature of technical advice. The agencies responsible for construction of roads in the country are aware of these.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government are going to do experiments with these roads and compared to the present roads what will be the additional cost and the duration of their lives?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Experiments have been made. It is found that this thicker road stuff is very costly; but we have come to the conclusion that without that the asphalt or the surface thing that is spread on the road will not last. Therefore, we have advised the Ministry and the body concerned that when they build new roads they should use thicker road surface. If road surface has got to be repaired and there is no money for the thicker road surface, they

should spread it not too much so that ultimately when the road is to be re-done the cost would not be too much.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any attempt has been made to have the Delhi roads on that basis; if so, what is the estimated cost?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had given advice, for instance, to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for 18 roads for provision of increased thickness of road surface and increased carpet thickness depending upon the requirements of each case. We have not been asked as to the cost. That is not the function of the laboratory. It would be the function of the body concerned to assess the cost.

Oil Refining Capacity

*536. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to increase the total oil refining capacity to about 23.5 million tonnes by 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the distribution between the private and the public sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 7.75 million tonnes is available in the private sector and the remainder will be in the public sector.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Government propose to allow some expansion of refining capacities in the private sector refineries; if so, whether it is a fact that even if our two refineries at Haldia and at Madras are established and the existing private sector refineries step up their production to the rated target, the distribution between the private sector and the public sector would be substantially the same during the Fourth Plan as at present?

Shri Alagesan: The question is restricted up to the year 1968-69

It is expected that towards the end of the Fourth Plan there may be some necessity for allowing expansion in the private sector. As far as the rated capacity is concerned, all the private sector refineries are now working to their full rated capacity. The proportion between private and public sector will not be affected.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister is drawn to a statement made by the former Oil Minister, Shri Malaviya, to the effect that these proposals for the establishment of these two refineries at Haldia and at Madras be postponed for two years because by then it would be known where the sources of crude oil lay; if so, what is the reaction of Government to this very useful suggestion made by the former Minister?

Shri Alagesan: I saw some reports in the press to that effect. I was also present at the meeting when Shri Malaviyaji made this suggestion. Subsequently, very recently the Government decided to put up a refinery at Madras and one at Haldia.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Torture of a Domestic Servant in Delhi

*537. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fifteen year old domestic servant succumbed to police torture;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this is a third victim of torture in the Capital;

(c) if so, whether any investigation has been ordered into this matter; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop this increase in torture by the Police?

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

(a) According to the information available with Government, a domestic servant died on the 31st October, 1964 as a result of alleged beating by the police while in police custody. The age of the deceased was recorded as 27 years in the medico legal statement prepared at the Hospital and 25-26 years in the post mortem report.

(b) No other case of this nature has come to notice in recent years.

(c) A magisterial enquiry under section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was held in this case.

(d) There has been no increase in cases of torture by the Police. All Police Officers are aware of the strict warning against the use of third degree methods and this is also emphasised in the periodical meetings convened by Senior Police officers. Any complaint of torture or wrongful restraint by the Police is promptly looked into by the Senior Officers.

A Vigilance Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police has recently been appointed and it is one of his duties to visit Police Stations and ensure that no suspect is being interrogated without making a proper entry in the Police Station diary. Superintendents of Police and other Gazetted Officers also make surprise visits to Police Stations.

Trivedi Award

*538. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlī Manohar:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the recommendations of the Trivedi Award about the inter-State boundary disputes of U.P. & Bihar;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the implementation of the Report; and

(c) when the fixed boundaries would be demarcated?

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

(a) As stated in my reply to starred Question No. 79 on 18th November 1964, the Prime Minister has accepted all recommendations made by Shri C. M. Trivedi.

(b) According to an estimate given in Shri Trivedi's report, the cost of construction of boundary pillars alone would be about Rs. 5 lakhs.

(c) The fixed boundary between the two States will be demarcated after necessary legislation under article 3 of the Constitution has been enacted by Parliament.

Pak. Infiltrants

539. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 304 on the 2nd December, 1964 and the supplementaries raised thereon and state:

(a) the number of illegal Pak. infiltrants who have settled in the Assam/Tripura East Pakistan border villages under the cover of Pakistani troops during 1963 and 1964 so far; and

(b) the steps taken to evict them?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Sugar in Co-operative Stores for Government Employees

*540. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota of sugar in the Cooperative

Stores for the Central Government Employees, New Delhi has been continuously curtailed from 10 to 7 and 7 to 5 kilos per family per month; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to regulate the supplies in reasonable quantities to all its members without wastage of office time?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Steps have been taken to issue a sugar card to each member so that the members may be able to draw quota of sugar from a branch store allotted for the purpose at the rate of one kilo per member of the family (including domestic servants) which is the scale prescribed by the Delhi Administration. The distribution procedure is also being streamlined to avoid the waiting periods.

त्रिपुरा में शरणार्थियों का भारी संख्या में आना

*541. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री कर्णो सिंहजी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा में शरणार्थी भारी संख्या में आ रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी हां, जून, 1964 से शरणार्थियों के प्रवाह में धीरे धीरे कमी हो गई है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ दोनों देशों के गृह-मन्त्रियों के आगामी सम्मेलन में शरणार्थियों के निरन्तर आगमन के प्रश्न पर

बातचीत की जायेगी तथा इस बात पर भी बल दिया जायेगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में तत्कालिक तथा प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाय और ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न की जाये जिससे इस निरन्तर आगमन का अन्त हो।

Scientists in C.S.I.R.

*542. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has a proposal under its consideration to bring about some changes in the existing rules in order to give quick promotions to the brilliant young scientists on the basis of the quality of their work;

(b) if so, the salient features of this new proposal; and

(c) when the new rules will become operative?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A scheme for grant of merit promotions to scientists has been in operation since 1958. The question of streamlining the rules is under consideration.

A new scheme of considering Scientists of certain grades for promotion on assessment of their work after a period of 5 years has been approved by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and is being processed.

Use of English in U.P.

*543. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided not to

use English even for the purpose of amending old Acts passed in English before 1951; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

(a) A report to this effect has appeared in newspapers recently. Earlier, an intimation was received from the State Government saying that they had decided not to proceed with the U.P. Language (Transaction of Business in the Legislature) Bill, 1964, which provided for the optional use of English beyond 26th January, 1965 for amending old Acts which are available at present in English only.

(b) Under Articles 210 and 345 of the Constitution, the decision in regard to these matters rests entirely with the State Legislature, and the State Government have not sought the advice of the Central Government regarding these decisions.

Economic Pool

*545. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 23rd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of the formation of an economic pool for staffing various managerial positions in the public sector undertakings has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the selection and recruitment to this pool be regulated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The various aspects of the Central Economic Pool are still under consideration.

Memorial to Dr. Rajendra Prasad

*546. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a suitable memorial to the former President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any outlines thereof have been prepared; and

(c) when the memorial is likely to be erected?

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

(a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

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

Engineering Course in Punjabi University Patiala

1425. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjabi University, Patiala, has decided to introduce a Condensed Degree Course in Engineering, from the next Academic Session for persons having passed three-year diploma course in Engineering; and

(b) whether this policy will be progressively introduced in other engineering colleges in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This course is not being introduced by the Punjabi University at the instance of the All India Council for technical education on the Central Government. The Central Government, however, propose to set up 30 centres in the country, two in each State, for conducting part-time degree courses in Engineering for diploma holders serving in the Engineering profession.

Scholarships and Loans to Students

1426. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a statutory organisation to administer scholarships and loans to the Poor and deserving students;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Soda Ash

1427. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of the various factories in the country producing Soda Ash with their annual output during 1963-64;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present production of Soda Ash is insufficient to cope with the increasing demand; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to increase its production to meet the full requirement of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The statement below will give the information:

| Name of Factory | Location | Output in 1963-64 (Tonnes) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| z M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. | Mithapur (GUJARAT) | 122,400 |

2. M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd. (GUJARAT) 77,900

3. M/s. Dhrangadhara Chemical Works. (GUJARAT) 44,300

4. M/s. Sahu Chemicals and Fertilisers. (U.P.) 14,500

(b) Yes.

(c) By licensing additional capacity either by expansion of the existing units or by setting up of new undertakings.

Police Officers in Maharashtra

1428. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have promoted State Police officers in excess of the quota provided under the rules and regulations framed under the All India Services Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the steps taken to see that the claims of I.P.S. Officers are not overlooked; and

(c) the number of I.P.S. Officers in Maharashtra recruited directly and the number of those who have been promoted?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Recruited directly... 84
(ii) Promoted 5
Total: 92

Discovery of an Ancient Town

1429. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report:

published in the 'Statesman' dated the 11th October, 1964 to the effect that a 2600 year old town named Ramagram has been found in Gorakhpur by an exploration party of Gorakhpur University's Department of Ancient History; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the discovery are being verified.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Cachar

1430. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 23rd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any time limit had been fixed for the Committee constituted in 1962 to enquire into the failure of the Indian Tea Association Scheme in Cachar for the rehabilitation of the former East Pakistan refugees to submit its report; and

(b) if so, when this report is expected to be submitted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Yes. The original date of submission of the Report by the Committee, which was fixed as the 30th April, 1963 has since been extended upto the 31st January, 1965. The report is expected to be submitted by that date.

Images of Buddha in Bamia (Afghanistan)

1431. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether two huge images of Lord Buddha measuring 53 and 35

metres respectively have been located in the mountains of Afghanistan in Bamian area and inspected by the Director-General Archaeological Survey of India recently on an invitation from the Afghan Government.

(b) whether it is proposed to take up extensive excavations in this area; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The existence of the images is known for a long time. They were inspected by the Director General of Archaeology in July, 1964.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Science Teaching in Primary Schools

1432. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to start teaching science at the primary school stage;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) whether the views of the State Governments have been invited on the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The primary school curriculam includes teaching of elementary principles of science in some form.

(b) A phased five-year programme (starting with 1965-66) is under consideration to reorient and strengthen the teaching of general science as an integrated and articulate course for classes I—XI. This programme will include (i) preparation of instructional materials, (ii) use of new techniques of teaching, (iii)

graded programme of science activities, (iv) improvement of syllabi, (v) training of teachers and (vi) provision of laboratory and library facilities. The programme also envisages the utilisation of assistance from UNICEF and UNESCO.

(c) The State Governments have been consulted.

Central Board of Secondary Education

1433. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fee of Rs. 300 has been prescribed to accompany an application for recognition of a school for higher secondary education by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(b) if so, whether this fee or a portion thereof is refundable in case the School is not recognised; and

(c) whether this Board encourages the linguistic minority schools like those for Sindhis in the matter of recognition and payment of fee and to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The rules for recognition and the rate of fee are uniform for all schools including linguistic minority schools.

Census of Handicapped Persons

1434. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs was approached by various social workers to include the physically handicapped

deaf, dumb and blind persons while collecting the last census report; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An examination of the enquiries on infirmities including physically handicapped, deaf, dumb and blind, in successive censuses upto 1931 proved them to be so unreliable that it was decided to discontinue this enquiry as part of census after 1931.

International Conference on Public Education

1435. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation to the UNESCO Executive Board at its meeting held in Paris in October last protested against that organisation's withdrawal of their services for International Conference on Public Education held in July this year; and

(b) if so, what was the Board's reaction to the Indian objection?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The majority of the members of the Executive Board upheld the Indian objection. The Board passed a resolution that in future, States, which are not members of UNESCO, should be invited to the International Conference on Public Education only if the Board so resolves by a two-thirds majority. This has since been approved by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Natural Gas from Cambay Fields

1436. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pipelines to carry Cambay natural gas to Dhuwaran

thermal power station to be used as fuel have been completed;

(b) if so, when and the cost thereof;

(c) how much of the gas will be utilised under this project; and

(d) how much of the gas potential available from the Cambay fields will remain unutilised after the commissioning of this project?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on 30-9-1964. The approximate cost is Rs. 45 lakhs.

(c) Depending upon the quantity of the fuel oil supplied from the Koyali Refinery, the quantity of gas supplied to Dhuwaran power station will vary between 250,000 cubic metres per day to over 500,000 cubic metres per day. When Dhuwaran generating capacity is expanded, the gas supply rate is likely to be stepped up to the currently estimated maximum potential of the Cambay gas field, namely 750,000 cubic metres a day.

(d) Between 35% to 100% of the gas available at the maximum estimated recoverable rate will be supplied to Dhuwaran power station through this pipe line, depending on the fuel oil supplied from the Koyali Refinery.

Dislocation of Persons due to Pak. Firing

1437. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons dislocated from the strategic areas along the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir following heavy firing by Pakistani forces in these areas recently; and

(b) where and how have they been resettled?

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

(a) and (b). The Jammu and Kashmir Government are collecting the

information and a statement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Complaint Against Sadachar Samiti Members

1438. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Namblar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding some important members of Sadachar Samiti;

(b) who are those members; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). The Sadachar Samiti is a non-Government body. The activities of or complaints against its members do not come within the purview of the Government.

Expedition to Devdekhane Peak Questions

1439. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five member expedition organised by the Calcutta Climbers' Club conquered the Devdekhane Peak near Badri Nath in Garhwal (U.P.) on the 18th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether there was a foreign member in the climbers' team?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). According to a message received from the Calcutta Climbers' Devdekhane was climbed on the 18th October, 1964 by a five member expedition organised by that Club. The Calcutta Climbers' Club does not appear in the list of Mountaineering Clubs and Associa-

tions prepared by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. The Indian Mountaineering Foundation has also no knowledge about the existence of the Club, nor have they any information about the composition of the expedition organised by that Club, and other details.

Railway Police of Delhi

1440. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over the charge of the Railway Police operating in the Union Territory of Delhi to the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Misra): (a) and (b). As a matter of policy it is considered desirable that the administration of the Railway Police in Delhi is transferred fully to the Delhi Administration. The administrative and financial implications of the problem are being worked out.

Study of Science and Mathematics

1441. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 488 on the 30th September 1964 and state the progress made in the finalisation of the recommendations of the team of the UNESCO for modernising the study of Science and Mathematics?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The National Council of Educational Research and Training to whom the UNESCO team's report was referred for scrutiny has still not completed its examination. A decision will be taken on receipt of the Council's views.

Public Health Engineering

**1442. { Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur is holding a series of symposia on various problems related to the research in Public Health Engineering; and

(b) whether any symposium on problems in water treatment is going to be held and, if so, the subjects to be discussed thereat?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Two symposia on (i) 'Rural Latrines Evaluation' and (ii) 'Problems in Water Treatment' were held at the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur on 28th October and 29-30th October, 1964 respectively. A list of the papers presented at the symposium on "Problems in water treatment" is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3637/64.*]

Care Programme

1443. Shri Y. S. Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the area and places where the programmes of "CARE" are going on in the country;

(b) the criteria for selection of such a place by the authorities of the "CARE"; and

(c) the amount so far spent by this organisation in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Midday Meals Programme of "CARE" is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and in the Bom-

bay Municipal Corporation Primary Schools.

(b) The selection of the area of operation is made on the basis of (i) willingness of the State Government concerned to cooperate and (ii) availability of supplies with the CARE.

(c) This information is not available with the Government.

हैवी क्रूड को साफ करने का अग्रिम संयंत्र

1444. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा मार्च, 1962 में हैवी क्रूड साफ करने का एक अग्रिम सन्यन्त्र स्थापित किया गया जो 11 अप्रैल, 1963 को बन्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सन्यन्त्र की मशीनों का क्या उपयोग किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) : (क) जी हां। निकल रहे वैक्सो क्रूड (waxy crude) के आचरण (behaviour) का अध्ययन करने, ऐसे सन्यन्त्रों का रूपांकन एवं चालू करने में (designing and operating) अपने इंजीनियरों को अनुभव प्राप्त कराने तथा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित तेल के कुछ अंश का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना की गई। उद्देश्यों के अंशतः पूरे होने के बाद सन्यन्त्र को आर्थिक स्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बन्द कर दिया गया।

(ख) अन्य परियोजनाओं को देने के लिए उपकरण के कुछ अंशों को पहले से ही स्टॉक रजिस्टर में दर्ज कर लिया गया है। शेष को इस्तेमाल करने या बेचने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग

1445. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अधिकार में कई लाख रुपये के सामान का आयोग के बही खातों में नवम्बर, 1963 तक कोई ठीक-ठीक हिसाब किताब नहीं दिखाया गया है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) : (क) विदेशी खरीदों और उनके भुगतानों (payments) का मिलान करने में कुछ कठिनाइयां हुई हैं और यह सच है कि लगभग 1,000 लाख रुपये के सामान का नवम्बर, 1963 के अन्त तक मिलान नहीं किया गया था। सम्मिलित यत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप मिलान न की गई राशि अब 644.61 लाख रुपये तक रह गई है।

(ख) शेष सामान के मिलान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने माल-प्राप्ति वाउचरों (goods receipt vouchers) का इनवाइसों से (invoices) शीघ्रता से मिलान करने के एकमात्र उद्देश्य के लिए दो दल (teams) स्थापित किये हैं। फिलहाल ये दल एक सीनियर अफसर के अधीन काम कर रहे हैं।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा

1446. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडे :
श्री यू० सि० चौधरी :
श्री गोकुलानन्द महन्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय प्राकृतिक विद्यालय अध्यापक संघ ने

नवम्बर, 1964 में केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय बनाया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चागला) :

(क) इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्रादेशिक शिल्पिक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण शालाएं

1447. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 9 सितम्बर, 1964 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 230 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार प्रादेशिक शिल्पिक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण शालाएं स्थापित करने की योजना इस बीच अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर ली गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों पर और कब वे स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मू० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1965 में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर:—

गुड्डी—अहमदाबाद (मद्रास)
भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश)
पटियाला (पंजाब)
यादवपुर (प० बंगाल) ।

Special Officer's Report on Walcott

1448. { Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Senior Police Officer who had gone abroad to

investigate the activities of Daniel Walcott had submitted his report to Government;

(b) if so, the main points brought out in the report;

(c) whether Government have accepted the report; and

(d) the action being taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Investigation shows that the purpose of the illegal landing at Murud was to smuggle a consignment of watches into India and that Walcott and others were involved in the conspiracy, at least three of whom are foreigners. On the basis of the material collected by the Senior Police Officer who had been abroad in this connection, the Ministry of Law is examining the question of initiating extradition proceedings.

Resident Representative of Blue Skies (P) Ltd, Ahmedabad

1449. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 716 on the 16th September, 1964, and state:

(a) whether the paid resident representative of the Travel Agency named Blue Skies (P) Ltd. at Ahmedabad was the wife of an I.C.S. officer; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the said high official?

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

(a) In a report received from the Government of Gujarat it is stated that the wife of an I.C.S. Officer was working in the position of a resident representative in Ahmedabad for the firm of Travel Agents, styled "Blue Skies Private Ltd." Bombay;

(b) The State Government is competent to take action against the

officer if he has violated any of the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, as the officer was then working in connection with the affairs of the State.

Financial Assistance for Introduction of Hindi in Mysore

1450. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in giving financial assistance to primary schools in Mysore State, for the introduction of Hindi; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the financial assistance for encouraging Hindi in the non-Hindi area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No grants are given by the Government of India direct to the Primary schools for introduction of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States including Mysore.

(b) Financial assistance for the propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States is given to State Governments and Voluntary Organisations under the various schemes of this Ministry. Grants to State Governments are released at the close of the year in accordance with the prescribed financial procedure. Grants to voluntary organisations are generally paid in advance.

Multi-purpose Schools in Punjab

1451. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Punjab Government for the purpose of opening of multi-purpose schools in Punjab during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, not for opening multi-purpose schools. But assistance has been given for strengthening multi-purpose schools.

(b) Grants were sanctioned for two such schools as under:—

(i) In 1963-64, a scheme (costing Rs. 3.10 lakhs) of strengthening the Government multi-purpose Higher Secondary School, Patiala, was sanctioned and the first instalment of Rs. 50,000 of central assistance was released.

(ii) In 1964-65 a scheme (costing Rs. 1.36 lakhs) for strengthening Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Chandigarh has been approved.

Primary School Buildings in Punjab

1452. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of loan or subsidy granted to the Punjab State Government for the construction of primary school buildings during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): No loan or subsidy was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during the year 1963-64 for the construction of school buildings. The Government of Punjab has not agreed to the acceptance of the loan on terms and conditions suggested by the Government of India. Hence the question of giving them a loan in 1964-65 does not arise.

Northern Zonal Council Meeting

1453. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Zonal Council meeting held recently at Jaipur under his Chairmanship came to the conclusion that all member States should adopt a uniform pattern of Sales Tax and remove

the existing anomalies, and a directive to that effect has already been sent by the Union Government to the States concerned; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the various State Governments to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The proceedings embodying the recommendations of the last meeting of the Northern Zonal Council held at Jaipur on 12th November, 1964 will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they are finalised. No directive for the purpose has been issued by the Union Government to the States concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare

1454. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Institution on National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare has been established in the country; and

(b) if so, the total collections so far made for the Teachers' Day State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, a National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare has been established.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3638/64].

Raids on Pharmaceutical Firms in Delhi

1455. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of allegedly fictitious accounts books have been seized by the sales tax authorities during raids on several pharmaceutical firms in Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The firm raided by Sales Tax Authorities is dealing in chemicals and not Pharmaceuticals. The Sales Tax Authorities have seized 24 account books and a large number of other documents. About fifty other dealers in chemicals are also involved in this case. Special steps have been taken to complete assessments on a priority basis of all the dealers involved.

मलयालम भाषा में एक पुस्तिका का वितरण

1456. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में होने वाले चुनावों में प्रचार के लिये "केरल के जन-साधारण प्रतिक्रियावादी—विरोधी और परिवर्तनावादी—विरोधी प्रयास बढ़ाते हैं" नामक पुस्तिका मलयालम भाषा में छपवा कर बांटी गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). यह पाया गया कि अंग्रेजी में एक पुस्तिका जिसका शीर्षक "केरल की जनता प्रतिक्रियावादी—विरोधी और संशोधनवादी—विरोधी संघर्ष को तेज करती है" तथा उसका मलयालम अनुवाद केरल में बंट रही थी । भारतीय सुरक्षा नियम, 1962 के नियम 45 के अधीन इस पुस्तिका को जब्त करने का आदेश 27-11-1964 को जारी किया गया ।

भारत का क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड

1457. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सही है कि आस्ट्रेलिया से हो रहे टैस्ट मैचों के दौरान भारत का क्रिकेट

कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड को चुनाव समिति के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष देश के बाहर चले गये और उनकी सुविधा के लिए द्वितीय टैस्ट के लिए खिलाड़ियों का चुनाव निश्चित तिथि से दो दिन पहले किया गया तथा तृतीय टैस्ट के लिए चुनाव उनकी अनुपस्थिति में हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह भी मही है कि खेल परिषद् की सिफारिशों के अनुसार खिलाड़ियों को चुनाव समिति में केवल प्रथम श्रेणी के भूतपूर्व खिलाड़ी ही होने चाहिए और किसी व्यक्ति को एक ही समय पर दो विभिन्न खेल संस्थाओं के निर्वाचित पदों पर नहीं रहना चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने सिफारिश की है कि खिलाड़ियों, विशेष रूप से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में भाग लेने वाले खिलाड़ियों का चयन करने के लिए समितियों में वही व्यक्ति होने चाहिए जो उस खेल की जानकारी के लिए भारत में प्रख्यात हों । परिषद् ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि किसी राष्ट्रीय खेल संघ का कोई पदाधिकारी एक ही समय में किसी अन्य खेल संघ का पदाधिकारी नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने परिषद् को उपयुक्त सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है और इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सभी राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों के पास शीघ्र ही भेजा जाएगा ।

Employees of Ministry of Home Affairs

1458. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints relating to (i) corruption, (ii) misconduct and (iii) misuse of official position,

received against the employees and officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the action taken by Government on those complaints?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) During 1963-64, there were 3 complaints of corruption, 15 of misconduct and 1 of misuse of official position. During 1964-65 so far, there have been 4 complaints of corruption, 4 of misconduct and 2 of misuse of official position.

(b) Departmental action was taken in 20 cases. One case is pending in a court of Law. The remaining complaints were found to be either vague or baseless.

दिल्ली नगर निगम का कार्य

1459. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली नगर निगम के कार्यों की जांच कराने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करने का फैसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जांच समिति के सदस्यों के नाम और निर्देश पद क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस समिति की रिपोर्ट कब तक उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम के वित्तीय साधनों और आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Pay Commission for Delhi School Teachers

1460. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of appointing a Special Pay Commission

to revise the pay scales of Government School teachers working under the Delhi Administration, has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question was examined; it was not considered desirable to appoint a Pay Commission for Government School Teachers, exclusively.

Governors

1461. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to frame rules to define the powers of Governors and assign them more effective and wider role; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में अश्लील साहित्य

1462. { **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली में बहुत सा अश्लील साहित्य, जिसमें महिलाओं के नग्न चित्र तथा अन्य प्रकार के लेख जो कि अश्लील होते हैं, बिकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे साहित्य की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

1899 (Ai) LSD—3.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिल्ली में बहुत सा अश्लील साहित्य बिकने की सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Distribution of Basic Chemicals

1463. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the distribution of the basic chemicals, such as soda ash, caustic soda to the actual users;

(b) whether some quota of these basic chemicals has been reserved for the backward rural areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There is at present no control over price and distribution of basic chemicals viz. caustic soda, Soda ash and sulphuric acid produced in the country and consumers get supplies mainly through normal commercial channels. As regards caustic soda and soda ash imported through the State Trading Corporation, distribution is made to actual users including small scale units on the recommendation of the Government Department concerned. In the absence of control over distribution, the question of reservation of quota for any particular class of consumers does not arise.

Entry to Taj Mahal

1464. **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a scheme whereby entry to the Taj Mahal at Agra will be by tickets; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tickets of the value of 20 paise will be charged from all adults above 15 years of age on all days except Friday. There will be no charge from persons below the age of 15.

New All India Services

1465. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules regarding the recruitment and conditions of service of the three new All India Services to be constituted under the All India Services Act, 1963 have been finalised; and

(b) if so, when these services are likely to be constituted and recruitment started therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) As soon as certain essential details, e.g. number of posts to be encadred in the three new services etc., are finalised in consultation with the State Governments, the Services will be constituted and recruitment started therefor.

Refugee Camps in Assam

1466. Shri R. Barua: Will the **Minister of Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate medical facilities are available at the refugee camps in Assam;

(b) whether there have been deaths in all or any of those camps; and

(c) if so, their number, month-wise and camp-wise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, the medical facilities in the camps in Assam are generally satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Information in respect of deaths in the camps is being collected from the State Government

and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Arrests in Kerala Under D.I.R.

1467. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traders arrested and convicted in Kerala during October and November, 1964 under the D.I.R.; and

(b) the number of those among them who were arrested for black marketing and hoarding of food-grains?

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

(a) and (b). Sixteen traders were arrested for hoarding of food-grains and the cases are awaiting trial.

Damage to Bijapur Fort and Monuments

1468. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri H. V. Koujalgi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Basappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Archaeology of the Government of India visited Bijapur recently to inspect the damage caused to the city of Bijapur, Fort wall and important monuments of Bijapur due to very heavy rains in the last week of September, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a considerable area in Bijapur city was water-logged due to the overflow of the waters over the Fort wall and the water was 3' to 4' deep in the city and 5' to 6' deep within the premises of Ibrahim Roza, World famous monument; and

(c) whether the Director of Archaeology has submitted any report and made recommendations to prevent any damage in future, as it happened in the case of Poona city when the Kharakvasla Dam burst?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Director General of Archaeology is taking action to prevent future damage.

Central Board of Higher Secondary Education

1469. { Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent proposal of the Central Board for Higher Secondary Education to give two chances to the candidates placed in compartment in the Three Year Higher Secondary Course examination, will take effect from the current academic year and that the candidates placed in compartment during 1963-64 will get the benefit; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(b) Does not arise.

C.S.I.R. Research Schemes

1470. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has drawn up a programme to start research schemes in universities or institutes on subjects of direct interest

to its specialised manpower requirements in selected fields; and

(b) whether steps are being taken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for advanced teaching in coal technology, metallurgy, chemical engineering and such other subjects where there is an acute shortage of trained scientists?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The scheme of supporting research in the Universities and other Institutes which has been in operation since 1958 is not directly related to specialised manpower requirements, but the scheme throws up trained young scientists in different fields and greatly helps in meeting the manpower requirements in these fields. The Research Committees, on whose recommendations the research schemes are sanctioned, have been advised to prepare a comprehensive report on the state of research in their respective fields in the country, highlighting areas of concentration and areas where intensification was necessary.

(b) The Ministry of Education (Technical Education Division) makes provision for advanced teaching in these subjects as also other technical subjects to meet the requirements of trained technical personnel of the country in accordance with the manpower requirements indicated by the Planning Commission under the Third Five Year Plan.

The National Laboratories of the C.S.I.R. afford facilities for specialised courses of training in these fields for short periods.

Scholarships to S.T. Students from Manipur

1471. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Tribes Students from Manipur studying in Colleges and Universities have not been paid so far even the

first instalment of the Central Government Scholarships for Post Matric Studies for 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether similar reports have been received in respect of any other State Governments; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Central Government to expedite payment of the scholarships in time?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Economically Backward Classes students for studies in India was decentralised in 1959-60 and since then payment of scholarship to the students is the responsibility of the State Governments|Union Administrations. A complaint about the non-payment of scholarship amount to students from Manipur studying in the Colleges in Delhi has been received and a report called for from that Administration. In the mean-time *ad-hoc* payments have been made by the Education Ministry to avoid hardship to the students.

(c) and (d). Occasional complaints have been received and immediately the State Government|Union Administration concerned has been pressed for arranging prompt payments.

Examination held by U.P.S.C.

1472. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of successful candidates in the last examination of the I.A.S., I.P.S., C.S.S. and other allied services held by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) the respective number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were successful in the said examinations;

(c) the number of selected candidates who have been given appointment; and

(d) whether any special attention is being given for speedy appointment of the selected Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The number of candidates so far recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to Services on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1963 is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| (i) General | 370 |
| (ii) Scheduled Castes | 58 |
| (iii) Scheduled Tribes | 29 |
| | Total: 457 |

(c) The number of candidates so far appointed/allotted to the Services is as under:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| (i) General | 292 |
| (ii) Scheduled Castes | 40 |
| (iii) Scheduled Tribes | 23 |
| | Total: 355 |

The appointment/allotment of the remaining eligible candidates is in progress.

(d) Measures are taken to appoint| allot all the recommended candidates to the Services as speedily as possible.

Scientists in C.S.I.R.

1473. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to combine the senior and junior scientific|technical staff of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and make only one cadre for them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the pay scales fixed for the new grade?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (i) Reported death of a number of persons in Delhi for want of shelter during the present cold wave.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported death of a number of persons in Delhi for want of shelter during the present cold wave."

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): In February 1964, a question was asked in the Lok Sabha regarding deaths of shelterless people who died as a result of exposure to cold in the capital during December 1963 and January 1964. While replying to this Question, I gave an assurance that I would discuss the matter with the representatives of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Delhi Administration, and the Bharat Sewak Samaj and see what could be done in the matter.

After having a discussion with the representatives of the above bodies, I appointed a Committee to go into the whole question. The Committee recommended that night shelters should be provided for 5000 persons and that provision for larger numbers may be made later if it was found that this was necessary.

In December 1963, the total number of shelters provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Bharat Sewak Samaj was 17, with accommodation for about 2000 persons. Since then 11 more shelters have been provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation which can accommodate another 2657 persons. Three more

shelters capable of accommodating 860 persons will be provided in the next few days. Thus accommodation will now be available for 5517 persons.

About 10 days ago, the Delhi Municipal Corporation carried out a survey of persons sleeping in the open. It was found that about 4100 persons were sleeping on pavements etc. Another 1100 were in the night shelters. Thus, the total number of persons without shelter was about 5200. Arrangements to provide accommodation for this number have already been made.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that on the night between the 13th and 14th December 1964, the number of persons who made use of the night shelters was about 1500 only. Thus a substantial portion of the available accommodation remained unutilised. According to the Corporation, this has been the position even on other days.

Accompanied by the Deputy Mayor, I personally visited some of the shelters on the night of the 14th December. I found that even the centrally located shelters near about the Town Hall were not being fully utilised. The Corporation authorities told me that while the accommodation arrangements were sufficient there was a shortage of blankets. They requested for a grant of Rs. one lakh for the purchase of 5000 blankets. This has been sanctioned. The Prime Minister has also been pleased to give a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of 500 blankets.

It would thus be observed that Government have taken all possible steps to relieve the distress of the shelterless persons in the Capital.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether the survey parties have persuaded these pavement dwellers that they should go to the night shelters or otherwise they may die of cold and may I also know whether

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

these night shelters are in the centrally located places or they are in different parts away from their working places? Has the survey party also surveyed who the pavement dwellers are, whether they are beggars or casual labourers, and is it because they cannot go such a long distance that they have not been able to go to these night shelters?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I have said in my statement, some of these night shelters are situated within the close vicinity of the Town Hall, and there is also accommodation available inside it. The shelters are there. Provision has also been made for durrees and blankets. And if the people do not go there, in fact nobody can force them.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): One of the reasons for the lack of proper attendance at these shelters by the pavement dwellers is that they do not know where the shelters are. Some organisation should be set up to persuade these people to go to the shelters to sleep there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not subscribe to the view point expressed by the hon. lady Member. As far as I have been able to ascertain both from the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Corporation, they have made all possible arrangements and they give every possible facility in these shelters. And if people will not go there, neither the Bharat Sewak Samaj.....

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about the other part of the hon. Member's question? Were they informed about it?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How do they know about them?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether really the Minister is satisfied that those pavement dwellers know that there are shelters for them, and if really that information has reached

them whether the Minister has any information as to the grounds for their refusing to go there and utilise those shelters and remain the whole night exposed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When I visited these shelters, there were a number of people occupying those shelters. And I talked to them. And I found from them that quite a number of them had been using those shelters over a number of years; they have been coming there very frequently, and they take a particular place. What I have been told is that some of the people who are living in certain places do not want to leave these places, because once they leave them the danger is that they will never get back these places, somebody else will take charge of them.

I may say for the further information of the House that in the very Town Hall, in the portico of the Corporation building, there is one man sitting there. He has been sitting there for a number of years. According to the Deputy Mayor, though accommodation is available in a covered shelter in the Hall itself, that man will not leave that place.

As far as the Corporation and the Bharat Sewak Samaj are concerned they are doing everything possible. As far as Government is concerned, if any more money is needed, whether to provide more shelters or to provide blankets and all that, there is no difficulty. But today we have accommodation available.

Shri Ranga: The question put by the hon. Member was whether any steps are being taken to make it known to all these pavement dwellers—new people may be coming, and strangers may be coming—that there are such shelters and that accommodation is being given to them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is a good suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: What the Minister says may be true in some of the cases. But ordinarily one cannot believe that all those that stay out do so purposefully and that they do not want to go there. There might be some who really do not know that the shelters are available. Therefore, the Members' desire is that some efforts should be made in order to give them this information so that they might avail of it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The suggestion that has been made is a very useful one. I shall pass it on both to the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Corporation and see that information is given to the newcomers who come to Delhi that accommodation is available in the night shelters and that they can be looked after there, and see that the suggestion is implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After hearing the hon. Minister and hearing about the arrangements which he says have been done by the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Government, it appears that people want to die shelterless. As it is a sad commentary on our planning, I would like to know what specific arrangement has been made to provide shelter to the shelterless, not only in Delhi but in all cities where lakhs of rupees are being spent on slum-clearance schemes....

An Hon. Member: Why not villages also?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The money is given by the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: He should confine himself to Delhi at this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the hon. Minister, about 6,000 men are shelterless, whereas according to the survey conducted by the Statesman the number was 8,000. I want to know what specific arrangements have been made to provide shelter to the shelterless, so that they may not die of cold as 13 people have died already?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not disputing the statement made by the

Statesman. But after all there is an organisation or a corporation fully representative of the people....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are misusing them. They are selling the blankets. The blankets given to them have been sold in the market. It has already come out in the newspapers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: After all, there is a corporation here which is elected and fully representative of the people of Delhi. They have had a proper survey made, and according to their survey, the number of persons who are shelterless is round about 5,000 as I have already mentioned.

I want to assure the House on one point that if the members are of the opinion that more accommodation is required, whether in the shape of shelters and accommodation or otherwise, Government shall see that necessary arrangements are made through the Corporation and the Bharat Sewak Samaj, because these are the two organisations through which we are functioning in Delhi.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): In spite of the availability of accommodation in the shelters, it has been known that quite a number of pavement-dwellers have not thought it useful to sleep there but in the open, and all persuasion by the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Corporation etc. have failed. May I know what the reaction of Government is to the suggestion for penalising all those who sleep in the open? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This question has not been relished by Members that they should be penalised.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is too much.

Shri P. C. Borooh: I wanted to know the reaction of Government.

श्री किशन पटनायक (स बलपुर) : जब कि कपड़े और मकान के अभाव में ऐसी मौतें होती हैं, तो क्या सरकार में इतना विवेक है कि वह ऐसी घटनाओं के बाद राष्ट्र से और ख़ास कर गरीब जनता से माफ़ी मांगे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इसका जवाब मैं क्या दे सकता हूँ ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : जवाब क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मोलेंगे ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : सोचने की क्या बात है ? यह तो दृष्टिकोण की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वह अभी माफ़ी मांग लें ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह तो दृष्टिकोण की बात है ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the course of his statement, the hon. Minister has said that an amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned, and the Prime Minister has also made an offer of a paltry sum of money or something like that to buy warm blankets for the shelterless people. In the context of that, may I know whether this amount was sanctioned to buy these blankets, after 13 people died in the capital or whether Government are aware that even when these blankets were bought they were sold in the blackmarket and they did not reach those people?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When I visited these shelters during the night before the last, accompanied by the Deputy Mayor and the officials of the Municipal Corporation, the people there told me that the accommodation was adequate, and I saw that it was adequate to an extent. One of the complaints that they made to me was that they were faced with the difficulty of shortage of blankets,

and they asked me for 5,000 blankets. I approached the Finance Minister yesterday, and immediately had this amount sanctioned, and we have made that money available to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. All this happened within one day, and that was yesterday.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it not a fact that these night shelters are being administered in the most bureaucratic manner, and if so, will the Government of India turn them over to some social welfare agency and entrust the work to social welfare agencies including the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of any bureaucratic manner. These shelters have been set up by the Corporation, and *daris* have been provided and blankets are given; *chowkidars* are provided. As I have already mentioned in my statement, no one has been refused permission. If permission was refused or there were people to pick and choose from, then only there would be any question of something being done in a bureaucratic manner; but no one has been refused permission.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (मीकर) : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली में, जहाँ कि हम संसद-सदस्य और मंत्री सब गम-कमरों में बैठ कर जनता की भलाई का विचार करते हैं, जनसंख्या के अनुपात से शीत में सबसे ज्यादा मृत्युएँ हुई हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मृत्युएँ तो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में हो रही हैं । जो अखबारों में निकलता है, उससे नज़र आता है कि कोल्ड वेव से काफी मृत्युएँ हो रही हैं । मुझे उससे काफी दुःख होता है, लेकिन मैं यहाँ कर सकता हूँ कि इन्तज़ाम करें, जगह बनाऊँ, ब्लैकट्स दूँ । अगर कोई आदमी न आये, तो मैं मजबूर नहीं कर सकता ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: If her name is there, she would be called.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Apart from the accommodation being inadequate, which the Minister has accepted by saying that it is 5,000 and not 8,000, not disputing the figure of 5,000, as against 8,000, I believe some of the people are not able to occupy these because the Bharat Sevak Samaj charges about 15 paise. I would also like to know who is responsible for not building the night shelters in New Delhi after the Planning Commission had given a sanction of Rs. 5 lakhs to build such shelters? Are they going to build such shelters only after we have dozen or two dozen deaths?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As to the Bharat Sevak Samaj charging 15 paise, that is not my information. But I have seen newspaper reports to the effect that they charge 10 paise.....

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: They should not charge even one paise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are getting lakhs from Government and are misusing it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member may not unnecessarily get agitated. I am just answering the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You take it away from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: When this matter was reported, he should have ascertained the facts.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Bharat Sevak Samaj is charging 10 paise, according to my information.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me answer. They have to engage some staff and all that.

Shri Ranga: It is a social service organisation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me give the reply. If it is the feeling of the House that even this 10 paise should not be charged.....

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:... I shall take up the matter with the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: The second part of my question, as to who is responsible for not building sufficient night shelters, may also be answered. He did not answer it.

Mr. Speaker: What shall I do if ladies also get aggressive?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I apologise. But he must answer that part of the question.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When notice of this was given by Shri Banerjee, I got in touch with the Chairman of the NDMC. He was, unfortunately, not well. So I had a talk with the senior vice-president, Sardar Mohan Singh. According to him, there is hardly any problem of pavement dwellers in New Delhi. If need be, he is prepared to take action in this regard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): I am sure you will agree that these deaths by cold, like deaths by water, are becoming a hardy annual sad and tragic, in the capital. Is it not a fact that a Government which in the very capital of the country, right under their noses and their eyes, have demonstrated their inability to provide adequate shelter—even a modicum of shelter—to the people, besides their inability to feed and clothe the people, have forfeited their right to govern? This being so, how could they inspire confidence in the people that they will defend them against Pakistan and China?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards Pakistan and China, the Defence Minister can answer the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no; the first part.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the confidence of the people, results of bye-elections are pretty clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Look to Bihar. Answer the first part.

Mr. Speaker: The first part only need be answered.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What is the first part?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that a Government, which in the very capital of the country, right under the noses and eyes of the Ministers, senior and junior, big and small, has demonstrated its inability to provide a modicum of shelter to the people besides the inability to feed and clothe them has forfeited its right to govern?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I entirely dispute the assertions made by the hon. Member. I have stated in my statement that shelters have been provided, sufficient accommodation has been provided.

Shri Ranga: Government owes a duty to this House and to the country and they should at least express their regret to the country for this failure.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार के खयाल में कभी यह बात आई है कि जब दिल्ली शहर में बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग बनती हैं तो हजारों श्रैल्टरलैस लोग यहां आ जाते हैं और दिन में ईट पत्थर का काम करते हैं और रात को सड़कों पर पड़ कर सोते रहते हैं ? गांधी जी ने कहा था बड़े शहरों में मकान बनाने बिल्कुल बन्द किये जायें और देहातों में मकान बनें । क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर सोचा है कि दिल्ली का बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए नए मकान बनाने बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिए जायें और देहातों में मकान बनाये जायें ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : श्रीर नये मकान बनने बन्द कर दिये गये और शल्टर न दिया गया तो हालत और भी खराब हो जाएगी और काम नहीं चल सकेगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On a point of order. I very humbly want to submit....

An Hon. Member: Ladies also!

Mr. Speaker: If he were in my position, he would behave in the same way. If he has discovered my weakness, why should he expose me? What is the point of order.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: A great injustice has been done to the Bharat Sevak Samaj because of some misunderstanding. The Bharat Sevak Samaj charges ten paise and gives that to the dwellers in the form of a book, pencil and slate.

An Hon. Member: That is propaganda.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The Minister did not have this information, that is why I am trying to make it clear that our dwellers are permanent ones. There is not a single Bharat Sevak Samaj centre which has a vacant seat.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that these beggars and shelters persons are charged ten paise according to the rules, but that the chowkidars

or other attendants there demand more than 25 paise and sometimes 50 paise per day? Only recently, within this week, they have taken 10 paise; they are charging more than 25 paise, that is why everybody is not going there.

Mr. Speaker: There are suspicions raised by Members. The Minister might kindly look into that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir. I will answer this. As far as shelters provided by the Corporation are concerned, there are no charges.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: But they are empty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is she holding a brief for the Bharat Sevak Samaj? Let her come out and say so plainly.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Out of the 5,000 shelters we have provided, more than 4,500 have been put up by the Corporation and only about 500 are being provided by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. When I visited the shelters day before yesterday, I talked to these unfortunate people who are living in these shelters and I made enquiries from them whether they had any difficulties, any handicaps, whether they were being charged anything at all. The replies were in the negative. Nothing is charged from them in any form.

Shri Ranga: Let him accept your suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he should further look into the matter.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : महात्मा गांधी तथा श्रद्धेय नेहरू जी जब फुटपाथ पर सोते हुए लोगों को देखते थे तो उनके दिल को बहुत दुख होता था। उनकी याद में राजघाट और शान्ति वन का निर्माण हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें इस तरह की भी कोई योजना है कि फुटपाथ पर सोने वालों के लिए वहाँ शैल्टर हाउसिस बनाये जायें, उनकी देखरेख भारत

सेवक समाज या अन्य कोई प्राइवेट संस्था न करे बल्कि सरकार स्वयं करे ताकि यह जो दस बारह पैसे चार्ज करने का झंझट है यह पैदा न हो और ये जो संस्थायें बंट दिलाने का कार्य करती हैं, वह भी बन्द हो सके ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : राजघाट और शान्तिवन एक प्लान के मुताबिक बन रहे हैं, उनका डिवेलपमेंट हो रहा है। वहाँ हमारा कोई शैल्टर बनाने का विचार नहीं है। अगर शैल्टर बनाने के लिए जगह की जरूरत हो तो वह ली जा सकती है, दिल्ली में काफी जगह हम एक्वायर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे दिल में शान्तिवन और राजघाट के लिए एक खास इज्जत है, प्यार है और हम उनको मुताबिक स्थान समझते हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : १४ दिसम्बर को मंत्री महोदय स्वयं उन स्थानों को देखने के लिए गए थे तो क्या उन्होंने बाहर जो कई दिन से लोग पड़े थे उनकी संख्या को जानने की कोशिश की और जो मर गये उनके बारे में जानने की कोशिश की थी या नहीं की थी ? वे विश्रामगृहों में जाया करते थे या नहीं जाया करते थे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं बाहर नहीं घूमा हूँ। शैल्टर बग़ां देखे जहाँ लोग पड़े थे। उनसे बात की और मालूम किया। हमारा फर्ज यह है कि हम लोगों के लिए जगह मुहैया करें। हमारे पास कोई कानून नहीं है कि हम लोगों को मजबूर करके शैल्टर के अन्दर ले जायें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: क्या जो मारे गये हैं उनके बारे में जानकारी ली है कि वे विश्रामगृहों में कभी गये हैं या नहीं गये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कमेटी ने की है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य जिन जिन भवनों में

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

रहते हैं क्या वे यह साहस करेंगे कि अपने-अपने भवनों के अन्दर निराश्रित लोगों के लिए कुछ आश्रय देने का प्रबन्ध करें ?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): From the answers in the statement it is obvious that the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been, though not a complete failure, very ineffective and if so, why does the Government not enlist the service of any other agency?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry if I have created that impression in the mind of the hon. Member. Bharat Sevak Samaj is doing very good work and there is no cause for any complaint.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : आज के समाचारपत्रों में यह है कि आवास और निर्माण मंत्री स्वयं एक दिन रात्रि को उन सभी की दुर्दशा देखने के लिये गये थे जो सड़कों पर पड़े थे। मेरा अनुमान है कि उनको देखने के बाद उनके हृदय में दया भी अवश्य उत्पन्न हुई होगी। मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन सारी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सेवक समाज और गवर्नमेंट के अतिरिक्त भी जो कुछ बालेंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं इस प्रकार की दिल्ली में, क्या उन्होंने उन से भी कुछ सम्पर्क किया है कि इसके समाधान में वे भी कुछ सहायक हो सकती हैं ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ तक बालेंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन्स का सम्बन्ध है, भारत सेवक समाज तो काम कर रही है। कार्पोरेशन भी काम कर रही है। अगर कोई और बालेंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन इस मामले में दिलचस्पी लेना चाहती है तो मैं उसे वह लिखे मैं देखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, on a point of clarification. Because of the human lives, I want to ask whether

Government will issue instructions to see that people are not driven from public places.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow any more questions. There is another calling attention notice about the Delhi Milk Supply and it will be taken up at 5 O'clock. (*Interruptions.*) There is no half an hour discussion. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING STEEL PLANTS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya) on behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-4(3)/64 dated the 12th December, 1964, regarding setting up of Wage Board for the Engineering Industries excluding the Steel Plants. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3632/64.*]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA, AND THE INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., NEW DELHI

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above

Company. [Placed in Library,
see No. LT-3633/64].

Lok Sabha in regard to the said
Bill."

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
Limited, New Delhi, for the year
1963-64, along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments of
the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon, under sub-
section (1) of section 619A of
the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on
the working of the above
Company.

[Placed in Library, see No.
LT- 3634/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS
(COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION)
ACT

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):** I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of
the Displaced Persons (Compensation
and Rehabilitation) Third Amend-
ment Rules, 1964, published in Noti-
fication No. G.S.R. 1679 dated the 28th
November, 1964, under sub-section (3)
of section 40 of the Displaced Persons
(Compensation and Rehabilitation)
Act, 1954. [Placed in Library, see
No. LT-3635/64].

12.28 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 provi-
sions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186
of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to return
herewith the Wealth-tax (Amend-
ment) Bill, 1964, which was passed
by the Lok Sabha at its sitting
held on the 2nd December, 1964,
and transmitted to the Rajya
Sabha for its recommendations
and to state that this House has no
recommendations to make to the

12.28½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shi-
moga):** I beg to present the Fifty-
fourth Report of the Committee on
Private Members' Bills and Resolu-
tions.

12.28-34 hrs.

PETITION RE: EXTENSION OF
MAHARASHTRA LAND LAWS ETC.
TO NAGAR HAVELI

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I
beg to present a petition signed by
Shri Bhadalya Navasha Gond and
others regarding extension of land
legislation and other measures in
Maharashtra to Nagar Haveli region.

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ACTION TAKEN
ON POINTS MADE BY MEMBERS
DURING DISCUSSION ON RAIL-
WAY BUDGET

**The Minister of Railways (Shri
S. K. Patil):** In the course of the dis-
cussions on the last Railway Budget, a
number of constructive suggestions
relating to the working of the Rail-
ways were made by Hon'ble Members.
Copies of the debates in this House
as well as the other House were subse-
quently sent by the Railway Board to
the various Railway Administrations
for scrutiny, with instructions that
suitable action should be taken
wherever required. In fact, some
Hon'ble Members might have noticed
for themselves the concrete action
which has been, or is being taken, by
Railway Administrations in respect of
some of their suggestions.

The Railway Minister had at that
time promised to arrange to send

[Shri S. K. Patil]

replies to Hon'ble Members on the points raised by them, where they were not already covered by the reply to the debate on the floor of the House.

Instead of sending written replies direct to each individual member, I think it best to place in the Library of Parliament, for perusal, a consolidated set of all such replies so that the information supplied is not limited only to the member who had raised a particular point but is available for perusal to all others who may be interested. I must, however, add that no remarks have been offered on suggestions or observations of a general nature which do not call for a specific reply. Such suggestions are, of course, taken note of, for whatever action is possible, thereon.

I have accordingly arranged for two copies of these replies to be placed in the Library of Parliament for perusal by Hon'ble Members interested.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. While welcoming this statement initiating a new procedure, may I request you to direct other Ministers also to emulate the Railway Minister in this respect. Most of us have often found that the questions or the points remain unanswered or are ignored or forgotten till the whole thing comes up again in the next budget debate. So, I hope that the other Ministers will emulate this fine example set by the Railway Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Minister whether this new procedure, as an additional thing, is being followed, and whether the old practice of giving intimation to the Members concerned will also continue along with it.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a better procedure, because as many as 830

different questions have been raised, and instead of the information being limited to the hon. Member concerned, we thought it would be better if the matter is printed in a form in which we have printed them and make them available to everybody, not only to the Member concerned but also to other Members.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is it in addition to the existing practice?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tulshidas Jadhav.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) .
 अध्यक्ष महोदय. यह जो प्रथा अब शुरू की गई है, इसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में जब बजट सेशन होता है तो हम लोग बहुत से प्वाइंट्स रोज करते हैं। जैसा कहा गया उनके सम्बन्ध में हमको लिख कर भेज देना चाहिये, वजाय लाइब्रेरी में रखने के। कई डिपार्टमेंट्स की रीति यह है कि जब हम कोई प्वाइंट्स रोज करते हैं तो हमको उत्तर भेज दिया जाता है जिसमें बार-बार यहाँ पर देहराने के वजाय हमको उन से इन्फॉर्मेशन मिल जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनमें यहाँ प्रथा चाल की जानी चाहिये।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): As suggested by Dr. M. S. Aney, I also want to know whether this facility of making the information available to all the Members is an additional one? Will the Members who have raised the point be informed also separately about it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is in substitution.

12.33 hrs.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
 (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the

following motion moved by Shri M. C. Chagla yesterday. Out of four hours, 3 hours and 15 minutes have already been taken. The motion reads as follows:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act 1915, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964 and communicated to this House on the 27th November, 1964 and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: Dr. M. S. Aney; Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki; Shri A. E. T. Barrow; Shri Bhakt Darshan; Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary; Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar; Shri Harekrushna Mahatab; Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra; Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri Tika Ram Paliwal; Shri Sarjoo Pandey; Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel; Shri S. B. Patil; Shri P. S. Nattaraja Pillai; Shri S. K. Pottekkatt; Shri D. D. Puri; Shri Raghunath Singh; Shrimati Renuka Ray; Shri Bal Krishna Singh; Shri Krishnapal Singh; Shri Rajdeo Singh; Shri Ramshekar Prasad Singh; Shri Sinhasan Singh; Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman; Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari; Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram; Shri Ram Harkh Yadav, and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The time should be extended by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a reference to the Joint Committee. It will come back again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is the Commission's report also. Please consider our wish to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister like to say anything?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): As you also have observed, Sir, the Bill is going to the Joint Committee and every detail of it would be discussed there. Then it will come back to this House, but if they want a little more time, I have no objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We can continue with this till 1.30 at least.

Mr. Speaker: Private Members to continue till then and then the Minister should be called? That would be difficult. All right; I will call the hon. Minister at 1 O' clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to the arrangement of business for today, I wish to make one submission now, because at 3 O' clock you may not be in the Chair. I wish you are in the Chair then but I am not sure if you will be in the Chair then. At 3 O' clock the motion by my hon. friend Shri Ranga on defence production will be coming up. You will realise and the House as a whole will agree—hon. Members on both sides of the House—that it is an important matter in the present day—the question of defence production—and therefore, I would request that the time allotted for that motion should be extended by at least one hour if not more. At that time you may not be in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever is there, he has the authority to do it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unless you issue a directive now, whoever is in the Chair then may not respond favourably to the suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jadhav.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल है उस में जो दफ्तर रकबी गयी है मैं उस को सपोर्ट देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ यह जो बिल बना है उस के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में जो यह बात लिखी गई है

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

वह बहुत अच्छी है। उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The report of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee appointed by the President in his capacity as Visitor of the University to enquire into the state of affairs of the University had revealed certain disquieting features and unhealthy influences which had been undermining the discipline of the University"

यह उन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है जिस से कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर ऐसे खयालात न फैलें, कोई रेन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट्स न हों, जिन से कि एन्क्वेशन के अन्दर डिस्टर्बेंस हो, या दबाव हो। इस के लिए यह बिल यहां लाया गया है। मैं इस को सपोर्ट करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल जो यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी होते हैं, चाहे कालेज के हों, चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी के हों, उन के अन्दर वायोलेंस की प्रवृत्ति बहुत बढ़ रही है। आप ने देखा होगा कि उड़ोसा के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से बड़ी भारी तादाद में डिस्टर्बेंस हुए, जिस में उन्होंने जा कर गवर्नमेंट बिल्डिंग्स पर हमला कर दिया। यह क्यों होता है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह हालत ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़नी जाती है। इस के लिये मेरी राय यह है कि गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी में या कालेजों में इस रीति से शिअन दे कि जो समाज की नीति होनी चाहिये, जिस तरह से समाज को चलना चाहिये, उस को बल मिले। इस रीति की एन्क्वेशन आज बहुत कम है।

जब हम लोग बचपन में पढ़ते थे तब छः घंटों में से एक घंटा ऐसा होता था जिस में हम को नीति की शिक्षा दी जाती थी। लेकिन आजकल किसी भी हाई स्कूल में, किसी कालेज में या किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा नहीं होता है। उस वकत एक और बात थी

कि जो टीचर हम को पढ़ाते थे, उन का जो आचरण होता था, उन का जो बिहेविअर होता था उस का विद्यार्थियों पर असर होता था। लेकिन आजकल किसी कालेज में, किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में जा कर देख लीजिये, प्रोफेसर या प्रिंसिपल जो होते हैं उन का व्यवहार अलग होता है और कहने में कुछ और होता है। उस का असर कभी विद्यार्थियों पर अच्छा नहीं पड़ सकता। इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिये आप एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम रखिये जो कि कम्पल्सरी हो। जितने घंटे विद्यार्थी स्कूल में रहते हैं उन में से ही आध घंटे के लिये या एक घंटे के लिये ऐसा प्रोग्राम रखा जाना चाहिये जिस से कि विद्यार्थियों के दिल पर असर पड़े और वे अपने व्यवहार में हर जगह पर कंट्रोल से, नियम से और संयम से रह सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां इतने राज्य हैं। अभी कुछ समय पहले हम ने उन राज्यों में देवनागरी लिपि को रखने के बारे में अलग अलग रयें मुनीं। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अलग अलग विचार के लोगों को, अलग अलग रीति रिवाज के लोगों को एक जगह पर लाने के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिस में कि उन में एक समभाव पैदा हो।

हम देखते हैं कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम में आज तक भी हिन्दू लिखा हुआ है। जिस समय यह यूनिवर्सिटी आरम्भ की गई थी उस समय अगर हिन्दू नाम का इस्तेमाल किया गया तो ठीक था। मालवीय जी को दाय देने की मेरी मंशा नहीं है। लेकिन अब इस नाम की जरूरत नहीं है। कल माननीय सदस्य श्री भट्टाचार्य ने और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया कि इस का बनारस सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी नाम रखा जाये।

वह जो सुचना है वह मंजूर हो। वह कौन करे ? या तो गवर्नमेंट कोई दूसरा नाम उस में ढूँढ लाये जिस से नाम पढ़ने में ही लोगों को यह मालूम हो कि यह भारत और इंडिया का एक चित्र उस के सामने आता है लेकिन अभी जो उस का नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी है तो उस की आंखों के सामने यह आता है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी यह खाली हिन्दुओं के लिए है और वहाँ जो एपाएंटमेंट्स होंगे प्रोफेसर्स और प्रिंसिपल के, वह भी हिन्दू लोगों का ही होगा। अगर हिन्दू नाम रहने दिया जाता है तो फिर खाली हिन्दू तक ही यह चीज खत्म नहीं हो जानी है बल्कि हिन्दू मात्र के अन्दर भी अलग अलग भेद खड़े हो जाते हैं। हिन्दुओं के अन्दर भी सब एक ही विचार के नहीं होते हैं, कोई चातुर्यवर्ण के होते हैं जैसे ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री, वैश्य और शूद्र और फिर उन में और भी अधिक जाति के आधार पर छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हो जाते हैं। हिन्दुओं में आगे चल कर इतने भेद जातिपात के हो जाते हैं और वे एक दूसरे से इतना अलग हो जाते हैं कि तथाकथित ऊँची जाति वाला नीची जाति के हिन्दू को छूना तक भी गवारा नहीं करता है। यह जो हमारे वहाँ जातिपात के आधार पर एक पृथक्त्व की भावना घर कर गई है इस हटाया जाना चाहिये और इस नाते यह उचित ही होगा अगर बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में से यह शब्द हिन्दू निकाल दिया जाय और उसके बदले कोई दूसरा नाम रख ले।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह ठीक ही है कि प्रोफेसर्स आदि मैरिट के आधार पर वहाँ रखे जायें। मैरिट को उन का चुनाव करते वक्त अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए लेकिन मैरिट के अलावा ऐसा भी कोई एक कौलम चुनाव करने के लिए रखें कि जब उम्मीदवार इंटरव्यू आदि के लिए आता है तो यह देखा

जाय कि उस का कंडक्ट कैसा है और बाहर उस ने अभी तक कैसा आचरण किया है ? बाहर अलग रीति से बर्ताव हो लेकिन एजुकेशनल मैरिट पर अगर उस की नियुक्ति कर ली जाय तो मेरे विचार में वह एपाएंटमेंट ठीक नहीं होगा। जिस तरह से कि जब पुलिस व फौज के अन्दर लोगों को भरती किया जाता है तो उन का बौडी, कद आदि देखा जाता है सीने की चौड़ाई नापी जाती है, उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रिंसिपल और प्रोफेसर्स जब रखे जायें तो यह देखा जाये कि अभी तक उन का कंडक्ट कैसा रहा है, समाज में कैसा उन का आचरण व स्थिति रही है और इस को देख कर ही उन्हें नियुक्त किया जाय।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो संशोधन बिल आया है उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में भी बहुत कुछ सरकार का आश्रय लिया गया है। मेरी समझ में अगर इस में सरकार का आसरा न लिया गया होता और इस को पहले की तरह ही स्वतंत्र छोड़ दिया जाता या तो विद्यार्थियों की स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता तो कुछ अच्छा होता। लेकिन इस में भाई भतीजावाद की बू आती है।

इस पर कल से चर्चा चल रही है। कल हम ने कुछ मित्रों को यह कहते सुना कि इस के नाम में से हिन्दू शब्द निकाल देना चाहिए लेकिन मैं अपने उन मित्रों से कहूँगा कि ऐसा करना उचित व न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा। उन मित्रों को यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिए कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का निर्माण पूज्य महामना मालवीय जी ने सन् 1915 के अन्दर किया था और उस वक्त में कैसी परिस्थिति थी और उन्होंने किस दृष्टि से उस का नाम बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय रखा था उस को उन्हें देखना चाहिए। अब आज तो मेरे उन मित्रों को

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

यह हिन्दू शब्द उस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में से निकाल देना बहुत अच्छा दिखाई देता है लेकिन क्या वह उस समय को भूल गये जब पालवीर जी ने यह शब्द हिन्दू उस के आगे रक्खा था तो कितनी बहादुरी के साथ रक्खा था ? क्या उस समय इस हिन्दू नाम के कारण कम खलबली मची थी ?

इस युनिवर्सिटी के काम में तब गड़-बड़ी मची जब सन् 1957 के अन्दर कुछ इस तरीके का काम, छ्रष्टाचार तो क्या कहना चाहिए, लेकिन भाई भतीजावाद उस में पनप गया और उस के पनपने के बाद में कुछ ऐसी नियक्तियां कर ली गईं जोकि न्यायसंगत नहीं थीं। डा० बी० एस० झा की नियुक्ति कर दी गईं हालांकि उन को केवल तीन ही मत मिले थे और जबकि डा० गोपाल त्रिपाठी को 5 मत मिले थे लेकिन पांच मत को उन्होंने नहीं माना और तीन मत जिस को आये थे उन डा० बी० एस० झा को नियुक्त कर दिया। तब से यह झगड़ा चल गया। इस झगड़े के चलने के कारण क्या हुआ ? हुआ यह कि सन् 1958 में मुदालियार कमेटी इस बारे में बैठी। वह दरअसल युनिवर्सिटी के बाहर रही। वह वहां जा कर मजे में प्रोफेसर्स के यहां दावतें उड़ाते रहे। उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय के एक भी प्रोफेसर से वहां युनिवर्सिटी में जा कर नहीं पूछा, युनिवर्सिटी व कालिज के किसी एक भी लड़के या प्रोफेसर से नहीं पूछा कि दरअसल मामला क्या है। बस उन्होंने ने बाहर ही रह कर और दावतें उड़ा कर जैसा उन्होंने ने क्ला अपनी रिपोर्ट लिख दी और यही कारण है कि कई सालों तक और आज तक भी बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय संगीनों की छाया में चल रहा है और उन के आतंक के अन्दर चल रहा है। कोई किसी तरीके की मीटिंग नहीं कर सकता और न अपने विचार स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक रख

सकता है जबकि पहले लोगों को अपने विचार स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक प्रकट करने देने के लिए कई एक कमेटियां व मीटिंग्स हुआ करती थीं। लेकिन आज आतंक इतना फैला हुआ है कि उन के मुंह बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। प्रोफेसर्स के दिलों के अन्दर यह भावना इतनी गहरी घर कर गई है कि उस का निकलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस की ओर कुछ ध्यान दया और बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा संशोधन किया लेकिन उन का वह संशोधन भी मेरे मत में कुछ न्यायसंगत प्रतीत नहीं होता।

इस बिल के पेज 18 पर वाइस-चांसलर के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है कि उस की नियुक्ति एक समिति करेगी जिसमें दो सदस्य एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल नियुक्त करेंगी और एक सदस्य विजिटर नियुक्त करेंगे और वह समिति तीन आदमियों का पैनल भेजेगी और उस पैनल में से जिसे वह चाहेगी उसकी नियुक्ति करेगी। वह तीन सदस्य कौन होंगे ? वह सदस्य वही होंगे जोकि उनके आसपास के पड़ोसी और भाईबंद होंगे। वह उसे नियुक्त करेंगे और विजिटर को यह अधिकार भी होगा कि वह अगर चाहे तो त्रिनों के नाम वापिस कर के और रिजैक्ट करके दूसरे नाम मंगा सकता है। अब इस तरह का अधिकार उन को देकर एक भाई भतीजावाद नहीं पनपा रहे हैं तो फिर यह क्या है ? वाइस-चांसलर का चुनाव अगर विजिटर के द्वारा इस तरीके से किया जाय तो यह भी अच्छी बात नहीं है।

इस बिल में चांसलर और वाइस-चांसलर की अवधि तीन से पांच साल रखी गई है लेकिन आप ने यह एक शर्त और लगा दी है कि जब तक नये चुनाव न हो जायें तब तक वह अपने पद पर काम करते रहेंगे। अब आप

नगरपालिकाओं को ही ले लीजिये । अगर उसका प्रधान अथवा मेयर किसी एक ग्रुप अथवा पार्टी का बन जाता है तो वह अपने पद पर जमा रहता है और तीन साल से छै साल तक जमा रहता है लेकिन वह वहां पर चुनाव नहीं होने देता है । होता यह है कि कभी उनको ऊपर की शरण हूं जायेगी तो कभी मिनिस्टर्स की शरण मिल जायेगी और वह चुनाव को टाल कर इस तरह से अपनी अवधि को बढ़ाते रहेंगे और इसका परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि दूसरे जो बंचारे बैठे हैं उनको कभी मौका आगे आने का नहीं मिल सकता है ।

इस में लिखा है कि कोर्ट युनिवर्सिटी की सुप्रीम एथारिटी बनाई जा रही है और वह युनिवर्सिटी के आमतौर पर सुधार और विकास आदि के बारे में देखेगा और अपनी सिफारिशें देगा लेकिन वह कोर्ट युनिवर्सिटी की एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल के रोजमर्रा की कार्यवाही में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगा । लेकिन यह जो उसके द्वारा साल भर का लेखाजोखा करने का प्राविजन है वह फिर क्या मायने रखता है ? जब उस कोर्ट की साल भर में मीटिंग होगी एक तो उस कोर्ट को यह लेखाजोखा देखने का अधिकार देने की जरूरत ही क्या है ? यह तो ठीक है कि वह रोजाना के कामों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगा लेकिन अगर साल भर के बाद उसने हस्तक्षेप किया तो फिर वह हस्तक्षेप तो हुआ ही । मेरा कहना है कि कोर्ट की शरण इसमें क्यों ली जाय ? ऐसे ही प्रोफेसरों के बारे में है कि कोर्ट उन के बारे में तय नहीं करेगा, ग्राम पंचायतें तय करेगी । अब ग्राम पंचायतों का मतलब क्या है ? यह ग्राम पंचायतें बनी कैसे होंगी ? कहां के मेम्बर्स होंगे और कौन-कौन उन में होगा ? मेरा कहना है कि वह सब इस तरह से अपने भाई भतीजावाद को पनपा रहे हैं क्योंकि इसमें महज कोर्ट से अधिकार लेकर ग्राम पंचायतों को दूसरे हाथ से दिया जा रहा है । इस तरह की

बंदिश लगाना मेरी समझ में तो उचित नहीं है । आखिर यह प्राविजन केवल बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय पर ही क्यों लागू किया जा रहा है, इसे दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया जाता है ? हमारी सरकार इस तरह से बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के पीछ क्यों पड़ी हुई है ? यह दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहबाद विश्वविद्यालय और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में इस तरह से अलग अलग दो रूल्स रखने की क्या वजह है ? सब युनिवर्सिटीज के साथ एक सा कानून होना चाहिए । एक जगह अमेंडेंट किया जाय और दूसरी जगह न किया जाय यह न्यायसंगत बात नहीं है । क्या सरकार इस बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम ही मिटा देने पर तुली हुई है जो यह सब कर रही है ? मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिए ।

पहले यह था कि जो डाक्टर था वही रीडर हो सकता था लेकिन अब जो बाहर से एम० ए० पास कर के आया वही रीडर बन गया । इस तरह से जो जो पुरानी नियुक्तियां हैं उन सब का चांस मारा जा रहा है । इस बिल के अन्दर कहीं भी यह नहीं लिखा है कि पुराने जो डाक्टर होंगे वही रीडर बनाये जायेंगे । होगा यह कि कोई व्यक्ति एम० ए० पास कर लेगा और उनकी सिफारिश हो जायेगी और कोर्ट उनकी रीडर के पद पर नियुक्ति कर देगा । कोर्ट में अगर तीन सदस्य भी उसकी तरफ हुए तो फिर उसके हक में फैसला हो जायेगा । इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि वह जो पुराने डाक्टर्स हैं उन्हीं में से रीडर्स बनाये जायें और वे सीनियारिटी और जूनियारिटी के आधार पर रीडर बनाये जायें । सात साल से हम जिस माडल युनिवर्सिटी बिल का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं, अच्छा होता कि एक सप्ताह और उसका इन्तजार कर लिया जाता । लेकिन ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि शायद उस माडल युनिवर्सिटी बिल में कुछ ऐसी भवनायें हैं,

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

जो कि सरकार के बिल्कुल विपरीत हैं और जो शायद विश्वविद्यालय की फ़ेवर में हों। प्रश्न यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी जल्दी करने का कारण क्या है और इस विश्वविद्यालय पर इतना नियंत्रण क्यों किया जा रहा है। मैं प्रवर समिति के माननीय सदस्यों से नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बारे में जो भी फ़ैसला किया जाये, वह माडल यूनिवर्सिटी बिल को देख कर और माडल एक्ट्स कमेटी की सजेस्टियन्स को देख कर किया जाये, क्योंकि मुदालियार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बिल्कुल एकतरफ़ा थी और उस में कहा गया था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफ़ेसर, छात्र, वाइस-चांसलर आदि ऐसे हैं, वैसे हैं। इस को बिल्कुल मिटा देने के लिए इस बारे में बिल्कुल एकतरफ़ा कार्यवाही की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्वतंत्रता दी जाये। एक मन्दिर में तो आदमी बग़ैर रोक-टोक के चला जाता है, लेकिन इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर जाने के लिए पासपोर्ट लेना पड़ता है, जैसे कि किसी को पाकिस्तान जाना हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में स्थित है, इस प्रकार सैनिकों की छत्रछाया में चलना उचित नहीं है। आख़िर दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए ऐसा बिल क्यों नहीं पास किया जाता है? मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि परमात्मा के लिए इस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय को बख़्शा जाये और इसके "हिन्दू" नाम को मिटाने का प्रयत्न न किया जाये, क्योंकि अगर आज हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का नाम मिटाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, तो मुझे प्रतीत होता है कि शायद कल हिन्दुस्तान का नाम भी मिटाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शर्मा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं दो सजेस्टियन्स दो मिनट में रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दो एक बातें इस सदन, शिक्षा मंत्री और सिलेक्ट कमेटी के विचार के लिए रखना चाहता हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ जिन कालेजिज का एफ़िलिएशन होगा, एक तो मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे, यदि वहाँ पर सविस कन्डीशन्स के प्रश्न पर मैनेजमेंट और शिक्षकों तथा दूसरे कर्मचारियों के बीच में कोई विवाद खड़ा होता है, उस के बारे में जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, मैं उस का भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल में जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, वह मेरे दृष्टिकोण से ठीक नहीं है।

बनारस में उदयप्रताप कालेज और हरिश्चन्द्र कालेज दो और कालेज हैं, जो कि गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी से एफ़िलिएटड किये गये हैं। आप इस बात को सोच सकते हैं कि बनारस शहर में ही ये दो कालेज हैं और उनका एफ़िलिएशन उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ़ गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ किया गया है। पहले कानून के मुताबिक यूनिवर्सिटी को यह अधिकार था कि वह किसी कालेज को एफ़िलिएट कर सकती थी, लेकिन इस बिल में यह लिखा गया है :

"Provided that no such college or institution shall, after the commencement of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1964, be admitted to any such privilege of the University."

इसके माने ये हैं कि अगर अब तक इस बात पर विचार किया भी जा सकता था कि उन कालेजों की तकलीफ़, परेशानी और दिक्कतों को सामने रखते हुए उन का एफ़िलिएशन हो सकता है या नहीं, लेकिन इस एमेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा उन को हमेशा के लिए वंचित कर दिया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में हुई बहस का शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने जो

जवाब दिया, मैं ने उस को पढ़ा है। इस विधेयक के नियमों के मुताबिक भी एक स्पेसिफिक एरिया में जितने भी कालेज हैं, उन का एफिलिएशन यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ किया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में दो एक बातें कारण के रूप में बताई कि इन कालेजों का एफिलिएशन क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। पहली बात उन्होंने यह बताई कि महामना मालवीय जी का विचार था कि जो इंस्टीट्यूशन उन्होंने स्थापित की हैं, केवल उन्हीं का सम्बन्ध बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से होना चाहिए। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी का रेजिडेंशियल कैरेक्टर बिगड़ जायेगा, इसलिए और कालेजों का उसके साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं हो सकता है। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मालवीय जी का यह इन्टेन्शन होता, तो जो कानून इस से पहले बना हुआ था, उस में इस का जिक्र होता, लेकिन उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यदि भविष्य में कभी इन दो कालेजों का सम्बन्ध बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से हो सकता था, वो भी इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वह बात हमेशा के लिए खत्म कर दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंटिमेंट की बात को सामने रख कर कि महामना मालवीय जी का ऐसा विचार था इन दो कालेजों को एफिलिएशन से वंचित न किया जाये।

बल्कि मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह अमेंडिंग बिल इस उद्देश्य से सदन के सामने लाया गया है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी अपने पुराने आदर्शों पर चले, वह राजनीति का शिकार न बने और पार्टी-पालिटिक्स उसमें न प्रविष्ट हो। इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इन दो कालेजों को भी इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ एफिलिएट कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि अगर अभी तक इनका एफिलिएशन नहीं हुआ है, तो पार्टी-पालिटिक्स की वजह से नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अलावा इसका और कोई भी कारण नहीं था कि कुछ लोग यह नहीं चाहते थे।

बनारस शहर में दो कालेज और हैं—सेंट्रल हिन्दू कालेज और विमेन्स कालेज, जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी के कैंपस में नहीं हैं, बल्कि बाहर शहर में हैं, लेकिन उनका एफिलिएशन इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ हुआ है इस बिना पर कि मालवीय जी ने उनकी स्थापना की थी। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, साथ के साथ कारण यह दिया जाता है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का रेजिडेंशियल कैरेक्टर मेन्टेन करने के लिए बाहरी कालेजों का एफिलिएशन नहीं होगा। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये दो कालेज—सेंट्रल हिन्दू कालेज और विमेन्स कालेज—बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के कैंपस के भीतर नहीं हैं, वे बाहर शहर में हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दलील ठीक नहीं है और इसलिए जिन कालेजों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उनको इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ एफिलिएट किया जाना चाहिए। इससे उसका रेजिडेंशियल कैरेक्टर किसी भी प्रकार बिगड़ता नहीं है।

सेटलमेंट आफ डिस्प्यूट्स के बारे में इस बिल में यह कहा गया है :

"The decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law."

कोर्ट आफ ला में क्वैस्टियन न किये जा सकने की बात को इस बिल में जोड़ा गया है और यह बात पुराने कानून में नहीं थी। पुराने कानून में यह कहा गया था कि आरबिट्रेशन का जो कुछ भी फैसला होगा, वह फाइनल होगा। यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। आरबिट्रेशन का फैसला फाइनल होना चाहिए। लेकिन आरबिट्रेशन का कोई भी फैसला-ट्राइब्यूनल का कोई भी फैसला कोर्ट में भी क्वैस्टियन किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा मंत्री और सिलेक्ट कमेटी को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस बिल में जो

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

नई व्यवस्था रखी गई है, वह न्यायसंगत नहीं है।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर बराबर इस बात का जिक्र किया जाता है कि छात्रों में काफी अनुशासनहीनता आ गई है। देश में भिन्न भिन्न जगहों में इस तरह की बातें की जाती हैं। मैं कोई चीप पापुलेरिटी हासिल करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपने दिल की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोगों के बीच में अनुशासन कायम करना चाहते हैं, उनके बीच में चरित्र-निर्माण की बात करना चाहते हैं, तो जो हम शिक्षक या नेतागण हैं, इस देश के पथ-प्रदर्शक हैं, जो इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं कि इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण हो, ऐसी हवा और फिजा पैदा हो कि लोगों के बीच में अनुशासनहीनता न फैले, तो सब से पहले हमको अपने आचरण से लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि हम जो कहते हैं, उस को करते हैं।

आज हालत यह है कि हम में से बहुत से लोग जो इस बात का दावा करते हैं और कारेक्टर इत्यादि की बात करते हैं, उनकी वाणी और कर्म में बहुत फर्क होता है। हम कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ और हैं। आज ही इस सदन में देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी। मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का परामर्श हुआ है और कुछ फैसला हुआ या। उस फैसले का इंटेंशन गृह मंत्री द्वारा यहां बताया गया है। जब एक बार फैसला हो जाता है तो उस फैसले का जब इंट्रप्रेशन होने लगता है, जब लोगों के हाथ में यह पावर दी जाती है कि वे उसका इंट्रप्रेशन करें तो उसके माने अलग अलग लगाये जाने लग जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ तब वाणी और कर्म में भी फर्क आ जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर महामना मालवीय जी ने इस यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना

की थी अगर उसकी पूर्ति करनी है और यूनिवर्सिटी को ऐसे ऐसे लोग पैदा करने हैं जो देश के नेता बन सकें, देश के निर्माण में अग्रणी हो सकें न कि केवल डिग्री ही हासिल करें जैसे और यूनिवर्सिटियों में होता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इस तरह से नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर शिक्षा मंत्री जी तथा ज्वाइंट सिलक्ट कमटी गंभीरता से विचार करेगी।

13.01 hrs.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, consequent on the appointment of the Banaras Hindu University Inquiry Committee which was appointed by the President in his capacity as the Visitor, certain amendments were introduced in the Bill. The Committee disclosed or brought to light certain unhealthy features existing in the University and the chaotic state of affairs that was there in the Banaras Hindu University. The Ordinance was issued by the President and subsequently an amending Bill was also introduced in the House. Now, this is an amending Bill to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 and this Bill seeks to incorporate certain amendments and other measures for the betterment of the administration of the University.

Sir, in 1958, the crisis was such that it was a culmination of a number of factors, action and inter-action of a number of factors, which were quite unhealthy. The Report has disclosed these factors. The very nature of the University as a residential University was no longer there. The students were allowed to stay wherever they liked. The Divisional Commissioner has remarked that it was very unfortunate that students lived in very bad places and of very bad reputation. He also said that the students behaved very rudely whenever the police officer went there to investigate into the crime. If the state of affairs had reached to this ex-

tent within the premises of the University why was there delay in taking administrative action and why the University authorities could not do these things? If the University authorities could not do anything, why the State Government did not interfere in the matter? Is it right and proper that whenever a question is being put forth before the Central Government, the Central Government says that education is a State subject and, therefore, the Central Government cannot interfere in the matter?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Banaras Hindu University is the Central University. The State Government cannot do anything.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I am speaking with reference to some other Universities also. The Central Government says that education is a State subject and that the Central Government cannot interfere in the matter. When the State Government is confronted with this question, the State Government says that the Universities are autonomous bodies and that they cannot interfere in the matter unless there is a law and order situation calling for their help. If this is the condition, is it not provoking that the students should go to the extent of creating law and order situation or creating the chaotic situation and then only the Government is tempted to take some action in the matter? We have seen the student unrest in many of the Universities. We have seen it in Orissa and in Mysore. Ultimately, it went to this extent that the students took the law into their own hands and it was such a chaotic situation that called the Government to interfere in the matter. Therefore the Banaras Hindu University being a Central University, I would suggest that matters ought not to have gone to this extent. Administrative delays should be eliminated as early as possible. One stitch in time may save nine.

The second thing I would like to say is this. If there would have been a common Act for all the four Central Universities that would have been much better. Apart from the local conditions and other things prevailing there, a common or a uniform law for all the four Central Universities would have been much better. Now, the Minister has said that this particular Bill or this Act will be submitted to the State Governments and the Universities also so that the State Governments may have their own Acts also on the model of this Bill. But before the expert committee submitted the report, I wonder why there was this hurry to introduce this particular Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this fact that an Act on this model is being introduced in the State Legislatures also.

I would like to stress here another point also. Sub-clause (v) of Clause 34 says:

"The Executive Council may, after consulting the Academic Council, withdraw all, or any of, the privileges granted to a college or institution...."

Now, with the elected element in the Executive Council all the influence is being whittled down. I would say, there should be a better safeguard that the Executive Council subject to the approval of the Supreme authority of the University, that is, the Court, may take such action so that there will be proper check upon the action taken by the Executive Council. There is the Court also which is the supreme authority as far as the University is concerned and it is entitled to review the programmes and the policies and suggest development measures and also to review any action undertaken by any of the bodies of the Universities. Under these circumstances, I hope the hon. Minister will look into this thing also that

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

the Executive Council may take action subject to the approval of the Court.

Then, I come to Clause 37. The Degrees of Doctor of Letters, the Degrees of Doctor of Science etc. are being conferred on persons and it is inevitable that there should be a clause to this effect that these Degrees may be conferred on people only on the basis of merit. The less is said about these things the better it is. Not only this University but also many other Universities are conferring these Degrees as if it is a sort of obligation on their part to confer these Degrees on some of the persons in consideration of something else also. As a professor working in a University and knowing a little about the working of the other Universities, for example, the Gauhati University and the other Universities, I know all this. In fact, there was an editorial in one of the papers on the 31st August, 1962 stating that it was a shocking thing and the matters could not be corrected or remedied for a number of years and to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs the grant was given by the University Grants Commission to the University and no account was being maintained and the Degrees were being conferred or rather sold also. I would like to know what was the University Grants Commission doing? What was the State Government doing? There is the head of the University, the Governor, the Chancellor of the University and all that. What were these authorities doing? The matters went to this extent. So, I say, an early action is quite essential. If proper authorities do not come forward to take an early action, the ultimate responsibility will be on the Government.

Many a time the hon. Minister for Education has expressed that education would be put in the Concurrent List. But before it enters the Concurrent List, I hope he does not mean that there should be chaotic conditions in the country as far as the

Universities are concerned. Gandhiji used the students' strength and capacity for the non-cooperation movement towards the attainment of freedom. The students' strength is such a strength that can be used as an instrument by all persons subsequent to Independence also. There are many of the political parties and groups and others who are using the students' strength as an instrument and I do not wish to put the blame on the shoulders of the students. It is an action and inter-action of so many vested interests and groups and parties within the University. The Commission went to the extent of saying that a University Professor in the Banaras Hindu University used the railway pass of a student for attending a marriage party and subsequently found that he was the recipient of in the Railway Inquiry Commission Report also—and this professor was given a warning. It was subsequently found that he was the recipient of the President's Award. I do not wish to go into all these details on this matter. Under these circumstances, it is better that proper recruitment of the teachers is made and the discipline among the student community is properly maintained.

Then, in one particular appendix I find that an arrangement is being made for the study of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain religion. I do not understand how this grouping is being made now. This is what Panini has said:

काचं मणिं कांचनमेकसूत्रे मृदा
निबन्धन्ति विमत्र चित्रम् ।
विचारवान् पाणिनिरेक सूत्रे
श्वानं युवानं मघवानमह ॥

Even the great grammarian Panini has brought together *Sua*, *Yuva* and *Maghavan* in one *sutra*. Here, the grouping has been done—Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies. Hindus honour the *vedas* and the

Buddhists and Jains may not honour the *vedas* and they consider it as slander. That is different. Vedic and vedic or non-vedic studies could have been a better classification. During these days when we attach not much importance to these things but attach importance to the academic study, it is better these things are classified in a better way.

I would also subscribe to this opinion that the earlier the word "Hindu" in the name Banaras Hindu University and the earlier the word "Muslim" in the name Aligarh Muslim University is removed the better, because no longer the significance that was attaching at that time is existing at this time, and it should not call for certain prejudices and other misunderstandings also under the existing circumstances in the country. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to look into these things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, unfortunately this is a Bill which I wish to oppose, not only because it has been moved in a condition where such a Bill is not necessary but because of certain clauses of the Bill. After going through these clauses, I feel that a democratic right of a particular university is being taken away.

What happened in 1958 after the enquiry? Much has been said in the House about the functioning of the Banaras Hindu University, about the professors and other persons who were associated with it. We had an exhaustive discussion in this House, and hon. Members expressed themselves very vehemently about it. But is it not true that whatever happened in the Banaras Hindu University is happening everywhere, in every university, especially in the Lucknow University or in the Muslim University in Aligarh? What was the cause for bringing this legislation so soon? The services of certain professors were terminated by the Vice-Chancellor, by the all powerful and all mighty

Vice-Chancellor. What happened? Each of those professors went to the court of law, and either by the High Court or by the Supreme Court the entire thing was quashed and they were reinstated. And the greatest tragedy is that professors like Dr. Hazariprasad Dwivedy, who was considered to be "most inefficient, undisciplined" and so on according to the Vice-Chancellor and whose services were terminated, the same Dr. Hazariprasad Dwivedy....

An hon. Member: Of the Punjab University.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was first one of the heads of departments in the Punjab University. And today Shrimati Indira Gandhi has included the same Dr. Hazariprasad Dwivedy, because of his calibre, as one of the members of the Evaluation Committee.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): And the Vice-Chancellor also had to apologize.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And the Vice-Chancellor had to apologize.

All the powers are given to the Vice-Chancellor. It is said in this Bill that the court will be supreme. The Court shall be the supreme authority of the University. What will be the supremacy of this? It further says:

"Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Court shall not interfere with the Executive Council in the day-to-day administration of the University."

The Court will meet once a year, and they will decide certain matters of policy or procedure. But day to day, whatever may go on, all the power will be with the Vice-Chancellor and he will be the sole monarch of whatever he surveys. So I am opposed to this.

And sweeping powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor that even the contracts of professors can be terminated by him.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I shall not say anything about the various clauses since the Bill is going to the Joint Committee. But this Bill has been brought without considering the historic background of the Banaras Hindu University, without in the least considering the political aspect of it, without considering the amount of sacrifice the students and some of the professors of the Banaras Hindu University made at the time of Independence or in the 1942 movement. I fully agree with what Dr. Lohia said yesterday, that perhaps that particular background or the sacrifice made by the students and professors of the Banaras Hindu University to bring independence to this country, where some of them sacrificed their lives, is not known to the hon. Minister who was then Chief Justice of a High Court. So I do not blame him at all. I appreciate his calibre. But I am not for this Bill. It is too premature. It should not have been brought at all.

The Bill says:

"A special meeting of the Court may be convened by the Executive Council or the Vice-Chancellor, or if there is no Vice-Chancellor, by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or if there is no Pro-Vice-Chancellor, by the Registrar."

I do not know, did the drafters of the Bill ever visit the University; did they ever consult any Professor of that University or even the Vice-Chancellor of the University? It is a most thoughtless Bill that I have seen, and we are asked to send it to the Joint Committee for further consideration. I am sorry that the motion for circulation was rejected. Because the hon. Member who moved it was a Member of the Joint Committee, he did not press it. But this was really a fit Bill which should have been sent for circulation.

Another question was raised. Much has been said about groupism. There is groupism throughout the country. That has come in

our blood and in our veins. There is groupism in the cabinet, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government. There is groupism in everything. Are we not responsible, as politicians or as Members of this House or as members of the Cabinet, for fomenting groupism further in the country? How is it that groupism in the Banaras Hindu University has been highlighted so much, and groupism in Lucknow or Bihar University or Muzaffarpur has not been highlighted? I have got a book, "Colonisation of a University", and I can read even the remarks of the Chancellor, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was our respected Speaker. He has said that he was not consulted even. He was amazed to see the Union Public Service Commission being utilised for the purpose. Only one name was suggested for appointment as principal, knowing fully well that he was the only candidate and he should be taken in.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why do you accuse that University? Now, by this Act we are taking away the autonomy and doing the same thing with respect to the Banaras Hindu University.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want that autonomy should be kept there. But what happened in other Universities? This should be rectified. I have no doubt about it.

What is the history of the Banaras Hindu University? They were the pivot of the national struggle. Today everything is confined into this Bill, and all their democratic rights are being curtailed. I therefore oppose this Bill, and I hope the Joint Committee will kindly take a note of it and, if possible, the Bill should be dropped.

There can be improvements in a university, provided every matter is looked upon with a sympathetic eye and with an eye to improve things. Otherwise, not only this particular

Bill, it will not solve the problems of the University.

Much has been said about indiscipline among students. Why is there this indiscipline? I have read the books written by Prof. Humayun Kabir as to why there is indiscipline among the students, the report of the Radhakrishnan Commission, and various other reports. Insecurity in the country is the main cause of the indiscipline among the students, insecurity about their lives. They do not know; if they fail in their B.A. examination they know that their parents cannot afford to send them to the college once again and that they will be on the streets and perhaps die in a shelterless condition, without any government shelter. The students will have to be taken into confidence. The national character has to be grown. We have made an assessment that our national productivity has gone up, that our national income has gone up. We have never cared to assess to what extent our national character has gone down. An assessment has to be made. The students should not be blamed. They are one of the two wheels—the students and the teacher are two wheels of a particular train; both of them have to reach a place which will increase the prestige of this country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी से कुछ ताल्लुक है इस लिये मैं इस विषय पर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी का डिस्प्लिन संसार में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। सारी दुनिया में इस तरह की डिस्प्लिन नहीं है। अगर वहाँ चौराहे पर आप सोना डाल दें तो चौबिस घण्टे बाद वह आप को वहीं मिलेगा। आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्रों जो से मेरी दृष्टिस्त यह है कि वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर श्री घनानन्द पांडे हैं जिन्होंने एक देव पुरुष की तरह से, एक फरिश्ता सिकत इन्सान की तरह से वहाँ पर डिस्प्लिन कायम किया है। उन को शिक्षा मंत्री कांफिडेंस में लें। बनारस के मामले में मेरी अपील है कि

अगर वहाँ की डिस्प्लिन खराब हो गया तो महामना मालवीय जी की आत्मा को धक्का लगेगा। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को भगवान ने ऐसी ऊंची काबिलियत दी है कि यू० एन० ओ० आज भी याद करता है। ईश्वर ने श्री चागला को शेर जैसी पर्सनैलिटी दी है, उन को शेर जैसी आवाज दी है, वह यू० एन० ओ० में शेर की तरह गर्जें हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे एक बार श्री घनानन्द पांडे को बुला कर बात चीत कर लें तो मसला हल हो जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मालवीय जी ने जिम उद्देश्य से इस युनिवर्सिटी को कायम किया था वह अभी अधूरा है। मैं ने वहाँ जा कर खुद देखा है कि वहाँ पर आज संस्कृत अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से पढ़ाई जाती है। जो भी संस्कृत में एम० ए० की परीक्षा देने वाला विद्यार्थी है उस की पढ़ाई का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है। संस्कृत और अंग्रेजी मीडियम दोनों साथ साथ कैसे चल सकते हैं। संस्कृत देव भाषा है अंग्रेजी में कोई किताब भी नाजिल नहीं हुई, कोई धार्मिक पुस्तक इस जवान में नहीं है। यह सिर्फ एक बिजनेस लैंग्वेज है। संस्कृत पढ़ाने का काम एक बिजनेस लैंग्वेज को देना ठीक नहीं है। यह महामना मालवीय जी के आदर्शों के खिलाफ है। अंग्रेजी में कोई धार्मिक ग्रन्थ नहीं आया। किसी भी वर्ल्ड टीचर ने अपनी लाफटी टीचिंग्स इंग्लिश में नहीं दी। और बिस्मार्क इस बात को कहा करते थे :
“When an Englishman says Christ, he means cotton.”

अंग्रेजी, यह तो एक लेने देने की जवान है और इस का संस्कृति और पवित्रता से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। आज हमारे स्कूल कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों में जो अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर धार्मिक शिक्षा नहीं है। जब तक विद्यार्थियों को दीनियत की तालीम नहीं होगी, जब तक मौरैल ट्रेनिंग नहीं होगी यह अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती रहेगी। हमारे धर्म में यह सिखलाया जाता है :—

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

“अभिवादन शीलस्य नित्यं वृद्धे षट्पिनः
चत्वारि तस्य वर्षन्त आर्युद्धिद्य. यशोदलम् ।”

बड़ों के सामने जो अनुशासनहीनता करता है उसकी चार चीजें कम हो जाती हैं। उम्र कम हो जाती है, इत्तम कम हो जाता है, उस की कीर्ति कम हो जाती है, इज्जत कम हो जाती है और उसका बल कम हो जाता है। अंग्रेजी में यह तालीम नहीं दी गई है। अंग्रेजी में मां को भी माई डियर कहते हैं और वाइफ को भी माई डियर कहते हैं। इसलिए जाहिर है कि अंग्रेजी के जरिए यह अनुशासन कायम नहीं रह सकता है। अनुशासन कायम तब होगा जब अपने विद्यार्थियों को धर्म की तालीम दी जायगी और दीनियात की तालीम दी जायगी। दरअसल दीनियात ने सब से पहिले सिखलाया है :—

“अखखलको अयज्जुल्लाह व अह्वुल खलके
इल्लल्लाह मह्युसनु इला अयालहि”

(हंदीस शरीफ)

सब से पहिले दीनियात ने धर्म ने यह मौरल ट्रेनिंग और यह रैलीजस ट्रेनिंग दी कि इस संसार के अन्दर मनुष्य की ताजीम करना, इंसानियत की इज्जत करना सब से बड़ा धर्म है। जब तक वहां दीनियात की तालीम नहीं दी जायगी यह इन्डिसिप्लिन वहां की दूर नहीं हो सकती। प्रोफेसरों और स्टूडेंट्स के अन्दर आज जो यह अनुशासन-हीनता चल रही है वह मिर्फ इस वजह से चल रही है। मैंने युनिवर्सिटीज के चप्पे चप्पे को जाकर देखा है और इस खयाल से मैंने युनिवर्सिटीज का सब किया था कि आखिर इस अनुशासनहीनता का कारण क्या है? इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि लड़के बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं। स्वयं मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह बात लिखी है कि जब बच्चों को विश्वास नहीं रहता कि विश्वविद्यालय से पास करके—वह बाहर निकलेंगे तो उन्हें सबिस मिल जायेगी तब

उनमें बेशक यह अनुशासनहीनता पैदा हो जाती है। इसके विपरीत मैं आपको पतलाऊं कि हमारी रूढ़ी युनिवर्सिटी से लड़के पास होकर निकलते हैं उन्हें साथ साथ नौकरी मिल जाती है क्योंकि वह युनिवर्सिटी केवल भारत देश की ही नहीं अपितु सारे एशिया भर की सबसे बड़ी एक इंजीनियरिंग युनिवर्सिटी है। बड़े से बड़े आदमियों ने उसे देखा है और जो एक दो महापुरुष रह गये हैं वे भी उसको बहुत जल्द देख लेंगे। उस युनिवर्सिटी से, विद्यार्थियों में कैसा अनुशासन होना चाहिए, यह सीखना चाहिए। श्री घनानन्द पाण्डे ने अपनी पत्नी प्रतिभा से वहां राम-राज्य का आदर्श स्थापित किया है।

बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो आज एक डुएल सिस्टम और गवर्नमेंट चल रहा है, एक पार्टी के लोग हैं जो बीच में जाकर दखल देते हैं। प्रोफेसर का काम है कि वह एकाग्र चित्त होकर वहां पढ़ रहे बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करे और वच्चे उसे एकाग्र मन से ग्रहण करें, उनका कैरक्टर बिल्डिंग और बौडी बिल्डिंग के बारे में सिखलाये, वैसा असली काम न होकर यह बीच में जो यूनियंस आदि खड़ी हो जाती हैं और जिनके द्वारा पार्टियों का प्रचार होता है, यह चीज हमारे अनुशासन को खराब करती है। मैंने आज तक किसी भी यूनियन के प्रसीडेंट को ऐसा नहीं देखा, मैंने सारे देश की युनिवर्सिटीज को देखा, किसी भी यूनियन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी को, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी के बेस पर खड़ा हो, मैंने यह नहीं देखा कि उसका स्वास्थ्य सुन्दर हो या आदर्श व चरित्र सुन्दर हो। खोखला सा उसका व्यक्तित्व होता है। किसी तरह रो शीक कर वह बी० ए० या एम० ए० पेट पालने के लिए पास कर लेता है लेकिन इस तरह से देश के निर्माण के लिए जिस तालीम की जरूरत होती है वह तालीम हासिल नहीं हो सकती है। वह तालीम तो तभी हासिल

होगी जब उसे वह धार्मिक विद्या आयेगी ।
वेद भगवान में कहा गया है :—

“यस्तु सर्वाणि भूतानि आत्मन्येवानु
पश्यति

सर्वं भूतेषु चात्मानं ततो न विजिगम्यते ।”

इस अनुशासनहीनता को समाप्त करने
के लिए हम उन लोगों से मशविरा करें जो कि
अपनी युनिवर्सिटियों में अनुशासन को
कायम किये हुए हैं और दूसरे यह कि वहां
पर हम धार्मिक तालीम देना शुरू करें ।

इसके अलावा कम से कम मेरी यह
दरवास्त ज़रूर मानी जाय कि संस्कृत
एम० ए० में अंग्रेजी मीडियम में न रक्खी
जाय बल्कि एम० ए० में वह संस्कृत की पढ़ाई
संस्कृत मीडियम में रक्खी जाय ।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अत्यन्त आभारी
हूँ जो आपने मुझे थोड़ा समय अपने कुछ
विचार प्रकट करने के लिए दिया ।

जहां तक आम तौर पर इस बनारस हिन्दू
विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) बिल का सम्बन्ध
है मैं उसका स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ ।

एक बात तो बार बार सदन में दोहराई
गई है कि उसके नाम में से यह “हिन्दू” शब्द
निकाल दिया जाय, इस बात ने मुझे प्रेरित
किया कि मैं उस सम्बन्ध में अपने भी कुछ
विचार सदन के सामने रखूँ । यहां इस बात
पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है कि यह हिन्दू
और मुस्लिम धर्मवाचक के जो शब्द हैं
यह युनिवर्सिटी के आगे से अलग कर दिये
जायें ।

मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि क्या
वस्तु के नाम से ही उस वस्तु के गुणों में फर्क
आ जाता है ? अब मेरा नाम ज्वाला प्रसाद है

तो क्या मुझे छूने से या मुझसे बात करने से
कोई जल जाता है । मैंने तो देखा है कि
आज इस देश में ऐसी संस्थायें जिनका नाम
सैकुलरिज्म की सीमा के अन्तर्गत है
लेकिन उन संस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत जो काम
हो रहे हैं वे सैकुलरिज्म की परिभाषा से
बहुत दूर हैं । उन संस्थाओं द्वारा ऐसे काम
किये जाते हैं ।

13.26 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जो कि तोड़फोड़ के काम हैं, जो एक व्यक्ति को
दूसरे व्यक्ति से और समाज के एक अवयव को
दूसरे अवयव से अलग कर रहे हैं । हकीकत
यह है कि केवल एक दिखाऊ नाम रख लेने से
कोई काम नहीं होता है । बुनियादी चीज जो है
वह काम की बात है । इसलिए मुझे तो लगता
है कि कोई नुकसान नहीं है इस में कि वह
बनारस विश्वविद्यालय अगर बनारस हिन्दू
विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे । मुझे तो यहां तक
लगता है, कोई बुरी बात न हो अगर वहां पर
हिन्दू थियोलॉजी का विशेष अध्ययन किया
जाये । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर वहां हिन्दू
संस्कृति, हिन्दूधर्म के प्रशिक्षण को विशेष
व्यवस्था की जाय तो इस देश के लिए हितकर
बात होगी । मुस्लिम संस्कृति की शिक्षा से
तास्सुब इस देश में नहीं बढ़ सका है । हिन्दू
संस्कृति की शिक्षा से और हिन्दू धर्म की
शिक्षा से भी इस देश में तास्सुब नहीं बढ़
सकता है । यह हिन्दू धर्म के न जानने के कारण,
मुस्लिम धर्म के न जानने के कारण, धर्म के
मूल तत्व को ग्रहण न करने के कारण ही
नाइतिफ़ाकियां पैदा होती हैं । अगर धर्म के
तत्वों को ठीक तरीके से समझा जाय, चाहे वह
हिन्दू धर्म का तत्व हो चाहे मुस्लिम धर्म का
तत्व हो, तो यह समाज जो इतना टूटा फूटा
सा दिखाई देता है वह समाज इतना टूटे फूटे,
नहीं । यह जो मकानों में आग लग जाती है
और यह जो आदमियों को परेशान किया जाता
है, एक धर्म वाला दूसरे धर्म वाले को सताता है
तो क्या यह लोग धार्मिक शिक्षा प्राप्त किये

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

हुए व्यक्ति हैं, क्या यह धर्म को समझने वाले आदमी हैं जोकि इस तरह की बेवकफियां करते हैं ? मेरा यह दावा है कि यह गुंडों की कार्यवाहियां हैं । यह मजहब को न जानने वाले आदमियों की कार्यवाहियां हैं ।

संकुलरिज्म को इस देश में बहुत गलत अर्थों में समझ गये हैं । संकुलरिज्म के माने के बारे में मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि संकुलरिज्म का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम धर्म का अध्ययन न करें, धर्म का आचरण न करें । संकुलरिज्म के माने यही हैं कि इस देश का जो शासन है वह इस या उस, किसी एक धर्म के साथ अपना रिश्ता न जोड़ बैठे और इस तरह से एक धर्म के ऊपर किसी दूसरे धर्म को हावी न होने दे । संकुलरिज्म एक धर्म को किसी दूसरे धर्म पर हावी होने की गुंजाइश नहीं देता है । संकुलरिज्म के माने बहुत व्यापक व विराट हैं और उस में हर एक व्यक्ति को अपनी उपासना पद्धति के अनुसार अपने घर में य अपने उपासनागृह में जाकर करने की पूरी सुविधा देना है । एक धर्म का अनुयायी दूसरे धर्म के आदमी के साथ कोई अनाचार न करे ।

यह जो इस विश्वविद्यालय के नाम के आग से हिन्दू शब्द को निकाल देने के लिए, यह उसका नाम परिवर्तन की बात मेरे बहुत से नजदीक के दोस्तों ने कही, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से कोई वास्तविक परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकेगा । अगर तास्सुब की भावना, और संकुचितता का वातावरण नाम में से हिन्दू शब्द निकाल देने के बाद भी वहां पर बनी रहती है तो ऐसी हालत में देश में एकता स्थापित नहीं हो सकती है । बुनियादी चीज जो है वह यह है कि संकुलरिज्म की जो रिपोर्ट है जो एक धर्म के वास्तविक स्वरूप को ग्रहण करने की बात है वह देश की इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रचारित की जाय । हम अपनी

इन संस्थाओं में यह बतलाये कि हिन्दू धर्म ने तो यह कहा है कि :—

सर्वं खील्वदं ब्रह्म ।

वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम् ।

और वहां जो यह सिखलाया गया है : वहां भेद भाव की बात कहां ?

यह धर्म का मूल तत्व है जो अगर उन संस्थाओं से प्रसारित किया गया होता तो यह तास्सुब की बात पैदा ही न हुई होती । इस देश में फूट की बात पैदा ही न हुई होती ।

तो मैं पहली बात जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जो यह नामों को बड़ा महत्व दिया गया है वह केवल एक बाहरी चीज है । इस तरह के परिवर्तन से कोई बड़ा काम नहीं होने वाला है । ज्यादा जरूरी बात तो यह है कि हम वास्तविक धर्म का वातावरण उन संस्थाओं में बनाये । हम शिक्षा पद्धति को ऐसी बनायें जिससे कि वास्तव में धर्म के सत्य पथ पर चलने वाले व्यक्ति इन संस्थाओं के द्वारा तैयार हों ।

इस के कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुतालिक यह बात कही गई है कि इस में कोर्ट को बहुत कम अधिकार दिया गया है । यह भी कहा गया है कि नामजद आदमियों की ज्यादा संख्या है । यह भी आरोप लगाया गया कि एक बड़ी पलटन है वाइस चांसलर और फिर प्रोवाइस चांसलर आदि की रहेगी जोकि संस्था पर हावी रहेगी । लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ थोड़ा बहुत इधर, उधर युनिवर्सिटीज के कांस्टीट्यूशन में ने भी देखे हैं, करीब करीब ऐसे ही कांस्टीट्यूशन सारी संस्थाओं के हैं । मेरे यहां भी एक युनिवर्सिटी है । थोड़ा सा उस में मुझे भी रहने का सुयोग मिला । वहां पर भी करीब करीब ऐसा ही

कांस्टीट्यूशन है। कांस्टीट्यूशन तो एक सहारा मात्र है। असली चीज वह वातावरण है जोकि हम उन संस्थाओं में बनाते हैं और वह वातावरण ही मुख्य वस्तु है। वाइस चांसलर अच्छे हों यह बहुत आवश्यक है। वहाँ पर वे एक स्वच्छ वातावरण का निर्माण करें। उस स्वच्छ वातावरण के अन्दर हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा की तरफ लगायें, ज्ञान की साधना के लिए लगावें जिसके लिए वह वहाँ पर इकट्ठा हुए हैं। इस तरह से हम उन्हें ज्ञान की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रेरित करें और अनप्राणित करें तभी वह अनुशासनहीनता का वातावरण इन संस्थाओं से दूर हो सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति इन सब चीजों पर विचार कर के इस बिल को एक ऐसा बिल बनायेगी जो कि एक आदर्श बिल होगा और जोकि इस देश को दूसरे यूनिवर्सिटियों के लिए गैड का काम करेगा। धन्यवाद।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to all those who have participated in this debate for the various suggestions they have made, and I assure them that all the suggestions will be borne in mind when the Bill goes to the Joint Committee.

I want to assure this House that when we drafted this Bill, we did not intend in any way to interfere with the autonomy of the University, nor did we, in any way, wish to depart from the great ideals which Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya placed before the University when he founded it. On the other hand, our intention was that we should give to this University a constitution which would make it a true temple of learning and scholarship, that all the troubles we have had in the past should disappear and, that the professors and students should dedicate themselves to the cause of learning and scholarship.

Now, one has got to bear in mind the distinction between academic in-

dependence and administration of a university. I agree that in this Bill we have tried to tighten up the administration. After what had happened before 1958, we had to do it; we had to set up a machinery which would make such events impossible. It was a disgrace that the name of a great university like Banaras University should have been dragged into the mud and, therefore, my hon. friends will appreciate the reason why we have tried to tighten the administration of this University. But we have taken care to see that as far as academic independence is concerned, the University will function in an autonomous manner. I am one of those who believe that scholarship cannot flourish unless there is complete academic freedom, and I would be the last person in the world ever to interfere with the autonomy of a university, whether it be a Central University or a State university.

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, said that we have not introduced democratic institutions in this Bill. I do not understand what exactly he means. After all, we have got to have certain university institutions or authorities. They are to be elected in a particular way. We have got to have representation for professors and deans of faculties and also certain outside agencies. We cannot have those organs elected by adult suffrage or by democratic processes. It is very difficult to apply the political concept of democracy to the administration of a university.

My hon. friend, Prof. D. C. Sharma, and others have pressed upon me the view that I should delete the word 'Hindu' from the title of the Bill, from the name of the University. I wish to assure this House—and I do not think this House needs any assurance from me—that I am opposed to anything which smacks of communalism or which gives a communal aspect to any institution in our country. I seriously thought about this matter; I have felt that it would lead to unnecessary con-

{Shri M. C. Chagla}

troversy. What matters is not the name of an institution but what goes on inside it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That is it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I assure this House that Banaras University or Aligarh University or any Central University will function as all-India institutions. They are not sectarian institutions. They will not be permitted to be sectarian institutions. But I give another assurance to this House, that if in the Joint Committee a majority takes the view that this word 'Hindu' should be deleted, I will support the amendment. When the matter comes to this House, I will try and see that whips are not issued and a free vote is taken. If the House decides by a majority that the word 'Hindu' should be deleted from the name of the University, I will immediately introduce a Bill to delete the expression 'Muslim' from Aligarh Muslim University. But it depends upon that the majority of this House and the other House feels, because, as I said, if deletion of names will lead to unnecessary controversy, we should not do so. What matters is the spirit which an institution is run; what matters is what is the outlook of an institution, what actually happens in an institution. A name means nothing. This House will remember what the late Prime Minister used to say when his attention used to be drawn to the portraits of Viceroys that are still there in Rashtrapati Bhavan. He said these merely record the march of history; it does not mean that we believe in them or that we subscribe to their policy or that we accept the philosophy for which they were responsible.

Therefore, as I said, names do not have much significance, unless a name creates an atmosphere which is bad for this country.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): If I may be permitted to interrupt, it

is the name and form, the two together, which constitute the personality. We cannot exclude either the form or the name. The two together constitute the personality.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, I agree with my hon. friend, in the sense that I would personally, left to myself, delete both the word 'Hindu' from this University and the word 'Muslim' from the Aligarh Muslim University. But as I said, even now, if the Joint Committee decides on that, I shall support the amendment.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): There is some misunderstanding. I think the name denotes that it is a kind of culture on which emphasis is placed in that particular university, not that there is anything communal about it.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It is for the House to decide.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is also known that this University is a Central University. It is also known that India believes in a secular philosophy. Undoubtedly in a sense, certain emphasis is placed in Banaras University on Hindu, rather Sanskrit, culture, just as certain emphasis is placed in Aligarh University on Arabic, Persian and Islamic culture. You should have a fusion of the two. I am very anxious that non-Muslim should go to Aligarh, and non-Hindus should go to Banaras University.

Shri Yashpal Singh: At present, they go.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. Therefore, if this University emphasises an important aspect of our culture, which is Hindu culture or Sanskrit culture, it is as it should be. Somebody said it is the principle of Hindu Dharma, not so much the religion or ritual. It is an important aspect of our life. Similarly, if Aligarh has emphasised certain religious or ritual aspect of Islam, its philosophy, Arabic and Persian culture, it is not a bad thing.

But if the expressions emphasise the communal aspect of the universities, then it is a bad thing. But even to-day, the way the two institutions are being run, I do not think they are communal.

Dr. M. S. Aney: They are not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are not. Their selection is on an all-India basis. Students from all over India go there, and we see to it that the all-India aspect of the universities is maintained.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Then why does he support the idea of deletion of the word?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is if the House desires it. Personally, I think there is no occasion for raising this controversy. But if the House feels strongly about it, I will support it.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : क्या यह सच है कि किसी खास विश्वविद्यालय का यह विधान है कि किसी खास सम्प्रदाय का आदमी ही उस का वाइस-चांसलर होगा ? क्या माननीय मंत्री इस को कम्प्यूनिटीज्म मानते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। मेरा खयाल यह है कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज्म में अच्छे से अच्छे वाइस-चांसलरज्म नियुक्त होते हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अच्छे वाइस चांसलरज्म क्या किसी खास कम्प्यूनिटी के ही हो सकते हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : सभी कम्प्यूनिटीज्म में हैं, सारे इंडुस्तान में हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : किसी खास विश्व-विद्यालय का क्या यह विधान है कि उस

विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस-चांसलर किसी खास कम्प्यूनिटी के ही हो सकता है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : कुछ ऐसा नहीं है और ऐसा होना भी नहीं चाहिए। जिस किसी कौम में अच्छा वाइस चांसलर हो, उसको ले लेना चाहिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): His point is whether there is any rule in the university that only a person belonging to a particular community should be appointed its Vice-Chancellor.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No. I am not aware of any such rule, certainly not in the Central universities.

Shri Yogendra Jha: I am told that in the Aligarh University there is a rule that only a Muslim can be a Vice-Chancellor.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not under the Act, as far as I know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is there a convention?

Shri M. C. Chagla: So far it might have happened that only Muslims have been appointed Vice-Chancellors, but there is no law, and there is no reason why, if you can find a non-Muslim who can do very well in that university, he should not be appointed in that university.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : सरकार का कानून नहीं है विश्वविद्यालय का अपना नियम है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know about the past, I can only talk about the present and the future, and I assure my hon. friend that as far as I am concerned, I do not—I hope, I do not—try to be influenced by any communal considerations in making any appointments, whether it is the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras University or the Aligarh University.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has also referred to Clause 5 of the Bill, and he says that in that there is no mention about national integration. Some other criticisms have also been offered on this Clause which reads:

“(2) to promote Oriental studies including Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies, to give instruction in Hindu theology and religion and in moral and spiritual values and to impart physical training;”

Perhaps in the Select Committee we might consider redrafting this Clause.

Various Members have asked me why this Bill has been introduced in such a hurry, why I did not wait till the report of the University Model Bill Committee was out. Let us remember that the Banaras University, one of our great universities, is today being administered by a law which was passed to meet with a temporary phase in view of certain events that took place. It was never intended that that should be a permanent Act. That was in 1958. Six years have passed. When I became a Minister, that is about a year ago, I thought that this was an intolerable state of affairs, and I wanted to bring in a permanent measure. I tried to get the report of the University Model Bill Committee. I tried to impress upon them the necessity of letting me have the report as soon as possible, so that I could go to Parliament with this Bill. But the delay was so great that I felt that I could not wait any longer. But I assure you that in introducing this Bill I have been in constant contact with Dr. Kothari, who is the Chairman of that Committee, and I know the thinking of that committee. As far as I know, the Bill which I am placing before you, if it differs at all from the ultimate report, will differ in a very slight measure. I give another assurance to this House. I have already written to Dr. Kothari to let

me have that report as soon as possible, so that I can put it before the Select Committee, so that the Select Committee can amend the Bill in such a way as it likes to bring it in conformity with the report of the University Model Bill Committee. It will also be placed on the Table of the House.

My hon. friend Shri Chaturvedi stated that all the powers were vested in the Vice-Chancellor and the Visitor and that therefore the constitution was not democratic. The Vice-Chancellor is perhaps the most important officer of a university. My friend said: Look at the Vice-Chancellors we are appointing today! I have no control over the universities other than these four universities. I have a voice in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors of these four universities, and any criticism about my appointments to these four universities is legitimate. I know—I do not want to mention names—that Vice-Chancellors have been appointed to other universities who should never have been appointed, but let us not forget that there are 61 universities in this country which are autonomous, over which I have no control. University is a State subject. Even the Visitor, the President, has no voice in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. What is the Union Education Minister to do except bemoan his fate that he cannot control the appointments?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was a general observation. It does not particularly apply to this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Unless higher education becomes a concurrent subject, the control that the Centre exercises over universities is very slight. It is only through the University Grants Commission. It is because we pay money to the universities that we have some control. Otherwise, firstly, the university is autonomous; secondly, the State has control over it. It is only when they come to us for grants that we can exercise some kind of control over them.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Has the hon. Minister thought of deciding the question of making it a concurrent subject before the report of the other committee which he has appointed is received? Does he expect that this proposal regarding making university education a concurrent subject will be decided soon?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No. I wish it was so. As my hon. friend knows, under the Constitution we have got to get a majority of the States to agree before we can change the Constitution. So far, not even one State has agreed to making higher education concurrent. You know what human feelings are. If you have power, you do not want to give it up. I think, if I might say so, we made a great mistake when, in drafting the Constitution, we made education a State subject. We followed the wrong, bad policy of the British Government. They attached no importance to education. The first subject that they decentralised under diarchy and handed over to the States, provinces as they were then called, was education. What interest had they in education? They wanted clerks and administrators; at the most lawyers and doctors. But today, we look upon education as the finest instrument for integration, for raising a modern nation, for spreading the knowledge of science and technology. Today we realise the handicaps because education is not a Central subject. But there it is. It has been done, and the amendment of the Constitution is not possible, as I said, unless we carry the majority of the States with us. I have no doubt that both this House and the other House would carry an amendment of the Constitution to make higher education a concurrent subject by an overwhelming majority, but that is no good; it has to be ratified by a majority of the States.

Shri Chaturvedi criticised the constitution of the Executive Council and the constitution of the Court. Clause 10 reads:

“(1) The Executive Council shall, subject to the control of the Court, be the executive body of the University and shall have charge of the management and administration of the revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.”

And the constitution of the Executive Committee is at page 26. I think we have tried to make—I will not use the word democratic—as representative as possible. In the Executive council you have the vice-chancellor, the pro-vice-chancellor, three deans by rotation; you have the faculty of arts, faculty of oriental learning and theology and faculty of education in group I, three other faculties in group II and three other faculties in group III, then the dean of students, the chief proctor, the principal of the women's college, two persons neither of whom shall be an employee of any university elected by the Court from amongst its members of whom one shall be a person from outside the State of Uttar Pradesh, four persons nominated by the visitor, one person nominated by the rector and one person nominated by the chancellor. The total comes to 16. If any suggestions are made in the Joint Committee to improve the Constitution, I will have no objection to considering them.

Shri Chaturvedi also spoke about the court; it has been constituted as the supreme authority, as I said in my opening remarks. It is the court that gave trouble on the last occasions. While we have accepted the court as the supreme authority, we have clearly laid down its powers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a deliberate body; it has no functions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would not say that. It has got the power to lay down broad policy and to review the acts of the executive council. I do not think it is going to be a purely decorative body. If you look at the constitution,

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

there again we have tried to have as many representatives as possible. I think my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedy said that the principle of election was bad and we should have the principle of rotation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did not say so.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That was my suggestion: I quoted from the Radhakrishnan Commission.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as possible we have accepted the principle of rotation. It is only where that is not possible we have resorted to the principle of election. Look at the constitution of the court. The representatives of departments and colleges, all deans of faculties should be there; heads of teaching departments who are not deans by rotation according to seniority as indicated in the Bill, they will be there; representatives of professors and principals, professors who are not heads of departments by rotation according to seniority, principal of the women's college again by rotation and so on. I agree that election creates parties and groups and canvassing. I have had some experience of the Bombay University; I was the Vice-Chancellor for some time and I think it is a bad principle that university professors and teachers should do electioneering work; rotation is a salutary principle. So, if you look at the constitution, you will find that wherever it is possible we have accepted the principle of rotation. But in certain cases it is not possible. For instance, representation for the graduates is there; we cannot have rotation. There has got to be a graduates' representative; after all the graduates of the university must have a voice in the administration of that university.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad): I myself said so, that election has been eliminated and I welcomed it. It is because of the election that the tribe of teacher-politician is growing.

Shri M. C. Chagla: So, it is only when it is impossible to have rotation, we have resorted to the principle of election.

It was said that doctorate should not be made cheap. My friend Dr. Mahishi said so; she did not mention the name. I hope she will give me the name in secret a little later so that I can look into this matter. There was also mention of degrees being sold. I entirely agree that the distinction of the honorary doctorate is one which a university should rarely confer and confer after careful consideration. The person who gets it should be a worthy recipient of that honour. To suggest that the universities should not have the power to confer degrees would be a revolutionary step. There is no university in the world that I know of, in UK or USA, which does not confer hon. degrees. But what we want is that these degrees, as I said, should not be given away cheaply, or, according to Dr. Mahishi, sold; or according to my hon. friend there, there should be no blackmarket in these degrees. But how do you bring that about by legislation? You can only bring it about by the university realising its responsibility, the executive council, the vice-chancellor and others should entertain no one unless he has rendered distinguished service to the country, to art in some phase of public activity. The language that we have used in the Act is, I think, unexceptionable. If that purpose has to be carried out, it depends upon the institution which administers the Act. I am sure the hon. Members do not want me to take away from the Banaras University the power to confer hony. degrees.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no harm even if you take it away; you see the way it has been used.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This will be the first such university, in that case. But why? After all there are distinguished men in India and why should not this

university confer doctorates upon those people? Why should they be deprived of that power?

Two hon. Members, I think, referred to the colleges at Gorakhpur. I have every sympathy for these colleges. But as I said in my opening remarks, this is not an affiliating university; it is a residential university. Two colleges had already been permitted to be affiliated and we do not want to disaffiliate. If we allow these colleges to be disaffiliated from Gorakhpur university and affiliated to the Banaras University, we would have thrown open the door for affiliation of other colleges. We do not want to do so. Banaras University is carrying on a particular experiment in education which is given in certain surroundings, in a residential university where professors and teachers are all in the same campus, where there is constant contact between teachers and students. The whole complexion of the university will change if once we admit that they can affiliate colleges outside the campus.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are there any other colleges affiliated?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are now two colleges which are already affiliated; it will be too difficult to disaffiliate them.

I think my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedy enquired: why should there be a pro-vice-chancellor? He will find the answer in the Bill itself, on page 18. The pro-vice-chancellor shall assist the vice-chancellor in all matters; when the vice-chancellor by reason of illness or absence for any other cause is unable to exercise the powers and perform the duties of his office, the pro-vice-chancellor shall exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the vice-chancellor. In the absence of the chancellor, the pro-chancellor and the vice-chancellor, the pro-vice-chancellor shall preside at meetings of the court; he shall be entitled to be present at and to address any meeting

of any authority or body or committee of the university but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of such authority or body or committee. These are the duties and powers of the pro-vice-chancellor. Therefore, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor assists the Vice-Chancellor administratively, and acts in his place when there is a casual vacancy so that he is not merely a dignitary like the Chancellor or the Pro-Chancellor or the Rector.

14 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why don't you define the powers of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor in the Act itself, so that he would discharge only those powers which have been conferred upon him? If there is some bifurcation of powers, it might be better. After all, he is a high-salaried person.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The idea is not to have bifurcation because the scheme is, his office is coterminous with that of the Vice-Chancellor and we do not want any conflict between the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor must be a person in whom the Vice-Chancellor has confidence, and who would help him. I think the administrative work of the Vice-Chancellor is immense. The Banaras Hindu University, with its growing number of students, requires a lot of administration, and really the Pro-Vice-Chancellor is there to assist the Vice-Chancellor and advise him and to act for him when he is not there, and therefore, if you define the duties of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and demarcate the authority of the two officers, far from a harmonious working in the university, it would lead to friction and conflict.

I think one hon. Member said that there were too many officers as defined in clause 7. Let us look at it.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

First, the Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh shall be the Rector of the University.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let us begin with the Visitor and then count the numbers of dignitaries that has been provided.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Visitor is inevitable. He is the President of India. He has been given certain powers. So, he is not merely a dignitary. I think the Visitor interferes rarely but when he does he does to good effect. As is clear from what happened in 1958, if we had no Visitor, no committee would have been appointed and we would not have had the report which resulted in the passing of the ordinance. So, I would not call the Visitor an unnecessary officer. Then, there is the Rector. This is just a courtesy to the State in which the Banaras Hindu University is situated. He has no powers. Then there is the Chancellor. He has no powers except to preside over the court. The Pro-Chancellor acts for the Chancellor so that the real officers are the Vice-Chancellor whom you must have, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, you must have, the Treasurer you must have, the Registrar, you must have; the Deans of Faculties and then the Dean of Students, the Librarian and the Chief Proctor. So, I do not think that we have introduced any bureaucracy or officialdom in this Bill.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why have you excluded the principals of colleges?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I must confess I am not in a position to give an answer straightaway. There was some reason why they were not looked upon as officers of the university. I will look into it and if there is any lacuna I shall set it right.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Is it because the Mudaliar Committee has inveighed against the concentration

of power in the Principals and pointed out to the misuse and abuse of their position in the university?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is right. I am very grateful to him; that may be the reason; but I shall look into this.

Then clause 16D deals with protection of officers who act in good faith. May I explain this point especially to the hon. Member who raised this question. Almost every Act gives an indemnity to officers who act in good faith. Otherwise it would be impossible to act in good faith. If an officer was to face litigation because he makes a mistake in acting in good faith, the life of an officer would become impossible. If you look at the clause, it makes it perfectly clear. The attempt is not to save the officers who are guilty of malpractices. The attempt is to give indemnity to officers who act in good faith and while acting in good faith might act erroneously. The clause reads as follows:

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer, teacher or other employee of the University for anything in good faith done or intended to be done by him under this Act or the Statutes or the Ordinances or the Regulations."

The key-word is good faith. Then, my hon. friend talked of misappropriation. If one misappropriates, clearly there is no good faith. But suppose he spends the money which is beyond the budget and nothing has gone into his pocket. That is an error. He has detected it because he is acting in good faith and he is carrying out his duties. But any act which is *mala fide* would not be protected by this provision.

Then Shri Sharma asked why we do not have a reviewing committee to review all the Central universities. The answer is that we have the University Grants Commission which constantly appoints reviewing committees

to review various departments and faculties of the universities, not only the Central universities but also of the other universities. Therefore, there is a constant check and control over these universities. If a university wants sanction for opening a new department, the University Grants Commission sends a reviewing committee and finds out whether the university is suited for that purpose or not. Personally I do not think any occasion has arisen for the appointment of a reviewing committee to review all the four Central universities.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Any reply in respect of the English medium for Sanskrit M.As.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall look into that matter. I shall enquire of the Vice-Chancellor as to why it is that even Sanskrit is taught through the English medium. I was not aware of it. I will certainly look into it.

Then, Shri Gupta enquired as to who are the members of the committee to select the Vice-Chancellor, and he said he could not understand the provisions in the Bill. I should have thought with great respect to him that the provisions are very simple and very clear. Let me turn to page 5 of the Bill. Clause 7D says as follows:

“The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons who shall be recommended by a committee consisting of three members:

So, a committee is provided.

“Provided that, if the Visitor does not approve of any of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations.”

Then, sub-clause (2) says:

“Two members of the committee shall be persons not connected with the University or college nominated by the Executive Council

and one member shall be a person nominated by the Visitor who shall also appoint one of the three members to be the Chairmen of the committee.”

So, the scheme is simple. You have a committee of three, two appointed by the executive council, and one appointed by the Visitor. These persons or this committee submits a panel of three names to the Visitor and the Visitor appoints a person from this panel. I wish I could find a better method of appointing Vice-Chancellors without sacrificing the autonomy of the universities. It is easy for me to say that I shall nominate without consulting the universities but that would be undemocratic. That would be interfering with the autonomy of the university. Consistently with the autonomy of the university, and consistently with efficiency and consistently with an attempt to get the best men possible, I think this is the only scheme we have found suitable. This is introduced in the Delhi University and I think on the whole it has worked well. We have very good Vice-Chancellors at the Delhi University, as you know, and I am sure that it is possible to get the best men available through this method of appointing Vice-Chancellors.

My hon. friend Shri Sharma also enquired—and it struck me at the moment as rather surprising—as to why power was given to the Banaras Hindu University to borrow money on the security of its assets. He asked, has the Central Government become bankrupt that a Central University should have to borrow money? May I point out this? Both the Visva-Bharati University Act and this University Act contain such a provision. An occasion did arise when this power had to be exercised. I shall give you an instance. The World University Service offered a loan of Rs. 45,000 to the University of Delhi for the construction of a community centre. The loan was interest-free and repayable

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

over a period of 23 years. With the approval of the Central Government, which consulted the UGC in the matter, the Delhi University availed itself of this offer. If there had been no provision in the Act, the Delhi University could not have got this money from the World University Service. This is only an enabling section and I sincerely hope and trust that no occasion will arise when the University will have to go out begging for loans at a high rate of interest. So long as we are there, we will look after the University.

Coming to my friend, Dr. Lohia, to the extent that he indulged in personal abuse, I will say nothing. If the abuse gives him pleasure, I will not deprive him of that pleasure. To the extent that he advanced arguments, it is my duty to meet them. He made a rather surprising statement that the Banaras University had produced no research and was very backward in mathematics. I think he was not fair to the University. He has forgotten that Mr. Narlikar, who has brought such glory to the name of India and whose recent research in physics, mathematics and astronomy has created a great sensation, was a student of Banaras University. He learned mathematics in Banaras.

Dr. M. S. Aney: His father also was a great mathematician.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes; his father also was a professor. Therefore, it is not right to say that our universities are not producing scientists and academicians of eminence. I have invited Mr. Narlikar to come to India and give a series of lectures at Banaras. I hope Dr. Lohia will be there to listen to one of the lectures and admit that the Banaras University can produce great and distinguished scholars.

My friend, Shri Vidyalankar, said that the Banaras University should teach all religions and not merely Hinduism. I agree. I think compara-

tive religion and philosophy is a very important subject in this university and also in the Aligarh University. I think in page 47 there is already a provision for that. If not, we will make the necessary changes. Page 47 deals with the Faculties. It says: "Faculty of Arts—(12) Department of Indian Philosophy and Religion". I take it that that means comparative religion. He also said that there should be a provision for the teaching of all Indian languages. Item 14 is Department of Indian Languages. I think Banaras University is teaching today many Indian languages, just as Delhi University is doing. So, we have got it there.

Many speakers spoke about indiscipline. I am painfully conscious of the growing indiscipline among students. I agree with some of the speakers—I have said it very often publicly—that to my mind indiscipline is a symptom and not the disease. We should diagnose the disease and cure it. I also agree that indiscipline comes from a sense of frustration, from a sense of not belonging, from a sense that there is nothing you can do to improve the lot of society. We must do something to take our students out of this frame of mind. In the first place, you must have authorities in the universities from the Vice-Chancellor downwards, whom the students respect. That is the first cause of indiscipline. If you have a towering personality or even a fine personality, leave alone towering, the students will respect him. If you have professors and teachers who have high academic distinctions and fine character, students will respect them. Apart from that, if you want better academic surroundings and better academic atmosphere for the students, you must make it possible for the students and teachers to have contacts with each other. With the tremendous number of students we have, I am sure many students have no contact with the professors and teachers. That we cannot do by this Bill. You

cannot infuse spirit into an institution by legislation. These are matters that lie outside the Bill. As I said during the discussion on the UGC Reports, the UGC is doing many things in order to change the academic atmosphere.

Finally, to my mind, one of the main reasons for student indiscipline is the fact that students have too much leisure time on their hands—long vacations, hours after the lectures are over when they do not know what to do. I made a suggestion in the Chief Ministers' conference: Give the students something creative to do; let them feel that they created something. Then they would not have this sense of frustration. That again cannot be done by this Bill. I cannot improve discipline by this Bill.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Did you give some concrete suggestion?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Chief Minister of Mysore told me, he is very keen on improving the forests and he is going to ask the students to go and sow trees, because there is a great deal of deforestation. He is going to pay the students something per day. I said, it is an excellent idea. You can employ the students. They will feel that they are earning something in their leisure. My friend asks whether I have made any concrete suggestion. India is calling for people to do voluntary work. There is so much of social work to be done; so much work to be done in the villages—sanitation, road-building, etc. If only you can harness the students for these purposes by appealing to their idealism and patriotism, I have no doubt that the students will respond. I do not blame the students. What they need is leadership.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: We are having youth festivals instead of harnessing their energies for such constructive work.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If he is referring to the youth festival, that was a great

success. It brought students from different universities together. It made them feel that they belong to one country and are children of one motherland. They mixed with each other. They have debates and dialogues. It is not merely fun all the time; they do serious work also. I myself saw it, apart from the reports I got from the officers and I can give the assurance that it was a very great success. It emphasised the unity and oneness of India, which is a very good thing.

Shri Jadhav said that professors should be appointed on merit and it should be ensured that he has not got a bad past. I assure him, no professor, lecturer or reader is appointed in any university without a properly constituted selection committee. The committee has the record of the person concerned—his academic qualifications, etc.—and then he is appointed. What more can we do? How else can you appoint professors and lecturers except through the instrumentality of an independent, impartial selection committee? If the committee goes wrong and indulges in nepotism, it is just bad luck. It is not a committee of one member, but there are at least three members.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Dissolve that committee then.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the Banaras University, you will find, I have proposed that in every selection committee there will be a representative of the Visitor. So far that provision was not there. It was left entirely to the University. I found in some cases—my hon. friend is right—that the selection was not as it should be. But now we will have some control. If we find that things are not as they should be we can take action, because the Visitor has the right to set aside an appointment if he thinks it has not been properly done.

As far as I know, Sir, I have answered most of the points. In conclu-

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

sion, may I again say, you cannot change the academic atmosphere of a university, you cannot infuse into it or instil into it great ideas by legislation. Legislation can only set up a machinery. You want human beings, you want a sense of purpose among the Vice-Chancellors; professors and the teachers to raise a university to a high pedestal. That cannot be done by this Bill or any Bill in the world. Therefore, our hope should be that in this administrative framework which I have tried to put in this Bill we will have the great ideals of this University maintained, the great traditions maintained and that the Banaras University will be one of our best universities as, I think, it already is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1964 and communicated to this House on the 27th November, 1964 and resolves that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—

Dr. M. S. Aney; Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki; Shri A. E. T. Barrow; Shri Bhakt Darshan; Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary; Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh; Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar; Shri Harekrushna Mahatab; Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra; Shrimati Savitri Nigam; Shri Tika Ram Paliwal; Shri Sarjoo Pandey; Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel; Shri S. B. Patil; Shri P. S. Nattaraja Pillai; Shri S. K. Pottekkatt; Shri D. D. Puri; Shri Raghunath Singh;

Shrimati Renuka Ray; Shri Bal Krishna Singh; Shri Krishnapal Singh; Shri Rajdeo Singh; Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh; Shri Sinhasan Singh; Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman; Shri Kamal Nath Tiwari; Lt.-Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram; Shri Ram Harkh Yadav; and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav."

The motion was adopted.

14.22 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65, under Demand No. 2 (Surveys). I should like to explain at the outset.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally speeches are not made when Supplementary Demands are discussed. He can reply at the end. Now, Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS
RAILWAY EXPENDITURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure'."

Shri Himatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have said in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

this House time and again that greater attention should be paid to under-developed areas, and I said this also in connection with the development of various places ever since I came to this House two-and-a-half years back. I am glad the sanction of this House is being sought to obtain a grant for survey work in an area which requires to be developed and particularly where the settlement of displaced persons is concerned, so that that area will also come in line with the other developed areas of our country.

Sir, I was talking about these under-developed areas. There are so many such areas. It is very difficult to do everything at the same time all over the country. But our planners, and in this case in conjunction with the Planning Commission the Railway Ministry, should see that these works are done as expeditiously as possible.

Today the example of Kutch, with which I am more familiar than with other areas, comes to my mind. Kutch has an area of nearly 17,000 square miles and railway communication there has not been developed. There is only one railway link with the other parts of India via Palanpur. When our Prime Minister, who was then the Railway Minister, visited Kutch the the people from Mandvi and the adjoining areas had requested him to extend the line from Kandla or from Bhuj to Mandvi which is a minor port. At that time he had given an assurance that he would see what could be done about it. So many years have gone by and yet that line has not come up. Kandla is being developed and with it it will be a good thing if in an economically backward area like Kutch these minor ports also get some encouragement by way of supply of means of communication.

Apart from that, the people have been suffering great hardships. Their connections with Bombay and other places outside Kutch have been there for a long time. The only means of travel they have is by bus up to Kandla and from there ferry up to Lakhpat either via Palanpur or Nav-

lakhi. Then there is a boat service from Mandvi to Bombay. But that too does not run all the year round. The hardships that these people have to undergo can only be imagined when the ship service is stopped during the monsoon months. Therefore, I again bring this fact to the notice of the Railway Ministry that this line should also be taken into consideration and it should be included in the Fourth Plan and extended to Kandla. Later on it can also be extended up to Lakhpat or other minor ports.

Apart from the people who want to travel or who want this facility, recently bauxite has been found in that area and an aluminium plant is likely to come into existence there. All along the coast right from Mundra up to Jakhau there are salt works. If we come to agriculture, during recent years, cotton crop, groundnut crop and others have also increased in that coastal part and a railway line would surely help the people and give a fillip to small and big industries.

I must congratulate the Railway Ministry for having at least decided to go ahead with the Kandla-Jhund-Virangam line and I hope they will expedite the work.

Apart from that, I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that even the existing lines need a lot of improvement and they should not go unnoticed. When one travels by rail every now and then one notices that human beings are herded into trains in even greater density than animals. Animals are not allowed to be herded in such density.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would remind the hon. Member that this is not a general discussion on the railway budget. So, his remarks will have to be confined to the demand under discussion; otherwise, it will be irrelevant.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Therefore, I was saying that even the existing services should be improved, for instance, catering. I do not want to repeat what

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

has already been stated by hon. Members on these subjects. I hope they will also be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this grant is for the survey of a particular line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam Road via Sukma, Konda and Kunavaram by the DBK Railway Project Administration. I congratulate the Government for having come here for a token grant of Rs. 10,000. If I may remind the hon. Minister, this proposal had come from the Government of Andhra Pradesh as long back as three or four years ago, when they have suggested a broad-gauge line from Kothagudam to Visakhapatnam via Bhadrachalam with a line to Bailadilla. I have myself brought this to the notice of the Railway Minister three or four times. So, I am glad that at least now they have thought of a survey and I hope that in the near future we will have a permanent line between Bailadilla and Kothagudam.

The provision of transport facilities in this area has a double significance. Not only is this area unconnected by rail or road, but, as far as the industrial and economic importance of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are concerned, it has very rich natural resources. The coalfields of Singareni will now have connection with the Bailadilla region. Then, though the Bhadrachalam area is very backward, it is very famous for one of the temples there; a temple of very great renown, Bhadrachalam Srirama Temple. Every year whenever pilgrims are going to the Bhadrachalam Srirama Temple for Srirama Navami, they have to cross the river Godavari and we frequently hear of severe boat tragedies. As a member of the Rajya Sabha first and then as a Member of the Lok Sabha I have appealed to the Government so many times to construct a bridge, either from the allotment of the railways or

from the allotment of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of tribal and backward areas. I hope the proposed line will have a bridge near Bhadrachalam, connecting the two banks of Cauveri and facilitating pilgrim traffic.

In this connection, I would like to remind the Government that another line has been proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, connecting the districts of Chittoor and Cuddappah a broad-gauge line from Nandyal to Katpadi via Pileru, Pakkala, Midukur and Cuddappah. If the Railway Minister care to look at the map of India he will find that this area, surrounded by the eastern ghats has no railway facilities at all. So, if a person has to go to Hyderabad, he has to travel by at least half a dozen modes of transport. Now that a survey is going to be made in this area, I would request the hon. Minister to ask the Railway Board to have a committee for investigating this particular line connecting Nandyal to Katpadi via Pileru, Pakkala, Midukur and Cuddappah.

I have nothing more to say except to congratulate the Railway Ministry for taking up this line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam. I hope they will come before the House for further grants for expediting the construction of this line soon.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि सरवे हो कर यह नई रेलवे लाइन निकाली जायेगी, लेकिन मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे बारिश सभी जगह बरसती है, वैसे ही उस को भी सभी जगह ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा से अजमेर की लाइनों का भी सरवे करा लिया जाये । इस में राजस्थान के पिछड़े हुए एरिया की

जनता में खुशी की लहर दौड़ जायेगी। फलोदा के उत्तर में स्थित मलारिन गांव में 1500 नमक के कुएं हैं। वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट की बहुत असुविधा है। नमक की गाड़ियां आठ दस मील के फासले पर मिलती हैं। अगर वहां पर दस बारह मील के टुकड़े पर लाइन निकाल दी जाये, तो बेचारे नमक के व्यापारियों, नमक की खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों और ठेकेदारों को बहुत कुछ सुविधा मिल सकती है।

जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ एरिया है, इसलिए उस की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान दिया जाये। आज कल कोटा से जयपुर जाने वालों को ज्यादा सवारियां होने के कारण असुविधा होती है। अगर आगरा से बीना कोटा हो कर सवाई माधोपुर तक गाड़ी चला दी जाये, तो यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी और इस वक्त जो कई एक्सिडेंट्स होते हैं, वे नहीं होंगे।

कोटा में सीटों के कोटा में जो कमी है, उस को पूरा कर दिया जाये। हमारे यहां से जो एयर-कन्डीशन्ड गाड़ी चलती है, पहले उस में सोलह सीट थीं, लेकिन अब वे आठ रह गई हैं। रेलवे मंत्रालय को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन इलाकों को विशेष सुविधा दी जायेगी, जिन में कोई फ़ैक्टरियां या लघु-उद्योग नहीं हैं। अगर प्रधान मंत्री के सुझाव को मानना है, तो पहले राजस्थान की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं ने अभी कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ और कोटा से अजमेर की लाइनों का जिक्र किया है। जो लाइन कोटा से अजमेर जाती है, उस को बीच में बूंदी, देवली और टोंक से मिला दिया जाये, क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में कांच की रेती, तांबा और लोहे की खदानें हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसे सोना

उगलने वाले एरिया की तरफ क्यों नहीं ध्यान दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान को हर बात में पिछड़ा हुआ न रखा जाये।

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, communication is the main thing to develop a nation and railways are one of them. I come from an area which is surrounded by foreign countries, like, Pakistan, China and Burma. As you know, we have only one backbone line from Siliguri to Assam and this backbone line lies in a corridor of 40 miles only. This is very dangerous. I am very glad and grateful to the Railway Department that they have sanctioned one broad gauge railway from Siliguri to Jogighopa. While Jogighopa to Bongaigaon has been taken up the line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati has been left out and the people of Assam feel that this line has been left out for ever. Therefore my request is to have a survey from Bongaigaon to Gauhati made and make it a broad gauge.

Another request is to have one from Jogighopa to Gauhati and Goalpara to Garo Hills. Garo Hills is a resourceful area. Minerals, like cement, coal, lime etc. are there. The Geological Department can also survey it. But, as you know it has not been developed up till now as expected because there are no communications. So I have been suggesting to Government for a long time that there should be a line from Jogighopa to Gauhati and also to Garo Hills.

We are grateful that one line has been extended from the defence point of view from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur. But this Rangapara to North Lakhimpur line cannot cover the whole area of NEFA. As you know, in NEFA we had a debacle last time. There may also be some attack some time. We should guard our frontiers. We should not wait for such times when the Chinese or any other countries attack us and then only we cons-

[Shri Basumatari]

truct the railway. So, I like to suggest one line from North Lakhimpur to Makak Salek. It is not good for me to say so but the people of Assam are found to be saying that, "thanks to Chou En-lai we have got one railway line at least."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Do not put it like that.

Shri Basumatari: I am quoting what people say because Assam has been neglected since British time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, these words should be expunged.

Shri Basumatari: This is not what I am saying. I am very sorry to say this. But people go to the extent of saying like that. Therefore, I say that the Government should be very, very vigilant and should develop, from the strategic point of view, a State like Assam. I only like to say that you must not neglect this frontier State. This is what I have to say and am appealing to the Government of India to be vigilant for this strategic State.

With these few words, I thank once again the Railway Ministry and also the Railway Department. I am sorry that I was misunderstood.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सप्ली-मेंटरी डिमांड्स का मैं अनुमोदन करता हूँ। जब एक दो करोड़ रुपये की मांग होती है तो बड़े भारी भरकम मिनिस्टर जो होते हैं वे यहां नहीं बैठते हैं, भीमकाय मिनिस्टर्स यहां बैठते नहीं हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। एक रुपये को भी मामूली नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये। देश का एक रूपया भी बहुत कीमती है।

जो सर्वे किया जा रहा है उस के बारे में यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये कि यह मीटर गेज लाइन होगी या ब्राड गेज

होगी। यह भी जरूरी है कि काम को अधूरा न छोड़ा जाय। आज सत्तर परसेंट रेलवे स्टेशन्स ऐसे हैं जहां पर कोई शैड नहीं है, न रिकशा वालों के लिए है, न घोड़े तांगे वालों के लिए हैं। पशुधन देश का इस तरह से नष्ट होता है और हो रहा है। यह जरूरी है कि इन को मुकम्मिल किया जाय। जो भी काम किया जाय उस को अधूरा न छोड़ा जाय। जब एक गलत लाइन तैयार होती है तो उससे यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। गलत लाइनें नहीं बननी चाहियें। ऐसी ही एक लाइन का मैं हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। एटा-बरेल्लन रेलवे लाइन एक गलत लाइन है। पांच घंटे लग जाते हैं एक जगह से दूसरी जगह इस के द्वारा पहुंचने में जबकि बस में आदमी डेढ़ घंटे में पहुंच जाता है। इस से जो रुपया है वह बेकार जाता है। रुपया जाया न जाय और यात्रियों को सुविधा भी मिल सके, इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस को कासगंज के साथ मिला दिया जाय। इस से आप की आमदनी भी ज्यादा हो सकेगी।

दण्डकारण्य तक जो लाइन ले जाई जा रही है इस का ज्यादा ताल्लुक प्रादीप पोर्ट से भी होगा। जब तक वहां तक लाइन नहीं जाती है तब तक आयरन को आप आसानी से नहीं ले जा सकेंगे और अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस को वहां तक ले जाना चाहिये।

आजकल देखा जाता है कि जो छोटे छोटे स्टेशन होते हैं उन पर तो गाड़ियां ठहराई जाती हैं लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े होते हैं उन पर उन को ठहराया नहीं जाता है। सहरनपुर से मुरादाबाद जाने वाली लाइन पर, लक्सर से लखनऊ जाने वाली लाइन पर, रुड़की से बरेली जाने वाली लाइन पर

चन्दौक नाम का एक स्टेशन है। यहां पर गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है। यहां पर जो सेल है टिकिट्स की वह काफी है। जिन स्टेशन्स पर इस से आधी सेल होती है वहां पर तो गाड़ियां ठोकी जाती हैं लेकिन यहां इस को रोका नहीं जाता है। जिन स्टेशनों पर इस की सेल का पांचवां हिस्सा भी सेल नहीं होती है, वहां पर जब गाड़ियां रुकवाई जाती हैं तो क्या कारण है कि यहां नहीं रुकवाई जाती। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय नोट कर लें कि अगर यहां पर गाड़ियां रुकवाई गईं तो सेल भी आप की बढ़ेगी और लोगों को सुविधा भी होगी।

आप दण्डकारण्य तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने जा रहे हैं। इस से हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर त्यागी जी का काम बहुत आसान हो जायेगा। उन्हें भगवान ने ऐसा महकमा दिया है कि यह कभी बन्द नहीं होगा। हमेशा ही इन का डिपार्टमेंट काम करता रहेगा चूंकि कभी हिन्दुस्तानी बर्मा से उजड़ कर आयेगे, कभी लंका से और कभी कहीं और से और उन सब को इसी महकमे को बसाना होगा, त्यागी जी के ही जिम्मे यह काम आयेगा। यह एक शाश्वत महकमा है। दण्डकारण्य तक अगर रेलवे लाइन का इन्तजाम हो गया तो रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम आसानी से आगे बढ़ सकेगा, इस मामले में उन को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह साफ कर दिया जाय कि यह ट्रेन इलेक्ट्रिक कनेक्शन से चलेगी, डीजल से चलेगी या जिस सिस्टम से अब रेलें चल रही हैं उस सिस्टम से चलेगी। जो भी काम आप करें उस को डिले न करें उस को जल्दी से जल्दी करने की कोशिश करें, यही मेरी अन्त में प्रार्थना है।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :
मैं आप के द्वारा रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान

उत्तर बिहार के सीतामढ़ी इलाके की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। सीतामढ़ी और मुजफ्फरपुर के बीच का फासला 38 मील का है। इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण 1928 में हुआ था। लेकिन यहां आज तक कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाई गई है। पता नहीं उस सर्वेक्षण का क्या बना।

1948 में सीतामढ़ी से सनवरसा लाइन का सर्वेक्षण हुआ था जिस का फासला 20 मील का है। लेकिन इस के बारे में भी कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सनवरसा से मुजफ्फरपुर की जो 58 मील की दूरी है, यहां रेलवे लाइन बननी चाहिये। सीतामढ़ी नेपाल के बर्डर पर पड़ता है। उस रास्ते काफी लकड़ी आदि चीजें नेपाल से हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की ओर आती हैं। यह लाइन बन जाय तो काफी लोगों को सुविधा हो सकती है। उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को काफी सस्ती लकड़ी मिल सकती है।

सोनबरसा थाने व एक सीतामढ़ी सब-डिविजन के दूसरे थाने में बहुत अच्छे धान की फसल होती है। रेलवे लाइन बनने से उत्तर बिहार से बहुत सस्ते दामों पर धान आदि दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेजा जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस ओर आप अति शीघ्र ध्यान दें।

पटना से सीतामढ़ी की दूरी करीब सौ मील की है। उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को खास कर सीतामढ़ी और सनवरसा के लोगों को पटना से सौ मील की दूरी तय करने में करीब 16 घंटे लग जाते हैं। पटना से कानपुर, पटना से दिल्ली, एक पटना से बम्बई जाना आसान है लेकिन पटना से सीतामढ़ी सनवरसा जाने में करीब 16-17 घंटे लग जाते हैं। इस से इन इलाके के यात्रियों को काफी परेशानी होती है।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : बैलगाड़ी की रफ्तार से जाती है क्या ?

श्री न० प्र० यादव : बैलगाड़ी भी तेजी से चलती है। रेल गाड़ी छोटी लाइन की है और उस को एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन तक पहुंचने में घंटा आधा घंटा लग जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उधर ध्यान दें। यह इलाका बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है। दो सर्वेक्षण हो चुके हैं, एक 1928 में और दूसरा 1948 में लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक इस और किसी तरह का कोई काम नहीं हो सका है।

नहरकटिया से एक गाड़ी पालेजाघाट की ओर जाती है। इन दोनों के बीच की दूरी लगभग 150 मील की है। इसको तय करने में यात्रियों को 18 घंटे लग जाते हैं। नहरकटियागंज से पालेजाघाट जाने के लिए एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी होनी चाहिए। अभी एक अक्टूबर से असम मेल दिल्ली से बरोनी तक जाती है। लेकिन उसको पकड़ने के लिए उत्तर बिहार के इलाके के लोगों को छोटी लाइन में किसी तरह का कोई कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। उत्तर बिहार के लोग जो दिल्ली की ओर आते हैं उनके लिए एक छोटी लाइन की एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहरकटियागंज से समस्तीपुर तक होनी चाहिये ताकि वे लोग आसानी से असम मेल को पकड़ कर दिल्ली इत्यादि पहुंच सकें।

सीतामढ़ी अभी तक सब-डिविजनल हेडक्वार्टर है। 1 अप्रैल से अनुमान है कि वह जिन्ना हेडक्वार्टर हो जाएगा। उसकी आबादी करीब करीब 14 लाख की है। सीतामढ़ी सीता माता की जन्मभूमि है। वहां अभी तक छोटा सा रेलवे स्टेशन है। एक साधारण सा वेटिंग रूम है जिसमें यात्रियों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। मेरा नवेदन है कि वहां एक थर्ड क्लास का

वेटिंग हाल होना चाहिये ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय आपने दिया उसके लिए आपको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करना हूँ कि माननीय उपमंत्री जी को जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उन पर विचार करेंगे।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very good move that the Government is now coming forward to begin the survey of this new line. This is an area which is fast developing and it must develop. Here, my humble submission is this that by developing this area, having an additional railway line, the emphasis for the bifurcation of these two Railways, the Southern Railway and the Central Railway and the formation of the new zone in that area becomes all the more important. Unfortunately, this has been hanging fire for the last several years. Many a time the promises were being given that it is coming up. But I have my own doubts as to whether it is coming up even next year. I understand from non-official sources that there is a possibility of this new zone coming up by the beginning of April, 1965. I do not know whether I could get a reply from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact or it is going to be postponed still further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with zones now.

Shri Nambiar: This is an area which is now fast developing and this new line comes in that area. On p. 2 you will find that the iron and steel complex industry is likely to come up in this area. It is fast developing and it is all the more necessary that a new zone should be created. There is a bottle-neck because of the unwieldy nature of the Southern Railway and the Central Railway, particularly in this area where the Central Railway is operating. This is a disputed area and if this area can be brought into a new zone carved out of the Southern

Railway and the Central Railway, then the movement of goods will be quicker and easier for the operational purposes. This is another important aspect and it is, therefore, necessary that this should be done. This is my humble submission. Of course, the Deputy Minister may find it difficult to give an assurance about this in the House. But I would request him to consider this matter and even consult his Chief on this question because it is hanging fire for a long period. That is why I wanted to stress this point.

The other point which I want to stress is with regard to the employees of the whole of the Southern Railway and the Central Railway. In this area, the railway people are finding it difficult to get sufficient foodgrains. The Railway administration is refusing to give foodgrains to the railway employees departmentally. On the other hand, they say that they would be giving them through the co-operative societies and all that. But practically the railway employees are finding it difficult to get the foodgrains. Therefore, I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to see that departmental grain shops are provided so that the railway people get their supply uninterrupted during the scarcity period. This is my humble request which I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will consider.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : यह जो रेलवे का पूरक बजट हाउस के सामने रखवा गया है उसके लिए बधाई देते हुए मैं चन्द सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर सर्वे के लिये जो बजट मांगा जा रहा है वह बैलाडिला को डेवलेप करने की दृष्टि से मांगा जा रहा है जहाँ पर कि आयरन और डिपाजिट है और उसको सर्वे करने की जरूरत महसूस हो रही है। इसी तरह से मैं और भी आयरन और डिपाजिट्स के बारे में बतला सकता हूँ। आप यहाँ पर डेवलेपमेंट करना चाहते हैं तो मुझे उस पर कोई एनराज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय

से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं पर दुनिया में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आयरन और कार्बोनाइड और स्टाक पाया जाता है तो वह बैलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट और गोआ में है। दुनिया भर में अगर कहीं पर 75 से 78 परसेंट तक आयरन और कार्बोनाइड इन्हीं हिस्सों में है। आप अपने जिग्रोलोजिस्ट से पूछिये जिनकी कांफ्रेंस आजकल हो रही है। 100 सालों से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने बार बार सर्वे कमिटीज अप्वाइंट कर के यहाँ पर रिपोर्ट्स हासिल की हैं। उनका कहना है :

The richest iron ore area in the world is the Bellary and Goa districts. Along with Bailadilla, among all India centres, the Bellary district, Hospet and Sandur are the richest iron ore areas.

लेकिन उसको डेवलेप करने की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मुझे अफसोस होता है कि तकरीबन सतरह सालों से हर बजट के मौके पर हम कहते आये हैं कि इस एरिया को डेवलेप करने के लिए आप हास्पेट, सौंडूर, हरिहर, हुबली, कारवार और गोआ लाइन को ब्राड गेज बनाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये। जितनी बार हमारे मंत्री लोग उस एरिया को विजिट करने आये, हमें आश्वासन देते रहे, सर्वे के लिये प्रपोजल्स भी रक्खे गये, पैसा भी रक्खा गया, लेकिन उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। इसका मुझे अफसोस है और मुझे आपसे इसी वजह से पुरजोर अपील करनी पड़ रही है कि सर्वे के जो प्रपोजल्स आप रखते हैं वह सिर्फ एक नामिनल तरीके से किताब पर ही न रहे। जल्दी से जल्दी सर्वे कर के उन के लिये पैसा दिया जाये। बैलाडिला का जो सर्वे आप कर रहे हैं उसको भी जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म किया जाये। तीन पांच साला योजनायें आप की गुजरने आईं, 25 मिलियन टन्स आयरन और एक्सपोर्ट करने का आप का कमिटमेंट है। इस कमिटमेंट के होते हुए जब तक आप

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

इन एरियाज को डेवेलप नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपका काम नहीं चल सकता है। साथ ही आपको इस सोर्म से जो फारेन एक्सचेन्ज मिलने वाला है वह भी नहीं मिलेगा। भारतवर्ष में फारेन एक्सचेन्ज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा जो है और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को जो कमाई है वह इसी आयरन और पर मबनी है। लिहाजा इसके बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा न करते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जगहें डेवेलप करने के काबिल हैं उनको जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में लिया जाये। उनको किसी भी तरह से छोड़ा न जाये।

यहां का हास्पेट सौंडर एरिया जो है उसे ब्राड गेज करने के लिए पैसा महैया किया गया है लेकिन यह काम बहुत सुस्ती से चल रहा है। 11 साल के बाद अब उसका फाइनल सर्वे किया गया है और उसको सिर्फ हगरी स्टेशन तक ही ब्रोड गेज किया गया है उससे आगे नहीं हुआ।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा न कहते हुए माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि रेलवे के जो भी कर्मचारी हैं उनकी अन्न की समस्या बहुत कठिन हो रही है और उसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात का ताल्लुक इस बजट के साथ तो नहीं है, लेकिन दो लफजों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिटायर्ड होने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जो कि पेंशन के लिये आप्ट करना चाहते हैं उनको ऐसा करने की इजाजत दी जाये। इसमें एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा। जो बहुत से लोग सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट में काम कर रहे हैं या रेलवे में काम कर रहे हैं उनके मामले में महानभूति से काम लिया जाये।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं कुछ डिबीजन्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री नम्बियार ने डिबीजन्स के बारे में कहा। ठीक है अगर

वे डिबीजन चाहते हैं तो कर दिया जाये मुझे इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मुझे उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है। लेकिन बहुत दिनों में, तकरीबन साठ या सत्तर सालों में जो हुबली का डिबीजन है उसको वहां से हटाने की बात सोची जा रही है।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I do not think anybody is thinking of that.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: We are daily receiving telegrams from merchants and general public saying that Hubli zone is again being taken away-

अगर इसी तरह से होता गया, अगर हर एक स्टेट में एक एक डिबीजन दिया जाये या हर एक रेलवे स्टेशन के पास एक एक रेलवे डिबीजन बना दिया जाये तो भी मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन हुबली का जो डिबीजन है उस को न हटाया जाये। हुबली डिबीजन भी रखा जाये और अगर आप चाहें तो-सिकन्दराबाद या हैदराबाद में भी बना दें, लेकिन हुबली डिबीजन हटा कर आप वहां के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं करेंगे।

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demand for Grant for the Railways for their surveying a new line in a developing sector of our country. I want to say a few words about the line which ought to be surveyed by the Railways.

15.00 hrs.

The southern end of our State, Kanya Kumari, is not connected by railway line. The people of that part have been making a demand for the last fifty-five years for the laying of a line from Tirunelveli to Kanya Kumari. We all press for having a Banaras-Kanyakumari Express in the Fourth Five Year Plan at least, and that will be possible if the Railway

Ministry orders a sanction of this line.

Not only that. If this new line is constructed, we will get a connection from Kanya Kumari, Nagercoil, and from there to Trivandrum; and thus the southern end of India which is cut off from the railway system will get an opportunity of railway connection. In my student days, I know, my college friends who were studying at Tirunelveli coming from Nagercoil had not seen trains. What they used to do is, they would purchase a two-anna ticket and go from Tirunelveli to Palamcottah, just to see the train and travel by train because they had not travelled by train. I want to emphasise this matter, because that is the condition even today. That is why I emphasise that this Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line should be ordered immediately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue this debate tomorrow. Now we have to take up the other business.

15.02 hrs.

MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW
ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That this House takes note of the statement made on the 20th November, 1964 by the Minister of Defence Production on the Factories."

Sir, it is my duty to warn the country that just as this Government has got us into the serious crisis and mess over food, there is every justification for fearing that we are likely to be landed in an equally serious situation so far as our defence preparations are concerned. It is well known how the former Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon, had neglected the preparation of our country in regard to defences with the result that we came to grief on the Himalayan front when the Chinese invaded our country so

successfully. We did not want, the House did not want, a similar debacle to overtake the country, and therefore it was generous enough to offer all the money, to sanction all the money that the Government came forward to ask. And we are told now that for the next five years they are going to have a five-year plan to spend—to ask for, obtain and then spend—as much as five thousand crores of rupees, at one thousand crores on the average per annum, on our defence equipment.

But now what is the position? We find, according to their own admission, the radar equipment is coming in; but this equipment, they said in answer to a question on the 23rd, is expected to be in operation in the latter half of 1965. Therefore, for another six or seven months it would not be available for operation at all.

Then, coming to transmitter, long-distance transmitter, which they said they wanted very badly in order to strengthen our defence preparations and gain friends through the propaganda that we can carry on on this Chinese question, Government has made a mess, and has repeated it also. At that time, you remember, the Government of India reached an agreement with America. That was cancelled before the ink with which it was written had gone dry. Afterwards they said they were going to be in search of another transmitter, or another friend who would be willing to supply a transmitter. Only the other day the Minister concerned told us that it would take another one year and six months or two years before they could possibly get the transmitters that they have been negotiating for. We do not know wherefrom they are going to get them. They seem to think that they would be able to get them on rupee exchange. Good luck to them in that. But then, would they be able to get them, and would they be able to instal them soon enough? That is the question.

Coming to these ordnance factories themselves, and coming to the army recruitment also, we were assured by

[Shri Ranga]

the new Defence Minister that very soon the Government of India was going to recruit and organise six Himalayan mountain divisions. They said recently that they have recruited a sufficient number of people, but they are not yet trained. (*Inter-ruption*). For only three divisions. For the other three, I suppose they have to wait another two years. We do not know. They are yet to be trained, and they are yet to be equipped. How long it is going to take, we do not know.

On top of all these failures, here comes the additional failure and more strategic failure in regard to the promise they have themselves made to establish six ordnance factories in our country. On the 23rd November they told us that out of the six, two are not going to be taken up at all. And for what reasons? They say they have given some reasons. They may be found satisfactory by themselves, but I do not know whether the House could find itself satisfied with their reasons.

They wanted to have one factory for high explosives. Are we so fully equipped or supplied with high explosives that we do not need this additional factory?

Then there is also another one, that is the propellant factory, to propel other arms. They wanted to manufacture arms in this propellant factory. That also they are going to give up. And why? What is the justification for abandoning these two factories, we do not know. They have not given us.

And what are the reasons? Is it because they have not been able to find friends abroad to offer to us the necessary knowhow as well as the machinery and other equipment necessary in order to establish these two factories? Or is it because our own existing ordnance factories are producing all the arms that they wanted to produce from out of these

two that they find it no longer necessary to establish these two factories? We do not know, we would like to have information.

Then, in regard to the other four, three of them are supposed to be started in one particular area. *Maybe* Maharashtra; one alone goes to Tiru-Chirapalli. How does it happen? It is very funny with this Government that whenever a new Minister comes he first of all thinks, if he does not think of his uncle, nephews, brothers and social and other factors, he at least thinks of his own region. It happened in the case of iron and steel. It also happened in upsetting the plans that were made in regard to the creation of a new Zone so far as the Railways were concerned when one Minister was there, just because a new Minister came. Now it is also happening in regard to this particular matter. How is it that this Minister has suddenly fallen in love with this one particular area alone, I want to be assured. Is it not a fact that in most of these ordnance factories, one particular type of labour unions are prevailing and are recognised, and a large element among our ordnance labour or their leaders or workers—God alone knows where it is—are under the influence of political elements which cannot be accepted to be an entirely patriotic and swadeshi . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I disagree. No federation is affiliated..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He creates a wrong impression. Mr. N. M. Joshi is the president.

Shri Ranga: Maybe my friend belongs to it. But as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee I had the honour of going round inspecting many of these ordnance factories, and I came to know....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Why does Mr. Banerjee take it upon his head?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked him to wait for his time.

Shri Ranga: I took it up on the floor of the House and I warned the Defence Ministry to be careful about it. Now, some of these ordnance factories are already there in Maharashtra. And in Maharashtra, you know, this particular trouble is very much in evidence—is very much, I do not mean to say that all the labour has gone under their influence, but some labour. Apart from various other reasons, this is another reason why the ordnance factories should be dispersed all over India.

In this particular area, they have already had a sufficient number of ordnance factories, and I do not see any reason why all these three ordnance factories should also come to be situated there.

Now, what is it that we are doing in regard to the ordnance factories? Why should we delay in the development of these ordnance factories, except for the one at Warangal? All the other factories such as the Engineering factory at Ambajhari, the Filling Factory at Chanda and the Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirapalli are to come into existence in another two years' time. When would they go into production, efficient, satisfactory and full production? God alone knows. We do not know what might happen during the next two years so far as our defence front is concerned. Is it not a fact that the Defence Minister as well as the Prime Minister have been going about saying again and again that the Chinese have mounted their armies on the Himalayan front, with ever larger equipment and in ever larger concentrations and more numerous concentrations, and the threat is growing? While that threat is growing in that fashion with all the new equipment, with all that training and their capacity also to stand there in that high altitude, we seem to be fiddling here.

Out of the six mountain divisions, only three are taking shape. Out of

the six ordnance factories, only one is coming into production, and it was said that in October it would come into production; the machinery and plant were obtained from the USA for it; in regard to all others, one has only to consult the astrologer or the *panchangam*. This Government is not in possession at all of the facts. Now, they might say that let us not discuss all these things because these strategic secrets would go abroad in that case and all outsiders would come to know how weak we are. I would like to know whether Government are going to take this House into confidence or not. They formed what was known as the national defence council. I would like to know when it was convened, whether it was consulted at all, whether it was made aware of all the full details, and whether it had accepted this attenuated programme. If they have not convened it, why did they not convene it? Even in regard to its constitution I am not satisfied, and I have said so many a time, because it is inadequately represented. It does not deserve to be called the national defence council. But even that national defence council has not been consulted and they did not agree to this.

Why is it that we are not able to start all these factories? It is because we did not get enough of equipment. Which is the friendly country from which we are unable to get it? Is it not a fact that the Defence Minister has gone round the whole world and to the capitals of various countries and then come back and told us that all those people are all flowing with milk and honey with all their love for us and so on? If that is so, where is the trouble now? We know what is happening in regard to the big factories; they are moving slowly in a tortoise-like manner. We do not know whether they would move at all. Is the trouble with the USSR or with the UK or with the USA? We know that if we are going to depend upon Soviet Russia for our defence

[Shri Ranga]

forces, it is going to be a dangerous thing, and at the same time, our Government want to depend upon them. I would like to know whether Government are able to get all the assistance that they wanted from the USSR and at reasonable rates?

And why is all this happening? It is because of the wrong foreign policy that Government have been following. They always talk of non-alignment and non-attachment and they want to have an equi-distant policy, with the result that we are equi-distant from everybody so far as aid, help and assistance are concerned, and we are in such a weak position. Who knows our defence secrets and defence strategy? It is certainly not Parliament and not even the informal consultative committee. It is Soviet Russia, and it is England and it is America which knows these things. Some time back these communist friends used to get angry because we used to have common manoeuvres with the UK forces, but now we seem to be having not only manoeuvres but also flirtation with all these three countries, and therefore, they know all the facts and the strength of our forces, and from them Pakistan gets them and China gets them. Can Government say that they do not get them? England is on the same friendly terms with China as we happen to be with England or with Russia. Is it not possible for the Chinese therefore to get all these secrets? All this is happening, and yet why is it that Parliament is not being taken into confidence at all in regard to this matter?

In conclusion, I would warn the Government once again that if they were to tarry in this fashion in preparing the country for defence, it is very likely that the new Defence Minister and this Government will have to meet with the same fate that the earlier Defence Minister had met with. The atom bomb has been exploded by China. We do not know

when she would be minded to throw it on us. But in the meanwhile, she has gained so much of strength and prestige, and correspondingly we have lost prestige. Let not Government deceive themselves thinking that all these African nations are our friends and, therefore, we need not be in such a hurry in regard to the transmitter. We have lost heavily already. We can make good this loss now only by equipping our forces. First of all, we have to organise them fully, equip them adequately and assure them of adequate supply of arms and equipment, and secondly, we must see that these ordnance factories are organised in such a manner in all their variety that it would be possible for Government to assure our defence forces of a regular, adequate and effective supply of the latest possible arms, and when they are needed, in sufficient quantities, with the necessary propellant machinery, with the necessary helicopter and other equipment that would be needed to help our people so that they will have timely aid and timely equipment on the Himalayan heights when the need arises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That this House takes note of the statement made on the 20th November, 1964 by the Minister of Defence Production on the establishment of new Ordnance Factories.”

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I reiterate the request or demand made earlier—I think you were also here at that time—that in view of the importance of the subject for the country and the nation the time allotted for the debate may kindly be increased by at least one hour, if not two hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall increase the time allotted by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Defence Minister may also be requested to be present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. M. Thomas who is present here is also a Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The senior Minister may also be requested to be present.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have listened with rapt attention to the powerful speech that the leader of the Swatantra Party has made on this subject, but I must say very frankly, without hurting anybody, and with due regard to the leader of the Swatantra Party that his speech was much ado about nothing. I do not think he made a speech on the subject which was being discussed.

He talked about the mess over food, our debacle on the Himalayan front, about the transmitter which we were to get from the USA, and he talked about everything that could be discussed on the floor of this House, but I must submit very respectfully that those things did not throw any light on the motion which he had moved.

Before I come to the motion proper, I want to dispel some of the wrong notions which have been given vent to by the hon. Mover. Firstly he stated that we did not get a transmitter from the USA. If we did not get that transmitter from the USA which is a friendly country, a country which I respect, and a country, which is always ready to help us, that was because we were inspired by the notions of national prestige and national sovereignty. As regards having friends, I may tell you that we have so many friends in this world only because we are following a policy of non-alignment.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Big question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The question comes from a person who does not know the meaning of non-alignment. What can I do? (*Interruption*). But I submit very respectfully that it is on account of our non-alignment that we have some of these persons also as our friends and some of those countries also as our friends, who are supposed to be inclined one way or the other which may not, to superficial observers, be conducive to our welfare. I therefore think that the transmitter deal which we gave up was done so rightly without hurting the feelings of any country and without riding rough-shod over the sentiments of any country. We did so in the interest of the sovereignty of our country. I think that was a good thing. Only the other day, we heard a statement from the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that she was going to make good that failure and instead of having one transmitter, we are going to have three. I am sure that these three transmitters will serve our country much more than one transmitter taken from any country would have done.

Another point I want to discuss before I come to the motion is this.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Don't trouble yourself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not trouble myself. But the difficulty is that there are some persons over whose heads my speech will pass. Therefore, I think they need not be afraid of that.

I was submitting very respectfully that the National Defence Council was brought in. I know what their attitude was with regard to that Council. They were always talking of retired generals who were doing propaganda on behalf of some political party, that they should be taken into that Council, they should be brought in and they should be consulted so far as our strategy was concerned. I think this is a thing unheard of in any country in the world. This has not

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

been done by any defence department of any country in the world. It has never been done whenever any country has had to fight a war. As our late Prime Minister said, when Russia started fighting the last war, when UK started taking interest in any war, both the countries.....

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Was the hon. Member saying that generals are doing propoganda here on behalf of any party?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not refer to the hon. Member.

I was saying when Russia and UK were fighting their war, both of them had to send away some of their old generals and their place was taken by younger generals. This is the history of the second world war. It is to be found in Germany or any other country. But here are my friends, past-dominated, blind to the future, unrealistic, taking no account of what is happening in the world, saying that we should have more retired generals so that the National Defence Council could become a Council of old fossils, a Council of those persons who could not deliver the goods.

So, I say that when the National Defence Council had its place in the economy of our life when it was needed. Now we are having recourse to other instruments, other means, in order to step up the tempo of preparedness of our country. The National Defence Council was meant for a particular time and that time is past.

Now, I am sorry that anybody should have impeached our Defence Minister.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Who has impeached him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Attacked him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Those ordnance factories are located not in obedience to the whims of a particular person; they are not located here and there

because a person comes from a particular State. Anyone who has studied the location of these industries, public sector industries, whether it is the steel industry or the ordnance factories or any other type of industries, will come to know that this is done after a great deal of preparation and field inquiry and that it is the technical and economic aspect of the matter that weighs much more than the personal predilections of any person. Therefore, to say that three factories are going to be located in one State and one is going to be located in another State is, I think, wide of the mark. We want a dispersal of factories all over India and there is such dispersal all over India. This is done not to satisfy the dreams of provincial aggrandizement, but it is done in order that the quantum of production should be the highest in that place. That is the yardstick with which we measure the location of our factories.

Now, I agree with Shri Ranga—he is a good friend of mine—about the Chinese having exploded an atom bomb. On the floor of this House, we have been told that the Chinese are building up their potential, war potential, on our borders, that they are trying to do all that kind of thing. I also know that they have exploded the bomb. But if anybody had studied the reactions to that explosion, which are to be found all over the world, he would have found one thing, that though the explosion of the bomb is a status symbol, a prestigious thing, the bomb in itself does not mean anything. You must have a delivery system also. It has been said by knowledgeable persons that the Chinese will have that delivery system in, as some say, twenty-years,—some say fifteen years, and some others say ten. This has to be realised. Of course, I do say that the Chinese bomb poses the greatest threat to us, but to think that the Chinese bomb is going to do all that to which the hon. Member referred is, I think, not justified either by scientific data or scientific knowledge.

As I look at the industrial map of this country, I find that the industrial production picture is very very encouraging. I can assure you that the quantum of our defence preparedness—I do not want to go into the past; I do not want to throw mud at any person—is going up higher and higher every day. It does not become the Minister to tell us how much we are doing today, how much we will do tomorrow. I think our factories which manufacture things needed by our army, factories which manufacture things for our navy and air force and factories which manufacture things which are related to border warfare, factories which produce ammunitions, trucks, tractors, aeroplanes and so on, are all in good health. They are not only keeping up the tempo, but I think their tempo is going up very very much every day.

15.30 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

Take the Hindustan Aircraft Limited or the Bharat Electronics. Can anybody say that these factories have not been geared to that pitch which is required by our defence requirements? Can anybody say that all these factories are not being worked in such a way that they are not going to be very potent and very active factors in bringing us nearer the goal of victory if there is any call to battle? I think our preparations are all-sided. Formerly, we took account only of the requirements of the army. Now we are navy-conscious, now we are air-force-conscious, now we are also conscious in other respects, and I believe that this thing is going on steadily. I can say without any chauvinism or without any exaggeration that if we are called upon to face a challenge now, India will be able to give a very good account of itself, and the Chinese will not be led to believe that the Indians are not able to give a good drubbing to them. I am sure we will give them a good drubbing.

It has been said that there are certain things which are not being done properly. The Soviet aid is there, the U.S. aid is there, the U.K. aid is there. Of course, there are some Members who want aid only from one country or the other. I am obliged to all these countries which give us aid. Though we welcome all this aid, I have no doubt that our ordnance factories, the Hindustan Aircraft Limited and other factories are working at their topmost pitch, and I am sure they will be able to give a good account of themselves. I believe that this thing is there.

Much has been said about secrets. Who knows the secrets of anybody? They say that the United Kingdom passes on our secrets to Pakistan, the U.S.A. passes on our secrets to some other country, the Soviet Union gives our secrets to other countries. I do not know from what source they get this information. I do not think that it is in the interests of any country to give away the secrets of any other country. Every country deals with the other countries in a kind of watertight compartment, and they do not want that the right hand should know what the left hand does.

Therefore, I believe that our defence preparations are going on. After all, our factories are not like toys which can be built up in two hours; arms and ammunitions are not like a child's baubles which can be done in an hour or two. It may take a year or two to build up a factory, but our country is defence-conscious, is Chinese aggression-conscious; our country is armed not only with weapons, but also armed so far as the spirit is concerned.

Something was said about some labour union. I believe that the work that the labour unions and the ordnance factories have been doing goes not only to their credit, but to our credit also, and I think to spoil it or throw any kind of doubt on the patriotism of any

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

India is wide of the mark. I think the workers have been doing very well.

So, I think on all the fronts we are very well prepared and our defence preparations are going ahead, and I think in another two or three years India will have such a defence complex that we shall be able to face China with great courage and we shall be able to give a good drubbing to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While the Communist Leviathan on the other side of the Himalayan border was, after the military subjugation of Tibet, busy arming itself to the teeth, modernising its army and equipment and weapons, our Government, lulled into comatose complacency by the pleasing opiates of *panchsheel* and the specious mantra of *Hindi Chini bhai bhai*.....

Shri Kapur Singh: Very well said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:..... neglected defence production. It is not my censure of the Government, but of President Radhakrishnan's.

After the national humiliation of the military debacle in NEFA and Ladakh, the President visited our forces in the forward areas, in the hospitals, and came back and told us that this debacle was the outcome of Government's credulity and negligence over a period of years.

Those five years were wasted years. During those wasted years, the Prime Minister, maladvised by his Man Friday, turned defence and ordnance factories into little factories for the manufacture of thermos flasks and coffee percolators and such other trinkets and bagatelle, and that led to the shameful debacle of NEFA and Ladakh. Our brave, gallant soldiers who have fought in various other fields in all parts of the world, were sent to the front ill-equipped, ill-shod, ill-weaponed and sacrificed to the Chinese communists.

Shortly after that, Parliament demanded unanimously that there

should be an enquiry into the whole matter, and a very experienced officer, a senior officer of the Armed forces, Maj. Gen. Henderson Brooks, enquired into the whole matter, but an expurgated, a doctored, a censored version of the report was laid on the Table of the House—an insult to the House. We demanded time and again that the entire report be laid on the Table of the House. Even now I demand that the report of Maj. Gen. Henderson Brooks, who has hit the nail on the head, who has told categorically who were responsible, and how they were responsible, how the ordnance factories were prestituted for other purposes, be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shame.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All this has been mentioned in that report, and if they have got the guts, if they have a sense of honour, a sense of shame, an awareness of disgrace, which they ought to have after the debacle, let them lay the report on the Table of the House. It is the least they should do as a *prayaschitta* for the crimes and blunders which they have perpetrated for five years, from 1957 to 1962.

Fortunately, at the time of the emergency, the President, as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, played key role, and the House, and the nation, is glad that the near-traitorous Defence Minister was dispensed with.

But, after that, what has been the mood of the present Government? I am sorry to say that it is again sinking into complacency. Here is what was given by the Minister of Defence Production on the 7th of this month in answer to a question by an hon. colleague of mine in the House. The wording used was: "After the emergency", these things are being done—I do not know if this was misprint or a slip of the pen or tongue, perhaps he

meant to say after the Proclamation of the Emergency—as if the Emergency is finished now. That was betrayed by a senior Member of the Congress Party some time ago when he said there was no emergency. He was not aware of any emergency. And that is the mood that has overtaken the Congress Party, the ruling party today, with what fearful consequences for the nation I shudder to think.

My hon. colleague, Shri Ranga, has rightly pinpointed the effects of this complacency. Two precious years, more than two precious years—the Emergency was proclaimed on 26th October, 1962, and today we are in December, 1964—have elapsed. The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, woke up in 1962, as he himself said,—these are not my words—the Prime Minister confessed that he had been living in a world of unreality; and the Chinese invasion, with the sacrifice of 2,000 gallant soldiers, young men who have left behind widowed women and orphaned children, was necessary to wake up the Prime Minister. Then the Government woke up and were pleased to sanction six ordnance factories for the manufacture of various arms needed for modern warfare. What is the progress? Two years have elapsed and only one factory has gone into production. Six factories were under consideration, four were sanctioned, two have been given up, for reasons best known to themselves; and God alone knows for what reasons the factories intended for the manufacture of explosives and propellants had been dropped. In respect of the three other factories only civilian works, construction work is in progress. One factory has gone into production. I charge the Government that they are still somnolent, if not moribund; they are complacent. The same complacency is overtaking us, which had overtaken the Government in 1957—62 and if they do not wake up, I do not know what fearful consequences will be in store for the people who will suffer for the crimes,

misdeemeanours and blunders of this Government. I am sorry to use strong words but these are hard times of desperate maladies that are eating into the vitals of the Government, and so they need desperate words also. I hope that this at least would wake them up and that they will see that these factories are constructed in the shortest possible time.

The other day, the hon. Minister of Information also the late Prime Minister's worthy daughter, said; two years will be required for the installation of the transmitter. I am not going into that now. For everything, we need two years and three years while other countries like China and others go and do it in six months.

Shri Kapur Singh: She came down to 18 months.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are thankful for small mercies. I hope it will come down to 12 months later on: when they are prodded on by Parliament. Parliament should prod them and push them; only then they will act; otherwise, sweet sleep, comatose somnolence, complacency that is the bane of this Government . . . (*Interruptions.*)

An hon. Member: Even then they do not wake up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I remember what serious times we are living in today. I was present at a luncheon given to our Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, in London—I wish he were present here today—and I was also invited by the hosts, the Indian Press Association in London. He alarmed and shocked all those present by telling the audience the capability of the Chinese Armed Forces today. Knowing that, why this slow, snail-like pace and why this complacency? The Defence Minister told us in London—it was a public luncheon, it was reported in the British Press, I do not know whether the Indian papers reported that—

Shri Ranga: Much more here than there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will quote only one extract from his speech, one little item which he highlighted, one little aspect of the matter. He said: Chinese airforce is so developed today, is so well-equipped today that it is capable of 500 sorties a day on the Himalayan border. What are we doing? Some of the Press correspondents did not believe it; they repeated the question. Yes, he said, 500 sorties a day on the Himalayan border. Are we equal to the task?

The other day, I put the question about the mountain divisions and he said we were 'reasonably prepared'. What is the meaning of this 'reasonably prepared'? Shall we go to the Supreme Court to decide what is reasonable and unreasonable? You are a well versed lawyer, Chairman Madam, and you know what are the statements of Government in this House like. There have been umpteen statements here, perhaps more than one hundred statements made in the last two months and I will read only two or three extracts; there is no time. If I am given the time, I would have pilloried the Government much more effectively. A statement was made in answer to a question on Ishapur rifle factory on 2nd March, 1964 that its capacity today is only 2500 rifles per month. I do not know what its capacity formerly was or whether it has increased now. Then on 1-6-1964 there was another question; six projects were listed. Look how the public interest creeps into everything. Public means governmental interest it is not national interest. It is considered not to be in public interest to give the individual cost of each project. What is wrong with it? I do not know what has infected the mind of the Government, what malady, what malaise. You will find in foreign magazines like *Time* and other English magazines the cost and all these details. But Government hides them to

cover a multitude of sins, crimes and ignorance and their own unwillingness to take Parliament into confidence; they refuse to take Parliament into confidence. When China captured our gallant soldiers in Hot Springs, they refused to tell the nation, they have no confidence in the nation. That is why the nation has no confidence in them. That is the root of the matter.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): That is well-known from the results of the by-election.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have also won by-elections do not worry. You are going to see in Kerala how you fare; you will be routed again.

Dr. M. S. Aney: (Nagpur): Success in Kerala election will not mean success over China.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I tell the Government and the Minister of Defence Production that they are to defend the people against China who is our enemy and not merely win elections in Ernakulam.

Mr. Chairman: Let us restrict ourselves to the subject under consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The subject is ordnance factories and defence production. I do not know whether you have got the hang of the matter. Ordnance factories means defence production. Defence against whom? Against the enemy.....

Mr. Chairman: Let the discussion not be diverted towards Kerala.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He mentioned the subject of elections. Why didn't you call him to order? I hope you will be fair to both sides of the House.

Mr. Chairman: I request the hon. Member to continue rather conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath I am grateful to you for your indulgence. On the 7th of December only last week my hon. colleague asked for information whether defence production in the country during 1963-64 has nearly doubled, details of increased production, actual value of production in 1963-64, value of arms and equipment actually delivered to the Armed Forces. That was a very innocent question. The answer was: information will be collected and laid on the Table. They could not answer even whether the defence production had increased had doubled. Madam Chairman, this is *talmatol*, this procrastination even during the emergency. Madam Chairman, you send many questions; I have seen them, you send questions 10 days, 15 days or even one month ahead sometimes. Even then notice is not enough for them to collect information. What are they doing with the army of secretaries, deputy secretaries and under secretaries and all these? They are well-equipped here: they do not want to equip the Armed Forces equally well with the weapons. If the Armed Forces had as many kinds of weapons as they have got secretaries, deputy secretaries and under secretaries and all the other paraphernalia, retinue and pariwar, our Army will be better off.

I will conclude in two minutes, Madam Chairman. We have got a wonderful answer here they say that the cost of materials imported by ordnance factories during 1963-64 and 1964-65, upto 30th September, 1964 is 12.05 per cent of something. The percentage is given. The Minister goes on to say: the exact figures of the cost of imported materials cannot be given as they are not maintained separately. I do not know what rigm-rolle is all this that you can give only the percentage and not the cost. They will have to explain it to the House. How is the percentage calculated without the cost being known of the total? Then alone you can calculate the percentage. I do not know whether the Minister read through his

answer before he read it out to the House and tried to go into that mistake.

Mr. Chairman: I will request him to conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will conclude. I would refer, before I conclude, to the statement made by the Defence Minister on the 20th of November, laid on the Table of the House. He says in this statement that the production in these factories which had been dropped, are such that there is little scope for conversion to civilian use in time of peace. Are we living in times of peace now? This completely nails, hits the nail on its head. The Minister of Defence Production and the Minister of Defence have no business to be there. The Defence Minister came into the House, came to Parliament, with an enormous fund of goodwill. You know what speeches he made in Maharashtra. He said, if I remember rightly, that he would not return to Satara, or his native town, unless and until he has driven out the Chinese from our sacred soil. I will remind him of that promise. The President advised him at a public meeting to have the courage to say 'no' to wrong proposals. I will advise him to have the courage to say 'yes' when wrong proposals are made to him. He must serve here.

If the Government says, "in times of peace," where is the emergency then? Let them revoke the emergency if they say "in times of peace." Then they will be honest to themselves. Let the President revoke the emergency. So I say this is not the time of peace; we are living in a time of emergency. China is massing its forces on our border. The other day, the Defence Minister said in a public meeting also that the Chinese build-up continues, a very alarming build-up continues. But they say we are living in times of peace. What is all this nonsense?

I hope the Defence Minister will wake up and see to it that this farce of running defence production in this manner, in this lackadaisical manner,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

in this somnolent manner and in this moribund fashion will come to a close very soon and that arms will be produced and the armed forces will be equipped at no distant date, lest the worse befall us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the hon Member Shri Ranga for initiating this discussion at a time when we are confronted on two frontiers. We have to fight the armed might of the Chinese and, at the same time, we are preparing ourselves to fight Pakistan if they go on doing the same thing as they are doing at present. I do not want to say anything as to what he stated about trade unions in ordnance factories. I would only correct my respected friend Shri Ranga that there are two all-India organisations working in the ordnance factories, one headed by Shri S. M. Joshi whose sacrifices to the nation through the political movement are next to none, and the other headed by Dr. Malkote, who belongs to the INTUC. There should be no fear lurking in his mind that these organisations are headed by anti-national elements or those elements who sabotage the defence preparedness. I would only request him not to say a thing without knowing fully well, because the natural feeling may be created in the country about the labour organisation which is doing its best after the Chinese aggression.

I remember on the 20th October, 1962, we heard on the All India Radio that the Chinese had brutally attacked us; they had betrays our confidence; they had attacked us treacherously like cowards; immediately, from 21st October, 1962, the entire defence employees under the leadership of Shri S. M. Joshi and all others, rose like one man and they worked for 12 hours without taking overtime and they contributed one day's salary and they contributed in all Rs. 27 lakhs in one month. My hats off to those de-

fence employees who really geared up all the machinery in the ordnance factories which were almost kept to rust.

I remember that in 1956, when we on behalf of the defence employees' federation moved this House also through various Members and my hon. friend, the late-lamented Shri U. C. Patnaik that there should be more work in ordnance factories. A feeling was created in this House even by the late-lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that after all these ordnance factories should not survive only with the hope of war. There was a note of caution from us. We said at a time of emergency, at a time of need, when we were surrounded—the signs were apparent to us and visible to us but they were not visible to this Government—and that the Chinese with their expansionist methods, expansionist programme, were bound to attack India. But mass retrenchment took place in 1956 in the name that there is no work in ordnance factories. The entire ordnance workers, all defence employees, whose total number was to the tune of four lakhs, was reduced to 2,63,000 and trained artisans were retrenched without any alternative jobs. That was the history of the ordnance factories, when Shri Tyagi was the Minister and Shri Katju was the Cabinet Minister in charge of defence.

What happened after that? There was pressure from all quarters and just after 1962, 20th October, the people realised that the ordnance factories have to produce more. More Civilian items were produced. I have no grouse against that, because there was a scheme for trigger production. It was said that if we cannot produce bombs or shells or small arms or rifles and if the machinery which we get under the lend-lease scheme from foreign countries during the last war were made to rust, we cannot switch them over to any production, whether defence or civilian, and that was neces-

sary that some items, whether civilian or other items, should be produced just to keep the skill alive. There is nothing bad in that. But what happened after that? Much has been said about the way in which these ordnance factories are working. As an ex-ordnance factory employee and having spent 17 years of my precious life in the ordnance factories as artisan and as supervisor, I have seen what those factories did and how they functioned in 1961 and how they started functioning after the Chinese invasion in 1962. I would only request my hon. friend Shri Ranga to visit these ordnance factories. Let him visit the ammunition factory at Kirkee and visit the small arms factory in Kanpur; let him go and see the gun carriage factory at Jabalpur and see how these trucks are made. Let him go to the machine-tool factory at Ambarnath which is said to be the mother factory, which is going to produce machine-tools for the manufacture of other tools, jigs and fixtures for the ordnance factories, for manufacturing other items. Let us not condemn the ordnance factories at an hour when we are confronted with attacks. When the Chinese are building up their arms, when they are massing their army on our borders, when the Pakistanis are doing their best to sabotage of our defence needs. Let us not condemn them; let us not condemn those who produce arms and are doing their best even today.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Let us not condemn each other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that Shri Ranga condemned them. But a feeling may be created, because we know that there is a feeling in this country. What is that feeling? I was surprised to read a statement said to have been issued by the Finance Minister on his return from abroad. That statement has not yet been demanded. The news appearing in the *National Herald* said that the Finance Minister on his return from foreign countries is said to have addressed a letter to the Prime Minister telling him that we are producing enough in

ordnance factories and that even the reserves are completed and there is a possibility that some employees may become surplus. It is also said in the news that the Prime Minister passed on that letter to the Defence Minister asking whether more recruitment should be done or no recruitment should be done or the services of these people who have been recruited should be terminated. I want to know why the Finance Minister should issue such a statement and whether a letter has ever been issued. If so, at a time when we have trained these persons, when 23,000 new hands have been recruited during this emergency to the ordnance factories and have been trained, today, they are confronted with retrenchment. In Avadi and in the parachute factory and in other factories they are confronted with retrenchment. I know the hon. Minister will immediately say that they are trying to absorb them in the new ordnance factories. It may be done but have we completed our work? Is there no defence order? What has happened to those orders? What has happened to those items which you promised to produce?

It has been said here that only 2,500 rifles are being produced. My information is that those 2,500 rifles are automatic rifles per month. I submit that this number should be increased. There is no doubt about the fact that the automatic rifles produced in the rifle factory at Ishapur with the help of other factories is the best rifle of its kind produced in this country compared to any foreign rifle; that has been mentioned by some foreign experts who have visited this country. I am proud of it. There is another item—sten-guns and bren-guns—and also small arms which are being produced in the small arms factory at Kanpur. I want that factory to be expanded. I shall not be sorry if instead of six new ordnance factories, only four come into existence and the present ordnance factories are expanded fully, though I sincerely feel that there should have been more than six new ordnance factories in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

our country to cater to our needs to move towards self-sufficiency in the matter of defence. We cannot depend on the Soviet Union or U.S.A. for ever. We may get some assistance from them, but we should be proud of our technical know-how and of our artisans. India can only be defended with Indian arms. We cannot depend solely on foreign countries. That was one of the recommendations made by the Baldev Singh Committee, the Kalyanwalla Committee and other committees, namely, that our ordnance factories should move towards self-sufficiency and the defence production should go up, and also that the conditions of the employees should be improved along with that.

16 hrs.

Another point has been raised about MIGs. I do not know what is happening. I wish we shall be able to produce MIGs in our country during the fourth Plan. But seeing the way in which it is proceeding, it is really a race between the hare and the tortoise. I do not know if ultimately the tortoise will win. But surely we should not move at the tortoise's pace.

Coming to the Avro-708 project in Kanpur, I am extremely happy that a new officer has been sent as the General Manager of the HAL there. I do not impute any motive to that officer. But is it a fact that that particular officer is an Electrical Engineer and not a Mechanical Engineer? If really the job is meant for a Mechanical Engineer, how is it that an Electrical Engineer has been sent there? I want to know whether there is any truth in it. We cannot experiment with Avro-708. The Tata Committee report was against Avro-708. The weight of that aircraft was increased by 500 lbs. and then the Tata Committee said it is not fit for high altitude flights. We counteracted that, because I know that Lockheed interest were working in India. They wanted their own aircraft to be manufactured instead of the Avro. But we in this House, from all sides, wanted that Avro-708

should be proceeded with. It has come and it has proved to be one of the best aircraft. But if this sort of criticism continues even in the manufacture of Avro, we shall not be able to produce Avro, but something else, if a wrong man is given a high place in the Avro-108 project.

There will be 23 ordnance factories with these four new factories. There should be proper co-ordination between them. The post of Controller General of Defence Production has been abolished and the person has been sent out. I do not mind; I do not hold any brief for any officer. But what is going to happen now? That has been bifurcated into two posts—inspection and production. Will they be controlled by one person—the Secretary for Defence Production or somebody else? There should be proper co-ordination between the DGOF, DME, DOS and the E-in-C, i.e. Engineer-in-Chief, so that every item produced in the army workshop could be utilised. The army workshops should not be merely confined to repair and maintenance work, but they should be geared up for production of arms and other vehicles.

We are producing tanks and other vehicles. When we were producing Shaktiman, leaflets were issued by Premier Automobiles, TELCO, and Birlas that our ordnance factories will not be able to produce it. When we produced it, they said, it cannot be put on the road. When it was put on the road, they said, it may be spoiled after two years. But today Shaktiman and Nishan have become that whatever he has said, he is trying try and I congratulate them.

I will say a few words about the employees also. I have full confidence in the Defence Ministry and in the Defence Minister, because I feel that whatever he has said, he is trying to fulfil it.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My confidence is not political confidence; it is the confidence of an Indian citizen in a Defence Minister who wants that the Chinese should be beaten hollow. I still know we were not defeated by the Chinese; we were humiliated. Having full confidence in our jawans, if we had had better Generals and not traitors like Gen. Kaul and Gen. Pathania, we would have beaten them on the plains, if not on the hill areas. They may have the atom bomb....

Shri Ranga: The traitor was not the General, but the Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you become the Defence Minister, do you think it will change suddenly? It will not.

Shri Ranga: It has changed. You are in love with the Defence Minister now!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may tell Mr. Ranga that when Mr. Goldwater was defeated, it has thrown cold water on many people. I do not want American Air umbrella. I do not want that we should depend only on USA. I want that India should be defended by the Indian people with Indian arms. That will be our true defence. Time will show that the same ill-clad, ill-fed workers in our ordnance factories will be able to manufacture the deadliest weapons, the most conventional automatic weapons in this country, if we do not condemn them. We must boost them up. I lend my wholehearted support to the Defence Ministry. If they behave well with the employees, we shall pay them back. The defence employees will never fight. If at all we fight, we shall fight only in self-defence for the fulfilment of our legitimate demands.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : सभ्यपति महोदय, हमारे मित्र ने यह रेजोल्यूशन इस हाउस में रख कर हम को डिफेंस के बारे में बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

आज हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बैस्ट आइमी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर है, जिस पर 1899 (Ai) LSD—7.

अभी अभी विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने अपना कान्फिडेंस प्रकट किया है। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की सब से बड़ी खूबी यह है कि उस को कम बोलना चाहिए। वह खूबी हमारे मौजूदा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर में है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत और श्री रंगा, ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। वह बड़े प्रोफेसर हैं। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस स्टेटमेंट को सदा है। उन्होंने नहीं पढ़ा है। वे केवल हवा में किला मारते हैं।

जब हम इस हाउस में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को डिस्कस करें, तो हम को उस में प्रोपेगंडा एलिमेंट नहीं लाना चाहिए। यह सीधी सी बात है। दूसरे विषयों पर हम जो चाहें कहें, लेकिन डिफेंस के सम्बन्ध में हम को कुछ संयम से काम लेना चाहिए। आज हमारे पास एक अच्छा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर है, जो कि काम्पिटेंट और फ्रिट है। वह सीक्रेसी आउट नहीं करता है। मुझे याद है कि जब जयपुर कांग्रेस में किसी ने पंडित जवाहरलाल से कोई सवाल पूछा था, तो उन्होंने कहा था, "यू बांट मि टु ओपन दि सीक्रेट्स आफ दि गवर्नमेंट टु यू" क्या माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि आज हम अपने डिफेंस के सीक्रेट्स को आउट कर दें? उन्होंने कहा कि अमरीका और रशा आउट कर देते हैं। उन को किसी पर भी विश्वास नहीं है। उन को सिर्फ अपने पर विश्वास है—और किसी पर विश्वास नहीं है।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने कहा है, हिन्दुस्तान का जो गरीब वर्कर आर्डिनेंस फ़ैक्टरीज में काम कर रहा है, उस ने काम किया है, त्याग किया है, अपनी मजदूरी की मांग नहीं की है और देश के नाम पर कुरबानी की है। आज आप जिन को बड़े आदमी समझते हैं, जो लोग अपने आप को बड़े समझते हैं, वे सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं। डिफेंस में आप उन आदमियों को भरती करें, फौज में आप उन लोगों को भरती करें

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जो मजबूत हों, जिनके हाथ पैर मजबूत हों, जो काफी पैदल चल सकें, भारी भारी बोझें ढो सकें। कोमल अंग वालों को, खूबसूरत अंग वालों को भरती करने से किस तरह के खतरनाक नतीजे निकल सकते हैं यह नेफा के मोर्चे पर साबित हो चुका है। मैं बर्नार्डी साहब से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि जनरल कौल जो कुछ नेफा में हुआ है, उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। वह हमारे कमांडर थे। अगर उनकी जगह पर जनरल चौधरी होते तो यह दिन देखने को हमें न मिलता। वहाँ पर हम ने जो किलेबन्दी की थी, वह बहुत अच्छी थी लेकिन जनरल कौल ने सारा काम खराब कर दिया। जो जवान हमारे मारे गये हैं, जिन अमूल्य जानों से हमें हाथ धोना पड़ा है, उससे दिल को ठेस पहुँचती है, कसक होती है।

मैं बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर नेपाल का बोर्डर लगता है। बोर्डर पर क्या कुछ होता है, वहाँ कैसी कंडिशन होती है, उनको मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। वहाँ पर तैनात जवान पत्तों पर रहते हैं। हमारे दांडेकर जी भी बोर्डर एरिया से आते हैं। वह आई० सी० एस० हैं। वह बहुत काबिल हैं। कभी मैंने उनको डिफेंस पर बोलते हुए नहीं सुना है। शायद वह आज बोलें। गोंडा, बस्ती, गोरखपुर का सारे का सारा रेंज जो है, सारे का सारा ईस्टर्न यू० पी० जो है, यह बोर्डर पर है। इसके बारे में मैं आपको दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आप हमें सड़कें दे दें, वहाँ पर आप किले बन्दी कर दें, बोर्डर पर जो लोग रहते हैं उनको आप भरती करें। वे आदमी गुरीला वार में एक्सपर्ट हैं जिस की आप बात किया करते हैं। पहाड़ों पर जो लोग रहते हैं, उनको आप भरती करें। अल्मोड़ा के लोगों को आप भरती करें ताकि पहाड़ी इलाकों में लड़ने वाले लोग आप को मिल सकें। हम हिन्दुस्तानी गुलाम जब थे तब अंग्रेजों के लिए लड़े थे। आज जब हम आजाद हैं तो क्या अपने देश की खातिर

नहीं लड़ सकते हैं? हम मुल्क के नाम पर मर मिटने वाले हैं। वक्त आने पर इसका प्रदर्शन भी हम करके दिखा देंगे।

डिफेंस सर्विसिस में जो पोलिटिकल सफरज हैं वे भी काम कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है आपके अफसरों की तरफ से। कम से कम डिफेंस के मामले में किसी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये। वहाँ पर पार्टिजन बेमिम पर काम नहीं होना चाहिये। वे भी जस्टिस चाहते हैं। वे भी इक्वल राइट्स मांगते हैं। वे भी देश की खातिर लड़े हैं, देश के नाम पर, स्वतंत्रता की खातिर लड़े हैं। उनके साथ भी इंसफ होना चाहिये।

जो फौज में भरती होते हैं स्वेच्छा में होते हैं, उनमें देश प्रेम की भावना है इस वास्ते होते हैं, उनको देश पर नाज़ है, इस वास्ते होते हैं, देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करना वे अपना परम कर्तव्य समझते हैं, इस वास्ते भरती होते हैं। ठीकरों की खातिर वे भरती नहीं होते हैं, पैसे की खातिर भरती नहीं होते हैं। आप का भी यह फर्ज है कि आप ईमानदारी से अच्छे अच्छे लोगों को फौज में भरती करें, जो डिजर्व करते हैं फौज में भरती होना, उनको भरती करें। डिफेंस फैक्ट्रीज़ कहां खुलती हैं कहां नहीं खुलती हैं, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। महत्व इस बात का है कि वे देश में ही खुलें। महत्व इस बात का है कि हम तैयार हों, पूरी तैयारी करें। हमें न अमरीका पर डिपेंड करना है और न रूस पर। कर बहिया बलि आपनी तजो पराई आस। दूसरों पर हमें डिफेंस के मामले में आश्रित नहीं होना चाहिये। फौज में भाई भतीजावाद नहीं चलना चाहिये।

भाई भतीजा भांजा, भांट भाड़ भुंहार। तुलसी इन छः भकारते सदा यहियो होशियार।।

इन से हम को होशियार रहना चाहिये। कम से कम डिफेंस में उन लोगों को ही भरती

किया जाना चाहिये जो पांच मील दौड़ सकें। उनको आप दौड़ा कर देख लें, फिर चाहे वे चमार के लड़के हों, ब्राह्मण के लड़के हों, या मुसलमान हों, उनको आपको भरती कर लेना चाहिये।

हमारी सरहदों पर दो दुश्मन खड़े हैं। एक तरफ चीन और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है। एक तरफ पाकिस्तान टकटकी लगाये बैठा है और दूसरी तरफ चीन बैठा है। हम गफलत की नीद न सोयें। हमें न अमरीका पर निर्भर करना है न रूस पर। हम सब कुछ अपना देश की खातिर कुरबान करने के लिए तैयार हैं। देश ने जब चीन ने हमला किया था, सब कुछ दाव पर लगा दिया था। चीन मुफ्त में नहीं वापिस चला गया। चीनी लाल जो यहां बसते हैं इन्होंने कहा कि चले आओ, ले लो हिन्दुस्तान को, हिन्दुस्तान में फूट है। लेकिन आप ने देख लिया कि जब उसने हमला किया तो सारा हिन्दुस्तान जब हरलाल जी के पीछे एक हो कर खड़ा हो गया, दीवार की भांति खड़ा हो गया। उसी का यह नतीजा है कि चीन दुम दबा कर भाग गया। चीन हमला करने वाला नहीं है। उसका जो परपज था वह हल हो गया है। उसका परपज हम को ह्यमिलेट करना था। कुछ कम्युनिस्ट भाई चीन का राग अलापते हैं, उनको वह राग मुबारिक हो। हम जो सच्चे भारतवासी हैं, जो देशभक्त हैं वे देश की खातिर कुर्बान होंगे, गोलियां सहेंगे, अन्न पानी सब देश को देंगे, मरेंगे तो देश के लिए, जियेंगे तो देश के लिए।

प्रो० रंगा की जो तकरीर हुई उसको मैंने सुना। उनकी स्पीच वन साइडिड थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में पार्टी का प्रचार नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे कामत साहब ने जिस तरह से मखौल डिफेंस का उड़ाया है, उस तरह से नहीं उड़ाया जाना चाहिये। जहां तक देश की रक्षा का सवाल है, हम सब को एक हो जाना चाहिये, एक आवाज से

बोलना चाहिये। इस मामले में स्वतंत्र पार्टी, एस० एस० पी० और कांग्रेस में कोई भेदभाव मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिये। अकेली कांग्रेस देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदार नहीं है। आप भी हैं, हम भी हैं, हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी है। अगर आवश्यकता पड़े तो हम में से हर एक को मर मिटने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिये। जहां तक हमारे घर का ताल्लुक है, घरें लू मारलों का ताल्लुक है आप पांच रहें और हम सौ रहें लेकिन जब दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने की बात हो तो हमें एक सौ पांच हो जाना चाहिये।

अश्वत्थामा हतो नरो वा कुंजरो वा

हम अपने इतिहास को देखें। इतिहास बताता है कि बारह सौ बरस तक हम गुलाम रहे हैं जिस में से दो सौ साल हम ने अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की है। आज भी दुश्मन हम पर पंजा मारना चाहते हैं। हमें होशियार रहना है। हमें देश को प्रोटेक्ट करना है। हम आपस में न लड़ें। देश के मस्तक को ऊंचा रखें। ऊंची बात करें। ऊंची बात करेंगे तो ऊंचे कहलायेंगे, छोटी बात करेंगे तो छोटे कहलायेंगे। यह सीधी सी बात है। फिर चाहे वह प्रो० रंगा हों या शिव नारायण हो।

मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर तथा डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ वे सचेत रहें, सोयें नहीं। यह ठीक है कि हमारे पास बेस्ट डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं आज। लेकिन आज सोने का समय नहीं है। मैं इसको आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारी जो पालिसी है, हमारी जो स्ट्रैटिज है, हमारे जो आर्मी सीक्रेट्स हैं, उन को सब के सामने खोल कर रख दिया जाये। उसकी हम दृग्गुणी बजाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम हाउस टाप्स से यह नहीं कहना चाहते हैं, यह एनाउंस करना नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्लान क्या हैं। ऐसा हो भी नहीं सकता है।

यहां पर शक्तिमान ट्रक्स का जिक्र किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारे पास

[श्री शिव नारायण]

पच्चीस हजार आटोमेटिक राइफल हैं। इस सबको कहने की क्या जरूरत है। जरूरत तो तैयार रहने की है। हम अपने कंधों पर बंदूक सम्भाले रखें और अगर हम पर आक्रमण होता है तो चीन को और पाकिस्तान को बता दें कि हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तानी रहते हैं जो आजादी की कद्र करना जानते हैं। उनको पता चल जाना चाहिये कि हम ईट का जवाब पत्थर से दे सकते हैं। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। डिफेंस की बात बिल्कुल परिपक्व होनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में कोई डिफेंसिस नहीं होने चाहिये और न ही क्रिटिसिज्म होना चाहिये।

बोर्डर के लोगों पर आप भरोसा करें। बोर्डर एरियाज़ में सड़कें आप दें, उनको आप सर्विस में लें। वहां पर छोटे छोटे किले बनाइये ताकि जब अटैक हो तो हवाई जहाजों से आपको चीजें इत्यादि गिराने की आवश्यकता महसूस न हो। डिफेंस की खातिर जितने पैसों की आपको जरूरत है हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अन्न की बड़ी समस्या आज हमारे सामने है। अपने फौजियों को खिलाने के लिए हमें अन्न चाहिये। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ चावल खूब होता है। मैं आपको एक एश्योरेंस देना चाहता हूँ आप जितना चावल चाहें हम आपको दे सकते हैं। लेकिन जो हमारा बोर्डर है उसकी तरफ आप देखें। हमारा बोर्डर नेपाल के साथ लगता है। वहां से हमारा चावल बाहर जा रहा है। देश में आज भी ट्रेटर्ज हैं जिनसे हमको सावधान रहना है। यह चावल नेपाल जा कर चीन जाता है। इस तरह के कुकृत्य जो लोग करते हैं उनसे हमें सावधान रहना है। मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूँ और आज मैं रिपीट करता हूँ कि अन्न की आप प्री मूवमेंट कर दें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। अन्न की कमी नहीं है। बोर्डर पर आप बंदूकें लगा दें और अगर

कोई अन्न को बाहर ले कर जाये तो उसे गोली मार दें। बराबर हमारा चावल नेपाल के रास्ते, कलकत्ता के रास्ते चीन को तथा पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है। मैं आप को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ इस मामले में। अपोजीशन वाले यह न समझें कि वे ही सरकार की नुकताचीनी कर सकते हैं। कांग्रेस वाले भी क्रिटिसाइज कर सकते हैं, वे भी सरकार को हिला सकते हैं, उसको नोंद से जगा सकते हैं, सरकार को सही रास्ते पर ला सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा डिफेंस मजबूत होगा तो दुनिया समझेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी दम है। और वह वक्त पड़ने पर किसी भी संकट का मुकाबला कर सकता है, या वह भी ईट का जवाब पत्थर से देने की शक्ति रखता है।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Madam Chairman, I agree to some extent with my hon. friend who just spoke ahead of me. I agree we ought to take this debate out of the political field and as far as possible get it into a defence focus. That is really what we are all interested in quite irrespective of what particular party we happen to belong to. The only point on which I do not agree with him is that because it is a defence matter, therefore we must be restrained in our criticism, even where criticism is needed because of some grave mistakes which the Government may, in our opinion, have committed.

The first thing we ought to do is to get this defence debate into focus of the defence requirements of the country. In trying to get it into that focus, the first thing that occurs to my mind is to recall the invasion of this country by the Chinese, the surprise and the shock which it gave us, the agony and the humiliation of its end; and, particularly, the cold anger with which the whole country gradually began to learn of the causes of that awful catastrophe. Among

those causes,—there were many,—among those disclosed causes I should say, it has been admitted that our troops were badly armed and inadequately equipped. There can be no doubt about that. They were terribly badly equipped and terribly badly armed for a conflict of the kind with which they were faced.

But there were two other undisclosed causes which, to the best of my information, I shall presently mention—I say to the best of my information, because if the Minister thinks I am wrong, I will be glad to be corrected. I refer to two decisions that were taken before the Chinese invasion, two major decisions. One was not to manufacture automatic rifles in this country. I cannot characterise that decision as any thing else but criminal.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has not been any such decision.

Shri N. Dandekar: Let me please finish. My information was that in this country a proto-type automatic rifle, perfectly operatable by our soldiers, had been developed and was capable of being manufactured on a large scale. That is a fact. That it was not, in fact, manufactured is also a fact. I infer from this that there was a decision not to manufacture it. But if the Minister says that there was no such decision. I presume that notwithstanding that we had the capacity and the capability of manufacturing an automatic rifle, we slept over it and took no decision either way.

The other was a committee appointed some years ago, before the Chinese invasion, to examine and report on our border defences. This Committee has made a very considerably detailed survey of our border defence requirements and among the many other recommendations it made it, also made recommendations about the border fortifi-

cations and other requirements *vis-a-vis* India-China border. But no action was taken upon this. Again, I have a feeling that the decision that was taken was that no action in this project was necessary. But if the Minister assures me that no such decision was taken, then at least I will say this that no decision was in fact taken either way. Now, Madam, I refer to those two decisions in this debate because what we have so far discussed and are discussing now is another major decision concerning the ordnance factories.

That is the distant focus. The near focus has already been referred to and I need not labour it here.

It has been admitted that the Chinese forces have been massed in strength in Tibet; and that they are also poised on our borders from the west to the east and also along the Sikkim and Bhutan borders. From all those that have been given to us about the extent of Chinese preparation on our borders I presume that the Government conclude, and so also I conclude, that the Chinese are poised for an attack against this country at any moment with considerable strength. It would not, therefore, be an excessive exercise of imagination to say that it would well be in the early spring next year, or what ever other time they may think as the right moment for starting an invasion against us.

On that kind of situation, what is it that we have got by way of preparedness on our side? As to that some important questions arise. I do not expect the Minister will give me more details, and I do not think it would be in the public interest to give me details; either but I would like to have some clear assurances, at least of a general character, whether, for instance, we have adequate number of fully seasoned divisions, trained and equipped for mountain warfare, now lined up along the northern

[Shri N. Dandekar]

borders. The Government have assured us that it is so. But when I come to the question of the extent to which they are adequately armed, equipped and supplied, the general inference that I have drawn from such information as I have is that though our mountain divisions now on our frontiers are well armed and well-equipped and supplied, their supplies and provisions would last them only for a month or, may be, six weeks. I am anxious to know whether they have, behind them, adequate reserves in terms of appropriately trained divisions, adequate reserves in terms of arms and ammunitions and all that sort of thing that goes to supply a fighting force on a war footing. I myself have no grave apprehensions in regard to our mountain divisions actually positioned on our borders; but I do entertain serious apprehensions as to the extent of their supplies, as to the extent to which reserve supplies of arms, ammunition, equipment etc. are readily available beyond the six weeks or so, for which they are at present provisioned and whether we have adequate stockpiles of them and the necessary transport to rush additional supplies to them in the event of a war breaking out.

Then, in so far as the training of our, what shall I say, non-combatant forces, like National Cadet Corps and Reservists, are concerned, those organisations are growing admirably fast, but I know they are not yet adequately equipped, and that not one of them has ever seen an automatic rifle, and that they are not trained to handle, even in groups, a machine gun or a sten gun or a bren gun or anything of that kind. I do think all this indicates a state of affairs,—that is what I say, a state of affairs in focus with the Chinese invasion in the background and our present preparations in the foreground,—a state of affairs in which I myself feel very considerably concerned as to our

capacity and our capability for meeting an invasion, which it is quite possible is imminent early in spring next year.

It is in that context that we have to view this problem of ordnance factories. I have been ridiculed for being panicky by the phrases I have used. But it is not a panic, it is just commonsense. I am not prepared to accept that this statement of mine is panicky; it is not anything more than just alert commonsense, drawing upon, firstly, what happened in 1962 and, secondly, drawing upon the facts as Government have given us about the massing of the forces by China in Tibet, about the lining up of Chinese forces on our borders, including Sikkim and Bhutan and, thirdly, judging by certain incidents on the border which were in fact the subject-matter of recent discussion in this House as regards the encroachments by Chinese soldiers into Sikkim or Bhutan or both.

I know that I have myself ridiculed the Government in other connections, in connection, for instance, with the Food Corporations Bill, when grandiloquent phrases like "occupying strategic positions", "keeping or holding commanding heights", engaging in "crash programmes on a war footing" and all that kind of terribly military talk and language was used. But when it comes to this question of arming, equipping and provisioning of our army, and the establishment of ordnance factories, I must confess that I do not notice any usage of such warlike phrases. They are conspicuous by their absence.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

What are the facts? Early in 1964, apparently decisions were taken that we go ahead with only four Ordnance factories and drop two others. And

out of those four factories, in the year 1964, two years after the Chinese invasion, only one has gone into production and three are going to be set up,—one with the aid of the United States, another with the aid of the United Kingdom and the third on our own steam. When one reads the statement of the Minister it gives the impression that the conditions have somehow changed in 1964 as compared to those in 1962. Was it really a considered judgment that we do not really need six ordnance factories, and that we need only four? Or were there other circumstances that compelled them to abandon those two? If there are compelling circumstances that caused the Government to abandon those two factories, what were they and what could we do about them?

The two factories that have been abandoned were concerned with the manufacture of explosives and propellants. The statement of the Minister says that the capital cost would be Rs. 60 crores; and their foreign exchange component, included in that Rs. 60 crores, would be Rs. 21 crores. Then the statement goes on to say that the Government were unable to secure foreign assistance and they were unable to secure free foreign exchange. Then they go on to say they have, therefore, abandoned the project. It seems to be an astonishing kind of statement.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You may read the next sentence also.

Shri N. Dandekar: I am just going to read it. I am about to read it. Having abandoned the two factories on this utterly unconvincing ground, the statement goes on to make an incredible proposition:

"In the case of these factories, the investment output ration is also high."

Are we talking of investment? Are we talking of return on capital? Are

we talking of ratio of turnover to capital employed and of profit to capital? Are we talking of that whole lot of stuff that we properly take into account when we approach a problem from the economic point of view for a commercial and industrial project or are we talking of defence installations? In the case of factories of this type, the investment output ratio is bound to be high.

Then another prize piece in this remarkable statement:

"The products in these factories are such that there is little scope for conversion to civilian use during times of peace."

Who has asked about civilian use during times of peace? If we are to be adequately prepared in the matter of ordnance factories, it necessarily follows that our requirements have to be geared to a time of war with the result that in times of peace we shall necessarily have considerable idle capacity in such factories.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am sorry, the hon. Member with all his experience is making such statements. I have mentioned in the statement that whatever has to be produced in the factory would have to be imported.

Shri N. Dandekar: I am coming to that. I am going to comment on that too. But I do not like the phoney reasons that are given here:

"The products in these factories are such that there is little scope for conversion to civilian use during times of peace."

We do not set up ordnance factories during times of peace for the sake of peace. Ordnance factories have to be geared to the requirements of active operations in war. Active operations consume a tremendous amount of ordnance material. Consequently, your factories during peace-time will necessarily have a considerable amount of idle capacity. The fact that you have idle capacity—that you have idle capacity in times of peace,

(Shri N. Dandekar)

in regard to certain factories that are there from where you cannot produce anything required for civilian use—is utterly irrelevant.

Then, the statement goes on to say:

“There are financial advantages particularly in foreign exchange in increasing the stock-piles of explosives and propellants rather than setting up capacity for their manufacture.”

I ask you: Are we going to fight this war,—presumably that is what we are preparing for,—on the basis of stockpiled propellants and explosives because financially they are cheaper?

Shri Kapur Singh: They do not want.

Shri N. Dandekar: I said, Sir, in the course of another speech of mine in this House that we do not seem to be at all reluctant when going in for enormous giant projects where the capital-output ratio is thrown to the winds, where the periods of gestation are disregarded, where the question whether the stuff that is manufactured will ever be required for civilian use is disregarded. We do not say in those cases, “No, no; let us not have that gigantic project, let us import and stockpile which is cheaper”. But here they say solemnly in regard to essential ordnance requirements for warfare, that is, explosives and propellants,—

“There are financial advantages particularly in foreign exchange in increasing the stock piles of explosives and propellants rather than setting up capacity for their manufacture.”

There is towards the end of the Minister's statement a bit of a “sop” for the benefit of the unintelligent. It says:

“A certain increase in the existing capacity for the production of explosives and propellants

is also being planned, but the increase determined is such that it can be more conveniently done by the modernisation of the existing factories or by the installation of new plant at the site of the existing factories. These proposals are under consideration.”

Am I to understand that when, after the Chinese invasion, after the subsequent tremendous investigations, after consultations with the Master General of Ordnance here and after consultations with the British and American colleagues that came over here, after the whole mass of discussions, it was decided that we needed at least six new ordnance factories, this is the kind of claptrap produced. Am I to believe what we are now told, that it represents adequate satisfaction of our defence needs?

Coming down to the real difficulties—I do not want to shirk them—what has happened apparently is that we are unable to get assistance in the matter of foreign exchange, something like Rs. 21 crores, either from the UK or from the USA.

Shri Ranga Why?

Shri N. Dandekar: Two questions arise. Are we laying down any conditions unacceptable to them; if so, what are they? I think, the House is entitled to know that. Or, secondly, is it that they are laying down certain conditions unacceptable to us; if so, what are they? I think, we ought to know that too. I am not prepared to take it in the light of the entire context immediately following upon the Chinese invasion of this country, that the alleged difficulty about securing assistance from the UK or the USA in connection with these factories has closed the problem. What are those difficulties? who make them? Who creates them? Are there no answers to these difficulties?

Once I heard a wisecrack in the Secretariat, when I was in the Secre-

tariat, concerning a particular man, namely, that he never found any solutions to difficulties but he always found difficulties for all solutions. That is the kind of business that goes on here.

Then, let me take it on another footing. Let me assume that there are valid reasons. If it is a case of our having imposed conditions which they will not accept, or their having imposed conditions which we are not willing to accept, assuming that as a valid position as it prevails, the next question I ask is: What is this insurmountable difficulty about producing Rs. 21 crores of free foreign exchange for establishing these two factories for the defence of this country, when we can spend uncountable crores of rupees on enormous projects of gigantic size, of which we have not yet seen the production in full? This is a project in the public sector. I do not want to criticize this, because it must necessarily be there. There are other projects also in the public sector. But when we have on the anvil this urgent defence project, is there no sense of priority about this, as to on what kind of project are we spending foreign exchange on what kind of project must we spend foreign exchange and where shall we cut it down? There is, I submit, considerable scope for giving the right priority answers on this, on whatever basis it might be.

Sir, I am not prepared and I hope this House is not prepared to accept that this sort of project ought to be thrown out for the want of Rs. 21 crores of foreign exchange, even if we do not want American and British assistance. On no political ground, but only on the defence ground, I do not think this House should be prepared for that. It should be our undivided opinion that we want and must have six ordnance factories, because that is what apparently our experts and the foreign experts have advised. I submit that this House should take very serious note of the Defence Minister's statement on the subject of why we have cut

down these two factories and express in no uncertain terms its view that we ought to get on with these two abandoned factories.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने इस समय जो नये आयुध कारखानों की स्थापना को ले कर चर्चा चल रही है उस पर मैं संक्षेप में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट कर के अपने भाषण को समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

एक बात तो यह है कि अपनी प्रतिरक्षा की तैयारी के बारे में जब भी कोई एक प्रश्न पूछा गया, कई एक दफे वाद-विवाद भी हुआ, आध घंटे की भी चर्चा चलाई गई लेकिन उस का कोई ठोस परिणाम अभी तक नहीं निकला है सिवाय इस के कि हमारी सरकार आज तक हमें बराबर यह विश्वास दिलाती रही है कि सब कुछ हो रहा है। लेकिन क्या कुछ हो रहा है और किस परिणाम में हो रहा है और वह पर्याप्त है अथवा नहीं इस बारे में उस ने कोई जानकारी अभी तक नहीं दी है ।

अभी हमारे उधर के एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य मास्टर शिव नारायण ने कहा कि मैं मरने के वास्ते तैयार हूं। अब अगर मरने को ही तैयार हैं तो जमुना पड़ी है उसके लिए, लेकिन ऐसा कह कर डिफेंस को क्यों बदनाम करते हैं? उन्हें कहना तो यह चाहिए कि था हम दुश्मन को मारने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि अभी भी हमें अपनी खोई भूमि को वापिस लेने के लिए चीन से लड़ना है। इसलिए हम मरने को तैयार हैं यह शब्द उन्हें कहना ही नहीं चाहिए था . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा था कि मरने, मारने के लिए हम तैयार हैं, ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उचित यह होगा कि वे यह मरने वाली बात न कह कर दुश्मन को मारने की बात कहे होते। उन के इस तरह मरने के लिए कहने का देश पर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले जब चीन ने एटम बम का परीक्षण किया वह हमारे देश के लिए एक चुनौती की बात है। ऐसा कर के उस ने लड़ाई का बिगुल जैसा बजा दिया है। लेकिन हम ने इन पिछले दो, तीन सालों के अन्दर जो तैयारियाँ की हैं वह इतनी पर्याप्त प्रतीत नहीं होतीं कि हम आक्रमणकारी को अपने वहाँ से खदेड़ सकें। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे, मुकाबला तो खूब डट कर किया जायगा। लेकिन मेरा तो कहना सिर्फ यह है कि जो साधन और तैयारी सरकार ने की है वह जरा कुछ बाहर तो आनी चाहिए, थोड़े से साधन बाहर अवश्य आये हैं, ज्यादा जानकारी दी जाय ताकि और देशों को भी पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान भी अपने वहाँ बड़ी तैयारी कर रहा है। अगर कोई पड़ोसी राष्ट्र हमारी कमजोरी के कारण या पूरी तरह तैयारी न कर पाने के कारण भुलावे में आकर हम पर बुरी निगाह डाले और इस तरह की हमारी सीमाओं पर छुटपुट कार्यवाहियाँ करे तो हम उसकी उन शरारतों का जवाब पूरी तरह से दे सकें। लेकिन अगर हम उनको ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से न दे सकें तो इसका एक खराब असर हमारे अन्य मित्र राष्ट्रों पर भी पड़ सकता है ।

जहाँ तक फैक्ट्रियों के बारे में बात है जितनी भी फैक्ट्रियाँ चल रही हैं, ठीक हैं लेकिन उन में जो साम्यवादी और वामवादी पड़े हुए हैं उन में से हमें बहुत ही सतर्क रहना चाहिये। आज अगर हम देखें तो पायेंगे कि इन दो, चार महीनों के अन्दर कई हमारे कारखाने बंद हो गये हैं और जिसके कि कारण लाखों और करोड़ों रुपयों का

नुकसान हो गया है। इन वामपंथियों और साम्यवादियों से बड़ा सावधान रहने की ज़रूरत है, क्योंकि अगर कभी चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो हो सकता है कि वह उस समय इन फैक्ट्रियों में काम करे। बन्द कर दें और देश के साथ गद्दारी करें और उस हालत में हमें बहुत नुकसान हो जायगा। आज जो हम उन पर विश्वास किये बैठे हुए हैं वह विश्वास हमारा निरर्थक चला जायगा। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जितनी भी कोशिश हो सके इन वामवादियों और साम्यवादियों को आयुध कारखानों से निकालने की कोशिश करिये।

आज जितने भी हम इस तरह के काम शुरू करते हैं वह विदेशों से सहायता लेकर शुरू करते हैं और विदेशों में हमें जो इन कामों के लिए सहायता मिलती है वह किसी न किसी शर्त पर ही दी जाती है। अगर कोई इंकार करता है तो फिर हम उसे मजबूर करते हैं कि वह हमारी सहायता करे भले ही कोई शर्त क्यों न लगा दे। मेरा कहना है कि आखिर यह विदेशों की सहायता के लिए हम कब तक मुंह फँलाये रहेंगे? इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है यह जो एक, दो या चार, पांच फैक्ट्रीज चलाई जायें इनके बारे में हमारा आत्मनिर्भर होना बहुत ज़रूरी है क्योंकि आत्मनिर्भर होने से हम किसी बंधन में नहीं आ सकते हैं। अब आज होता यह है कि अमरीका यदि हमें कुछ सहायता देता है तो वह यह शर्त लगा देता है कि हम उन शस्त्र व अस्त्रों का पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। अब अगर पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करेगा तो क्या हम हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठ जायेंगे?

इसी तरह रूस ने कहा कि पहले हमारे लिए चीन है बाद में हिन्दुस्तान है और इसलिये हमारे शस्त्र-अस्त्रों का प्रयोग चीन के विरुद्ध न किया जाय। अब इस तरह से तो मदद मिली न मिली बेकार

हो जाती है। इसलिये बेहतर यह होगा कि हम किसी के सहारे पर न रह कर खुद जितनी जल्दी आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें, बनने का प्रयास करें। तिब्बत में चाइना की सेना पड़ी हुई है और हमें सारी बातें पता हैं कि उसकी इतनी इतनी सेनायें वहां पर पड़ी हुई हैं। इधर पाकिस्तान गुरिल्ला युद्ध की तैयारी कर रहा है। ये दोनों कभी भी हमको धोखा देने वाले हैं और वे धोखा देंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने हम को अन्टी-मीटम दे दिया है।

मान लीजिए कि हम एटम बम न भी बनायें, तो हमको चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए पूरी तैयारियां करनी चाहियें। और फिर एटम बम क्यों न बनाया जाये? ठीक है, हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है, लेकिन ये एटामिक रिएक्टर क्यों खड़े किये हुए हैं और क्यों उन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं?

जब हम एक विदेशी सरकार से लड़े थे और पूज्य बापू जी के पास या हमारी जनता के पास कुछ भी नहीं था, तो हम ने हाथ जोड़ कर तटस्थता की नीति अपनाई थी। लेकिन आज देश हमारा है। आज हम तटस्थता की नीति पर कायम नहीं रह सकते हैं। अगर हम उस नीति पर कायम रहते तो हमको विदेशों के आगे हाथ पसारने की जरूरत नहीं थी। आज यह नीति नहीं चल सकती है। हमें आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिये, लेकिन इसमें भी लज्जा की कोई बात नहीं है कि हम किसी का सहारा लेकर, कुछ शर्तों पर हथियार ले कर अपनी रक्षा की तैयारी करें।

जहां तक एटम बम न बनाने की बात है, मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। एक सांप को महादेव जी ने कहा कि अगर बिल में रह कर तुम्हारा पेट नहीं भरता है, तो तुम गांव में जाकर पेट भर लिया करो, लेकिन किसी को काटना नहीं। जब वह

सांप गांव में गया, तो बच्चे उसकी पूछ पकड़ कर खींचने लगे और उस को परेशान कर दिया। वह शाम को महादेव जी के पास आया और बोला कि बच्चे मुझे चारों तरफ ले कर फिरने लगे और उन्होंने मुझे परेशान कर दिया। महादेव जी ने कहा कि मैं ने तुम्हें काटने के लिए मना किया था, फुंकारने के लिए तो मना नहीं किया था, अगर तुम फुंकारोगे, तो बच्चे तुम्हारे पास नहीं आयेंगे। दूसरे दिन सबेरे जब सांप गांव में गया, तो बच्चों के आने पर उसने फुंकार दिया, जिससे डर के बच्चे भाग गये।

इसी प्रकार सरकार तटस्थता की नीति पर कायम रहे और अणु बम को प्रयोग में न लाये, लेकिन वह अणु बम बना कर दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सामने खड़ा कर दें। ताकि हमारे शत्रुओं में डर पैदा हो। आज हम तटस्थता की नीति ले कर बैठे हुए हैं, हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे हुए हैं और उधर चीन चालीस हजार वर्ग मीलतां ले भी चुका है और अब फिर तिब्बत के बार्डर पर पड़ा हुआ है। उसकी मंशा क्या है? उसकी मंशा तो यह है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को हड़प जायें, क्योंकि उसने यह सोच रखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान तो कुछ कर नहीं सकता, वह तो विदेशों के आगे हाथ पसार रहा है और हाथ पसारने वाला देश क्या करेगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चीन के दिल में जो भ्रम है, उसको किसी न किसी प्रकार से निकाल देना चाहिये, चाहे विदेशी मदद से और चाहे देश के साधनों में कटौती करके, लेकिन एटम बम को बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रियों में ट्रैक्टर बनाए गए हैं। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने जो फ़ैक्ट्रियां छोड़ी थीं, पहले हम उनमें रेफ्रिजरेटर और सिनेमा की मशीनें बनाते रहे। ईश्वर की दया से अब हम कुछ राइफल बनाने लगे हैं। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन हमारे देश में शिथि-

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

लता तो आ गई। लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के हमने लोगों को जो राइफल की ट्रेनिंग दी थी, उसको वे सब के सब भूल गए। तीन साल में तो यह होना चाहिए था कि देश का हर नागरिक सैनिक बन जाता, लेकिन हमारी स्थिति तो यह है कि जब कुछ हो-हल्ला होता है, तो हममें थोड़ी देर के लिए चैतन्य आ जाता है। जैसे कबड्डी के खेल में कोई पाला देने गया, तो सारे साथी खड़े हो जाते हैं और जब वह वापस गया, तो फिर सब ठंडे ही पड़ जाते हैं। इस तरह कबड्डी का खेल नहीं खेलना चाहिए। चूंकि हमको अपने महान् राष्ट्र की रक्षा करनी है, इसलिए हमारे लिए एटम बम बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

पनडुब्बी के लिए भी हम हाथ पसारते बैठे हुए हैं और मिग विमान के लिए भी हमने हाथ पसारते हुए हैं। हर एक चीज के लिए हम विदेशों पर निर्भर हैं। आखिर हमारे पास कौन से साधन हैं, जिनसे हम अपनी रक्षा करेंगे, जिनसे हम अपने शत्रुओं से लड़ सकेंगे? आज की लड़ाई राइफल और बन्दूक की लड़ाई नहीं रह गई है। जब चीन ने अणु परीक्षण किया है, तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें भी एटम बम तैयार करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

हमने देखा है कि कोटा में जो अणु का बिजलीघर खोला गया है, उसकी कुछ प्रगति नहीं हुई है। दो चार आफिसर इधर-उधर फिरते हैं, सरवे करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है। अगर चार साल में वहां कुछ प्राडक्शन हो जाता, तो चीन को भी पता चल जाता कि हिन्दुस्तान भी कुछ तैयारी कर रहा है, लेकिन हमारी तैयारी तो निल है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस शिथिलता को दूर करके जाग्रति लाई जाये। यह नहीं कि जब चाइना ने हमला किया तो कुछ ट्रेनिंग दे दी और बाद में उसको बन्द कर दिया, कुछ होम गार्ड्स में भर्ती कर दी।

एक बार मैं ने गाड़ी में कुछ जवानों और ब्रिगेडियर वगैरह से बातचीत की। उन्होंने कहा कि नेफ़ा और लद्दाख में नये नये लड़के कमांडर और ब्रिगेडियर बना कर भेज दिये गए थे। वे बेचारे वैसे ही बिल्ली की मीत मर गए। यह ठीक नहीं है। जो सिपाही अपने घुटने तुड़ा तुड़ा कर काम सीखता है, उसको इस पद पर लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसको सब पता होता है कि सिपाही किस तरह से ट्रेनिंग पा कर ऊपर बढ़ता है। लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा न करके नये नये बच्चों को मरवा दिया, जो कि बेचारे अनजान थे।

उन लोगों में अपनी तन्स्वाह के बारे में बहुत निराशा है। उनको आज से सौ साल पहले की तन्स्वाह दी जाती है। करना तो यह चाहिए कि अगर किसी और जगह सौ रुपये मिलते हों, तो हिन्दुस्तान में उन को 110 रुपये दिये जायें, ताकि उनका दिल बड़े और वे अच्छा काम कर सकें।

मैं ने कोटा, राजस्थान में देखा है कि कुछ सिपाही ट्रेनिंग के लिए आए और उनको खेती के काम में लगा दिया। वहां पर पंद्रह बीस बीघे जमीन ले ली गई और उनको खेती के काम में फंसा दिया गया। उन्होंने यह भी शिकायत की हमको मारते कूटते हैं। मैं कमांडर साहब के पास गया और उन को कहा कि रंगरूट शिकायत करते हैं कि हम को मारते हैं और आखिर यह खेती करने के लिए किसने कहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम इनको ट्रेनिंग दे कर छः महीने के पीरियड में बुरे-भले की जांच कर लेते हैं और इसके बाद कस कर परेख लेते हैं। मैं ने कहा कि बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन इनको खेती के काम में फंसाने की क्या जरूरत है।

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : क्या खेती का काम बुरा है ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : बहुत बढ़िया है, लेकिन क्या लड़ाई में हल चाना पड़ेगा ? वहां तो राइफल चानानी पड़ेगी। जिस काम के लिए वे मैट्रिक और बी० ए० पास करते हैं और मिलिटरी में भर्ती होते हैं, उनको वह काम सिखाया जाये। अगर उन्होंने खेती ही करनी थी, तो वे अपने गांवों में ही अच्छे थे, जहां वे अपने घर की जमीन में खेती करते।

मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए कि देश का हर एक नागरिक चाइना से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हो सके। और खाली हाथों से तो लड़ाई नहीं होगी। लड़ाई के लिए सामान भी होना चाहिए। जवानों ने मुझे बताया कि बार्डर पर जहां हमको खड़ा कर दिया गया, वहां हम जाड़े के मारे पत्थर बन कर ठिठुर गए, क्योंकि हमारे पास ओढ़ने का सामान न था—है तो बहुत कुछ लेकिन हम को इतनी सदां लगी कि हम बिल्कुल ठिठुर गए और इस लिए जब चौबीस घंटे के बाद दुश्मन ने हमला किया, तो हम कुछ न कर भेके इस तरह दा हज़ार जवान वहां पर वैसे ही मारे गए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम अपने जवानों को लड़ने के लिए भेजें, तो उन का सब साधन दे कर भेजें। उनको ऐसे तो नहीं कहना चाहिए कि नदी में कूद जाओ। यह बहुत बुरी बात है। अगर देश की रक्षा करनी है, तो अपने सैनिकों के लिए अच्छे-अच्छे साधन जुटाए जाने चाहिए।

हमारी आर्डिनेंस फ़ैक्टरियों में जो जयचन्द बैठे हैं, उनको सबसे पहले निकालने का कोशिश करनी चाहिए, नहीं तो यह होगा कि एक तरफ़ हम लड़ाई की तैयारी करेंगे और दूसरी तरफ़ ये हमको मारने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे, सामान पटक देंगे और हम उनके मुंह दखते रह जायेंगे। जो उनके लड़ने बने हुए हैं, वे उस वक्त कुछ भी नहीं कह सकते। विसाम्यवादी वामवादी बन कर अपना पीछा छुड़ा लेंगे। इस वक्त वे चुनचाप बैठे

हैं और फिर हमारे दुश्मन हो जायेंगे। अगर सरकार इन साम्यवादियों और वामवादियों से पीछा छुड़ायेगी, तो हम समझेंगे कि हमारे देश में रक्षा के लिए तैयारी को जा रही है।

Shri Nambiar (Tirucherapalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also one of those who feel very strongly for the improvement and the hastening of these projects which we are already considering and there is no justification to give up these two projects as I could understand from the facts presented to the House. But at the same time I must say that the discussion on the projects of the ordnance factories should not go to the extent of creating a panic in the country that there is going to be another war or another attack in the next spring etc. I do not want to share his views on that point. In any country, even in the days of emergency, when people have to stand up and fight, the people or those persons who are in the helm of affairs generally do not speak in terms of panic-mongering or saying that another attack is coming in another week and so on. The creating of this sort of an atmosphere in a given situation is not very good. It is easy to create a war psychosis but it is very difficult to fight it. The moment we say that this war psychosis is a bad thing, they will say "these people are anti-national, etc." The previous speaker talked about rightist and leftist, all with a sting and with a venom in his tongue about the Communist Party. He must understand that these tactics of attacking another party and talking like a hero, as if he is going to defend the whole country, all these things are outmoded and very old. History has seen that such prattlers have not succeeded in the past. So let us not indulge in such prattling. Every one here is keen to defend the country. Everyone, be he an independent, communist or non-communist, will never allow an inch of our land to be given up, whatever be the label with which one comes. Let us not try politics here as my friend on my right said

[Shri Nambiar]

that this is not an issue on politics, it is an issue for national defence. Everyone is agreed on that. Let us put our heads together. If you think that by showing to the world outside that we are divided, we will gain more, do so. Or if you think that by attacking somebody, or by attacking the workers, you will gain... (*Interruption*). They are saying that there should be greater defence production, and at the same time they are attacking the workers who are doing the production.

An hon. Member: Nobody attacked the workers.

Shri Nambiar: My predecessor, Mr. Ranga, had his venom on the workers.

Shri Ranga: I did not do so. Please do not use wrong words.

Shri Nambiar: I may be excused by the leader on the right side. But workers are also hearing us. Parliament is a very important forum to speak to the country. They hear and they also understand what we speak. When they did not do any harm to the country in the moment of the crisis and stood up in the defence of the country and contributed their mite, you must give them a good word rather than saying that they are black-legs, and there are always black legs, find them out and so on. In the name of defence what they want to do is to tighten the security measures and see that even the right person is put to difficulties. I am against any such move.

I thought that this discussion would be a narrow one. I am directly connected with it, because one of the six factories coming up is in my constituency, Tiruchirapalli, namely, the small arms factory. Much is said about it, but nothing has come so far. From my constituency I went and visited the area. It is a very important place where this industry is coming up. It is a big industrial complex— heavy electricals is there, regional engineering college has already come up, and the next is the small

arms factory. So far, what has been done is that they have taken some land and the land acquisition process is going on with evictions taking place. More than that, nothing has so far happened.

So, this sort of snail's pace activity with regard to defence production is wrong. Every opportunity is there to get this factory into production, because the small arms factory does not require much of a foreign-exchange component and every other possible material is available there. Government need not have taken so much time even to start the construction of the factory. And in the south, I am proud that in Avadi we are producing tanks and we are going to produce small arms also in Tiruchirapalli. We are also pleased that the Government have allotted certain factories to these areas. I do not agree with Prof. Ranga that these factories are allotted to certain regions for certain consideration. What consideration is there for us to get it? For Madras we did not have a Defence Minister....

Shri Ranga: In one State alone, three.

Shri Nambiar: The present Minister of Defence is not from Madras. The thing is . . .

Shri Ranga: Why is it that three are going to be started in Maharashtra, one State alone? That is the point I raised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nambiar: If the pressure is to get one more for Madras, I shall join hands with Prof. Ranga! I shall then be happy. Tiruchirapalli is chosen not because of its being in Madras . . .

Shri Ranga: I did not say about that.

Shri Nambiar: . . . but because of its particular benefit to the production, because of the area, nearness of water, labour availability, railway centre and so many other factors. But if there

are political considerations about the location of other factories in other areas, I am sorry, I plead ignorance. If Prof. Ranga would help us, if he could get more for our side, I shall be happy.

I am sorry that everything is delayed, in connection with the construction of the factory. If we proceed at this pace, leave alone immediate danger from any part—panicky I am not but—I am worried about the defence of our country, whether there is going to be an immediate war or not. Our country, this sub-continent of forty-five crores, must have the necessary potential to defend itself from whatever quarter the danger may come. Therefore, in that perspective I think there must be a little more awareness and vigour on the part of the Defence Ministry with regard to defence production. ❖

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris):
 Mr. Speaker, at the outset I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Just as my hon. friend who spoke before me submitted, I agree with him that our hon. Minister of Defence Production is from Kerala and not from Madras State. Even some time back, when the Food Corporation Bill was being discussed here, some Members on this side as well as on the opposition side said that because our Minister is from Madras, the headquarters of the Corporation was situated in Madras. This is entirely wrong. The situation of the place is taken into consideration and not because the Minister is from that particular State. But here, again, the Minister is from Kerala and not from Madras.

I welcome the Minister's statement about the setting up of new ordnance factories. But at the same time let us remember that we have to improve and expand the existing ordnance factories before launching upon setting up new ordnance factories.

My friend from the opposition, Mr. Banerjee, when he spoke, mentioned about the other ordnance factories like Jabalpur, Kanpur, Ishopore and so on; but he entirely forgot to mention the ordnance factory in my constituency where we manufacture cordite. Cordite is most important for our jawans. He spoke about automatic rifles. But what can our jawans do with rifles or guns if they don't have cordite? Therefore, I wish to say something about the ordnance factory at Aravankadu.

When the Chinese, the ungrateful Chinese, attacked our sacred soil and when our late Prime Minister made an appeal to the workers, not only in the battlefield but in the fields and factories also, our workers in all our ordnance factories worked round the clock; not only the employers but the employees, everybody co-operated and rendered unstinted assistance and brought about the maximum production. Recently this particular ordnance factory was given the shield for the best performance. Therefore, we must always remember this factory where there is close co-operation between the employers and the workers; and even our hon. Minister, when he visited this factory recently, he said the workers are not only workers but masters of this factory. Therefore, the question about these workers must be carefully considered, with reference to incentives to them.

As this is a Central Government institution we have workers from all over the country, not only from the north, but from the east, west and south. These workers come from different places, and this is a hilly area where the climate is cold. They have to be provided with housing facilities. Not only in this factory, wherever we have ordnance factories I would request the hon. Minister of Defence Production and also the Defence Minister to see that these workers are provided with proper housing facilities. Only a very few have those facilities. There are about five thousand workers in this factory, but I do not think even one-fourth are provided

The Delhi Milk Scheme employees went on strike about the midnight of the 15th December, 1964, and the strike was called off as a result of the efforts of the Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme, and the good offices of Shri K. N. Pande, M.P., President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Fuller details of the incident would be made available to the House by the Minister for Food and Agriculture tomorrow. He is on tour today. I request that this notice may be held

over till tomorrow. I am making this request because the hon. Minister has himself dealt with this case personally.

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up tomorrow.

17:04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 17, 1964/Agrahayana 26, 1886 (Saka).