

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 9, 1964/
Agrahayana 18, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दी का विकास

+

- * 423. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमत्री सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

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

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग और विकास में एकरूपता लाने के लिये उक्त राज्यों में मुख्य मंत्रियों की संयुक्त बैठक बुलाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय का क्या योगदान होगा ;

(ग) राज्यों के कानूनों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली शब्दावली एक जैसी रखने के लिये सरकारी भाषा (विधान) आयोग तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विधि-विभागों में समन्वय करने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

1796(ai) LSD—1.

(घ) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी तथा प्रशासनिक शब्दावली के प्रयोग में अधिकतम एकरूपता लाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री (हार्थी) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

गृह मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से पहले भी कुछ बातें की थीं । इस समय डा० गोविन्द दास जी के नेतृत्व में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का एक शिष्ट मण्डल हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का दौरा कर रहा है । समिति की संबंधित उप-समिति ने यह सलाह दी है कि इस दौरे के समाप्त होने के बाद शीघ्र ही हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक संयुक्त बैठक बुलाई जाय ।

केन्द्रीय राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के चार प्रतिनिधि हैं । आयोग ने जो अभी तक शब्दावली तैयार की है उसको सभी राज्यों को भेजा गया है । आयोग द्वारा तैयार किये गये अधिनियमों का मसौदा भी राज्य सरकारों को भेजा जाता है । आयोग के सदस्य तथा कर्मचारीगण राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से आवश्यकतानुसार विचार-विमर्श भी किया करते हैं । यह आशा की जाती है कि हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में केन्द्रीय आयोग द्वारा निर्मित शब्दावली का एकरूप में प्रयोग होगा ।

विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली के प्रयोग में अधिकतम

एकरूपता लाने के अभिप्राय से शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा एक आयोग की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और एक सलाहकार बोर्ड बनाया गया है जिसके केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री अध्यक्ष तथा राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री तथा विश्वविद्यालयों एवं विद्वत् संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य हैं।

प्रशासनिक शब्दावली की तैयारी के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो विशेषज्ञ समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हैं। यह आशा की जाती है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित शब्दावली का यथा-संभव सभी राज्यों में प्रयोग होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिखापट्टी की गई है कि जो शब्दावली बनाई गई है या जो हिन्दी में एकरूपता लाने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय में विचार किया जा रहा है, उन पर वे अमल करेंगे, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

श्री हाथी : उन से लिखापट्टी हो रही है और शब्दावली भी भेजी गई है। उन से कहा गया है कि अगर उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कुछ कड़ना हो या सुझाव देना हो तो वे दें अथवा वे उसे मंजूर कर के प्रयोग में लायें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो शब्दावली शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने बनाई है या गृह मंत्रालय जो उस सम्बन्ध में कार्य कर रहा है उस पर भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय अमल कर रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय रेडियो में जिस भाषा का प्रयोग कर रहा है क्या वह उसके अनुरूप है ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे ख्याल से जो शब्दावली अभी बनाई गई है वह केवल टैक्निकल और साइंटिफिक सबजेक्ट्स के लिए ही बनाई गई है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा है कि सब मंत्रालय उस का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री हाथी : मैं समझता हूँ कि टैक्निकल और साइंटिफिक सबजेक्ट्स में तो उसका वहल प्रयोग करते ही होंगे।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : कुछ शब्दों के विषय में काफी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे क्लिष्ट ही नहीं वरन् उनका अर्थ भी समझ में नहीं आता, क्या ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें उन के ध्यान में आई हैं।

श्री हाथी : अभी जो ग्लोसरी बनाई गई है वह खास तौर से टैक्निकल और साइंटिफिक सबजेक्ट्स के लिए बनाई गई है और उस के बारे में मुझे कोई शिकायत का पता नहीं है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Sir, in the statement it has been stated that the legal terminology evolved by the Commission has been forwarded to all the States and that the draft Hindi texts of Central Statutes prepared by the Commission are also sent to the State Governments. With regard to these, not all the States are satisfied with the terminology nor with the translation. May I know what steps the Government has taken to meet the wishes of the States in this respect?

Shri Hathi: We have sent them to all the State Governments. Replies from some of them have come and some are still awaited. I cannot give a final reply because we have not received replies from all the States.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने 26 जनवरी से हिन्दी को अपने समस्त राज काज में चलाने की जो घोषणा की है केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे कहां तक सहमत है और क्या उस निर्णय को देखते हुए वे शेष हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों को भी इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने का परामर्श देगी ?

श्री हाथी : सरकार उस के साथ पूरा तरह से सहमत है और हम चाहते हैं कि शेष

हिन्दी राज्यों में भी हिन्दी प्रयोग में लाई जाय। शायद मੈम्बर साहब इस बात को भी जानते हैं कि हम ने डा० गोविन्द दास की चेअरमैन-शिप में एक डैलीगेशन हिन्दी स्टेट्स में भेजा है जहाँ कि वे देखेंगे कि हिन्दी का प्रयोग उन राज्यों में और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए और क्या कुछ किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्तो : यह सर्व-मान्य सिद्धान्त है कि भारत की सभी भाषाएँ संस्कृत से तद्भव या तत्सम सम्बन्ध रखती हैं इसलिए क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दी भाषा के चतुर्मुखी विकास के लिए संस्कृत की शब्दावली से आप कितना लाभ उठा रहे हैं?

श्री हाथी : यह बात तो ठीक ही है कि संस्कृत सभी भाषाओं की बेस है लेकिन संस्कृत की शब्दावली काफी पुरानी हो गयी है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो पत्र सरकारी अधिकारियों को हिन्दी में लिखे जाते हैं उनके भी जवाब अंग्रेजी में ही दिये जाते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रथा कब तक खत्म होगी?

श्री हाथी : अभी यह फैसला कर दिया है कि जो पत्र हिन्दी में आयें उन के जवाब भी हिन्दी में ही दिये जायें।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : As far as scientific and technical terms are concerned, there are various terms which are used and accepted universally. Are we now attempting to translate even these terms into Hindi or are we trying to accept these universal terms also in our Devnagari script?

Shri Hathi : The work of translation is left to the Commission which is a body of experts, teachers, professors and others. They will, I think, take into consideration the suggestion which the hon. Member has made.

Shri Kapur Singh : Are the Government aware that many so-called Hindi-speaking States and peoples...

An Hon. Member : Why so-called?

Shri Kapur Singh : ...such as Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Hariana Prant, Hindus of Punjab and some other places are not really Hindi speaking but Hindi-ists, implicating that the problem is not an administrative or language problem but it is a communal and political problem? If so, what steps the Government are taking to safeguard the cultural interests of the non-Hindi speaking minorities?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी बैठिये, मैं उन को बुला लूंगा।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) : I think the hon. Member is importing communalism into this question.

Shri Kapur Singh : It is a counter-allegation, not an answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker : If they do not admit the base, then what answer will they give?

Shri Kapur Singh : That shows that it is a communal and political question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वस्तुतः सारे पंजाब की भाषा विशुद्ध हिन्दी भाषा है केवल कुछ साम्प्रदायिक लोग उस को पंजाबी का रूप दे रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार ने उस साम्प्रदायिकता को मिटाने के लिए कोई इस प्रकार का आयोग बनाया है कि जो इस बात की जांच करे और सारे पंजाब के लिए एक भाषा की घोषणा करे?

Shri Hathi : I think we are going beyond the scope of this question.

Mr. Speaker : That is a counterblast to Sardar Kapur Singh:

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी तो कोई बात मैं ने नहीं कही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरा खयाल था आप का नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : खैर, आपका जो खयाल हो रहा है वह तो आप के पास है ही लेकिन मेरा इतना निवेदन स्पष्ट तौर से अवश्य सुन लें कि सारे पंजाब की एक ही भाषा है और वह हिन्दी है, केवल कुछ साम्प्रदायिक लोग उस को पंजाबी का रूप दे रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार उस साम्प्रदायिकता को मिटाने के लिए कोई एक आयोग बिठाने जा रही है जोकि जांच पड़ताल करके सारे पंजाब के लिए एक भाषा की घोषणा करे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं स्वामी जी की यह बात कैसे मान लूँ कि केवल कुछ साम्प्रदायिक लोग ही हैं जोकि कह रहे हैं कि पंजाबी एक अलहदा ज़बान है ? अगर मैं कहूँ कि पंजाबी एक अलहदा ज़बान है तो क्या मैं साम्प्रदायिक बन गया ?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या स्टेट्स चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ़ेंस में इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है कि जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स हैं वे सब जगह हिन्दी में ही अपना पत्र व्यवहार करें और असेम्बली आदि में जो लेक्चर्स आदि दिये जाते हैं वे हिन्दी में ही दिये जायें ताकि हिन्दी का प्रचार उन राज्यों में अधिकाधिक बढ़ सके ?

श्री हाथी : वह सब हो रहा है ।

Shri R. G. Dubey : A Commission is being appointed by the Ministry with a view to having uniformity in the scientific and technical terms to be used in various languages of the country. May I know what specific steps are being taken in this direction?

Shri Hathi : I have stated in my reply that the Education Ministry have constituted a commission with a view to bringing the maximum possible uniformity in the use of scientific and technical terminology in the various Indian languages. An

advisory board has been set up with the Union Education Minister as the Chairman and the State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors of universities as members. Translations of technical and scientific terms in several different branches have already been completed.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : May I know if Government intends to carry on correspondence in Hindi with those States which have adopted that language for their official use?

Shri Hathi : We have already informed those States that they can correspond with us in Hindi. We shall reply to them in Hindi.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह भाषाई साम्प्रदायिकता खत्म करने के लिए क्या सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसी घोषणा की गई है कि गंगा जम्ना के संगम की तरह से हमारे संविधान में जो अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की फेहरिस्त दी गई है उन सब को परस्पर मिला कर और गंगा, जम्ना का जित प्रकार से संगम होता है उस प्रकार से शब्दावली बनाई जायेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा अज्ञात : क्या अखबारों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि 26 जनवरी से वे अपना समस्त राज-कार्य हिन्दी में करेंगे, यदि हाँ, तो क्या अन्य हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी अपने निर्णय की सूचना भेजी है कि वे भी ऐसा ही करेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की है यह बात तो ठीक है और मैं ने कहा कि हम उस में पूरी तरह से उनके साथ सहमत हैं । हम ने हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों के लिए एक डेलीगेशन भेजा है जोकि वहाँ पर हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रसार और प्रचार के लिए सुझाव देगा । मेरे खयाल से वह डेलीगेशन आज पटना में होगा और वह इसी उद्देश्य को लेकर सभी शेष हिन्दी राज्यों में भी जायेगा ।

Libyan Collaboration in Oil Industry

*424. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Libya has made an offer to India to collaborate in the field of oil industry; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Libyan proposal and the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that during the visit of the Libyan Minister of Development and Planning in September last, he told the Government of India that the cost of production of oil in Libya is the lowest as compared to other oil-producing countries; if that is so, may we know why the Government of India does not think in terms of seeking collaboration with Libya?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The question is very specific.

Mr. Speaker: He means to suggest that because the cost there is the lowest, something should be done. Next Question.

भूतपूर्व वित्त उपमंत्री के विरुद्ध जांच

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*425. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 23 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 366 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व वित्त उपमंत्री द्वारा

सम्पत्ति के तथाकथित भ्रजन की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) इस मामले में निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). आरोपों की जांच एटार्नी जनरल की सलाह के अनुसार की गई है। जांच की रिपोर्ट अभी हाल में ही प्राप्त हुई है और इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है, उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी वह रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है। अभी उस के बारे में नहीं पूछना चाहिए। सरकार को उस पर विचार तो कर लेने दीजिए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have received the report of the Attorney-General or what, I could not follow.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट आई है और वह उस पर विचार कर रही है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार यह बताने की स्थिति में है कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उस पर विचार करके वह अपना निर्णय कब तक घोषित कर सकेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : अभी यह कह सकना कठिन है कि हम कब तक उस पर निर्णय कर लेंगे। अभी अभी रिपोर्ट मिली है। इसलिए उसे देख कर ही कुछ कहा जा सकता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जो जांच करने वाले सदस्य हैं, उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह एजन्सी है सेंट्रल इन्वेस्टीगेशन ब्यूरो ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या डिप्युटी मिनिस्टर से कुछ कागजात मांग गए थे; अगर हाँ, तो उनमें से कितने सही रहे और कितने गलत ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वाद में देखा जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस जांच में देर होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : देर तो नहीं हुई है । अभी रिपोर्ट आई है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether a loan of Rs. 1 lakh which was given to the family of the ex-Deputy Minister was given on a simple pro-note and whether it is the habit of insurance companies to do such a thing in any other case?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, I cannot go into those details.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that there is a Vigilance Commissioner appointed and the assurance of the Government that cases like this could be placed before him, why is it that the Government were content with the report that they are supposed to have received from their own Bureau of Investigation and why was it not sent to the Vigilance Commissioner so that they would be in a better position to examine the facts after being sorted out and with his recommendation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Vigilance Commissioner deals only with cases of Government servants and not with such cases.

Shri Ranga: Was it not a fact that as assurance was given by the concerned Minister when this question was being discussed?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मन्त्रियों या उप-मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ इस प्रकार के जो अभि-

योग लगाए जाते हैं, क्या सरकारी अफसरों के द्वारा उनकी जांच कराना नैतिकता के खिलाफ नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह सवाल मुझ से कर रहे हैं ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस जांच-पड़ताल का काम गृह मन्त्रालय करा रहा है । क्या अब इस काम को प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी ने लिया हो, गवर्नमेंट रेस्पॉन्सिबल है ।

Unesco Conference in Paris

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426. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the 13th General Conference of the UNESCO held in Paris on the 20th October, 1964.

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian delegation to the conference;

(c) the subjects discussed in the conference; and

(d) the proposals put forward by the Indian delegation.

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

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3577/64].

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस विवरण में इंडियन डेलीगेशन के जो प्रोपोजल्ज दिये गए हैं, उनमें नम्बर 4 में कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अगले दो वर्षों में कई बड़े कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक युनेस्को की तरफ से इस बारे में कितनी मदद दी गई है और आने वाले दो वर्षों में सरकार ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही

करेगी, जिस से भारत में निरक्षरता में कमी हो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: One of the most important items that were discussed in the UNESCO meeting this time was the eradication of illiteracy from the world and the UNESCO has undertaken a vast programme to do so within the shortest time possible. As a matter of fact, there is going to be a conference in Teheran. The Government of Iran sent a resolution to the UNESCO inviting the world conference for the purpose of doing away with adult illiteracy and the UNESCO has accepted that proposal and the conference will be held at the expense of the Government of Iran.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इन दस वर्षों में हमारे देश में साक्षरता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और आज से दस वर्ष पहले हमारे यहां कितने साक्षर थे और अब कितने साक्षर हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि आज भी दुनिया में सब से कम पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में हमारी गिनती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह सवाल भी युनेस्को को तेरहवीं जेनेरल कांफरस से ताल्लुक रखता है ? यह तो बहुत जेनेरल क्वेस्टियन है । माननीय सदस्य इस कांफरेंस के मुताल्लिक सवाल पूछें ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : हमारे देश में साक्षरता में वृद्धि करने के विषय में युनेस्को ने अभी तक हमें जो मदद दी है, क्या वह पर्याप्त है और क्या उससे ज्यादा मदद देने को कोई योजना इस कांफरेंस में बनाई गई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The state of affairs, I agree, is shocking. We have millions of illiterate people all over the world. The UNESCO is fully conscious of this problem and it is doing its best. It is a tremendous problem which involves a very large expenditure. But the UNESCO has decided to concentrate its attention on this very vital problem.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभा-पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि युनेस्को के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के कार्य-क्षेत्र का विस्तार किया जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार का प्रस्ताव क्या था, उसको किस रूप में स्वीकार किया गया और उसके विषय में क्या निर्णय लिया गया ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Which proposal is my hon. friend referring to? We made several proposals.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: No. (2):

“...The Indian delegation proposed that the scope of the Organisation and activities of these international non-governmental organisations should be broadened so as to include the continents of Africa and Asia. This view was accepted by the General Conference.”

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव का ब्योरा क्या है और युनेस्को ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the Resolution mentions, our representative pointed out the importance of non-governmental organisation in helping the programme of the UNESCO. If my hon. friend wants more details, I can supply them to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On page 7 of the statement it is stated:

“The Indian delegate said that ethical and moral considerations demand the exclusion of Portugal.”

May I know what was the result of the Indian Delegation's approach and whether Portugal was excluded and, if not, why not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As my hon. friend will see in para 11, Portugal was excluded....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am talking about the UNESCO.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Portugal is not a member of the UNESCO. Portugal used to be invited as one of the non-Member States. As you know, there was trouble in Geneva because the Director-General said that he could not exclude Portugal and the conference broke up and the African members walked out. The Indian Delegation at the UNESCO strongly supported the African group for the exclusion of Portugal and the decision now is that no non-Member can be invited unless the two-thirds majority of the Board issues an invitation. So, we have made sure that Portugal will not be invited to UNESCO or to any conference held under the auspices of UNESCO.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The tenth proposal made by the Indian Delegation was as follows:

"India moved a very important resolution concerning the development of National Commissions set up by Member-States for co-operation with UNESCO."

Another proposal made by the Indian Delegation was as follows:

"The Indian Delegation, along with some other countries, sponsored a resolution concerning the contribution that international non-governmental organisations are making to the realisation of UNESCO's objectives and the execution of its programme. The Indian Delegation proposed that the scope of the Organisation and activities of these international non-governmental organisations should be broadened so as to include the continents of Africa and Asia."

May I know the specific forms of co-operation for the national commissions and also for the African and Asian nations, which have been accepted by the UNESCO under these two resolutions?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: The feeling was that there should be greater collaboration between Asian and African countries. We brought that about in the UNESCO itself. For the first time, we were fortunate in having an Asian-African group which worked together, with the result that the Asian nations secured one more seat in the governing body or the executive board and also Africa; another result was that it carried the budget as the African and Asian countries wanted it. Further, the idea is that we have national commissions in different parts of the world, and these national commissions should work together both on a regional basis and with the help of the headquarters at Paris.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In spite of the various reports submitted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the help given by the UNESCO, the percentage of literacy among women is hardly 8. May I know what special agencies are there to eradicate illiteracy among women in India?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: The Ministry of Education is attaching the greatest importance to the education of women. I am supporting every scheme which supports education among women. Therefore, apart from the UNESCO, my hon. friend can count on the Ministry itself giving every support to women's education.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यूनेस्को का कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह भी तय हुआ है कि गांवों में जहां गरीब आदमियों को दिन में काम करने और रोज़ी कमाने का मौका मिलता है, रात में रात्रि पाठशालायें खोल कर निरक्षरता को दूर किया जाए ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is asking about night schools for villagers.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We have not worked out the details, but certainly that is a very important suggestion which we shall bear in mind.

Shri Nath Pai: Did the Indian Delegation submit any proposals to the UNESCO with a view to commemorating the contribution of the late Prime Minister to a better understanding among people, and if so, what was the reaction of the UNESCO to those proposals?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, we have proposed that the 14th of November will be observed as children's day all the world over. There is also a suggestion that there will be a round table of cultural leaders to be organised on Jawaharlal Nehru's role in the modern world, and this round table is going to be convened in New Delhi in 1965-66. Apart from the round table the UNESCO programme to be financed by voluntary contributions will include Nehru memorial conferences convened every two years to bring together the world's leading thinkers, philosophers, educationists, artists, writers and publicists to consider some of the great themes of human civilisation which distinguish eastern and western cultures and reveal their common bonds, Nehru memorial fellowships to be awarded both to young people with a marked avocation for pursuing work and living in the spirit of Nehru and to a small group of senior thinkers and philosophers who wish to fulfil, after a distinguished career, that same avocation. Member-States have been invited to make voluntary contributions of at least \$ 100,000 for this programme in 1965-66.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask the hon. Minister of Education whether it is not possible to break open the seal and widen a little the circle out of which this delegation was chosen and similar other delegations are chosen?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member will find, this was the smallest delegation that any important country has sent to the UNESCO.

Shri Kapur Singh: That was not my question. I want to know whether the circle out of which the choice is made cannot be widened a

little to include other people who are not near enough to the hon. Minister?

Shri Ranga: Near enough to the ruling party.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The country is very large, and the delegation was very small. So, it is very difficult to give representation to every section.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May we have an explanation from Government, may be from the Minister, as to why there is this contradiction in our stand on this matter? All these years since independence we have been fighting for the inclusion of every country in the UNO. In UNESCO, we have taken up the attitude of excluding one country—does not matter whether it is Portugal or whichever country it is. We are fighting for the inclusion of mainland China in the U.N. But now there is a contradictory slant in our attitude on the question of the admission of Portugal.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The answer is very simple. UNO constitutes a political platform of the world. UNESCO constitutes a cultural platform. It represents the conscience of mankind.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is part of UNO.

Shri M. C. Chagla: UNESCO represents the conscience of mankind and in that forum we cannot have a country which is guilty of what Portugal is guilty of

श्री शिव नारायण : शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बहुत छोटा डेलीगेशन इंडिया से गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मँबर गये थे और कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ ?

प्रद्युम्न महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है यह क्या ?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: It is in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Question 427. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Nath Pai: Before the answer is given, may I point out that the heading given of the question 'Portuguese Regime in Goa' is incorrect? The Portuguese regime is a thing of the past there. The proper heading should have been 'Political prisoners in Goa'. I think a little more care should be exercised in giving titles to questions.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: It refers to the past, those who were sentenced at that time.

Shri Nath Pai: The title should be 'Political prisoners in Goa'.

Mr. Speaker: Noted.

Portuguese Regime in Goa

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*427. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received any representations against harsh sentences awarded during the Portuguese regime in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to review the cases of all prisoners in the Union Territory; and

(c) whether any relief has been given to the victims of Portuguese atrocity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu have set up a Committee to study harsh sentences awarded during the Portuguese regime and to make recommendations.

(c) Since liberation the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have reduced sentences on prisoners on three occasions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many people have got this sort of reduction in sentences and how many are still in prison, those who were imprisoned because of activities against the regime at that time?

Shri Hathi: All who were political prisoners have been set free. A general amnesty was given on Republic Day, 26 January 1962. The remaining are those who complained that harsh sentences disproportionate to the offence, have been given. This is being looked into.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has any compensation been paid to those victims whose properties were confiscated by the then regime?

Shri Hathi: That is being looked into.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What specific measures have been taken to rehabilitate people whose houses and properties had been practically demolished?

Shri Hathi: So far as property confiscated is concerned, I think they have restored it. Some other measures are being taken by the Goa Government.

Shri Alvares: Is it not a fact that there are at least two political prisoners detained in Portugal? What is Government doing to secure their release?

Shri Hathi: I require notice.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Have Government taken any steps for rehabilitation of the ex-political prisoners in Goa?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the Goa Government is looking into their cases.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Has any compensation been given to those who were killed in Goa in political activities or were executed?

Shri Hathi: I will get the information from the Goa Government.

Shri Shinkre: Have Government any measures or programme to pay ade-

quate compensation to those who suffered at the time of the liberation operation?

Shri Hath: I said the Goa Government was looking into it.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister has been so far replying to questions regarding persons in Goa. May I know if Government has looked into the question of the families of the political sufferers who went from other parts of India for participation in Goa's liberation, a large number of whom were mutilated or incapacitated, 28 having lost their lives? Has the question of recognizing the difficulties of these heroes been taken into consideration?

Shri Hath: I think it must have been taken into consideration. I have no information. I will get it from the Goa Government.

Enquiry into Charges against Ministers

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*428. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh:
Siddhanti:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministers or ex-Ministers of the Central Government or State Governments against whom any enquiry for mal-administration and corruption is pending; and

(b) the agency employed for enquiry and the stage at which the matters rest in each case?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). An inquiry into certain allegations against Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, former Deputy Finance Minister has been made in accordance with the advice of the Attorney-General. The report of the inquiry has recently been received and is under consideration of Government.

The Central Bureau of Investigation have made a preliminary inquiry into certain allegations against some former and present Ministers of Orissa and have submitted a report which is under examination.

A memorandum making certain allegations against the Chief Minister of Bihar and some of his colleagues was submitted to the President by ten persons including one M.P. and nine members of the Bihar Legislature. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Allegations made against the Chief Minister of Mysore and some of his cabinet colleagues are also under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Lest there be any misunderstanding about my supplementary, while I give the fullest support to the hon. Minister's drive against corruption at the highest level, may I know what his reaction is to the comments in respectable papers regarding the delayed action, less publicity and the mode of conducting enquires against Ministers and the demoralising effect which it has on the administration? Is he aware that the Punjab Chief Minister only the other day said that he was not receiving the co-operation from the services, and that there is no administration in Orissa?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Taking the various elements in the question one by one, there is no delay as far as we are concerned. So far as the press is concerned, I do not hold myself responsible for that. So

far as the method of dealing with these matters is concerned, there have been various procedures adopted in different cases, and I do not think that the comments that have been made lead us to any conclusion adverse to the practices that are being adopted. About the Punjab Government, I have nothing to say at the moment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Minister considered, and what are his conclusions, whether an enquiry against a Chief Minister or a Minister in position should be conducted by the services, the Intelligence Bureau etc., particularly in the context of a proposal made in this House, and outside by eminent people, regarding having a proper institution like the Commissioner for Parliamentary Investigation, popularly known as Ombudsman, which has been accepted now even by the United Kingdom, which was as a matter of fact one of the promises given to the people, and which the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to see that they are going to have? May I know the hon. Minister's reasons for not having a proper institution like that in spite of the Attorney-General, Shri Pathak, this House and all asking for it, and for asking the police, the Attorney-General etc., to look into the affairs of the Ministers who are in power? I can understand if they are no more in power.

Shri Nanda: This particular Orissa case which has attracted so much attention . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not referring only to the Orissa case. What is your present agency for anybody who is a serving Chief Minister, who is a serving Cabinet Minister? Tomorrow he can be your own colleague. What are the provisions under which you are proceeding, and what is your agency, and why don't you accept, what are your reasons for not accepting, the alternative agency which has been suggested by such people? That is my question.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Member's stress is on the suggestion made for an Ombudsman—he and several other Members made that suggestion—and he asks why that agency or method is not being adopted. Regarding what is being done now and such effect as it has had, good or bad, I was explaining that so far as this particular case was concerned, the Chief Ministers, at any rate the Government of Orissa . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not at all interested in the Chief Minister of Orissa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us hear the reply. He may not be interested. The House is interested.

Shri Nanda: I mentioned it because it has a bearing, that is an instance he himself mentioned, and I may therefore dispose of one part of it. This enquiry through the CBI was made at their instance. That is one part of the question. Generally, what is to be done? As I said, various approaches have been made. All this can be considered and to see if there is any better way. We had the suggestions made in the Santhanam Committee's report. There is this. Hon. Member is making another suggestion. There are so many suggestions. The ombudsman idea was mainly for the purpose of dealing with the exercise of official discretion. To that I have on several occasions explained how we have dealt with that part, the official part of it through the anti-corruption cases regarding government servants. We have the Vigilance Commission. The other part was for administrative grievances. Regarding that I have already explained to the House. Some other agency is being considered. It may be that in a country like ours a single ombudsman may not be the answer.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान-मन्त्री जी ने अपने एक भाषण में इस सदन में यह कहा था कि यदि राज्यों के मन्त्रियों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत होगी तो उसे मुख्य मन्त्री देखेंगे.

लेकिन यदि मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भिकायत होगी तो उसे वेस्वयम् देखेंगे। इसमें तीन मुख्य मन्त्रियों की चर्चा है, उड़ीसा, बिहार और मैसूर राज्यों के। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सी० बी० आई० या दूसरे अधिका-रियों को जो जांच सौंपी गई है वह प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने स्वयम् अपनी ओर से सौंपी है अथवा और किसी आघार पर उनको यह जांच सौंपी गई है, और उचित निर्णय हो सके इस सम्बन्ध में वे क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री) : मैंने जो यह कहा था कि मैं देखूंगा उसके यह माने नहीं कि होम मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्ट्री उसे नहीं देखेगी। जो प्रारम्भिक जांच होती है उसे पहले वे करते हैं, उसके बाद जो बात होती है वह मेरे ध्यान में लाई जाती है। लेकिन जहां तक एक स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात है, उसके लिये तो कार्रवाई हो रही है, बाकी के बारे में जिनका इसमें जिक्र है, अभी प्रारम्भिक जांच भी नहीं हो पाई है। इसलिये अभी उसमें मेरे दखल देने की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जो जांच करने वाले लोग हैं उनमें कोई उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश भी सम्मिलित हैं या नहीं।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश मिनिस्ट्रों की जांच नहीं करते हैं। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को जवाब मिल रहा है, और किसी की बात पर वे ध्यान न दें।

The question is whether in that committee or commission there is any judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court.

Shri Nanda: No such commission has been appointed.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : सन्तानम कमेटी के आघार पर राजस्थान में कुम्भा राम धार्य के घोटाले के सम्बन्ध में विस्कोई समिति ने जांच की और उसमें 120 लाख रु० का घोटाला निकला। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कोई जिम्मेदारी लेगी या राज्य सरकार पर ही मामले को छोड़ देगी।

श्री नन्दा : वह मामला विजिलेंस कमि-शन को सौंप दिया गया है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा गया है कि सी० बी० आई० ने इसकी प्रेलि-मिनरी एन्क्वायरी को है। जैसा अखबारों के पढ़ने से मालूम होता है उड़ीसा के एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपनी सफाई भी दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट में कैसे ऐलिगेशन्स थे और एक्स चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उसके जवाब में क्या कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल नहीं हो सकता।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Does the Government consider it to be fair that a Minister in such cases should continue to remain in office? Is it not proper that the Minister should be asked to vacate office when an enquiry is pending against him?

Mr. Speaker: Propriety is not to be asked. Whether the Ministers are asked to vacate office during the enquiry or not that may be asked.

Shri Nanda: Till there is some kind of a vestige even, or a likelihood, of things being proved, how can the Chief Minister or any other Minister be asked to step down?

Shri R. G. Dubey: While it is desirable to make the enquiry into serious charges, may I know what remedy is there for these people who made frivolous charges? Is there any responsibility attached to persons who are making those charges?

Mr. Speaker: We are here concerned only with the other charges, Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the Minister what steps he or the Government as a whole is taking or contemplating to take to dispel growing impression which is bordering on the conviction that action on corruption charges is taken or delayed or avoided or postponed, not according to the availability of evidence for the guilt established, but according to the political requirements of the particular case, and in this connection, what has he to say to the charges brought by an ex-distinguished Chief Minister, Shri Kairon, that it is a store-house of shortcomings and inefficiency, the Home Minister brings charges against whom he wants to further in any particular State?

Shri Nanda: I would not use a strong expression but I may say that it is not at all true; all that is absolutely untrue.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a blanket reply to both parts of my question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he feels.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तीन राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए गए हैं और इस कारण उन प्रदेशों में बड़ी बदनामी हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं कह चुका हूँ कि अगर एक एक केस को एग्जामिन किया जाए तो मालूम होगा कि कोई देरी नहीं हुई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि देरी हो गयी है जबकि वह कहते हैं कि देरी नहीं हुई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसका आश्वासन दिया जाये कि कब तक रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा कोई आश्वासन यहाँ नहीं दिया जा सकता।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that three ex-Chief Ministers and three present Chief Ministers are themselves being accused and one has found to be guilty, and in view also of the fact that the Santhanam Committee's report has not been accepted by Parliament, why is it that Government wishes to saddle the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister here with this embarrassing responsibility of looking into these affairs and do not wish to consider the need for the appointment of an Ombudsman at the Centre and similar Ombudsmen also at the State levels in order to look into these matters without being saddled with political responsibilities?

Mr. Speaker: It is entering into arguments.

Shri Ranga: You will see from the supplementary put by Shri Nath Pai that my question springs from that. You could read my question along with that and then you can see how it has become almost impossible—maybe my hon. friend there may be able to achieve the impossible—for my hon. friend the Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister to take any action in time in regard to the pending charges that have been placed before them. The enquiry that has been made by the Central Bureau of Investigation and all the reports are there before them and yet they are confabulating and confabulating endlessly.

Shri Nanda: The report was received just a little while ago, but almost from day to day the matter is being considered and therefore there is no delay at all, if that is the point which is referred to.

Shri Ranga: If you are not competent to do it, it is better to have a non-political person to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the antecedents of those who have made those charges against the Chief Minister of Mysore have been ascer-

tained—not the antecedents of the persons who are asking those questions but of those who have made those charges—and whether there was a thorough discussion in the Assembly there and also whether it is not a fact that there was nothing wrong with the Sharavathy valley project while they inspected the project, when Messrs K. L. Rao and Dasappa were Ministers at that time? The charges were found to be baseless. Under these circumstances, why should the fair name of the Chief Minister of Mysore be brought in? It is certainly very bad. I will challenge them. I will get out of this House—all those people should go out of the House—if those charges are proved false. This world is not worth living if such things take place. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is challenging me also. When I was calling him to order, he did not listen.

Shri Basappa: All these people should go out of the House if the charges are proved false. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to get agitated. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of parliamentary propriety, Sir. When a Member refers to the opposition or other Members in the House as "those people" is it parliamentary? Is it correct?

Mr. Speaker: It is not. (*Interruptions*). When other Members are to be referred to, on whatever side they may be, some respect and courtesy should be shown.

Shri Nath Pai: Does he know that a memorandum has been signed by the members of his own party?

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that. (*Interruptions*). Is this going to be the procedure here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has challenged your advice.

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रष्टाचार कैसे दूर होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार दूर होगा कि यहां लड़ाई शुरू कर दी जाए ? इसका क्या मतलब है । मैं उनको भी कह रहा हूँ, आप को भी कह रहा हूँ ।

श्री सरजूपाण्डेय : उस पार्टी की यह ड्यूटी है कि .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं, मुझे अपनी ड्यूटी करने दीजिये ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Without going into the question whether these charges have been framed by the opposition or by the Congress members themselves, is it not a fact that one of the reasons for the great delay even after the various agencies have submitted their reports is the fact that very powerful lobbies within the congress like Shri Atulya Ghosh are standing in the way of a final decision? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Why bring in names?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is there to defend himself.

Mr. Speaker: Bringing in names that are not necessitated in order to make the question intelligible is unwarranted. I would not allow that.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But it is published in the papers. Why did not the Government contradict it at that time?

Mr. Speaker: It may or may not be published. I would not allow it here.

Shri Shinkre: The question minus the name may be replied to.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles

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*429.	{	Shri Yashpal Singh:
		Shri Vishram Prasad:
		Shri Bade:
		Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
		Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
		Shri P. C. Borooah:
	}	Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian patrol party was ambushed by some East Pakistan Rifles personnel with the help of Pakistani nationals inside Indian territory in Anandapur village of Sonamura sub-division on the 12th October, 1964;

(b) if so, the damage caused to Indian patrol party; and

(c) the action taken to secure the release of the Indian constable?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

On the 8th October, 1964, at about 8.30 hours an Indian patrol party consisting of one Sub-Inspector and five Constables of Anandapur border outpost went out for normal patrolling of the border. When they were proceeding towards Anandapur, it was suddenly fired upon by the personnel of East Pakistan Rifles lying in ambush in the Indian territory about 100 yards from the border. One of the constables of this party was severely injured owing to firing by Pakistani Rifles personnel and was kidnapped by East Pakistan Rifles along with 50 rounds of ammunition. The constable later succumbed to the injuries. On 21-10-64 the Sector Commander informed the Superintendent of Police, Tripura, that one dead body was found in Pakistan territory and it was handed over to Comilla Police. The Tripura Government have lodged strong protests against the action of the East Pakistan Rifles personnel for firing at our patrol party and taking away our constable who subsequently succumbed to the injuries. Tripura Government have also demanded immediate payment of the compensation. The East Pakistan Government have counter-accused against the Indian border patrols with a concocted story

that our patrol party had trespassed into Pakistan territory for lifting cattle and opened fire on the Pakistan patrol party. After strong protests from our side the East Pakistan Government have agreed to a joint enquiry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकेगी कि पाकिस्तान के सिपाहियों में ऐसा क्या तेज है कि वे बार बार हमारी टैरीटरी में आकर हमारे सिपाहियों को पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं और हम उनको अपनी टैरीटरी में नहीं पकड़ सकते ?

श्री हाथी : जैसा कि मैंने बताया, हम भी उनका सामना करते हैं कभी कभी. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने "कभी कभी" क्यों कहा ?

श्री हाथी : मेरा मतलब फायरिंग से था। जब वे हमारे ऊपर फायरिंग करते हैं तो हम भी उन का सामना करते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस साल में ऐसी कितनी वारदातें हुई हैं? कितनी बार पाकिस्तानी सिपाही हमारी सीमा में आकर हमारे सिपाहियों को इस तरह पकड़ कर ले गए हैं ?

श्री हाथी : इसके बारे में पहले प्रश्न हो चुका है जिसकी मैंने सूचना दे दी थी। इस समय वह संख्या मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस प्रकार की कितनी घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि वह जवाब दे चुके हैं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान वालों की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे पेट्रोल वाले पाकिस्तान की टैरीटरी में घुस गए और उनके कैंटिल उठा लिए और उन पर गोशियां चलायीं

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सही है ?
और क्या ज्वाइंट एनक्वायरी हुई है ?

श्री हाथी : ज्वाइंट एनक्वायरी अभी नहीं हुई है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे पैट्रोल वाले उनकी टैरीटरी में घुस कर कैंटिल ले आए थे जैसा कि उस जरफ से कहा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कहा है, हमने नहीं कहा । हमने जो कहा है उसके बारे में तो हम जवाब में लिख चुके हैं । जो उन्होंने कहा है वह ठीक है या नहीं हम कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has instructed its patrol parties to bring sense to the people from the other side by hitting hard?

Shri Hathi: We have given all instructions to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, in this area of Tripura thousands of heads of cattle have been lifted from our territory into Pakistan. One of the stories which the Government of Pakistan has put forward is that our patrol party had gone into their territory for lifting cattle. May I know whether this joint enquiry which the Government of Pakistan has agreed upon will go into this entire question, whether that enquiry has started and whether any cattle has been returned from Pakistan to us?

Shri Hathi: So far as this joint enquiry is concerned, this relates only to the present incident and not to all the incidents.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हमारी भारतीय सीमाओं के अन्दर घुस कर पाकिस्तानी इस तरह से आ जाया करते हैं, कभी वे मनुष्यों को इधर से उठा कर ले जाते हैं तो कभी पशुओं आदि हमारी अन्य सम्पत्ति को उठा

कर ले जाते हैं तो क्या हमारी अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए उचित सैनिक मुलम नहीं हैं ?

श्री हाथी : उसके लिए हमने इन्तजाम किया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी का सवाल था कि अपनी सीमा की सुरक्षा के लिए सैनिक हैं या नहीं ।

श्री हाथी : मैंने उत्तर दे दिया कि अपने बोरडर्स की हिफाजत के लिए हमने वहां पर सैनिकों का इन्तजाम किया हुआ है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस विवरण में कहा गया है कि त्रिपुरा सरकार ने बहुत जबरदस्त प्रोटैस्ट किया है और उन से हरजाने की भी मांग की तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस किस्म की वारदातें बढ़ रही हैं और जिसको कि विदेश मन्त्री ने भी स्वीकार किया है, अब हमारे द्वारा हरजाने की मांग की जाने के बाद भी जब वह नहीं आता है तो उसके बाद सरकार क्या कोई और कदम उठाती है या मौन होकर बैठ जाती है ?

श्री हाथी : हमने इसके खिलाफ उनसे प्रोटैस्ट किया है और उनसे इसके लिए मुआविजा अदा करने की भी मांग की है । पाकिस्तान ने ऐसा कहा कि इंडियन बीरडर पैट्रोल्स पाकिस्तानी टैरीटरी में घुस गये थे और उन्होंने पाकिस्तान पैट्रोल पार्टी पर फायर किया और वहां के लोगों और कैंटिल को इधर उठा कर ले आये । हमने इस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार को कहा कि उनका यह काउण्टर ऐक्जुजेशन बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद है और ऐसी बात कतई नहीं हुई । बहुत कुछ उनके साथ हमने इस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी की और उनको बतलाया कि उनके काउण्टर चार्जेंज बिल्कुल गलत हैं । हमारी तरफ से काफ़ी स्ट्रोंग प्रोटैस्ट्स के बाद और एक ज्वाइंट एनक्वायरी

की हमारे द्वारा मांग करने के बाद ताकि सच बात का पता लग सके, ईस्ट पाकिस्तान गवर्न-मेंट इस तरह की ज्वाएंट इनक्वायरी के लिए राजी हुई है।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Government has suggested to the Government of Pakistan about creating a neutral ground to stop such firings?

Shri Hathi: So far as this is concerned, there is no such proposal.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if there has been any unanimous report in any of these joint enquiries and whether as a result of it has any compensation been received from the Pakistan Government for the intrusions made and damage done into our territory?

Shri Hathi: So far as this border incident is concerned it has been referred to the joint enquiry.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार पाकिस्तानी सैनिक भारतीयों को उठा ले जाते हैं और सरकार बार बार उनके पास लिखती है, अभी तक किसी भी मामले में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने क्या आप को कोई मुआविजा दिया है ?

श्री हाथी : मुझे पता नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल में अभी तक तो नहीं दिया है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हमें विदेशों से जो हथियार आदि मिले हैं और सहायता देने वाले देशों ने हमें मना कर दिया है कि उन्हें हम पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल में न लायेंगे तो चूँकि हम उसका पालन कर रहे हैं क्या इसलिए हम पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों का सामना नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी बात नहीं है, हम तो उनका सामना कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ज्वाएंट कमेटी है वह

कब से अपना जांच कार्य शुरू करेगी ?

श्री हाथी : उस ज्वाएंट कमेटी के लिए 28 नवम्बर की तारीख पहले तय हुई थी लेकिन उधर पाकिस्तान साइड से जो सब कमाण्डर की उसमें शामिल होने की बात थी तो हमने उन्हें कहा कि यह जांच का काम एरिया कमाण्डर्स के द्वारा ही होना चाहिए।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : पाकिस्तान में इस केस में या इससे पहले भी अन्य केसेज में जो हमने मुआवजा मांगा है, क्या अभी तक किसी भी केस में हमें उनकी ओर से कोई मुआविजा प्राप्त हो सका है ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तक तो जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है नहीं मिला है।

Development of Goa

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Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
*430. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs recently visited Goa to assess the progress and to know the handicaps in the development of that territory;

(b) if so, the result of his study tour; and

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up for ensuring adequate development of Goa in the light of his study?

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

(b) and (c). An over-all survey of the development schemes showed that the administrative apparatus requires to be reorganised and better equipped for implementation of the Plan. Steps are being taken to achieve these ends.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the main points of recommendations given by the Survey Report?

Shri Hathi: There was no Survey Report. In fact, the question relates to my visit to Goa. I had been there, I had looked into these things and I have formed certain opinions. There is no question of any survey report.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that according to the survey report some administrative reforms have been suggested. That is why I asked about the main points of the survey report.

Mr. Speaker: That survey was not connected with the visit of the Minister of State to Goa.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Now I will ask another question. May I know whether any proper development plans have been chalked out for Goa and, if so, how much money has been allotted?

Shri Hathi: The Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 29 crores during the Third Plan. I found during my visit that the implementation of various plans is rather slow. The reason for the slow progress was the inadequacy of sufficient administrative machinery, technical personnel and so on. Therefore, we have taken up this stand.

Shri Alvares: May I know from the Minister whether during his visit he showed them the carrot of development provided Goa remained separate from Maharashtra or he assured them of development on the basis of necessity and availability of resources and initiative?

Shri Hathi: The development of Goa is not conditional on anything. It has to be developed and it will be developed.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what concrete steps are being taken for the industrial development of Goa during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Hathi: The first requirement for industrial development is electricity. For that purpose a division of the Irrigation Ministry is going to be opened in Goa. Then there are the irrigation projects. We have sent officers of the CWPC to have a look at the place.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that Government's untenable justification for its position *vis-a-vis* the merger of Goa with Maharashtra is bolstered up by Government by its professed anxiety of Goa's economic development, may I know what the Minister did during his sojourn in that area regarding Goa's demand for the immediate establishment of a refinery, of a brewery and of a steel plant for which Goa is an ideal location?

Shri Hathi: I have not gone there to take any immediate steps. I have gone there to have a general survey of the administrative pattern, of the implementation of the Plan and other relevant subjects. I did not take up any particular project during my visit.

Shri Shinkre: I want to know from the Minister whether during his recent visit to Goa he saw complete lack of enthusiasm and interest on the part of the people of Goa in developmental work unless and until their political question is settled? If so, what is the Government going to do in this regard?

Shri Hathi: I think the people and the local government were eager for the development of Goa. There was no lack of enthusiasm in Goa.

Abrogation of Article 370

- *431. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Statement of Mr. G. M. Sadiq, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on the 17th October that the abrogation or amendment of Art. 370 of the Constitution was a juristic problem;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to study the question through expert advisers; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to introduce amendment Bill in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have seen a Press report of Shri Sadiq's speech.

(b) Certain aspects of Article 370 of the Constitution have been considered in the usual course.

(c) This is not under the consideration of Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the continuation of this article gives an occasion to the disruptionists to create trouble on the plea of self-determination; if so, whether Government is trying to expedite its abrogation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The attitude to this is on a balance of considerations, I think, on the whole it is more helpful than otherwise.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It has been discussed only the other day.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: आज प्रधान मंत्री हाउस में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर डिस्कशन हो चुका है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of India has received a letter from the ex-Premier of Jammu and Kashmir claiming immediate decision on the matter, otherwise threatening to take other methods of action?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have received no such letter.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Indo-Nepal Trade Talks

S.N.Q. 3. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Nath Pai:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Murli Manohar:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantla:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were recently held between the Governments of India and Nepal on the subject of providing transit facilities for trade between Nepal and Pakistan;

(b) whether the said talks have broken down; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The recent talks between Nepalese and Indian delegations covered not merely the question of providing facilities for transit, but also a number of other matters.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, could we have some relief from this murmuring? We cannot hear.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad, Shri Nath Pai has suggested that he might have relief from this murmuring. So, I will request hon. Members, not by using those words, just to listen patiently and be silent.

Shri Manubhai Shah: (a) to (c). The recent talks between Nepalese and Indian delegations covered not merely the question of providing facilities for transit, but also a number of other matters. Agreement was reached on the latter problems. In regard to transit trade, necessary facilities have already been offered by us to His Majesty's Government of Nepal at Rudhikapur, and the question of service charges to be levied for supervision and handling of transit traffic, as provided for in the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit, was discussed in particular at these talks. Service charges had been worked out earlier by us on the basis of the estimated traffic and the services to be rendered at Radhikapur. In light of the review made during the recent talks in Kathmandu on this subject, the Indian delegation suggested a charge of Re. 1.50 paise per tonne (in wagon loads) and 50 paise per parcel. The Nepalese Delegation desired that no service charges should be levied at all for this supervision and handling as was the case for transit trade through Calcutta.

2. It is true that the Government of India do not collect any general service charge in providing service and facilities for transit for Nepalese Transit Trade through Calcutta Port. Even so, for certain special types of services, small charges are collected on transit trade passing through the port of Calcutta. However, it may be recalled that the facilities in Calcutta were already existing for the large sea-borne trade of India through Calcutta Port and therefore the transit trade from Nepal could be handled through the same equipment and personnel without any additional cost to the Government of India. But in case of Radhikapur, these facilities for staff and equipment have to be provided anew for handling the Nepalese Transit Trade. Therefore, while the Government of India was providing all facilities for transit of Nepalese Transit Trade through port of Calcutta without any general service

charge, it was but natural that the actual cost of transport and supervision for the transit trade at Radhikapur should be charged as a service charge. It is not at all a custom duty nor an import duty, nor a custom inspection fee as reported in certain foreign newspapers.

3. I may recall for the information of the hon. members the provisions as embodied in the *Treaty of Trade and Transit between India and Nepal*. Article IX stipulates that "Traffic in transit shall be exempt from Customs Duty and from all Transit Duties or other charges imposed in respect of transit, except reasonable charges for transportation and such other charges as are commensurate with the costs of services rendered for the supervision of such transit".

4. It is only in accordance with the above provision that, as I have stated earlier, this service charge proposed by India is very very small and at Rs. 1½ per tonne it works out to less than 30 US cents per tonne or less than 2-1¼ shilling per tonne.

5. As hon. members are aware, His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of Pakistan entered into a Trade Agreement in 1962 providing for exchange of goods of the value of Rs. 1 crore on either side, and this would work out on an average to about 10,000 (Ten Thousand) tonnes of goods in transit and, therefore, the proposed charge of Rs. 1.50 per tonne would mean an amount of about Rs. 15,000 per year as total charge on a transit trade of Rs. 1 crore. There has been some misunderstanding on this point and everybody will appreciate and realise the insignificant quantum of the charge that India has proposed. The talks on this issue are expected to be continued in the near future and it is hoped that mutually satisfactory solution will be arrived at.

6. It is not India's intention at all to hamper the growth of trade between Nepal and Pakistan or Nepal's trade with any other country

of the world. We have always believed in diversification of trade of every country and in case of Nepal, therefore, in view of our great friendship and strong ties with Nepal, India has extended all possible facilities required for Nepal's transit trade through India. In all international conferences on trade and economic matters, it has been observed that India's policy on transit trade with her land-locked neighbours has been highly appreciated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you permit me to put the usual supplementary questions, may I invite your attention to the fact that the Minister in the opening sentence of his reply referred to the fact that the Indo-Nepal talks covered wide ground and also discussed a number of other matters but he said that about the latter there has been no agreement or something to that effect. What is the 'latter' thing? He did not specify it; he did not make it quite clear. Usually, the Minister is clear, but on this he slipped a little and he did not..

Mr. Speaker: He should now put the supplementary question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wish he had been clear on that point. Is it a fact that since the completion of the Kathmandu-Lhasa road, the Nepal Government in being subjected increasingly to Chinese blandishment and pressure, and did the Government representatives at this Conference, during the talks, gain the impression that Nepal apparently under the influence of China, is drawing closer to Pakistan which is the new ally of China—the unholy alliance of China and Pakistan is now well-known—and, if so, what exactly is the latest position with regard to this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assumption is totally wrong and unwarranted, from the recent talks, it was clear that the trade with India is far more extending than with any other country in the world that Nepal is trading with.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the quantum, the volume, of trade with Nepal which showed a slight spurt earlier this year after the visit of the then Minister without Portfolio and the present Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, to Nepal—it showed a slight spurt at that time—has been showing in recent month....

Mr. Speaker: Earlier he said, blandishment also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you take it in that light....

Mr. Speaker: He is a senior Member. How can I advise Mr. Kamath?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not intended for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: A simple question would be enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am making it as simple as I can. If you can teach me how to make it simpler, I am prepared to learn at your feet.

Is it a fact that India's volume of trade with Nepal which had shown a slight spurt earlier this year has been showing a downward trend during the recent months and that Pakistan's trade with Nepal has shown a corresponding increase?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The trade between India and Nepal is continuously and steadily rising. There has been neither a spurt nor a downfall. It is still higher than what it was previously and it continues to expand.

As for comparison with other countries, I need not enter into such a comparison, because more than 90 per cent of the trade of Nepal with the foreign world has been with India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ बढ़ते हुए तात्कालिक जो आज नेपाल के हैं, उनके कारण नेपाल

इस लायक नहीं रहा कि हमारे साथ किसी कान्फ्रस टेबल पर बातचीत कर सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एसा कुछ मुझ नहीं है । जैसा मैंने अपने बयान में कहा है बहुत सी बातों पर समझौता हो गया है । अभी कामतसाहब ने पूछा था और मैंने बताया है कि बहुत सारी बातों पर एग्रीमेंट हो गया है, एक सर्विस चार्ज पर एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो सका है । अभी और बातचीत होगी । मामला कोई टूटा नहीं है ।

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister himself has admitted that the negotiations eventually broke down on what he himself called an insignificant paltry sum of Rs. 15,000, whereas Indo-Nepalese friendship is inestimable and worth crores of rupees, would it not have been in the interests of India and Nepal, (since Nepal constitutes the king-pin of the whole scheme of Himalayan security and safety), and would it not have been worth the while if India, instead of taking this strict attitude of quoting one section of the treaty, had taken a generous and broad attitude seeing that this was not a commercial enterprise alone but a political decision? If the hon. Minister's contention was that the sum involved was only Rs. 15,000 why did Government allow the talks to break down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, there is no breakdown. On several points or a large number of points, there was complete agreement. On this matter, it is a provision of the treaty between the two countries, which has been accepted on both sides, that the Government of India can charge a service-charge for transport and other facilities. We are only asserting our right according to the cost we have to bear.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has said that there is no breakdown.

This is of vital national interest. So, may I submit that.....

Mr. Speaker: But the talks are also to be continued. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Nath Pai: But let me point out that the whole Nepali press is full of frenzied anti-Indian propaganda right now because of what the hon. Minister has described as a small failure. Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to this? This is a very vital matter.

Mr. Speaker: I had called Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think we have been providing transit facilities to other countries also in the past, and perhaps we are providing transit facilities to other countries even now. May I know what our terms were for transit facilities for the other countries, and whether the terms that we offered to Nepal are in excess of those terms which we had offered to the other countries or fall short of them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that this question has been raised. We gave much more favourable terms to Nepal. As a matter of fact, we are levying a service-charge under the international convention for all transit trade between one country and another in the world.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the countries to which we have been providing these facilities in the past and also now, and what are the terms offered to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall illustrate it by giving an example. Our trade with Iran passes through Pakistan. Pakistan, under this international convention, charges one-sixteenth of the total import duty on every commodity that India buys from Iran to Indian destinations and that India sends to Iran. Thus Pakistan is charging much more than what we have proposed; it may be about ten or fifteen times what we have proposed.

per ton for the transit trade between India and Nepal.

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out to you one thing? I am not asking any question.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: We should also be allowed. You should be fair to all.

Shri Nath Pai: What the hon. Minister has said causes great anxiety....

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma has said that I should be fair to all.

Shri Nath Pai: So long as you occupy the Chair, I shall continue to be guided by you, Sir, and not by my hon. friend.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is usurping your power, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What I could hear from Shri D. C. Sharma was that I should be fair to everybody.

Shri A. P. Jain: You are fair to everybody.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Without your calling the hon. Member, he has stood up.

Shri Nath Pai: I had risen on a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: Standing is not an offence; it is the speaking that is an offence. Of course, in order to catch my eye, a Member shall have to stand, and everybody who wants to catch my eye has to do so. But what I would ask of the hon. Member and request him is that he should not get agitated and should not throw out such remarks as are reflections on the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I only wanted to submit very respectfully that the hon. Member had stood up, and before you had called out his name, he had started speaking. That was what I was saying.

Mr. Speaker: Then it was not justified to say that 'I should be fair to everybody'. It does not lie in him to say that I am not fair to others.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are fair to everybody here and elsewhere also. But what I respectfully submit is that the hon. Member should not speak without being called. He is a seasoned politician. He should not speak before you call him.

Shri Nath Pai: May I assure him that I am prepared to learn everything from him, but not in the House, but in the lobbies, if he wants to teach me.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I respectfully submit that I would not like to be a teacher of a gentleman who stands up and speaks without catching your eye.

Shri Nath Pai: I wanted to draw your attention to a little lacuna in the statement made by the Minister who is usually alert. The communique that was issued at the conclusion of the talks between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal on transit facilities, a 23-word communique said—I want him to note—that the talks have not been successful. I want to know whether a communique to that effect was issued or not? And how does he reconcile that with his statement now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member looks into the whole communique—not just this point regarding this small difference—he will not find any difficulty in appreciating what I said. I again request the hon. Member and others who are interested in this, that there are always bound to be some matters, some little differences, even between the closest friends. Nepal is a very very close friend of India. We do not think this small difference will stand in the way of any further talks which will be resumed and the difference resolved.

Mr. Speaker: Call attention notice—Shri Swell.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I catch your eye now, Sir?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I ask a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: Call attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Explosion in Fertilizer Factory

- *432. {
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Tan Singh:
 Shrimati Benpka Barkataki:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade.
 Shri Y. S. Chaudary:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

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

(a) whether an explosion at the Ammonium plant at the Fertilizer and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., factory at Alwaye (Kerala) took place on the 12th November, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed;

(c) the extent of damage caused to the equipment; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered to find out the causes of the explosion?

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

(b) Three

(c) Rs. 44,090.

(d) Yes. The finding of the Committee which enquired into the accident was that the accident was caused by an unexpected failure of pipe while operating under normal conditions.

Youth Festival

- *434. {
 Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mandal:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the proposal of holding the youth festivals in future in the rural areas as suggested by the Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Yes, Sir. The Government will surely give its careful consideration to the Prime Minister's suggestion to hold Inter-University Youth Festivals in rural areas in future.

नेशनल किजिकल लैबोरेटरी (राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला) के डायरेक्टर डा० किचलू का त्यागपत्र

- *435. {
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी के डायरेक्टर डा० पी० के० किचलू ने वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के डायरेक्टर जनरल के साथ मतभेद के कारण त्यागपत्र दिया था ;

(ख) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के डायरेक्टर जनरल ने एक जूनियर असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर की पदोन्नति की सिफारिश की थी जो डा० किचलू को स्वीकार नहीं था ;

(ग) क्या डा० किचलू की आयु 65 वर्ष से अधिक है और उनके साथ समझौता करते समय समिति ने इस तथ्य पर भी विचार किया था ; और

(घ) क्या डा० किचलू ने समाचार-पत्रों को दिए गए अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य गलत था कि 'उन्होंने 65 वर्ष की आयु होने के कारण त्यागपत्र दिया था' ?

शिक्षामंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद अली करीम चागला) : (क) डा० किचलू ने इस आश्चर्य पर अपना त्यागपत्र दिया था कि राष्ट्रीय

भौतिक प्रयोगशाला के निदेशक की सिकांरिशीं के बिना नेशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी में एक सहायक निदेशक की योग्यता के आधर पर पदोन्नति पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान के महानिदेशक का सुझाव था कि गुणावगुण निर्धारण समिति द्वारा योग्यता के आधर पर पदोन्नति के लिये राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला के एक सहायक निदेशक के बारे में विचार किया जाए ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला के निदेशक के रूप में डा० किचलू की नियुक्ति पर चुनाव समिति ने जिस समय विचार किया था, उस समय डा० किचलू 65 वर्ष के नहीं हुए थे परन्तु निदेशकों के पदों के लिए अधिकतम निर्धारित आयु 65 वर्ष है— यह तथ्य चुनाव समिति को नहीं बताया गया था ।

(घ) मैंने एसा कोई बक्षय नहीं दिया । 20 नवम्बर, 1964 को राज्य सभा में एक तारंकित प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह पूछे जाने पर कि 'क्या डा० पी० के० किचलू ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दिया था अथवा उनकी सेवार्ये समाप्त की गई थी', मैंने कहा था—“प्रो० किचलू ने अपना त्यागपत्र दिया था और वह 3 अक्टूबर, 1964 तक भारमुक्त होना चाहते थे, जिसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया था । इससे पहले, 9 दिसम्बर, 1964 से (जिस तारीख को वे 65 वर्ष पार करते) राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला के निदेशक का पद छोड़ने के लिए उनकी नियुक्ति के संविदा-नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें नोटिस दिया गया था” ।

Cultural Missions Abroad

*436. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have advised the Central Government to increase the number of Cultural missions abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons put forward by the Council in support thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In the draft proposal for the 4th Five Year Plan, the Council has suggested the establishment of 10 cultural centres abroad.

(b) To undertake activities to strengthen cultural contacts between India and other countries which cannot be effectively handled by the Indian Missions.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Scientific Research

*437. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the attempts made to attract the best scientific talent for research work;

(b) whether it has been decided to appoint an expert committee to facilitate merit promotion of outstanding young scientists; and

(c) if so, the composition of the committee and the technique of review to be adopted by it to provide continuous incentive for original work?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the pamphlet "Research as a Career" issued by the C.S.I.R., copies of which are available in the library of Parliament.

(b) and (c). The scheme of grant of merit promotions was introduced in 1958. Merit Assessment Committees are appointed to consider the case of each scientist for grant of merit promotion. The Vice-President, C.S.I.H. is the Chairman of the Committee and the D.G.S.I.R. and the Director of the Laboratory to which the scientist belongs are members. In addition, other experts in the field related to the work of the scientist are nominated by the Vice-President as members of the Committee. The Committee reviews the research and technological work done by the scientist.

Refugees from East Pakistan

- *438. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Nambiar:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of East Pakistan refugees settled at Koundanpalayam Camp, Coimbatore have left the camp under protest; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mahavir Tyagi): (a) and (b). 114 families comprising 436 persons left the Sanganur camp near Koundanpalayam, Coimbatore on 18th October, 1964. Three educated inmates were offered employment in the Government of India Press at Perianaickenpalayam. They did not avail themselves of the offer. Their cash doles were consequently stopped and they left the camp. The remaining families left the camp because they had demanded land for paddy cultivation and because they were not prepared to take up any other work except agriculture.

श्री नेहरू की वसीयत

- *439. {
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री ह० चं० सोय :
 श्री बेसरा :
 श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
 श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री नेहरू की वसीयत पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या उस वसीयत का पूरा भाग पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जायेगा अथवा उसके कुछ अंश उसमें शामिल किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) पाठ्यक्रम में व्यक्तिगत वसीयतों को सम्मिलित करना कहां तक उचित है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चगला) :

(क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Three Language Formula

- *440. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Saradish Roy:

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

(a) how far the three-language formula adopted by the States has helped in the evolution of an all-India language competent to replace English;

(b) whether it is a fact that this year's Chief Ministers' Conference reversed the original idea of teaching a modern Indian language, besides the regional language and English, by introducing the concept of any Indian

language as distinguished from that envisaged by the architect of the three-language formula; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in North India besides Hindi and English, Sanskrit is being taught?

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

(a) The three-language formula provides for the teaching at the secondary stage of education of (a) the regional language and mother-tongue, (b) Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas, and a modern Indian language other than Hindi in Hindi-speaking areas; and (c) English or another modern European language. This formula has helped the spread of Hindi throughout the country but it does not envisage the replacement of English by Hindi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, students are at present allowed to offer any Indian language including Sanskrit as the second language paper.

Industrial Complex for Dandakaranya

*441. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Dandakaranya along with the Union Finance Minister to make a study of the possibilities of setting up an industrial complex there; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up in the light of this study and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Finance Minister and I visited Dandakaranya recently to study the possibilities of further deve-

lopment in the area. From the available data it appears that there are certain possibilities for the establishment of industries based on the mineral and forest resources. However, further investigations and surveys have to be carried out in regard to:—

- (i) feasibility of expanding communications;
- (ii) availability of power; and
- (iii) mineral and forest resources.

(b) A tentative selection of some schemes has been made but specific proposals will be finalised only after the investigation and surveys are completed.

दिल्ली में विस्फोट

* 442. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री श्रीफार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 29 नवम्बर, 1964 को दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस द्वारा आसफ अली रोड पर आयोजित एक सभा में जिसमें गृह मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे, एक विस्फोट हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विस्फोटों की यह घटनायें कुछ समय बाद पुनः होने लगी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं । जब रामलीला मैदान में दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के छोटे राजनीतिक सम्मेलन में गृह मंत्री भाषण दे रहे थे, उस समय एक धमाके की आवाज सुनी गई । यह पता चला कि यह आवाज आसफ अली रोड पर सम्मेलन

के म्यान से सौ गज से भी ज्यादा दूर पर
गक माघारण पटाखे के फटने से हुई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Scientific Collaboration with France

1142. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any collaborative agreement between our Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Research Council France;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof; and

(c) what are the terms?

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

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

Grants to Orissa Colleges by U.G.C.

1143. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to various colleges under the Utkal University during 1963-64 and the names of the recipient Colleges; and

(b) the amount earmarked for disbursement to these institutions during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3578/64.*]

(b) No specific grants are earmarked in advance. Grants are paid every year to Universities and Colleges on the basis of the merits of their proposals and the progress reported in the implementation of approved schemes.

Orissa Students Studying Abroad

1144. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Orissa State in foreign countries, who are studying at Government expense;

(b) the number of students from the same State in foreign countries who are studying at their own expense; and

(c) the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Sangeet and Sahitya Akademis in Orissa

1145. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi and the Orissa Sahitya Akademi during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given during that period for their development; and

(c) the total amount given or proposed to be given to the said Akademis during the current financial year?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). No grants were sanctioned by this Ministry during the period involved because State Akademis are maintained by the respective State Governments.

Grants for specific projects are, however, given by the Central Sangeet Natak Akademi to its counterparts in the States but none was given to the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

and no request during 1964-65 has been received so far from the latter.

The Central Sahitya Akademi does not give grants to its counterparts in the States.

Kerala Buildings Lease and Rent Control Act

1146. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Kerala Buildings Lease and Rent Control Act; and

(b) if so, when the Bill is expected to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The proposal is under examination by the State Government.

Land for Rehabilitation

1147. { Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how much land was given by the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Governments to Dandakaranya development Authority till March, 1964;

(b) how much land has been reclaimed by the Dandakaranya Project; and

(c) how much reclaimed land has been given to the Adivasis by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in Koraput and Bastar districts (Orissa and Madhya Pradesh States)?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) When land is offered by the State Government for resettlement, a reconnaissance survey is carried out and the blocks which appear generally suitable for resettlement are indicated to the State Government for release. After release of land by the State Government, a soil survey is carried out and the areas

which are suitable for agriculture are demarcated and reclaimed.

Up to 31st March, 1964, 1,78,389 acres of land (63,838 acres in Madhya Pradesh and 1,14,551 acres in Orissa) were released by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Of this area, about 1,08,000 acres were found suitable for reclamation.

(b) Up to 30th September, 1964, 1,07,062 acres of land have been tree-felled. Of this area, 95,599 acres (27,214 acres in Madhya Pradesh and 68,385 acres in Orissa) have been fully reclaimed.

(c) Under an agreement with State Governments, 25 per cent of the reclaimed land is earmarked by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for landless Adivasis. In some cases, State Governments indicate locations for resettlement of tribal families outside the reclaimed area and Dandakaranya Development Authority arrange special reclamation in such areas. On this basis, the quota for allotment to Adivasis works out to 23,900 acres. 18,314 acres of reclaimed land (5,066 acres in Madhya Pradesh and 13,248 acres in Orissa) have so far been placed at the disposal of State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. Out of this area, 13,409 acres (4,966 acres in Madhya Pradesh and 8,443 acres in Orissa) have been allotted to the Adivasis by the State Governments. (Figures in respect of Madhya Pradesh are for the period up to 30th September, 1964, and figures in respect of Orissa are for the period up to 30th June, 1964).

As regards the balance, the Dandakaranya Development Authority have agreed to meet the cost of manual reclamation to be undertaken by Orissa Government in an area of about 1,800 acres selected by them and proposals are awaited from Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in respect of 1,737 acres and 2,048 acres respectively with details of locations desired by them.

Rehabilitation Expenditure

1148. { **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
 { **Shri Wadiwa:**

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

(a) the *per capita* rehabilitation expenditure for each agricultural displaced family as envisaged in the preliminary project report on the Dandakaranya Project by the Ministry of Finance;

(b) how much out of this was earmarked for land, loans and maintenance;

(c) by what amount, the *per capita* expenditure on an agricultural displaced person's family had increased by the year ending March, 1964 in Dandakaranya Project; and

(d) how this compares to the *per capita* expenditure on tribal families?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). While accepting the Preliminary Project Estimates of the Dandakaranya Project, the Ministry of Finance had calculated that on the basis of 12,000 families (7,000 agriculturists and 5,000 non-agriculturists), the *per capita* expenditure on rehabilitation would be about Rs. 6,090 (Rs. 4,700 for land, Rs. 850 for Taquavi Loans and Rs. 540 for maintenance Grants). Actually, however, as against the figure of 12,000 families assumed in the preliminary financial estimates, provision for reclamation, housing, etc. was made only for 9,000 families including tribals. Since 25 per cent of reclaimed land, was ment for tribals, number of tribal families covered would come to 1,770. With regard to the remaining number of 7,230 D.P. families, a more accurate estimate of expenditure per family would be Rs. 9,850.

(c) and (d). *Per capita* expenditure on the number of displaced families in the Project at the end of the period ending 31-3-1964 which includes expenditure on Work-site Camps, maintenance and subsidy, common amenities in the villages and a portion

of the expenditure on general development and on other over-head items works out to Rs. 11,705. As more families are settled this figure will come down. Corresponding figures are not available in respect of landless tribal families resettled on land reclaimed by Dandakaranya Development Authority.

However, 25 per cent of the land reclaimed is placed at the disposal of the State Governments concerned for allotment to tribal families, as envisaged in the Preliminary Project Report. Grants are also given through State Governments for house building and purchase of seeds and implements (Rs. 1,300 per family), for provision of common amenities in tribal villages like primary school, internal roads etc. (Re. 500 per family maintenance, (Rs. 200 per family), and for contour bunding (Rs 315 per family).

The developmental and welfare activities in the settlement zones of the Dandakaranya area benefit not only the displaced persons but the landless tribals who are resettled and other local inhabitants. These include hospitals, educational institutions, irrigation dams, malaria eradication and extension services.

Resettlement of Adviasis in Dandakaranya

1149. { **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
 { **Shri Wadiwa:**

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

(a) the *per capita* expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of a (i) displaced family; and (ii) tribal family in Dandakaranya since its inception;

(b) the reasons for the difference, if any, between the fures of expenditure incurred on the settlement of the displaced family and a tribal family;

(c) the mode for the apportionment of the general development expenditure in case of displaced families and landless tribals; and

(d) the amount of loan and grant given to each of these two families?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The cost of land reclaimed for agriculture and homestead plot for the displaced families works out to Rs. 2,590 per family. Direct rehabilitation assistance amounting to Rs. 2,868 is given as loan to each displaced family for Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Bullocks etc. house building, Charpoy and subsidiary occupation, expenditure to the same extent as for displaced families is incurred on reclamation of land allotted to the Tribal families. Direct rehabilitation assistance as a grant amounting to Rs. 1,300 is given to each tribal family for House building, Seeds, Implements and Bullocks. Benefits of common amenities and general development such as roads, irrigation and educational and medical facilities are available to both displaced persons and landless tribals.

(c) Expenditure in the Dandakaranya Project is booked under various scheme-wise heads, irrespective of whether it relates to displaced persons or general development or the landless tribals or all the three. For administrative purposes, however, an allocation is made in suitable proportions between (a) General Development (b) Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and (c) Residual Value of Assets and Recoveries. No separate allocation is made to the Resettlement of Landless Tribals.

(d) Rehabilitation Assistance Available to:

(i) Displaced Family (Agriculturist) :

Loans Rs. 2,868 plus Rs. 165 for additional fertilisers in certain cases.

Maintenance grant during the first agricultural season (7 months) at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per month depending on the number of members in the family and at half these rates for the second agricultural season (7 months).

Amount pending apportionment between grants and loans: Rs. 4,401.

(ii) Displaced Family (Non-agriculturist). (Rural).

Loans : Rs. 3,018/-

Grant for 3 months after commencement of resettlement phase at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per month depending on the number of members in the family.

Amount pending apportionment between grants and loans: Rs. 2,132.

(iii) Displaced Family (Non-Agriculturist—urban and Semi-urban

Loans: Rs. 4,000/-

Grant for 3 months after commencement of resettlement phase at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 per month depending on the number of members in the family.

(iv) Tribal Family

Loans	Nil
Grants	per family
Reclamation	Rs. 3,250 in Madhya Pradesh (10 acres)
	Rs. 2,225 in Orissa (7 acres)
Housebuilding, Seeds, Implements, Bullocks,	Rs. 1,300
Maintenance Grant	Rs. 200
Contour bunding	Rs. 315
Provision of common amenities in the villages.	Rs. 500

Mexican Government's Gift

1151. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mexican Government have offered a model school of steel and plastic structure to the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details of the model school and its accommodation capacity; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up such schools in the country?

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

(b) The structure is of a prefabricated building material of steel with plastic for windows. The unit consists of one class room to accommodate 48 students and one two-roomed quarter to serve as residence for the teacher. It is equipped with projector, radio, record player, electric generator, agricultural material, reference books, records etc. The school has been set up in Naraina Village near Delhi Cantt.

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

Pindi-Kashmir Road

1152. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a concerted and regular attempt is being made by certain influential people in Kashmir to open up a trunk channel between Kashmir and Pakistan through Pindi-Kashmir road; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) I understand that at a meeting of the Plebiscite Front held in July 1964, a resolution was passed asking for the opening of this road.

(b) Since the road formerly connecting Srinagar with Rawalpindi has been interrupted by the Cease-fire line, it is not possible to reopen it until normal conditions are restored.

Refugees in Assam

1153. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from 1796(AI)LSD—3.

East Pakistan who have entered Assam since January this year;

(b) the number of persons rehabilitated and in what areas; and the number of refugees who are still in the camps and in which areas;

(c) the central assistance given to Assam for their rehabilitation; and

(d) the central assistance rendered to other States for rehabilitation of such refugees and the number of refugees rehabilitated in each State?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 1,72,556 upto the 27th November, 1964.

(b) As fresh agricultural lands could not be reclaimed owing to rainy season, only 405 families in Camps have been given regular employment and put off doles and 35 families have been resettled in a tea estate in Assam.

1,22,276 migrants are at present in camps set up in the districts of Nowgong, Kamrup, Garo Hills, Goalpara, Cachar, Lakhimpur, U. K. & J. Hills, Mizo Hills and Darrang.

(c) and (d). The entire expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of the migrants from East Pakistan in the different States is met by the Central Govt. A statewide statement indicating the number of Displaced Persons rehabilitated and the amounts sanctioned upto the 30th November, 1964, for relief and rehabilitation of the new migrants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3579/64].

मंत्रियों द्वारा किये गये दौरे

1154. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) 1962 में कैबिनेट के गठन के पश्चात् विभिन्न मंत्रियों (कैबिनेट, राज्य और उपमंत्रियों को सम्मिलित करके) द्वारा किये

गये दौरों पर सरकार को 30 सितम्बर, 1964 तक कितना खर्च करना पड़ा है; और

(ख) उस में कितने रुपये रेल किराया के हैं और कितने हवाई जहाज के किराया के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हथी) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :

अवधि	किया गया व्यय
	रुपया
1962-63	8,18,837.00
1963-64	7,72,362.00
1-4-64—30-9-64	2,91,519.00

(ख) रेल के किराये और हवाई जहाज के किराये के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में जो मेहनत और समय लगेगा वह उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा होगा।

Women's Polytechnic in Delhi

1155. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not so far recognised the diploma of library science granted by the Women's Polytechnic of the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) This diploma has been recognised by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

जैसलमेर में तेल की खोज

1156. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :
श्री अशोक सिंह :
श्री कर्णो सिंह जी :
श्री तन सिंह :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में तेल की खोज करने के प्सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : दृश्यांश शैल (rock-outcrops) का भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण पूरा हो चुका है। एक बड़े क्षेत्र का आकर्षक और चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षणों के अतिरिक्त भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

Screening of Personnel of Voluntary Organisations

1157. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has suggested the screening of personnel of voluntary organisations engaged in the social welfare work;

(b) if so, whether any principles are being laid down for the guidance of other Departments; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to complete the work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The question is apparently based on the instructions given by the Home Minister as the President of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Samyukta Sadachar Samiti for the screening of their personnel. These are non-Government bodies and the Home Minister is their President in his personal capacity. As Home Minister, he has given no suggestion or direction for screen-

ing of personnel of voluntary organisations.

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

बरोनी के पास पेट्रो-केमिकल उद्योग

1158. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या पेट्रोलीयम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बरोनी तेल-शोधन-शाला के नजदीक पेट्रो केमिकल्स उद्योग लगाने की बात सोच रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का स्वरूप क्या है ?

पेट्रोलीयम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह सुझाव विचाराधीन है कि शोधनशाला के समीप ऐरोमेटिक्स (aromatics) बेंजीन एवं जाइलीन (benzene and xylene) के निष्कर्षण (extraction) और ब्यूटाडाइन (butadiene) तथा ऐक्रेलोनोनाइड्राइल (acrylonitrile) के उत्पादन के लिए उद्योगों को स्थापित किया जाये । उत्पादन नमूनों और अन्य व्यौरों का अध्ययन हो रहा है ।

Excavations at Pandu Rajar Dhibi

1159. { Shri B. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeological excavations at Pandu Rajar Dhibi in West Bengal have yielded special fragments of hand-made greyish or pale red earthen ware bearing impressions of paddy and rice; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these are the earliest known archaeological remains of the kind in the world?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact date of the pottery and culture has yet to be determined.

Socio-Economic Survey in Delhi

1160. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a socio-economic survey was conducted by the Office of Census Operations, Delhi into the villages of the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, its findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The following 15 villages have been taken up for socio-economic study in the Union Territory of Delhi:

Amberhai, Begumpur, Bhalsua-Jhangirpur, Chatesar, Chila Saroda, Dhoolsiras, Ghalibpur, Ghazipur, Gokalpur, Jhatikra, Kharkhari Nagar, Mandi, Sanoth, Shinghu, and Samalkha.

(b) Reports in respect of seven villages, viz., Bhalsua-Jhangirpur, Sanoth, Begumpur, Samalkha, Ghazipur, Chatesar and Jhatikra have been published and copies thereof have been placed in Parliament Library. The observations apply to individual villages and not to the Union Territory of Delhi as a whole.

Vacancies in Indian Economic Service

1161. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1167 on the 23rd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the vacant posts in various grades of the Indian Economic Service have been filled up;

(b) whether open market recruitment of Grade IV of the Service has been completed;

(c) if so, the number of posts so filled up; and

(d) the steps taken regarding the future maintenance of the Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) There are still a few vacant posts which cannot be filled due to the ban on filling up of vacancies of more than six months duration. However, the question of relaxation of the ban on filling of such vacant posts is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Direct recruitment to Grade IV of the Service has not so far been made.

(d) The position regarding the authorised strength of the Service is being reviewed and preliminary steps for holding the competitive examination for direct recruitment to Grade IV of the Service are being taken.

दिल्ली की अदालतों में विचाराधीन मुकदमे

1162. श्री राम सेवक यादव क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किये गये मजिस्ट्रेटों के पास बहुत से पुराने मुकदमे अब विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दो या तीन साल पुराने मुकदमों की संख्या क्या है और वे दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत दायर किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या इन मुकदमों में कुछ राजनैतिक मुकदमे भी हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) उनका शीघ्र निपटारे जाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) दो वर्ष पुराने मुकदमे 6833, तीन वर्ष पुराने मुकदमे 4313, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारायें : 320, 321, 323, 347, 357, 397, 417, 421 ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) इन मुकदमों में अधिकतर उन व्यक्तियों के मुकदमे शामिल हैं जो लापता हैं, जिन्होंने अपने निवास स्थान बदल दिये हैं और जो दिये हुए पतों पर नहीं मिलते हैं । परन्तु बकाया मुकदमों को समाप्त करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Additional Sessions Judge, Andamans

1163. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary (Judicial) to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has also been appointed as Additional Sessions Judge to try murder and other serious cases only; and

(b) if so, the reason why Government could not concede the local public's demand to appoint a separate judicial officer to act as District and Sessions Judge, instead of having two Additional Sessions Judges one a fullfledged Sessions Judge and the other a District Judge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The powers of Additional Sessions Judge, vested in the Secretary (Judicial) to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, extend to all cases and not only to murder and other serious cases.

(b) A separate post of District and Sessions Judge has been sanctioned for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and arrangements are being made to fill the post.

Urdu University

1164. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demand for an Urdu university made at the All India Urdu Conference held at Jaipur on the 4th October, 1964; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inferior Kerosene

1165. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun has achieved progress in its effort to substitute inferior Kerosene;

(b) whether the Institute has designed a domestic lamp which can use inferior Kerosene;

(c) how far research in petrochemicals has been undertaken; and

(d) whether efforts have been made to produce Kerosene from residual fractions of crude oil?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Institute is modifying the design of the existing domestic lamps for use of inferior Kerosene. Its studies have shown that it is possible to get good illumination even with inferior Kerosene when used in lamps of suitable design. The work is still in progress.

(c) Useful results have been obtained on 3 important projects: (i) Alkylation and disproportionation of Toluene; (ii) Production of olefines and oxygenated products using oxida-

tion and other techniques; and (iii) conversion of naphtha into hydrogen, olefines and fuel gas.

(d) Yes, Sir. Apparatus to do so has been fabricated and experimental runs will soon begin.

Mr. Norrey Brook in Delhi

1166. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Norrey Brook, who had been staying at Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi under the assumed name of N. C. de Birmingham was arrested by the Delhi Police on Thursday, the 8th October, 1964;

(b) whether the Interpol had issued a warrant for Mr. Brook's arrest 18 months ago;

(c) whether Brook had visited senior officials of the Union Government representing that his firm was willing to invest £ 2 million in a plant in India;

(d) the amount involved in the cheating cases against him?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Mr. Brook went about meeting officers of the Delhi Administration and the Government of India posing as the Managing Director of two foreign firms and representing that he intended to set up an Air Conditioning Unit in India involving a capital outlay of approximately £ 300,000.

(d) Rs. 2,810—in India.

Release of Gopal Vinayak Godse

1167. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gopal Vinayak Godse who was sentenced to imprisonment for life in Mahatma Gandhi murder case has been released; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Gopal Vinayak Godse was released from jail on the 13th October, 1964.

Delhi Administration

1168. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to divide the Union Territory of Delhi into three sub-units;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) when this is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The proposal is to divide Delhi into three sub-units under the charge of three Additional District Magistrates. These Additional District Magistrates will work under overall charge of a District Magistrate who will be responsible for the whole of Delhi and on whom will devolve the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the entire territory of Delhi.

(c) The details of the proposal are also being worked out and so no definite date can be given.

भारतीय जनगणना में गोवानी राष्ट्रजनों को सम्मिलित करना

1169. { **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गुलशन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोआ, दमन और दीव की 6 लाख की जनसंख्या में से करीब एक हजार लोगों ने अपनी राष्ट्रियता वही दर्ज करायी है जो 21 दिसम्बर, 1961 से पहले जब कि वह क्षेत्र आजाद हुआ था उनकी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन एक हजार गोवा वासियों को भारतीय जनगणना में न लेने का क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). गोवा, दमन और दीव की जनगणना इस राज्य-क्षेत्र के भारतीय संघ में मिस्रने से पहले दिसम्बर, 1960 में की गई थी। इसलिये उस गणना में राष्ट्रियता का विवरण उस समय उस राज्य क्षेत्र के राजनैतिक ढांचे के अनुसार था। 21 दिसम्बर, 1961 को इसकी मुक्ति के पश्चात्, इस राज्य क्षेत्र की कोई गणना नहीं की गई, क्योंकि भारतीय जनगणना जो 1 मार्च, 1961 से सम्बन्धित थी, पूर्ण हो चुकी थी। पुर्तगाल के अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई जनगणना के दौरान में एकत्रित आंकड़े भारतीय जनगणना के आंकड़ों में मिलाये गये। इसलिये गणना में किसी श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को शामिल करने अथवा उस में से छोड़ देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सहकारी भंडार

1170. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिये सहकारी भंडारों की योजना शुरू की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये भंडार कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) कितने भंडार खोले जायेंगे और वह कब तक चालू हो जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मागदर्शी-प्रायोजन के रूप में दिल्ली में भंडार पहले ही खोल दिये गये हैं, और बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में भी स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) दिल्ली में 18 भंडार खोले गये हैं । बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में खोले जाने वाले भंडारों की संख्या निश्चित नहीं की गई है ।

Nehru Museum

1171. { Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Indologists propose to send materials for inclusion in the Nehru Museum;

(b) if so, the details of the articles already received or likely to be received; and

(c) what other proposals have been made by the Soviet Indologists for the enrichment of the Museum?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government have no information, Sir.

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

कास्टिक सोडा विद्या ज्ञाना

1172. { श्री उडके :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कास्टिक सोडा का प्रदाय राज्यों के लघु उद्योगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कास्टिक सोडा कहां से प्राप्त किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों को उसका प्रदाय अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका कब तक इंतजाम होने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री झलगेसन) : (क) लघु-उद्योगों की कास्टिक सोडा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये भारत सरकार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को आयात कास्टिक सोडा के प्रदाय की व्यवस्था करती है ।

(ख) आयात मुख्यतः संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और स्पेन के रूप में अदायगी वाले देशों से प्राप्त होता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Public Sector Projects

1173. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Oza:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the suggestions made at the two-day conference on administrative reforms held under the auspices of Indian Institute of Public Administration on toning up the administration and working of public sector projects;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made on them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Formal proceedings of the Conference have not yet been drawn up by the Indian Institute of Public Administration. As soon as the proceedings of this Conference become available they will be examined to see if they contain any recommendation that could be considered by Government.

Refugees from Pak Occupied Kashmir

1174. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 487 on the 25th November, 1964 regarding refugees from Pakistan occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the *ex-gratia* grant has not been given to those persons who registered their claims for properties which were less than the grant asked for; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the policy of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No claim of migrants for properties left by them in Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir were registered. The *ex-grotia* grant

was sanctioned for these migrants as rehabilitation assistance only and has no relation to the loss of immovable properties left by them in Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotions of Officers and Teachers in Laccadives

1175. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from officers and teachers in Laccadive Islands who were not promoted despite their services, seniority and other qualifications;

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

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an enquiry commission to investigate into the malpractices of promotion in the Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Promotions are subject to usual rules which have been observed by the administration; individual representations are decided on merits. No complaint of malpractice in the matter of promotions was received.

Teachers in Laccadive Islands

1176. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) the number of teachers whose services were terminated in the Laccadive Islands during the last three years;

(b) the number of teachers who have been demoted; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 13.

(b) One non-matriculate teacher, not eligible to hold a post in a higher scale according to qualifications prescribed for the post, was reverted to a post in the lower scale.

(c) The services of the teachers were terminated under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग

1177. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग के गठन के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के इस कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कूच-बिहार हवाई अड्डे पर एक व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी

1178. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में कूच-बिहार हवाई अड्डे पर एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है जो सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों के फोटो ले रहा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) एक हवाई यात्री को जो एक विमान में कलकत्ता से अम्बरी तक यात्रा कर रहा था, 15 अक्टूबर, 1964 को कूच-बिहार हवाई अड्डे पर उस हवाई अड्डे

और उस विमान का फोटो लेने का प्रयत्न करने के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया ।

(ख) भारत सुरक्षा नियम, 1962 के नियम 50 के अधीन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर दिया गया है और उसमें जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Hormones

1179. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has found a very rich source of Hormones recently; and

(b) whether Government have devised methods to make its results available to the market to benefit the poor people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still in the research stage; and the commercial possibility will be considered after final results of research are known.

संस्कृत नाटककारों की कृतियाँ

1180. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अट्टारहवीं और उन्नीसवीं सदियों के संस्कृत नाटककारों की अब तक अप्रकाशित रचनाओं का सम्पादन कार्य भारतीय विद्या सम्बन्धी अमेरिकी संस्था के अनुसन्धानकर्ता डाक्टर जार्ज टी० आटोला ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूर्ण होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

(ग) लगभग एक वर्ष में।

Grants to Educational Institutes of U.P.

1181. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutes of Uttar Pradesh which applied for non-recurring grants during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the grants sanctioned in each case?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Educational institutes are of many kinds, from primary schools to Universities; and grants to these are given through a number of organisations like local bodies, the State Government and the Central Government. To collect information about grants given to all educational institutes through all these organisations will entail an expenditure of time and labour that will not be commensurate with the results to be obtained.

Children's Good-Will Mission to Nepal

1182. { Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of 25 children has been sent to Nepal on a good-will mission; and

(b) the name of the body or organisation sponsoring this Mission?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) This Ministry has no information if such a mission has visited Nepal.

(b) Does not arise.

Fire Incidents in Kashmir

1183. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been ordered by Government into the circumstances of the series of devastating fires in the Jammu and Kashmir State in the last two months; and

(b) whether any survey of the public peace and order situation in the region has been made following these incidents, and if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Jammu and Kashmir Government have informed us that this matter has engaged their attention. They are satisfied that the fires were mainly accidental and not due to any cause which would affect public peace and order in the State.

Fake University Certificates

1184. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big racket in fake university certificates has been unearthed by the Delhi Crime Police recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No big racket has been unearthed.

(b) Does not arise.

Dye Manufacturing Plant

1185. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up a plant for the manufacture of dyes in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether that proposal has been abandoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a public sector plant for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates for drugs, dyes, etc., in the State of Maharashtra has not been abandoned.

Reservation for Vacancies of S.Cs. and S.Ts.

1186. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been treated unreserved by the Union Public Service Commission during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Timings of Government Offices

1187. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cut the extra half-an-hour from office hours introduced after the proclamation of Emergency; and

(b) if so, when a decision in this matter is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from Central Government employees to restore the pre-Emergency working hours in Government offices. The matter is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Lotteries

1188. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 172 on the 9th September, 1964 and state whether the State Governments have agreed to act on the suggestion made by the Centre to withdraw the sanction given for running up lotteries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Replies from some State Governments are still awaited.

Pictures of Stalin in Delhi

1189. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Jena:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that on the 14th November, 1964, the city of Delhi was widely flooded with the pictures of Stalin; and

(b) if so, the names of persons or organisation responsible for this picture campaign in the city as also the purpose behind this move?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Posters carrying Stalin's pictures were found pasted on some walls in Delhi on November 14, 1964.

(b) It is not possible to affix responsibility. The aim behind the move appears to have been to discredit the World Conference for Peace and International Co-operation held in New Delhi from November 14 to 18, 1964.

Police Commission

1190. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need and availability of appointing a Police Commission;

(b) when the last Police Commission was appointed;

(c) to what extent conditions have changed since then and the steps taken to cater to the changed conditions and demands; and

(d) what study apart from a Commission have been made, conclusions drawn and steps taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of India have no proposal to appoint a Police Commission.

(b) The last Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1902.

(c) Police and public order are State subjects and some State Governments have set up Police Commissions.

(d) Some State Governments have also set up Police Research Centres. The results of studies made by the Conferences of Inspectors General of Police and others are made available to the State Governments for their consideration.

Regional Engineering College at Silchar

1191. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site proposed for the Regional Engineering College at Silchar has been selected; and

(b) when Government intend to start this college?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A Special Committee has been appointed to select the site and the report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) As soon as the necessary facilities have been organised, the College will start functioning.

Invention of Tele-Heater

**1192. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two engineering graduates of the Patna University have invented a theory which can possibly lead to the discovery of tele-heater; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Neither the Government nor the Patna University have received any information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Teaching Scheme

**1193. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that progress in teaching Hindi to employees of the Central Government is very slow; and

(b) if so, the percentage of those Government employees who have passed the compulsory Hindi examinations as prescribed by Government in relation to those who have not yet passed the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Hindi Teaching Scheme has been expanded rapidly in recent years and the total enrolment increased from 16,000 in 1957-58 to over 54,000 in 1963-64. About two-third of non-Hindi-knowing Central Government employees (including Railway and P.&T. staff) have, however, yet to pass the prescribed examinations. To encourage non-Hindi-knowing staff to complete their Hindi training quickly, Government have recently sanctioned the grant of an advance increment

(absorbable in future increments) to all non-Hindi-knowing non-gazetted Central Government employees who pass the final Hindi examination (Pragya) by the due date. The scheme for grant of cash awards to non-Hindi-knowing employees who acquit themselves creditably in Praveen and Pragya examinations has also been liberalised to some extent. Consideration is also being given to the further measures that should be given to accelerate the pace of training.

National Awards for Teachers

1194. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers selected for receiving National Awards by the President of India this year and last year State-wise, for their extraordinary service; and

(b) whether there is any quota earmarked for each State in this behalf?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3580/64.*]

(b) The number of awards for each State has been broadly determined on the basis of the number of schools. For 1964-65, the number of awards for each State is as shown in the statement mentioned above.

Rehabilitation in Assam

1195. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 18th November, 1964, regarding schemes sanctioned by the Government of India for the rehabilitation of new migrants in Assam and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that new migrants are continually coming in, particularly in the district of Cachar; and

(b) if so, what proposals Government have, to rehabilitate them in the

State or outside the State and how long it will take to do so?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir. There is, however, some decline in the rate of influx.

(b) Ten schemes for resettlement of 5,940 families in Assam involving an expenditure of Rs. 84.94 lakhs have already been sanctioned.

Schemes for resettlement of 7,400 families are under consideration. The State Government have also indicated certain industrial schemes as offering scope for resettlement of the migrants. These schemes would cover roughly 10,000 families, but detailed proposals in this regard have yet to be worked out by the State Government.

In addition, investigations are being made regarding the scope for settlement of migrants in NEFA area and pending the completion of such investigations, 1,000 families are proposed to be moved into the area during the current year.

As the formulation and implementation of rehabilitation schemes naturally take sometime, it is not possible to indicate precisely at this stage, a time-limit for the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes.

Synthetic Rubber

1196. Shri Maniyanganadan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made obligatory for rubber goods manufacturers to purchase synthetic rubber produced in India;

(b) if so, how; and

(c) price at which synthetic rubber is now being supplied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). In order to encourage the use of indigenous

synthetic rubber, the import of natural rubber during the licensing period October, 1963|March, 1964 was linked with the off-take of indigenous SBR synthetic rubber in the ratio of 1:1. Subsequently, in respect of the units borne on the list of the Directorate General of Technical Development, the quantities of SBR synthetic rubber which these units could utilise for their production without undue technical disadvantage have been worked out on an individual basis and the parties have been advised to purchase these quantities during the period April, 1964|March, 1965.

(c) Grade 1500 and Grade 1502—
Rs. 3.85 per kg. f.o.r. Bareilly.

Grade 1712 (oil-extended)—
Rs. 3.40 per kg. f.o.r. Bareilly.

Desecration of Worship Places in Kerala

1197. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of desecration of places of religious worship reported in Kerala since January, 1964;

(b) the number of places of worship desecrated belonging to each religion;

(c) in how many cases the culprits have been apprehended and punished;

(d) whether an enquiry was made about these desecrations by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). There has been only one instance of desecration of a Church at Thaickel, Alleppey District on 20/21st March, 1964 and the case is under trial.

Besides, 87 thefts were reported and 31 persons were apprehended in

this connection. Two persons were convicted and the rest of the cases are under investigation.

(d) and (e). On receipt of complaints, the matter was referred to the State Government who have taken suitable steps, including night patrols, to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Oil in Bay of Bengal

1198. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the statement made by Dr. Malovitsky, Chief Scientist of Soviet Team, that there were structures in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea which might lead to the discovery of oil;

(b) if so, how far Government subscribe to this view; and

(c) when the result of the drilling operations will be known?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary seismic work has been carried out so far in the Coromandal Coast, Gulf of Mannar and off the Kerala Coast. Further data is to be collected before drilling operations on a substantial scale can begin.

(c) Does not arise.

Land to D.Ps in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

1199. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2654 on the 30th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the drafts of application form and lease deed for the displaced persons to be provided land in the proposed Kalkaji Colony, Delhi have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir; these are expected to be finalised shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Educational Facilities for Children of Defence Personnel

1200. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekatt:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the scheme for providing educational facilities for the children of Defence Personnel and Central Government employees subject to transfers has been carried out; and

(b) the number and names of places where the scheme has been and is proposed to be implemented during the current financial year?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 54 such schools have been established during the two years that the scheme has been in operation.

(b) The Schools established during the current financial year have been 34, at the places mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3581/64].

Teachers of Aided Schools in Kerala

1201. **Shri Maniyangan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from teachers of aided schools in Kerala that their emoluments and other service conditions should be made equal to those of teachers in Government service;

(b) the differences that exist now between teachers in aided and Government schools, in the matter of emoluments and service conditions; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the representation?

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

(b) The major difference is in respect of house rent allowance.

(c) The State Government has decided to introduce parity as from 1st October, 1964 and has moved for inclusion of this requirement in the Plan allocations.

Mr. Justice Mitter's Case

1202. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in the case of Mr. Justice J. P. Mitter of the Calcutta High Court regarding the determination of his date of birth; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration. There has been no delay.

Studies in Para-Psychology

1203. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has sanctioned one lakh Rupees for studies in para-psychology during the remaining part of the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, names of the Universities that will conduct the studies; and

(c) how this grant will be utilised by the Universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has

approved a scheme of the Rajasthan University for the establishment of a research unit in Para-Psychology at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,47,800 (Rs. 89,800 Recurring and Rs. 58,000 Non-recurring). The share of the Commission on this account will be Rs. 83,900 (Rs. 44,900 Recurring and Rs. 39,000 Non-recurring).

(c) The University will utilise the grant towards staff, equipment and books.

Course in Chinese Studies in Delhi University

1204. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce an intensive course in Chinese studies in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It will consist of one year of intensive study in Chinese language followed by two years of Chinese area studies (including further language study). It is proposed that the three-year programme starting in 1966 should lead to M.A. degree of the University.

Barauni Refinery

1205. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Barauni refinery project installed with Soviet help is falling behind the schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to gear it up?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The reasons for delay are as follows:—

(i) The original schedule was not realistic;

(ii) Changes in the production pattern required revision of design; and

(iii) Unanticipated difficulties at the construction site.

Delhi State Teachers' Grievances

1206. { Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Delhi State Teachers' Association called on Government to remove their grievances;

(b) if so, the result of the meeting and the specific grievances of the teachers; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce *inter-alia* a pension-cum-gratuity scheme for the benefit of the teachers of the private-aided schools in the State?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A deputation of Delhi School Teachers' Association called on the Secretary to Government in the Ministry of Education on 23rd November, 1964.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3582/64].

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) **STATEMENT OF SOME BHUTANESE DEFECTORS IN NEPAL**

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous districts): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that a statement may be made thereon:—

“The passing of Bhutanese officials through Indian territory into Nepal and the statement made by them about the assassination of the former Bhutan Premier, Mr. Jigme Dorji and India’s interference in the internal affairs of Bhutan”.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On the evening of December 5, Sarvashri Tangbi, Penjo, Rinchen Dorji and two other officers of Bhutan Government, who have fled Bhutan, issued a statement in Kathmandu making several totally false allegations about the policies and actions of the Government of India. Reports of this statement appeared in the Indian newspapers on the following morning. The allegations against the Government of India were false and without foundation that the Government thought is necessary to contradict them immediately.

With a view to exposing the falsity of these allegations, immediately, in the Press and the other media of public information, a simple, straightforward denial has had to be issued, during the daily briefing of the Press by the Government’s spokesman. In a statement in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha a few days earlier, I had placed before Parliament such facts pertaining to recent developments in Bhutan as were then in the possession of Government.

Tangbi and four other fugitives appear to have crossed into Nepal from West Bengal, a day or two before the arrival of H.M. the King of Bhutan in Calcutta from Switzerland on November 22, 1964, on his way back to his country. His Majesty had not requested the Government of India to intercept these officers or to apprehend them. The House will appreciate that, both, with Nepal and Bhutan we have long, open borders and the movement of Indians, the Nepalese and the Bhutanese across these borders is free from restrictions.

As was stated to the House earlier, these recent developments in Bhutan are of an internal character, and it is entirely for His Majesty the King of Bhutan to decide as to how he and his Government wish to deal with this situation. In view of the most friendly and cordial relations between our two countries, the Government of India will extend to H.M.’s Government of Bhutan such cooperation and assistance as they may request of us.

The Bhutanese officers now in Nepal have said that the Government of India knew all the true facts about the assassination of the late Jigme Dorji in April this year. Government fail to understand what is intended to be implied by this. The late Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Jigme Dorji, who had served his country loyally had made very valuable contribution in the strengthening of Indo-Bhutan relations. The tragic news of his assassination came as a great shock to the Government and people of India. At the time of this ghastly tragedy, we had offered all the assistance that the Government of Bhutan might need of us in helping to trace the culprits or in any other way. The Government of Bhutan considered their own resources adequate to meet the situation. As the House knows, investigations by Bhutanese authorities were followed by trials in Bhutan, which led to the

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execution of the then Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Brig. Chabda Namgayal Bahadur, and punishment of others involved in the heinous crime of Shri Jigme Dorji's assassination. After the assassination of the late Prime Minister, the Government of India continued to conduct business with and lend their full co-operation to the new acting Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Lhendup Dorji, whom His Majesty had been pleased to entrust with responsibility for the country's administration.

To suggest, as has been suggested in the statement issued by the Bhutanese defectors, that the Government of India desired or attempted, at any time, to create misunderstanding between the King of Bhutan and the Dorji family is a mischievous and deliberate perversion of the truth. Till such time as the King was pleased to retain Shri Lhendup Dorji as his Acting Prime Minister, the Government of India worked in close co-operation with and extended the fullest measure of assistance to him. This was acknowledged by Shri Lhendup Dorji himself.

These officers have alleged that India has in some way been behind the so-called upheavals in Bhutan since 1961. The house has followed with interest the course of Indo-Bhutan relations since 1961 and earlier. So far as the Government of India are aware, but for the most tragic and unfortunate assassination of Shri Jigme Dorji there has been no trouble in Bhutan. Perhaps, the most significant event of these years was the formulation of Bhutan's development plan, which we undertook to finance, at the request of and with the approval of the King, and the then Prime Minister of Bhutan, Shri Jigme Dorji, and the Government of Bhutan as a whole.

Bhutan has made steady progress during these years. All that the Government of India desire is that Bhutan should be a strong and prosperous country. His Majesty, the

King of Bhutan is anxious to achieve rapid economic and social advancement of Bhutan and, as I said the other day, the Government of India remain anxious and committed to give all possible assistance and co-operation to Bhutan in this task.

Our relations with Bhutan are regulated by the Treaty which we entered into with that country in 1949. By this Treaty, the Government of India have undertaken to "exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan", and the Government of Bhutan has agreed to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations. Both Governments continue to adhere fully and faithfully to this Treaty. For any one to suggest anything to the contrary can only be termed a nefarious attempt to create misunderstanding between us and the Government of our friendly neighbour, Bhutan. His Majesty, the King of Bhutan and the Government of India confidently believe that these attempts will end in failure.

Shri Swell: It has been reported that these shocking and scandalising allegations by these Bhutanese fugitives in Kathmandu have been given wide publicity in the Nepal official news agency and the Nepal Government controlled radio, and a spokesman of the Nepal External Affairs Ministry had stated that the fugitives were welcome to stay in Nepal as long as they desired to stay. In view of this, would not the Government consider that this attitude of the Nepal Government would lend substance to the allegations of these fugitives that we have bungled in our relations with the Himalayan States in such a manner as to give rise to apprehensions that we were treating them like protectorates, and have Government taken up the matter with the Nepal Government, and has the Nepal Government given its reaction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All the assumptions of the hon. Member are wrong.

Shri Swell: Have you taken it up with the Nepal Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When the assumption is wrong.....

Shri Swell: It is not an assumption. It has been reported in the papers. This blanket denial of everything is not going to solve any problem.

Shri Kapur Singh: To stabilise the conditions and affairs of our Himalayan borders with a view to obviate the complications of the sort that have recently arisen with reference to Bhutan, do Government propose to strive for a federated Himalayan region comprising of Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Tibet.... (Interruptions). It is not a matter for laughter.

Mr. Speaker: Government will consider this..... (Interruptions). When we are dealing with questions relating to these parts, we ought to be very discreet. It is a delicate relationship that we have got and Members should exercise some restraint.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): But also vigilance.

Mr. Speaker: I repeat his words: Government should be vigilant and careful.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): May I know whether these Bhutanese officials have made these false allegations inspired by some outside agencies and have we cleared the misunderstanding that has been created with the Bhutan Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not aware of any outside influence or any outsider involved in it.

Mr. Speaker: Have we cleared that misunderstanding?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The denial itself is the clearance of the misunderstanding.

Mr. Speaker: Before the statement had been made here today have the Government learnt of it and have any attempts been made to clear it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Various allegations have been made and we have issued a flat denial.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भटान के अधि-
कारी भारत हो कर गये थे क्या उन लोगों
ने हमारी सरकार से भारत की सीमा मे
हो कर उधर जाने की इ जाजत मांग ली थी ।
यदि नहीं, तो कोई भी विदेशी भारत की
सीमा से हो कर जाये तो क्या यह हमारी
सरकार की अकर्मण्यता नहीं है ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member did not listen to my statement. There are open borders between Nepal and India.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the arrest of some Chinese by the Bhutanese Government on grounds of alleged involvement in the political feud in Bhutan and in view of the virulent anti-Indian statement made by the fugitives in Nepal and in view of its pro-Chinese slant, may I know if our Government had tried to ascertain from the Bhutanese Government about the depth and dimension of involvement of the Chinese in this political feud?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Certain facts mentioned by the hon. Member are internal affairs—the arrest of the Chinese and other things.

Shri Hem Barua: Not that. On the face of it they may be internal matters but because our security is threatened on account of this involvement of the Chinese in the political feud in Bhutan we are interested. Therefore, to brush aside the question saying that it is an internal

[Shri Hem Barua]

matter would not satisfy us nor would it satisfy you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The only question was whether the Government has tried to find out from the Bhutan Government whether they suspect that there is Chinese hand behind all the trouble that has been created. Am I right?

Shri Hem Barua: I did not hear.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): In reply to a question by me last week on the same subject-matter, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs stated that the developments were a storm in a tea-cup which were not to be associated with any adventure, sinister and dangerous. But here, the statement clearly tells us that it is something much more sinister and dangerous for this country than what happens in a tea-cup. It is a storm that is brewing. And there.....

Mr Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, this has to be linked up, because the whole purpose of asking a question is to get the information. As the Government shows such a kind of under-estimate of the developments, there is a link-up. May I, therefore ask (a) whether it will be sufficient for us to declare in this House that the allegations made by the fugitive officials that India is trying to convert Bhutan into a protectorate is not correct, and that India is not interfering in anyway and that matter is purely a feud between two leading families—whether the declaration of protest to this effect by India is enough, or, whether the Government of India within the treaty terms is advising the King himself so that Pakistan and China do not get a handle to carry on propaganda against India and (b) may I also know whether because of our cordial rela-

tions with Nepal, Nepal soil is not used for anti-Indian activity and anti-Indian propaganda?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, on a point of order. The point of order is, is it a question.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I was allowing it, it can be presumed that it is a question.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: So far as the latter part of the question is concerned—whether we are going to take it up with Nepal, etc.—that matter is under consideration.

Shri Nath Pai: The first part of my question is equally important, Sir; whether it is sufficient for us to protest in this House; What we are concerned with is whether the protest should not come from the King of Bhutan himself.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We will certainly take it up with the Bhutan Government. As we know the attitude of the King of Bhutan, I have no doubt that he does not subscribe to the views expressed by these gentlemen in Nepal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether Government has information corroborating the press report that these Bhutanese have already contacted China through the Chinese embassy in Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a fact that since the Bhutanese officers, civil and military, fled their country there has been an increasing movement or exodus of Bhutanese people from Bhutan into Indian territory—into West Bengal—and is it a fact that either the Union Government has

alerted the West Bengal Government about this matter or the West Bengal Government has alerted the border police about this movement and, if so, whether the position inside Bhutan is getting more serious?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If any such movement which the hon. Member mentions comes to the notice of the Government, the border police will be alerted. At the moment, there is no such movement which the hon. Member fears.

Shri Hem Barua: The Assam Government has done it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very good; that information is conveyed!

12.34 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1963-64, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3575/64].

12.34½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1964-65

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65.

12.34-3/4 hrs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga)
I beg to present the Fifty-third Re-

port of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am sorry to observe that there are some Members who must either be on their legs or must be talking when they are sitting!

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.K.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Wilson, I visited London from 3rd to 6th December, 1964. The period of my stay in the U.K. had necessarily to be brief but the visit was indeed useful.

Before my meetings with the U.K. Premier and other Ministers, I was happy to have had an opportunity of meeting Her Majesty the Queen.

A wide range of subjects came up for discussion during my meetings with Mr. Harold Wilson and several of his Cabinet colleagues. We exchanged views fully and frankly in a friendly and informal atmosphere.

There was no formal agenda for discussions. However, some of the topics on which there was an exchange of views, were as follows:

(i) The complex international situation as seen from Delhi and London, particularly the difficult situations in South East Asia, South Asia and Africa.

(ii) Problems of peace, disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, United Nations, the proposal regarding the multi-lateral force, freedom for the remaining colonies and programmes of assistance to developing countries.

(iii) Balance of payment problem of the U.K.

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(iv) India's programmes of development and India's defence needs.

As the House knows I had not gone to the United Kingdom with any specific requests or proposals. These exchanges of views were, however, very useful. The U.K. Prime Minister and his colleagues stressed the importance of having frequent opportunities at various levels to exchange views in an informal manner so as to understand each other's points of view even if we cannot agree on certain specific matters. They felt that in the complex and difficult world situation personal discussions of this nature would help the larger interest of world peace and disarmament and assist the promotion of economic and social progress, particularly in the developing countries.

One of the matters which is of special importance to India and which has attracted much attention in the U.K. also is that of the recent explosion of a nuclear device by the Chinese and its impact on the nuclear policy of the Government of India. Our views on this question are well known. India is determined to pursue the path of peace and to work for the elimination of the nuclear menace which faces mankind today. The non-nuclear countries in particular have to give serious thought to this matter and the Government of India are already in touch with several other governments on this subject. Equally, it is the responsibility of the great nuclear powers, particularly the USA and USSR, to think of concrete steps for the elimination of the threat that overhangs mankind. We must not forget that the nuclear danger is a menace for the entire people of the world. Our views were stated categorically and they were welcomed.

I was much impressed and touched by the warmth of friendship amongst the Government and other leaders of

public opinion in U.K. for India and the Indian people.

I have extended an invitation to the U.K. Prime Minister and Mrs. Wilson to visit India and they have been good enough to accept this invitation. We look forward to this visit.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या इस बात के ऊपर भी गौर किया गया है कि चाइना अगर अणुबम बनाने से बाज्र न आबें तो फिर क्या उपाय किया जायेगा ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहले कहा है कि इस का क्या उपाय है। लेकिन असली उपाय तो यही है कि हम चाइना के अणुबम को शक्ति का इस्तेमाल न होने दें।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has made a state. But earlier I had received notices from some Members. I am giving them opportunity first.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): It has been reported that without using the expression 'nuclear umbrella', the Prime Minister has made a suggestion to the British Prime Minister that nuclear powers, especially the USA and the Soviet Union, should give a sort of guarantee to the non-nuclear powers against nuclear attack by any country. Now, today, it seems that.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should put his question.

Shri Swell: I am putting the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But questions should be brief and precise. Hon. Members are making speeches while they are putting questions. That habit is not to be encouraged.

Shri Swell: May I know whether before making this suggestion the Prime Minister has ascertained the feelings of the two major nuclear

countries—the United States of America and the Soviet Union?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir, I have not done so.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : भारत में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में भी यह बात प्रसिद्ध है कि पाकिस्तान का काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो दृढ़ रुख है उस का एक कारण यह है कि ब्रिटेन और अमरीका पाकिस्तान को समर्थन दे रहे हैं तो क्या जान सकता हूँ कि भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री का काश्मीर की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में भी ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री से कुछ परामर्श हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो उन का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या दृष्टिकोण है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : उन्होंने कोई विशेष बात इस पर नहीं की मगर जब बात छोड़ी तो मैंने अपना जो भारत सरकार का मत है वह उन के सामने रख दिया। उस के बाद उन्होंने और कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उस से वे कहां तक सहमत हुए ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know whether the attention of our hon. Prime Minister was drawn to a statement made by Britain's Commonwealth Secretary in the House of Commons to the effect that in giving arms aid to India Britain has imposed three conditions and out of these three conditions one stipulates that Britain has the right to observe and inspect the use of arms given to India by Britain and the staff attached to the High Commissioner's Office here would do that; if so, may I know whether our Prime Minister while discussing our defence needs, as he has stated in his statement, had any discussion on this particular point which is, I would say, one which goes against the prestige of this country?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I have not seen this statement of Mr. Bottomley.

Shri Hem Barua: He made it in the House of Commons.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he has said any such thing we will have to take it up with the U.K. Government.

Shri Hem Barua: He may not have seen the statement.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he will have to take it up.

Shri Hem Barua: He said that he has not seen the statement. But this Government has entered into an agreement with the U.K. Government through our Defence Minister. Therefore, whether the Prime Minister has seen the statement of Britain's Commonwealth Secretary in the House of Commons or not, it does not matter. On the basis of that agreement....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A question is intended to get some information. The Prime Minister has stated that he will have to take it up. What further is needed in that respect that it is being argued further, I do not understand.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Does it also imply that he will look into the terms of that agreement?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Sir, the Prime Minister made a very important statement regarding the guarantee given by the nuclear powers—the USA and the USSR—against the nuclear danger to the non-nuclear powers. May I know whether the Government has ascertained the reaction of the U.K. Prime Minister on this subject?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, the U.K. Prime Minister could not say anything definitely in this regard, but he did feel that the nuclear powers should consider ways and means so

[**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**]

that the non-nuclear powers are not put in a dangerous position or, some how the threat, for example, of China or of the nuclear countries is reduced.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: These were the only names of Members who tabled Calling Attention Notices.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Five Members should not speak at a time.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, it has been the practice to ask for clarifications after a statement has been made. So I will ask for your latitude this time also leaving it to you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Then it will be open to the whole House. If I had considered it as a statement made in reply to a Calling Attention Notice...

Shri Nath Pai: Now it is not in reply to a Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was allowed in the past.

Shri Nath Pai: It was a healthy precedent (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is very objectionable. Hon. Members begin to speak while they are sitting when another hon. Member is already on his legs. What is the question that Shri Nath Pai wants to put?

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, may I know from the Prime Minister if he had this idea of, what is called, a joint shield or, better, a nuclear shield to be provided by the USSR and USA to mitigate the danger to those powers and countries which are not in possession of atomic weapons, and whether it is a fact that Mr. Wilson undertook to discuss the same idea with Mr. Johnson during his ensuing visit?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What the hon. Member has said in the first part of his question is more or less correct.

I did not use the word "shield" or any such word, but I said it is the responsibility of the nuclear powers, to consider how to mitigate the danger and menace of the use of nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers. As for the other part of his question, it is for the Prime Minister of Britain to decide. He did not indicate any such thing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I know whether the Prime Minister made any specific proposal, as he has done in his reply to China, to see that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is further extended for the final elimination of making of nuclear weapons and destruction of stock-piles and also to extend it to France and China? I want to know whether such a proposal, which he has specifically mentioned on more than one occasion here, was made by him to Mr. Wilson?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did suggest to him that the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty should be further extended, but in different ways; that is, if the atmospheric tests are banned at present, the underground tests also should be further banned and in other ways also it should be extended. Of course, it follows—but I did not mention—naturally, that there should be an appeal both to China as well as to France to sign the Moscow Test Ban Treaty. But I did not make that suggestion.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I had given notice of a question on this subject, but you did not admit that. I did not know why I will not use the word "discrimination"—only those hon. Members who tabled Calling Attention Notices are being allowed to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised at this. Another hon. Member from his own party was allowed by me to put a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I had given notice of a question on the subject but it was not admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised at this. In the first instance hon. Members argue with me that it is not a Calling Attention Notice and therefore I should allow more Members to put questions. Then, when the Prime Minister wanted to make a statement and he has made it, I am questioned as to why I did not admit the Calling Attention Notice. Both these things are said because I did not allow a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, Sir, you have not understood me. I am submitting a point of procedure. You earlier observed that certain hon. Members had tabled Calling Attention Notices and therefore when the Prime Minister made the statement you rightly said that those hon. Members who had tabled Calling Attention Notices would be called to put questions. I invite your kind attention to the fact that I had tabled, not a Calling Attention Notice but a question on the subject but it was not admitted. So I expected, following the same line of procedure that you adopted, that I would be called.

Mr. Speaker: There is a mistake in that. Because he had given notice of a question, his name was not included.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I remember, in the last or an earlier session you had ruled that Members who had given Calling Attention Notices or questions would be later called....

Mr. Speaker: If I did that I will examine it further. I will not allow more than one Member from one group.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should not be made a party matter or issue.

श्री मुक्क चन्द्र कछवाय (देवास) :
क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब सभी देशों में यह परम्परा है कि जब किसी देश के प्रधान मंत्री किसी देश में पहुँचते हैं तो उन

के स्वागत के लिए वहाँ उस देश के प्रधान मंत्री आते हैं, लेकिन अभी जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी इंग्लैंड पहुँचे थे तो वहाँ के मंत्री उन के स्वागत के लिये नहीं आये और जो उन के स्वागत के लिए अन्य मंत्री नियुक्त थे, वह भी ठीक समय पर नहीं पहुँचे और पन्द्रह मिनट लेट आये तो क्या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ भारतीय पोशाक गये थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस टोक से कोई मतलब नहीं । (इंटरप्रांस) ।

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): The prestige of the country and the House is involved.

Mr. Speaker: We should not go into that question here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Prime Minister of England should have been present . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What is the protocol?

Mr. Speaker: I suppose I am not expected to answer that question.

Shri Ranga: I was not aware of this new procedure. We came to know that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement. So, we had expected that we will get an opportunity to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever wanted to put questions, I have allowed them. If he wants to put a question, I will allow him also. Why did he not rise in his seat then?

Shri Ranga: I was waiting for an opportunity to raise this. I consider it a new procedure. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, wanted to ask for elucidation. You were not pleased to call him and when the hon. Member asked for the reason you were good enough to say that if they had given notice of their intention and risen in their seats they would have been given opportunity. Now, this is a

[Shri Ranga]

new procedure. If you have decided that such a procedure should be adopted in future, we can understand it.

Mr. Speaker: Since some hon. Members had given notice of a calling attention I first thought that I would confine the questions only to those hon. Members. Therefore, I called them. But objection was taken on the ground that the hon. Prime Minister had made the statement voluntarily and, therefore, it should not be included in that category. So, I allowed opportunity to ask questions to one hon. Member from each group. If the hon. Member wants to put a question, I will allow him to do so.

Shri Ranga: I do not want to ask any question. I wanted to know the procedure.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, on a point of order.

श्री हुस्म चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे एक सवाल पूछने की इजाजत मिलेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य रहने दें।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैं आप डा हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने नहीं देखा।

Mr. Speaker: Now the introduction of Bills.

Shri Nambiar: What about my point of order, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No point of order arises at this stage.

12.53 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL*,
1964

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

12.53½ hrs.

DELHI SECONDARY EDUCATION
BILL*

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for better organisation and development of secondary education in the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India—Extraordinary—Part II, section 2, dated 9-12-64.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.54 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I will take care of it.

POINT OF ORDER

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Sir, on a point of order. The relevant rule is rule 376, proviso to sub-rule (2) thereof. Sir, you gave a direction a few days back that the relevant rule should be quoted before raising a point of order. My point of order relates to arrangement of business in the House, which can be raised at any moment; it need not be at any particular moment.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might raise it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will invite your attention to items 3 and 14 of the Revised List of Business for today. On item 3, the second Calling Attention Notice, you will kindly see there is a foot-note "To be taken up at 5 P.M.". The half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is also listed as "To be taken up at 5 P.M." Mathematically speaking, both the subjects cannot be taken up at the same time, at 5 P.M. I would request that in future when a Calling Attention Notice is listed or posted at 5 P.M., if possible no other business is posted afterwards, for the same day. Sometimes, the Calling Attention Notice takes a long time and if the half-an-hour discussion is taken up after that, the House will have to sit till 6 O'Clock. In any case, it is physically impossible for both items to be taken up at the same point of time. Therefore, I think the List of Business is slightly out of order and should be corrected or revised accordingly, in your judgment and wisdom.

Mr. Speaker: I thank Shri Kamath for that. I should say that I will take care of his suggestion or interpretation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not hear it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): On the half an hour discussion to be raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri it is stated "at 5 P.M. or as soon as the earlier items of business are disposed of" which means that the Calling Attention will be taken up first and then the half an hour discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Member should read the first part also.

Mr. Speaker: Now both of them have read the whole of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, the hon. Member has not read the whole of it, apparently.

12.56 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Bade on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 and the motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When will the Minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: The balance of time at our disposal is one hour and thirty minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy Speaker had extended the time by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I know that. Originally the time allotted was 3 hours. Then it was raised to 4 hours. Out of that, 2½ hours have already been taken and 1½ hours remain. How long will the Minister take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Shri Nambiar might continue his speech.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was quoting figures that have been supplied by the Government of India. On page 29 of the pocket book it is stated that the *per capita* availability of food-grains is 15.8 ounces for the year 1962. As the production has continued at that level, for 1963 and 1964 the *per capita* availability could not be less than 15.8 ounces. Yet, as we all know, the present ration in the rural parts of Kerala is 3½ ounces of rice and 4 ounces of wheat. Leaving that apart, if according to statistics enough food is available in the country, where has that food gone. Government are unable to give an answer to that question.

Government have now come forward with this amending Bill, saying that there is hoarding, the traders are responsible for this shortage because they are indulging in anti-social activities and so they should be booked. According to Government that is the object with which this amending Bill is being brought forward. Yet, from the figures quoted by Shri Kamath in the House yesterday, it is seen that no conviction has taken place during this short period. This clearly shows that even though Government had enough power in their hands, the officials, the persons who are responsible for implementing this measure have not properly discharged their functions. Therefore, even though effective laws are being passed by Parliament, they remain dead legislation with practically no use because of the inaction on the part of Government. The arguments about the question of appeal and all those things become academic because they do not even arise as Government are not prepared to prosecute and convict the offenders.

It may be that the question of summary trial may frighten some people. But those people who are indulging in this trade, those who are amassing and who have amassed wealth, will not be frightened by the words "summary trial".

13 hrs.

When the question of appeal comes, there is appeal for almost all cases except those which come under the category of punishment of less than one month's imprisonment. These people who are accused can manage with the magistrates to get a punishment of five weeks' imprisonment instead of one month's imprisonment and get the right of appeal. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether, ever since the promulgation of this Ordinance, any trader or a public servant has so far been punished by any court under the summary trial proceedings and whether anyone has been awarded a punishment of less than one month's imprisonment or Rs. 2,000 fine. I think, the figures which the hon. Minister would give us will enlighten us as to what extent this measure is intended to unhoard the hoarded foodstuffs.

Then, the question may be asked as to why this has been brought in. This has been brought in for the purpose of public consumption, to tell the people that the Government is very serious about the question of hoarding and about distributing foodstuffs to the people. They want to create, if possible, that sort of psychology among the common man that there is some guarantee of food coming to them due to these measures. To that extent it might work; that is the only limit and scope of it.

So, there is no reason for hon. friends on my right and some others, who are very much frightened, or rather moved by this measure to think that it is as if it is going towards a state of an autocratic sort of regime. Nothing of the sort is coming.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is only a paper tiger.

Shri Nambiar: If it is a paper tiger, at least the word "tiger" is there; but it is nothing, it is only a dead letter, I would submit. That is my experience. That was what I was about to tell yesterday. In our State, Madras, in the very district of Coimbatore where the Minister comes from, in spite of your Ordinance, rice is being sold very freely at the rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 a measure which is banned and which cannot be done, whereas the maximum price that is fixed is Rs. 1.20 Paise for the best quality rice. But it is being sold at that price. The hon. Minister knows it, I know it, everybody knows it and we also purchase it sometimes because we have not got enough rice to eat. Then, what is the meaning of this legislation? This is just like our prohibition law which is more known by its disobedience than by its obedience; it is the same thing. But if the psychology could be created that something would be done under this, let the hon. Minister and the Government have that satisfaction, we on this side, however, have no satisfaction because we find that these traders who indulge in such practices are above these frightening pieces of legislation.

In this respect I would submit to the Government to think seriously in terms of implementing it. Try. Anyhow they have burnt their boat in Kerala and they are burning their boats in many States also by their inefficiency. Anyhow the bad name is already there from the traders. Traders do not place much reliance in the Food Minister or his Government. So, anyhow you have got a bad name, therefore go to the full extent of it and find the other end of the thing. See that these hoarders are really punished and some of them are put behind the bars. Give them punishment and see how things take shape. You will at least have the support of the people. The ordinary man will hail Shri Subramaniam and

his Ministry for the courage with which he does it.

But he is between two stools of being frightened of the reaction of the traders and, at the same time, of being scared of the hungry mouths which we find behind him. Between the two he is now suffering and he and the whole Ministry feels that his Government may let him down if the situation goes still worse. Therefore I want to make a frank and straight submission to this House that these sorts of legislations do not encourage us; rather, they do not give any confidence to us because of the past experience that we have had of this Government. Otherwise, normally these measures are good.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The hon. Member, Shri Kamath, yesterday spoke eloquently about the failures of the Government with regard to these matters. I also add to what he says. This Government must think in terms of taking prompt measures.

One more word and I have done and that is with regard to the policy of procurement and the levy. The Government allows a margin for free trade. That is why they are not procuring. Once they allow free trade they must also see that the trade behaves properly for which they have fixed a price. But that price is not followed. When it is not followed, they must take it to its logical end, prosecute them and make them behave. If there is a difficulty, they must enter into monopoly procurement and get the entire surplus foodstuffs in their hands and properly distribute them to the people. Either of the alternatives must be accepted. They cannot have both the things and put us into difficulties. That is exactly the difficulty in which we are placed because of the policy of Government.

I would request this House to see that the Government lays down a

[Shri Nambiar]

firm policy and takes enough measures that will fetch enough food to the people. If that can be done then these legislations have a value; if that cannot be done, these legislations will end in dead letters and only the people will suffer and be fooled. I want the Government to decide their mind quickly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the hon. Minister want?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already told the hon. Speaker that I want 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him at 2.15.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That has already been decided by the hon. Speaker.

श्री तन सिंह (बाड़मेर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बड़ द्वारा इस अध्यादेश के विरुद्ध जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अध्यादेश जारी करने के लिये संविधान के अन्दर कुछ निश्चित शर्तें बताई गई हैं। जब पार्लियामेंट न बैठी हुई हो, जब पार्लियामेंट सेशन में न हो और कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गईं जो कि केवल इस विशेषाधिकारों के प्रयोग से ही रोकी जा सकती हों, तभी अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इन परिस्थितियों में से कोई भी परिस्थिति ऐसी नजर नहीं आती है, जिस में अध्यादेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई हो। इस का कारण यह है कि स्वयं उसके बाद की परिस्थितियाँ बताती हैं कि इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत कोई भी केस दर्ज नहीं किया गया है। प्रश्नों के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि अभी तक एक भी केस ऐसा नहीं है जो कि अदालतों में गया हो। प्रश्न का यह उत्तर स्वयं साक्षी है, कि अध्यादेश निरर्थक रूप में जारी किया गया था और संविधान में जो अधिकार सरकार को दिया गया है, उसका

दुरुपयोग या अधिक उपयोग किया गया है।

दोनों पक्षों की ओर से कुछ आरोप प्रत्यारोप भी लगाये जाते हैं। हम को तर्क बुद्धि द्वारा एक बात का निश्चय करना होगा। इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो कि प्रस्तुत किया गया है पास कर लेने पर क्या हमारा अन्न का जो संकट है उस में कुछ अन्तर आ सकता है या नहीं आ सकता? यह बात कहना बहुत सरल है कि कोई आदमी या पार्टी किसी निश्चित विचार या किसी विशेष हित का सम्पादन कर रही है। उदाहरणार्थ जनसंघ या स्वतंत्र पार्टी का नाम ले कर यदि कोई कहे कि इन की सारी बातें ऐसे लोगों का समर्थन करने वाली हैं, तो मेरे विचार से यह बुद्धि की चारित्रिक दुर्बलता की ही द्योतक है। तर्क के दृष्टिकोण से यदि विचार किया जाय तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं, कि इस प्रकार के अधिनियम, इस प्रकार के अध्यादेश किसी भी तरह से जनता को या काला बाजार करने वालों को या संग्रह करने वालों को या नफा कमाने वालों को कोई शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारी सरकार यदि इस उत्तरदायित्व से स्वयं बरी होना चाहती हो, तो मैं उसे इस उत्तरदायित्व से मुक्त करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। यदि इस देश में अभी भी काला बाजार करने वाले, संग्रह करने वाले, नफा कमाने वाले, अनुचित नफा कमाने वाले लोग, हैं तो यह जिम्मेवारी भी हमारी सरकार की है। उसने अभी तक देश में नैतिक स्वास्थ्य को ऊँचा उठाने की दृष्टि से कुछ भी काम नहीं किया है। सरकार केवल एक बात जानती है कि जब कभी कोई बुराई पैदा हो तो उसको कानून के जरिये रोक दिया जाये। कानून तो हमारे देश में पहले भी बहुत हैं। यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है इससे भी कहीं अधिक प्रबल कानून, कहीं अधिक सख्त कानून हमारे देश में पहले से लागू हैं। दूसरे अधिनियमों

के द्वारा भी सरकार ऐसे अधिकार को काम में ले सकती है। ऐसे भी अधिकार सरकार को हैं जिन के द्वारा किसी भी व्यक्ति को एक अनिश्चित काल के लिये सरकार जेलों में रख सकती है, और इससे बड़ी सजायें देने का अधिकार भी सरकार के पास है। फिर भी इस पार्टी के सतरह सालों के शासन काल के बाद भी जो बुराइयां शुरू में हमारे राष्ट्र के जीवन में थीं वे बढ़ती चली गई हैं और बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। वह उपाय कि नियम या अधिनियम पास कर दिये जायें पर्याप्त नहीं है। हम स्वयम् देख रहे हैं कि यह अध्यादेश जारी हुआ है। जो विधेयक हम पास करने जा रहे हैं उस से पहले उन्हीं बातों और नियमों को लेकर अध्यादेश जारी हो चुका है, और वह हमारे इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ से पहले हो चुका है। लेकिन उस का सम्यक प्रभाव व्यापारियों पर यह पड़ा है या उन की विवेक वृद्धि पर षड़ा है कि यही नहीं कि भावों में बहुत अन्तार आ गया है बल्कि दिल्ली में भावों में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। यह स्वयम् इस बात का प्रमाण है कि सरकार की नीति असफल रही है। सरकार द्वारा पास किये हुए कानून में किसी प्रकार भी कड़ी सजा को नर्म करने के पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ, किन्तु सरकार का यह सोचना कि कानून हम पास कर दें तो इस से पर्याप्त सफलता मिल जायेगी, मैं निवेदन करूँगा यह एक तरह से समस्या को टालने का प्रयत्न करना है। यदि यह मान लिया जाये कि हमारे सजा देने से भय उत्पन्न होता है और उस के लिये यदि हम इस में अपील न करने का प्रावधान रखते हैं, तो इस से और अधिक भय पैदा होगा और भय के कारण व्यापारी इस बात से बचने की कोशिश करेंगे कि उन को जेल में आला जाये तो यह गलत होगा।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पढ़े लिखे लोग कानून से बचने का रास्ता जानते हैं, और उन के पास इस प्रकार के

साधन भी हैं जो उन को उन रास्तों से अवगत करा सकें, लेकिन कुछ अनपढ़ या ऐसे ग्रामीण लोग हैं जो कानून की बारीकियों को नहीं जानते और आम तौर से वही कानून के शिर्षों में फँसते हैं। जब हम किसी व्यक्ति को दोषी साबित करना चाहते हैं, तो उस का एक सामान्य सिद्धान्त है कि हम उस को अवसर देते हैं कि वह अपने आप को निर्दोष सिद्ध कर सके और अपने विरुद्ध आरोपों का उत्तर दे सके। जहाँ तक ट्रायल्स का सम्बन्ध है, उस में भी जो अवसर दिया गया है उस को सीमित कर दिया गया है। समरी ट्रायल कर दिया गया है। मुझे इस में ऐतराज नहीं है कि केसेज का निपटारा जल्दी हो, किन्तु अपील करने का जो अधिकार है उस से किसी व्यक्ति को वंचित करना ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से हम न्याय को इनफैलिबल बना रहे हैं, जो कि वास्तव में हो नहीं सकता, क्योंकि वह मनुष्यों द्वारा ही दिलाया जाता है। ठीक से विचार करने के बाद कोई भी जज अपने विषय में यह नहीं कह सकता कि उस का निर्णय अन्तिम निर्णय है और सत्य निर्णय है। इसलिये जब हम एक व्यक्ति को इनफैलिबल बनाते हैं जो इस सरकार की इस मनोवृत्ति का सूचक है कि यह सरकार न केवल अपनी बात को, अपने विचारों को और अपने सिद्धान्त को स्वयम् इतने अधिक रूप से मानने लगी है बल्कि लोगों को भी उसे मनवाने में विश्वास करने लगी है।

एक कहावत है कि सत्ता किसी भी व्यक्ति को भ्रष्ट कर सकती है और एक निरंकुश सत्ता या इस प्रकार की सत्ता जिस पर कोई नियंत्रण न हो किसी मनुष्य को और भी भ्रष्ट कर सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे सामने जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उन के वास्ते कोई यह निश्चित और अच्छा हल नहीं है कि हम एक विधेयक पास कर दें और अपील का प्रावधान उस में न रखें ताकि उस से भय पैदा हो सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अध्यादेश जारी कर के सरकार केवल यह बतला रही

[श्री तन सिंह]

है कि समस्या के सम्बन्ध में वह कुछ कर रही है। इस सन्तोष के सिवा यह और कुछ नहीं।

Shri Radhey Lal Vyas (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the measure that is before the House. I would like to make certain observations with regard to the enforcement of laws relating to this Bill. There can be no two opinions with regard to the punishment that will be inflicted on anti-social elements, profiteers or black-marketeers, and with respect to the wide powers that will be given to the executive or to the judiciary to deal with such matters.

Sir, I would like to submit that there cannot be one-way traffic. Sometimes our executive officers are also responsible for the lapses on their part which result in black-marketing and other anti-social evils. For example, from time to time new orders are being issued, new laws are being framed, but the proper publicity is not being given and this results in great hardship not only to the dealers but also to other persons. It so happens that sometimes even a very responsible officer of the grade of I.A.S. does not even understand the law and the implications underlying it. He does not take proper action in time and allows lapses on the part of dealers to take place and it is at a very late stage they think of taking action against the dealers. That is not proper. As soon as a law is passed or any order is issued, I think, there must be clear-cut instructions given to the executive officer or to the Collector or to the Deputy Commissioner in a district to call a meeting of the dealers and explain to them the policy of the Government, the various implications of the laws and the action that is proposed to be taken by the Government in case they contravene any provision of the law. If this is

not being done, I am afraid, we cannot find fault exclusively with the dealer. I might here cite an instance. Recently, a law was passed prohibiting the movement of foodgrains within five miles of the bordering areas, that is, borders between two States. Now, in my State, the dealers did not know it. They moved foodgrains from Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam and other places to Burhanpur which is within five miles of the Bombay province. The Collector even issued the permits. The Collector of Khandwa even issued the permits. Even the Collector did not know about it. After all, entries had been made—records are there—and they did not take foodgrains stealthily. They took foodgrains openly. Now action is being taken against them after many months. That is not proper. Had the Collector explained the things, as they were, to the dealers, I think, there would not have been this violation of the law.

Then, I can very well understand giving the powers of summary trials under this Act, But what action is proposed to be taken against the officers who delay investigation of such cases? A long period is being taken in investigation and in filing of the complaints before the court. What action is proposed to be taken against them? I think there must be some provision to take a firm action against such officers who default in taking timely action against such anti-social elements. There must be clear-cut instructions to the officers to the effect that if they do not abide by such instructions, a very serious action will be taken against such officers. Only then we can be successful in administering the food policies successfully. With regard to the procurement, well, I am afraid, even now....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Radhelal Vyas, that is a wider issue. We are only concerned with this Bill here. Food is being discussed on almost

every occasion. You may please confine your remarks to the Bill. You have not got much time.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is related to it. It has been dealt with by Mr. Nambiar and other Members also. Every speaker has dealt with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is no reason why you should also deal with it.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is related to it. It arises out of this Bill.

With regard to procurement, I would like to submit that Government should have a clear-cut policy on this matter. As has been pointed out already, you cannot have levy procurement for a certain portion of the produce and allow free trade for the rest. This kind of thing cannot be allowed because it would not work well. In a deficit State, Government must make up their minds to have all the surplus grains with the producers procured by Government themselves. In other words, there should be monopoly procurement, and the produce should not be allowed to flow freely. Otherwise, the prices cannot be uniform in that State; one price will be there for the foodgrains that will be issued from the Government stocks and another price will prevail for the foodgrains that will find their place in the market through free trade.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Within the price structure

Shri Radhelal Vyas: We know that Government have fixed prices. But where is the foodgrains available at those prices? Can the hon. Minister point out any State where the prices have been restricted to the level fixed by Government? No. That is because they have allowed free movement as well. With free movement, price control cannot be enforced. Take, for instance Kerala or even my

own State which is a surplus State; the prices of wheat have been fixed in my State, but the prices prevailing are ruling higher, and we cannot get the foodgrains also. Only the day before yesterday, I was very much pained to see in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh which is so surplus in foodgrains, a long queue of about 200 to 250 women standing for just a kilo of flour each. I was very much pained that in this State which is so heavily surplus, people should wait in a queue for hours together. And why is the position like that? That is because it is available at a fair price at the Government shop, whereas the wheat available in the market and which is with the dealers is available at a much higher price, and no action can be taken in that regard, because if action were taken, the stocks will go underground.

That is why I suggest that the only remedy is to have monopoly procurement of foodgrains. Every producer, every dealer and every consumer must be made to give a declaration that he has got so much of stock. The consumer, if he has got a particular stock with him, should be supplied with the foodgrains only after he has used the stock already available with him, and firm action has to be taken in this regard. This used to be the policy of the Government of India before 1947. You, Sir, come from Mysore, and you know that it worked so well in the State of Mysore, and in the States of Cochin, Travancore, and Madras. The policy that then prevailed was that there was monopoly procurement not only of wheat and rice but even of staple food whether it was ragi, johar or bajra or any other cereal, and cent per cent surplus was procured by the Government. That system worked so well in the southern States, but it was a failure in North India, because there was no such policy here. Therefore, I would submit that Government should make up their minds to have a clear-cut and firm policy with regard

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

to procurement, because then only this policy can be successful.

I would also like to point out that there cannot be a uniform price policy throughout the country. Government have sometimes to make changes in the orders depending upon whether a State is surplus or deficit. The price that has to be fixed for rice or wheat in a surplus State should be quite different from that which prevail in a deficit State. Government cannot expect to procure rice in Bengal or in Kerala at fair prices. They must give a very good and remunerative price to the cultivators there. So, there cannot be one uniform price policy, because that will work hardships on the cultivators. The price should be such that it will be welcome by the producers also.

So, I would submit that if the policy has to be implemented successfully, a more reasonable and fair price should be given to the producers also.

I had a few other points to make, but since my time is up, I shall conclude now.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Although I am on my legs to support this Bill, I cannot help expressing the feeling that this Bill is as usual a half-hearted measure. Sometimes, when I look at the predicament and the sorry plight in which the Government are finding themselves, I am reminded of a proverb very common in some European languages, the equivalent of which in English I am not aware of, namely that a fish dies its death through its own mouth. The meaning of this proverb is that when a person is in trouble he has none else to blame except himself. Similarly, I would like to say to this Government that no one else is to blame for the sorry plight that they are presently finding themselves in but they themselves because from the very beginning they had moved about with half-hearted measures only,

trying to please at least two sections of the people and trying to make half-hearted provisions all the time. Whilst on the one hand the ruling party and the Government were proclaiming that they wanted to establish in this country a socialistic pattern of society, on the other, almost openly they went on conniving at the big business in the country or at least with a particular section of that big business.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Question.

Shri Shinkre: My hon. friend may question, but the facts are there for anyone to see that Government are trying to please two sections of society, and, therefore, as usual they have ended up with this present sorry spectacle of having displaced both.

It was only in 1955 that Government came forward with a legal enactment to control and check the essential commodities implying thereby that for about eight or nine years before that this country had no law and no enactment to check and control the essential commodities. We can easily realise from this that for this long period, Government were trying to please the two sections of people that I had referred to earlier. Even in the so-called affluent societies and countries, the essential commodities were controlled and legalised immediately after the second world War, and even whatever emergency legislation had been brought forward during the war-time had subsequently been brought on the statute-book. Therefore, I would submit that we cannot easily forgive this Government for the complete callousness which they had displayed by doing nothing during all those years right up to 1955. And further, even the Essential Commodities Act which they had enacted in 1955, anybody will see, was a completely half-hearted measure which did not satisfy the requirements of this country as Government themselves have realised now.

As the time at my disposal, judged by the earlier ringings of the bell, is very much limited, I shall only deal with one or two important aspects of the Bill.

Although I am in full support of this Bill, I am unable to accept the provision in this Bill wherein Government have made unappealable some decisions which involve a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month or fine not exceeding Rs. 2000 or both. I would like to inform my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad that my socialism does not mean the establishing of lawless laws, because we have to accept the principle that no matter what offence is involved, everybody who is an offender, whether under the Essential Commodities Act or under any other law, must be provided with a reasonable chance to seek justice within the limitations of the legal procedure or legal process. I would go a little forward and take the liberty of suggesting to Government that they might increase the limits of imprisonment which they have provided for, but they should keep in the Bill a provision for appeal to be open to the man concerned. Perhaps, there is the fear in the Government's mind that the people concerned will resort to dilatory tactics.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): They are doing it.

Shri Shinkre: If that be the case, then I would submit that Government can put in more provisions whereby such dilatory tactics can not only be curtailed but completely stopped.

I would also go a step further and suggest to Government that they can make all these offences triable not by any district magistrate or executive magistrate but by first class magistrates, with the provision of appeal to the sessions court, again with another provision that the appeal should be dealt with within a period of one month or two months. Let that be made clear in the statute itself. Other-

wise, the judge concerned or the appeal court shall be held guilty of dereliction of duty. If these provisions are made, both the parties, the offender and the Government will have a reasonable chance, the one for enforcing the law and the other for seeking protection of the law.

By the number of times you Sir, are nodding your head, you are perhaps indicating that I have gone beyond the time or am approaching my time-limit. I would however seek your indulgence for a minute or two more.

A suggestion was made by Shri S. S. More to bring this provision on par with sec. 262 of the Cr. P. C. I have no objection to it. Even here, the limit suggested by sec. 262 (2) could be enhanced to six months. There could be no objection to that.

I completely disagree with Shri Dandekar and other hon. Members who spoke and said that the summary trial represents a denial of justice or infringement of fundamental rights. In most advanced countries of the world which have far greater regard than we have for their own Constitution and which also have fundamental rights more or less rigidly enacted, they have accepted the principle that offences concerning essential commodities should be tried summarily, providing to the accused reasonable safeguards and allowing them to have proper recourse to law and justice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which countries?

Shri Shinkre: So many, for instance, Italy, Portugal and France.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Portugal!

Shri Shinkre: Yes. Regarding political matters it is completely backward and immature. But that does not mean that they do not handle their essential commodities problem and other problems effectively.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He has personal knowledge.

Shri Shinkre: Yes.

Therefore, I say it is time Government thought in terms of putting legislation concerning the supply of essential commodities and other things permanently on the statute book, so that there never should be any occasion when Government would be faced again with the same problem and of having to do something when the situation has gone out of hand. That is why I am opposed to a time-limit to this Bill, that it will be in operation only upto 31 December 1966. Whether it is today, tomorrow or twenty years hence, essential commodities will remain essential to the community, and the problems concerning them will remain always. So I would request Government to make up their mind on this matter and place this enactment permanently on the statute book and not resort to provisional or temporary measures.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस एसेशियल कमोडिटीज (अर्मेंड-मेंट) बिल का सहर्ष समर्थन करता हूँ। खाद्यान्न आदि आवश्यक सामग्रियों के बारे में हमारा देश पिछले कई महीनों से जिस संकटापन्न स्थिति से गुजर रहा है, अन्न आदि न मिलने की और कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा उसकी जमाखोरी और ब्लैक आदि किये जाने की जो काफ़ी शिकायतें सब ओर से मिली हैं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार का विधेयक मात्र से काफ़ी पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था। देश में जनता को खाद्यान्न सुलभ कराने के हेतु इस प्रकार का बिल काफ़ी पहले पास हो जाना चाहिए था। पिछले दिनों हमारी परिस्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की ओर से इस बात की शिकायत की गई थी कि इस फुड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के मामले में गवर्नमेंट काफ़ी कमजोरी से काम कर रही है। गल्ले

के मुनाफाखोरों और जमाखोरों के प्रति जनता में व्यापक असन्तोष था और सब ओर से निरन्तर यह मांग की जा रही थी कि सरकार ऐसे लोगों को कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा दे। देर से सही आज जब गवर्नमेंट इस समस्या को हल करने के हेतु आवश्यक संशोधन बिल लाई है तो मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी हुई कि कुछ लोग इसका न्याय के नाम पर विरोध कर रहे हैं तो कुछ पैंटी ट्रेडर्स की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। वे न्याय के नाम पर कह रहे हैं कि इतनी सज़ा न हो। मैं उन के साथ अपनी आवाज़ नहीं मिला सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैंने स्वयं देखा कि लोगों को थोड़ा सा अन्न लेने के लिए भी काफ़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता था और काफ़ी दिक्कत उठाने के बाद भी उन्हें पेट भरने को अन्न नहीं मिल पाता था। मैंने देखा कि यह व्यापारी मुनाफाखोर, और अनाज के जमाखोर किस तरह से गरीब जनता को दाने दाने के लिए तरसाते थे और किस तरीके से भारी नाजायज़ मुनाफा कमाते थे। जिस तरह का इन लोगों का निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहार रहा है उसे देखते हुए मैं तो यही चाहूंगा कि उन को की से कड़ी सज़ा शासन दे।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने इस संशोधन बिल के जरिए जमाखोरों और मुनाफाखोरों को अनिवार्य सज़ा देने का इंतजाम किया है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उस एक महीने की सज़ा को बढ़ा कर तीन महीने कर दिया जाय और तीन महीने की सज़ा लाजिमी रख दी जाय। इसी तरह से जुर्माना दो हजार से अधिक बढ़ा दिया जाय।

हमारे देश के उस इलाके में जहाँ अधिकतर मजदूर लोग फ़ैले हुए हैं वहाँ मैं समझता हूँ कि आग आने वाले समय में खाद्यान्न की स्थिति और भी अधिक जटिल व गम्भीर होती जायगी। सरकार ने फुड कारपोरेशन बिल लाकर लोगों की अन्न सुलभ करने की भारी जिम्मेदारी ओझी है और आगे चल कर गवर्नमेंट की यह भी मंशा है कि मजदूर क्षेत्र

में श्रमिकों को मजदूरी देने का इंतजाम यह हो कि उन्हें मजदूरी अनाज की शकल में दी जाय। यह जो जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ले रही है और इस मौजूदा बिल के जरिए वो वह एक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करने की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट ले रही है वह बिल्कुल ठीक और उचित ही है। इस मौजूदा कानून के जरिए गवर्नमेंट जो दंड की व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों, जमाखोरों, मुनाफाखोरों और दोषी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कर रही है वह सही दिशा में एक कदम है। मैं अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर यह बात कह सकता हूँ कि पिछले महीनों में जब फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की बात होती थी, कई सरकारी अफसरान और बी०डी० ओज० ऐसे थे जो कि गुप्त रूप से इन जमाखोरों और मुनाफाखोरों को शील्ड और प्रोटेक्ट करते थे। और इनडाइरैक्टली हैल्प करते थे। फेयर प्राइस की दुकानों में जहाँ अनाज जल्दी भेजा जाना चाहिए था वहाँ वे लोग जल्दी नहीं भेजा करते थे। इस लिए इस बिल में यह ठीक ही व्यवस्था रखी गई है कि जो भी सरकारी अफसर इस कानून को ठीक से अमल में नहीं लायेंगे और इस काम में गड़बड़ी करेंगे उन पर भी यह कानून लागू किया जायेगा और उन्हें दंडित किया जायेगा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि आप मेरी इस राय से सहमत होंगे कि मेरे सहयोगी श्री ह० च० सोय के बोलते समय सदन में कौरम रहना जरूरी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

श्री ह० च० सोय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि गवर्नमेंट एक जिम्मेदारी फूड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में ले रही है। इस मौके पर मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विशेष कर उन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जहाँ आने वाले समय में हमारी खाद्य स्थिति और भी अधिक

गम्भीर होती जायेगी गवर्नमेंट उन इलाकों में औद्योगीकरण और नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के नाम पर अधिक से अधिक ज़मीनों वहाँ के निवासियों की अपने अधिकार में ले रही है और परिणाम उसका यह हुआ है कि वहाँ पर फूड प्रोडक्शन में काफी कमी हुई है। एक तरफ तो लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन ही रहा है जिसके कि कारण खाद्यान्न का वहाँ पर उत्पादन घट रहा है दूसरे एक और कारण से भी वहाँ पर खाद्यान्न की स्थिति काफी गम्भीर व जटिल होती जा रही है और वह है गवर्नमेंट की जरूरत से ज्यादा ऐफोरेस्टेशन करने की पालिसी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि उन इलाकों में, जब आप फोर्थ इयर प्लान बनाये, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि वहाँ पर फूड का प्रोडक्शन कम न हो अपितु वह अधिक बढ़े ही।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इस बिल का सहर्ष समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस में जो एक महीने की सजा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस को बढ़ा कर तीन महीने कर दिया जाय और 2000 रुपये की जमाने की रकम को दुगना कर दिया जाय क्योंकि ये जो गड़बड़ी करते वाले हैं, वे काफी पैसे वाले होते हैं। थोड़ा सा जुर्माना और जेल की सजा उन को कुछ लगती ही नहीं है। अतः मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I have heard the speeches from both sections of the House. Some people were vehement and wanted stern action, while some pleaded for the rejection of this Bill on the grounds of jurisprudence and fundamental rights, some wanted that the law should take its own course and that the administration should be tightened. But my approach is an altogether different one. Let me pose the problem before the House and state how we should tackle it.

The misery of the common man is mounting. People are hard hit, and

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

the logical conclusion for the Government was to bring this amendment of the Essential Commodities Act.

The main problem is that the rise in prices has upset the family budget of the common man. The distributive system is defective. People have to stand in queues for long, and yet adequate supply is not available in the different States. You might have read in the papers that after price control was introduced, rice has gone underground. Every day we find that half the newspapers are filled with news about the food problem.

Government is also seized of the problem. Day by day announcements are coming, and the daily papers are also writing editorials. This reflects the seriousness of the food problem. Government have taken important steps. An ordinance has been issued, price control has been announced, co-operative consumer stores have been organised. In spite of all these things, people have lost faith and confidence. They do not know what will happen tomorrow. Everything is dark and confused.

The Kerala incident is before our eyes. The hon. Minister of Food announced in the House yesterday that he was incapable of stopping the rise of price of wheat in Delhi. What do all these things show? Really what is our deficit, and how is it reflected? What is our machinery to deal with it?

I humbly submit that the whole approach to this problem requires revision, and we have to give now thought to this whole problem. The problem is basically psychological, and it has to be tackled at the psychological level, and unless it is tackled on a war footing, we will not be able to cope with the situation with the present machinery, the present approach, the present system and the

present policy, and the situation will become worse day by day.

The hon. Prime Minister said that they were going to evolve a national food policy. What is that national food policy? We have not been able to evolve any national food policy. In different States different measures have been taken by different Governments. There is no uniformity. Conference after conference has been held of Chief Ministers, and yet they could not take any decisions.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): They have taken decisions.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In this country there are surplus and deficit States, but the hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh also said that in the surplus States also there were long queues for wheat and other foodgrains. What does it show? What is basically wrong? There is a lot of food in this country, but the surplus States people also are suffering from the same difficulties and the same harassment, and they have to waste a lot of time.

To meet this situation, one of the important demands from our side is—I am speaking on behalf of the Gujarat people, the people of the deficit States, the people of Maharashtra and U. P.—is that the zones should be abolished. Unless the zones are abolished, there will not be any solution of this problem, whatever ordinance or amendment of the Essential Commodities Act you may bring, or however you may proceed under the DIR or any other law.

So, one of the important things is that the Government should abolish the zone system. If this is not possible, has the Government the capacity to organise State trading and socialize whole sale trade? Even in State trading, we are late, and they are not able to procure foodgrains. How are we going to stabilise the prices when we have no buffer stock? It is only by

the Essential Commodities Act or any other laws and rules, because our administrative machinery is inefficient and dishonest and cannot fulfil the goal. The problem of price stabilisation can be solved only by importing foodgrains and dumping them on the market. Otherwise, the situation will deteriorate day by day to such an extent that law and order will become a problem in the big cities, and Government will not be able to tackle the situation.

Government should first decide its policy about the export of essential commodities. I know we are short of foreign exchange, but last year because of our exports, we experienced difficulty about groundnut oil. So, Government should categorically decide that there will not be exports of groundnut oil and other essential commodities, because in Bombay and other big cities forward contracts are being entered into with foreign countries.

To sum up, my suggestions are: building up of a sufficient buffer stock by import or any other means and capturing the market by STC; removal of the zonal system; opening of subsidised fair price shops and assuring regular food supplies to create confidence in the people; stopping export of groundnut oil and other essential commodities; removal of price control and allowing the competitive market to operate; organise the STC in a competitive market to stabilise prices. I also suggest giving incentive to agriculture for more production, exemption from revenue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have suggested all these things before.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The last point: give free water to agriculturists for this year, only to those who want to take only to food production.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : कल से जो इस विधेयक पर बहस हो रही है, उसको मैं ध्यान से सुनता रहा हूँ। मैं इस विधेयक को

लाने के लिये फूड मिनिस्टर और फूड मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद देने का कारण यह है कि हम बड़े हार्ड समय में से गुजर रहे हैं। हमारा प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है। हमारी रबी की फसल सर्दी की वजह से खराब हो गई थी और जितनी होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं हुई। उसकी वजह से एक डिफिकल्ट सिचुएशन मुल्क में पैदा हो गई है। उस सिचुएशन से निबटने के लिए हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आप देखें कि किस सिचुएशन में उनको काम करना पड़ता है। जैसा कहा जाता है कि इस देश में कोई भी ईमानदार नहीं है, सभी करप्ट हैं। हमारे कामत साहब ने कहा और विरोधी दल के दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि जितने भी आदमी हैं सब करप्ट हैं, सारी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी करप्ट है, जितने अफसर हैं सब करप्ट हैं। छोटे से लेकर बड़े तक और हम लोगों के मूताबिक ये लोग जितने बैठ हुए हैं सब करप्ट हैं। तब इस दुनिया में कौन ईमानदार रह गया है, यह समझ में बात नहीं आई है। एसी परिस्थिति है जिसमें हमारे मंत्री महोदय को काम करना पड़ रहा है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे अपना काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर रहे हैं और जो सिचुएशन डेवेलप हो गई है उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए इस विधेयक को लाये हैं, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

इसके बारे में एक मतभेद मेरा है जिसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। विधेयक में जो यह कह दिया गया है कि समरी ट्रायल के बाद अगर सजा होती है तो उसकी अपील नहीं हो सकेगी, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। न्याय का मतलब यह ही नहीं है कि केवल न्याय किया जाये इसका मतलब यह भी है कि लोग महसूस करें कि उनके साथ न्याय हो रहा है। जिस तरह से रिपोर्ट्स प्रेस में आती हैं और जिस तरह से आज नियम हैं

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

उनके अनुसार अगर एक मैजिस्ट्रेट किसी को सजा दे देता है तो उसकी अपील सेशन जज के यहां हो सकती है और कई बार देखा गया है कि जो निचली अदालत में अपराधी घोषित किया जाता है, वह ऊपर अपील में निर्दोष साबित हो जाता है और छूट जाता है। अगर उसको सेशन जज के यहां से सजा हो जाती है तो हाई कोर्ट में जाकर कोई दूसरा ही ब्यू लिया जाता है और वह छूट जाता है। इस तरह से उसके सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने की बात रहती है। कई केसेज में देखा गया है कि एक अदालत एक ब्यू लेती है तो दूसरी अदालत दूसरा ही ब्यू लेती है। इससे मालूम होता है कि कोई भी मैजिस्ट्रेट या कोई भी जिला अधिकारी (डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज) जो जजमेंट देता है वह एसी नहीं होती है कि उसमें गलती न हो। उस गलती का सुधार करने के लिए एक के बाद दूसरी सीढ़ी बनी हुई है। लेकिन यहां पर अपील का राइट जो है वह क्यों उसको डिनाई किया गया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। एसी क्लोज लाई जाए कि जहां सजा हो जाए वहां पर अपील की गुंजाइश न हो यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। यह तो न्याय करना नहीं हुआ।

आपने क्लोज 3 में यह कहा है :

"Where a Special Judge tries any offence specified in sub-section (1) of section 6 alleged to have been committed by a public servant in relation to the contravention of any special order referred to in section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), of section 8 of this Act or section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the special judge shall try the offence in a summary way.....".

यह क्या बात हुई कि एक तरफ तो औफिसर्स का ट्रयाल अगर होना है तो जज द्वारा ही औट्र एक आदमी का एक

मैजिस्ट्रेट करें। दोनों के साथ अगर न्याय करना है तो या तो जज को ही यह काम दीजिये या फिर मैजिस्ट्रेट को ही दीजिये। लेकिन अपील का राइट लोगों को हमेशा रहना चाहिये।

जहां तक फूड सिचुएशन का सम्बन्ध है एफ० ए० ओ० ने कहा है कि उसका अनुमान है कि 1980 में पापुलेशन इतनी बढ़ जाएगी कि उस वक्त फूड का प्रॉब्लेम और भी जटिल हो जाएगा। 49 वर्ष के रेवोल्यूशन के बाद और डिक्टेटरशिप लागू होने के बाद भी रूस में अभी जो ख़ुश्चैव साहब को अलग किया गया है उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यही रहा है कि एग्रिकल्चर में वे कामयाब नहीं हुए, इसको अच्छी तरह से डील नहीं किया। चीन ने अभी स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि चीन और रूस के बोर्डर पर एसी स्थिति है कि रूसियों को खाना नहीं मिलता है और उसका इन्तजाम चीनी कर रहे हैं? यह भी कहा जाता है कि चीन के पास खाने को नहीं है, रूस के पास खाने के लिए नहीं है और हमारे अपने देश के बारे में भी कहा जाता है कि यहां खाने को कम है। वैस्टर्न कंट्रीज को छोड़ कर, अमरीका, जापान, फ्रांस आदि को छोड़ कर सभी प्रदेशों में फूड की जो सिचुएशन है वह एक तरह से क्राइसिस से गुजर रहा है। एसी स्थिति में विरोधी दल वालों की तरफ से यह कहना कि सारा दोष फूड मिनिस्टरी का है, या उसकी बंगालग की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है, मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं एक गृहस्थी हूँ, मैं खुद एक काश्तकार हूँ और गांव से आता हूँ। आपने कहा है कि पन्द्रह करोड़ लोग जो छोटे तथा बड़े शहरों में रहते हैं, मद्रास, दिल्ली, बम्बई आदि शहरों में रहते हैं, जो कि खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं जो कि प्रोड्यूस नहीं करते हैं, उनको खिलाने का इन्तजाम हो रहा है। ये वे लोग हैं जिनके पास अबबार है और छोटी से छोटी और बड़ी से बड़ी इनकी बात

प्रकाश में आ जाती है। ये पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं और इनकी सारी बातें अखबारों में निकलती रहती हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश की आबादी 45 करोड़ है और तीस करोड़ जनता देहातों में रहती है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged. Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि तीस करोड़ जनता जो देहातों में रहती है इस राशनिंग का असर उस पर कोई नहीं पड़ने जा रहा है उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होने जा रही है। आप केवल पन्द्रह करोड़ का ही इन्तजाम करने जा रहे हैं और यह सब चीजें आप उसके लिए लायेंगे कहां से ? तीस करोड़ जनता जो अन्न का उत्पादन करती है उसी के पास से तो आप प्रोक्योरमेंट करेंगे। वहीं से तो आप अन्न लायेंगे। आज सभी के दिमाग में एक ही बात चक्कर काट रही है, फूड फूड फूड। यह एक क्रौनिक डिजीज बन गई है। जब भी एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की बात आती है तो फूड आ जाता है। लोहा, सीमेंट, तेल आदि को किसान की जरूरत की चीजें हैं इनकी कोई चर्चा ही नहीं करता है। तीस करोड़ जनता जो देहातों में रहती है उसकी जो जीवन की आवश्यकतायें हैं क्या उनका इंतजाम हो गया है ? उसके लिये आपको इन चीजों का भी इन्तजाम करना चाहिये था।

आपको अगर प्राबलैम को साल्व करना है तो भेरे खयाल में सब से पहली आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कन्ट्रोलज को बिल्कुल हटा दिया जाएगा। एक मर्तबा किदवई साहब ने गांधी जी के कहने पर इसका एक्सपेरिमेंट किया गया था और कंट्रोल हटा दिये गये और उससे स्थिति अच्छी हो गई

एक माननीय सदस्य : भाव बड़ गये थे।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : एक बार बढ़ेंगे, फिर कम हो जायेंगे।

अगर आप कंट्रोल हटा नहीं सकते हैं तो कम से कम यह जो जोनल सिस्टम है इसको आप अवश्य हटा दें। ये जो पाबन्दियां आपने लगा रखी हैं जिला स्तर पर या प्रान्त स्तर पर, इनको आप हटा दें। इससे देश की जो इन्ट्रिप्रेटी है, उस पर भी काफी धक्का लगता है। इससे थक पता नहीं ; चलता है कि हम लोग एक देश के रहने वाले हैं। कोई सरप्लस स्टेट है तो कोई डिफिसिट स्टेट है। मध्य प्रदेश अलग है, पंजाब अलग, बिहार अलग, उत्तर प्रदेश अलग हैं, इससे तो ऐसा ही आभास मिलता है। इससे हमारी एकता को काफी धक्का लगता है। अगर कन्ट्रोल नहीं हटाये जा सकते हैं तो कम से कम जोनल सिस्टम को तो जितनी जल्दी हो सके, आपको हटा देना चाहिये।

राइट आफ अपील जो है, वह लोगों को जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप लोगों के साथ न्याय करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत जरूरी है।

14 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the way in which the debate has proceeded till now, it looks as if all the parties except the Swatantra Party have ranged themselves on the side of the Congress in support of this Bill. It is nothing surprising because we have always held and complained that there is no fundamental difference on economic and social policies and approaches between the Congress and the communists and other friends. But what is surprising is that in spite of the fears expressed by the Union Government and its then leader, fate should have been so unkind to my hon. friend the Minister, who had been a

[Shri Ranga]

Minister in Madras at the time when the food controls were removed, that he should have been obliged to come forward with this Bill and with the proposals which were ushered in those very same hated controls. I am extremely sorry that this Cabinet should have chosen one of its youngest Ministers for this unenviable task. I wish to warn the House that it is not only the big tycoons, the big wholesalers, the millionaires and others and not only the small shopkeepers but also millions and millions of kisans are likely to be brought within the mischief of this Act.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It would not be so, I can assure him now.

Shri Ranga: He wants to assure me that it would not happen, but the implementation of it is not going to be in his hands, unfortunately; it will be in the hands of local officials and also our communist friends who would make themselves the allies of local officials. Quite a number of vicious-minded politicians of different political parties who would like to wreak vengeance on their political opponents in the villages and various parts of the country—it is they who are going to be behind the implementation of this Bill. It is well-known, and only recently it has been declared in Gujarat that no peasant should keep more than four or six quintals with him; if he has anything more, he should make a report of it to the Government. If he fails to make that report within the prescribed period he would be liable to be punished. What happens to whatever surplus he has? Even supposing that some of them are sensible or vigilant enough to notify to the Government, what happens? And this kind of notification is demanded even from the Andhra peasants, by an order passed by the local Government a couple of months ago. What happens to such peasants who fail to send their reports? Are they not likely to be hauled up?

Secondly, what are they to do with the surplus? To whom are they to sell? Is it to the agents fixed by the Government? Then, who would assure them of a proper price? Have the Government got the necessary machinery apart from the Food Corporation? Would it be capable of purchasing all the foodgrains? Has it got branches and agencies and funds in order to take charge of these grains? That grain will again have to come into the market, and how would it come unless the peasants themselves cart it? Did it not happen during the last war that quite a large number of our communist friends became so enthusiastic in their support of the then British Government that they supplemented the efforts of the police in order to catch hold of our own peasants wrongly, and then hand them over to the police saying that they were the people who carted the foodgrains in an unauthorised manner and got them punished? Similar things are likely to happen. Are not the peasants going to be accused, not by law but by communist friends, the present allies of the Government, as being hoarders because they keep the surpluses with themselves until the market is ready to take it over and the ordinary merchants are ready to take it over and until the Foodgrains Corporation itself is ready to take it over? All these dangers are there. Therefore, I say that the powers that the Government has got are more than enough, and the emergency is there. They have had powers; they were not prepared to use those powers against the big tycoons as complained by my hon. friend Shri Kamath and various other people. But these powers are likely to be exploited and utilised against all these, not one or two million, not tens of millions but many, many millions all over the country. That is the danger, and that is one of the many reasons why I am opposed to this Bill.

The Government have got the Criminal Procedure Code. They want

to have summary proceedings. What does it mean? It means the people's courts; that is what the communists have had in Soviet Russia and China and all the other communist countries. That is why my hon. friend Shri Nambiar was whole-heartedly in favour of this Bill, and they have fallen in love with the Government because this is paying the way for their later regime and the people's courts. That is exactly what they are going to introduce here. What is the complaint that my hon. friend has made just now? He said the Bill is good; that this Government can have many other powers also; we are prepared to support this Government, but then they are not prepared to implement it and has not been implementing it. (*Interruption*). What might happen is this. This Bill is coming to an end by the end of December, 1966; that means just before the next general elections. So, at the time of the general elections, our friends will go and tell the public: "Here is the Government which has been given all these powers; it has implemented, but it has not implemented fully; it has put behind the bar lakhs and lakhs of people but not crores as we wanted." They may say, look into the villages; every other man is a hoarder and a blackmarketer; not only a mere merchant but a blackmarketer just because he has kept the grains in his home. Not merely the land-holding peasants but even the tenants and even some of the agricultural workers also were brought to trouble last time because of the mischief of these gentlemen. It is likely to happen tomorrow. They will be able to carry on all this propaganda. These friends are digging their own grave and paying the way for their friends to come into power some day. Between these two forces, the name sake democratic party, the Congress, and the namesake people's democratic party, the communists, they are joining hands in forging this chain which is to be fastened not only on these big tycoons but also the upper middle-class, the middle-

class traders as well as the millions,— as I said—tens and tens of millions of peasants in our lakhs of villages. For this and other reasons which had already been adduced by my hon. friend Shri Dandeker, I reiterate the Swatantra party's opposition to this Bill.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to one warning sounded by my leader, Rajaji.

An Hon. Member: You are reading it every day.

Shri Ranga: I wish he also does it, but unfortunately most of them do not grow any the wiser for it.

An Hon. Member: The warning seems to have been lost?

Shri Ranga: Rajaji's message is this. What he achieved in 1952 is what should be achieved by this Government; they should remove these controls and, at the same time, be prepared to exercise the powers that they have already with them. Then, I am sure that the Government, just as Shri Subramaniam at that time, as Finance Minister of Madras, was able to succeed in bringing out the hoarded stocks and bringing down the prices, will be able to make available not this dusty, dirty, smelly and worm-eaten kind of ration that is being placed at the disposal of the consumers but good rice and wheat at the disposal of the people freely and easily. At that time he was not so helpless as the present Government. The Finance Minister said that they have got enough stocks in the country and yet they are not able to supply even those attenuated supplies of rations that had been promised to the people in Malabar.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Sir, this Bill is a very simple and short one. It is rightly said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the intention is to have a deterrent provision for meeting certain emergencies regarding the food situation in the country. It has been accepted by one and all that the food situation

[Shri Man Sinh P. Patel]

in the country as a whole is very precarious, much more so in the last six months. Not only that. Everybody claims that food is available in the country, at whatever corner it may be, but it is not available to the consumer at reasonable rates.

All of us accept that unless the three different parts of the food situation are put in right order, the situation can never improve. The first is necessarily production. It has been rightly said that Government has taken special steps to see that there is maximum production in the coming rabi season. The other two are procurement and distribution. I was surprised yesterday when I read in the papers that the Minister was feeling helpless because the prices could not be checked. If I remember well his enthusiasm and the tenor of his speech in the last August session of the All India Congress Committee, he was firmly for abolition of the zonal system. After he assumed charge of this portfolio, we the younger generation felt that here was a young and dynamic person who would definitely lead the nation properly and provide the nation with a uniform policy. Now he is feeling a little helpless. May be his policy is not being pursued by his elder colleagues here or by some elder colleagues in the different States.

Whenever this question comes up for consideration by this House, we are faded with the misnomer of zones. Can the States be ever named as zones? There was a statement that the zones were abolished, but later on it was qualified that the zones were abolished for a particular purpose. I earnestly urge upon the Minister that many Members of this House, the social workers of the country at large, are with him in his policy of abolition of zones.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Not all. People in surplus States are not in favour of abolition of zones.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Here is my own colleague who feels himself separate from me. Whether it is Madhya Pradesh or Gujarat, we are all part of one and the same country.

It is most unfortunate that the removal of zonal policy which the hon. Minister emphatically enunciated in the last August session of the AICC has not even been carried out by December this year and he has to come with this half-hearted measure, simply because some Chief Ministers of certain States are creating a situation, in which trap he is likely to fall and make a muddle of the whole food situation. We should have a uniform policy for the country as a whole and there should not be any question of either surplus State or deficit State in the country.

In this Bill there are two special features. One is summary trial and the other is no appeal being provided, for lighter punishment. Some Members feel that the intention of the Government is to go against the normal jurisprudence and the freedom of the person is in danger. In a socialist State, we have to take certain actions to prevent anti-social elements and provide for deterrent punishment. The Criminal Procedure Code provides that there cannot be an appeal in summary trial were a fine of Rs. 50 is awarded and the summary court cannot give punishment beyond three months. There is no minimum punishment provided in this Act, as provided in the Food Adulteration Act. I am surprised to note this. If the Food Adulteration Act can provide for a minimum punishment after 10 or 15 years' experience, does he not consider the food situation to be so serious that he does not consider amending section 7 and providing for minimum punishment? Normally a man is presumed to be honest, but once the judgment is pronounced, there is no question of his being guilty or not. When the judgment comes, there should be deterrent punishment. What is the intention of summary

trial? There is a general fear among the people that the food situation has gone wrong and no action is taken by the Government. Therefore, they have to provide for summary trial and deterrent punishment.

Shri Dandekar went to the length of saying that this Government has lost faith in the judiciary. His second argument was that this Bill is giving injudicious discretion to the judiciary. How can these two contradictory arguments be ever contemplated? On the contrary, I say this Government has got the greatest faith in the judiciary and therefore, more powers are being given to the judiciary.

I strongly urge on the Minister that no executive instructions should ever be given to executive magistrates if they are exercising judicial powers. We should rest content with these powers being given to the judiciary for awarding deterrent punishment. The idea of having summary trial is that Government want to see that whenever there is some mischief done or there is some other contravention of the provisions of this Act, there should be speedy trial and the judgment may be pronounced quickly, so that in future people may not misbehave. Immediately after the war, in the then Baroda State there were summary powers of such a nature and within three or four months, a situation was created all over the State where future occurrences of such offences had stopped. We are only concerned with several honest men who are likely to be unnecessarily put into trouble. We fully sympathise with them. But we are only concerned till a judgment is pronounced whether a person is guilty, or not. Once the judgment is pronounced that he is guilty. There should be deterrent punishment. In summary proceedings, if the punishment is for one month or Rs. 2000 fine, no appeal is provided in this amending Bill. Shri A. S. Alva rightly said that there is a section 435 in the Cr. P.C. which provides that if there is abnormal misuse of proce-

sure, he can go in revision under this provision. I personally do not fear that because of these two special features in the Bill, some rule of law is likely to be violated.

I would like to compliment the Minister for putting the erring officials and the other citizens on an equal footing. This is the first time I see that erring Government officials are also being provided similar treatment with the other citizens. I would call it a special feature of this Bill. Here is an amending Bill where the Government is so anxious to wipe out the anti-social elements. It may be either the officials or one-officials, or it may be that they are in the Government or in the general public.

In the end, Sir, I would like to once again remind the hon. Minister to rise to the occasion and not falter again because some Chief Ministers who are very self-centered, narrow-minded and who worry only about their own States want this misnomer of zones to continue. I want him to adopt the same uniform policy for the country as a whole as it was thought before.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister—Shri Bade is not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, may I have five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The hon. Minister—

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I should thank the House for the support which has been given to this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, sympathises with me for the task that has been entrusted to me, the administration of the food portfolio in the Government. He also made a reference to what I did in Madras as Finance Minister—I was not only Finance Minister, I held the food portfolio also at that time of de-control in 1952-53. Therefore, I do realise the difference in the situation that existed in 1952-1954 and the

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situation now. I follow closely what Rajaji writes, and with all due respect to him I want to point out that there is a different situation in the country today and therefore it has to be met in a completely different way. What was applicable in 1952 or what was applicable during the pre-independence days does not necessarily apply to the present circumstances.

We have seen that while this de-control has served its purpose for eight or ten years, during the time it existed, once there was stagnation in the agricultural production without stagnation in the population increase it has resulted in a distortion and the prices, particularly during the last two years have been skyrocketing. If only my hon. friend will look into the graph of increase in the prices he will find that during the last 18 or 24 months the increase has been steep, more particularly during this year, 1964.

Therefore, is it no concern of us at what level the price is ruling? Is it merely the physical availability which is important? It may be that rice is available, but if it is at a price which an ordinary man cannot afford even though he may have a look at the rice he cannot have physical possession of it and he cannot consume it. That is why it is not only physical availability which is important but the price level also is important if we have to take note of the requirements of the ordinary common man whose purchasing capacity is limited.

Shri Ranga: Have fair price shops.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got to see that the price level is maintained at a reasonable level so that the common man will not be hit by high prices.

Shri Ranga: Not through inflation.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Ranga asks, why do you not have fair price shops. Fair price shops to what extent? If fair price shops have to

cover the entire vulnerable section of the community, then I will have to provide for at least 50 per cent of 60 per cent of the community being provided through fair price shops. What is the order of commitment with regard of this? To provide through fair price shops for 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the community, where do you get the stocks from? Immediately you will have to get at the stocks for the purpose of distributing them through fair price shops. Then I will have to start purchasing or procurement of stocks. Therefore, some sort of control comes in. It is only fair price shops elaborated and streamlined in a particular manner that is being brought about here, and that is the control which we are introducing.

Today we are in a position where there is a rising spiral of prices, and in that rising spiral of prices if essential commodities also follow the same path then the fixed salary group, the ordinary common people, will be put to great difficulties. That is the problem which is being confronted by the Government today. It is this situation which we have to tackle and not the situation which existed in 1952.

In addition to that, one hon. Member, I think it was Shri Dandekar—of his own party—mentioned that it is planning, it is various other things, which has led to this position. There, of course, the Swatantra philosophy is completely different. We believe in economic development through planning and there is no meeting ground as far as that is concerned. Therefore, if planning and economic development leads to a situation of this sort, should we allow this to function as it is in a free economy so that the ordinary poor common man is affected by it or are we have to some control over the supply of food and other essential commodities. That is the question which is before this House, and I have no doubt in my mind that those who subscribe to planned economic development will also subscribe to

some sort of control on the prices of essential commodities. Of course, if no economic development is necessary, then, of course, I agree.

Shri Ranga: We want it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You want it, I know. How you want it, I do not know. It does not flower in a desert. It has got to be achieved through planning. It has got to be implemented through planning. It is only in that way that it can come about. After all, we are seeing other countries also. It is not as if they automatically come up by themselves. We have to take concrete steps, and those are the steps that are being taken now.

Sir, I do not want to argue now with regard to the philosophy of planned development. That is a matter which will have to be answered differently on a different occasion. But what I am now concerned with is that having committed ourselves to planned economic development, we are committed also to see that the price levels do not go beyond a certain reasonable level. It is from that point of view that we have to look at the food situation today, and if we look at it I am sure the House would agree that some sort of control is necessary for the purpose of seeing that the prices do not run away as far as essential commodities are concerned. Naturally, this will have to be reflected in the prices of other commodities also. It is from that aspect we are looking at it. It is not as if I am not unaware of the arguments on the other side. They have had the experience of one set of circumstances in which we de-controlled, and having had the experience of the circumstances now prevailing I have no doubt in my mind that we cannot get away without some sort of control. We have to have some sort of control for the purpose of seeing that food commodities are made available to the people as a whole.

It is from that point of view that Bill also will have to be considered.

The criticism offered was two-pronged. There was a two-pronged attack against this Bill—one school of thought represented by the Swatantra Party saying that this is unnecessary and this Bill goes too far, and another attack from the other side saying that this does not go far enough. This was the two-pronged attack made by two sections here. Therefore, we have struck a golden mean between the two.

Shri Nambiar: Always.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Always, I agree. Therefore, it is from that point of view that I want to have the provisions of this Bill examined.

The spokesman of the Swatantra Party said that this is against all principles of jurisprudence. As a matter of fact, in a flourish of rhetoric he ended his speech saying that this is uncivilised and savage.

Shri Ranga: He did not say "savage".

Shri C. Subramaniam: He also said it is cruel. I adopt all those terms. This legislation is intended to deal with uncivilised, unsocial and cruel people, in the society.

Shri Ranga: Not by yourself turning cruel.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): That is why he does not get anywhere.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Dandekar was arguing that this is against all principles of jurisprudence. I am a lawyer, and I really fail to understand what known principles of jurisprudence or, rather, principles of rule of law this Bill is going against. Does it presume that the accused is guilty even without a trial? As a matter of fact this does not do so. On the other hand, the principle that a man is not guilty till he is proved to be guilty, that he is innocent till he is proved guilty, is not affected by this Bill at all.

And, secondly, no person can be found guilty without sufficient proof,

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without sufficient evidence. This Bill does not abrogate that wholesome principle. The provisions of the Evidence Act are not abrogated. On the other hand, even now, those wholesome principles are maintained.

What does this Bill provide further? It is, for the purpose of speeding up the trial, providing a different procedure. That is all. Therefore, whatever we attempt here is a procedural change, not a fundamental change in the principles of jurisprudence or in the principles of evidence or in the principles of trial that a man has got to be proved guilty if he is to be sentenced. From that point of view some of the Communist Members said....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): To see whether a case has been tried properly or not, you preclude that by this summary trial.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I will come to that.

Of course, if it is left to the Communist friends, they will say: mere suspicion will do, convict.

Shri Ranga: Exactly.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But this Bill does not provide for such a thing. It is only providing for a speedy procedure to be adopted.

Shri Nambiar: We did not say that. What we said was: you have this summary trial and all these things, but do imprison some of the people who are actually doing the job. That is what we said.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know a little bit of communist philosophy, of communist procedures and of communist justice. But we need not go into that at present.

What I am saying is, this does not abrogate the principles of jurisprudence, the principles of justice, the principles of evidence. On the other hand, it provides for a speedy dis-

posal of the case. And it does not dispense with proof of guilt of the accused. It has got to be proved. From that aspect it will have to be examined.

Then, the other point that was made was with reference to the provision of appeal. With regard to appeal, it is not as if all cases are precluded from being appealed against. It is only when the sentence is below one month or below two thousand rupees that there is no appeal provided for. Does it mean that in those cases where the sentence is below one month or below two thousand rupees fine, the magistrate can run riot and find the accused guilty and sentence him to a fine or imprisonment? No. That is why I think Mr. A. S. Alva and also the last speaker pointed out the correct position. There is still the provision of revision to be taken to the High Court under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I would like to read that section for the benefit of hon. Members who are not lawyers. It is wide enough.

Shri Ranga: It can only be taken up as a point of law.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly hear me.

Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code says:

"The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness...."

—kindly mark the words—

"...correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and

as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence be suspended... etc."

Shri Shinkre: The objection is that in summary trial no evidence is recorded.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did not interrupt any hon. Member. Let me now have my say.

Shri Shinkre: I am not interrupting.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Short notes are always recorded there.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If there are no records of evidence at all, it will be quashed under section 435—unless you accuse the judicial officer that he will record something false. I suppose that is not the intention of the hon. Member, to impute motives to the judicial officers, that they will record false evidence on the basis of which they will convict. Then any procedure will not be useful here, whether it is summary procedure or the usual procedure.

Therefore, it is this which will have to be kept in mind that this is for the purpose of speedy disposal of the case and bringing it to an end. That is why we have provided for this. Where we provide for an appeal, there is an appellate court, it will go to the district judge, and after that there is a revision. Two remedies are provided when you provide for an appeal. Therefore, here, once for all, for the speedy disposal of the case, in the interests of the community as a whole this is being done. It is from that aspect only that this appeal has been denied, particularly for lesser sentences. And even there, there is the provision of section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code available for anybody to whom an injustice has been done.

Then, the question was raised, I think by Rangaji and some others

also, that the producers also would be brought in here. That is why I would like hon. Members to see the difference between the Ordinance which was issued and the Bill which is now before the House. In the Bill we have specifically stated in sub-clause (1) of the proposed new section 12A:

"If the Central Government is of opinion that a situation has arisen where, in the interests of production, supply or distribution of any essential commodity or trade or commerce therein and other relevant considerations, it is necessary that the contravention of any order made under section 3 in relation to such essential commodity should be tried summarily, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify such order to be a special order for purposes of summary trial under this section, and every such notification shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before both Houses of Parliament."

Therefore, it is only when a special order is passed indicating what contraventions could be tried summarily, then alone summary procedure comes into effect. That is why we have reserved power to scrutinise and also specifically mention in the special order to be issued "these are the offences in respect of which summary trial can be undertaken". And I can assure hon. Members that there is no question of including a producer as such in this thing. Because, a producer who sells his own produce is not a dealer, and therefore he is not going to be brought into it. But if he is a producer and he also deals in foodgrains by purchasing from other persons, simply because he happens to be also a producer of a small portion of the grain, he does not cease to be a dealer. That dealer will be brought in if he has to be brought in. Therefore, to think that small producers

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would be brought in, I respectfully submit, such a misapprehension is not warranted, and I can assure the House that it is not the intention of the Government to bring in those producers into the ambit of summary procedure.

Then again, the criticism was made that the entire trade will be penalised. May I say particularly if honest traders have to survive, the erring traders will have to be eliminated, will have to be weeded out, will have to be strongly dealt with?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Very good.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Today, in a particular trade, even if a few persons begin to misbehave, the honest traders could be driven to the wall, because of the advantages that the erring traders are in a position to get. A person who evades Sales-tax is in an advantageous position, a person who evades Income-tax is in an advantageous position, as against a taxpayer. A person who does not observe all the rules of controlled prices is at an advantage against an honest person who observes these rules. Therefore, if honest trade has got to survive, has got to function, it is necessary for us to take strong and speedy action to remove these weeds from the business community. And therefore I want to tell my friends of the Swatantra Party, who plead for these traders, that if they are pleading for the honest traders this Bill is in the interests of honest trade being maintained. Otherwise these honest traders cannot function, or they will also become dishonest. This is the real difficulty today. Therefore, I want to make it quite clear that the law is being made only for dealing with those who evade the various provisions of the law. If the making of a law should be a reflection on the community, then the existence of the Indian Penal Code will be a reflection on the whole community. Why should we then have the Indian Penal Code? So, it is not so. It is only for the

purpose of dealing with the erring traders that this penal provision is being enacted. Therefore, a good honest man need not be afraid of functioning in an honest way, in a straightforward way. It will be the object of Government to see that the honest man is properly protected, he is not harassed and he is not put to loss because of the activities of some sections of the trade. These are some of the aspects which I place before the House, especially the Members of the Swatantra Party, for their consideration before coming to a judgment, as far as this Bill is concerned.

I think I should make some special reference to the speech made by my hon. friend, Shri H. V. Kamath, which was couched in the most intemperate language, if I may submit to him through you, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because the times are intemperate.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know. The hon. Member always reacts to situations in a particular way. He does not control himself; he falls into an intemperate atmosphere and indulges in intemperate language.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the most inefficient Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to remind him so that he might hear what he has said because in the intemperate atmosphere he himself was unconscious of what he was saying, what was the implication of what he was saying.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not worry; I am perfectly aware of what I said.

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are the charges. I am quoting:

“...and having connived at the misdemeanours and malpractices of anti-social elements such as hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeters...”

Therefore, according to him, this Government have connived at the misdemeanours and malpractices of the blackmarketeers who are indulging in these anti-social activities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, in the past.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly wait. I listened to you with patience. So, why not you hear me first? This running commentary may be reserved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Read it fully. Do not read it partly. You are reading only part of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will read it. Why should the hon. Member be in such a hurry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: He did not stop there. He went on:

"I charge the Government that it is not the traders, it is not the producers between whom the Food Minister has discovered an axis, late August—he should have taken action then—it is not those who are guilty, but the more guilty people adorn the Treasury Benches."

He does not stop there. He was further induced by some Members to say...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. The Minister should not be unfair. He says that I was induced. Who gave me the inducement? There may be inducements in their quarters, inducements behind them; there is no inducement on this side; let him beware of the words he uses.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then comes the biggest stroke, according to him. He would have gloated over what he had said. I am quoting:

"Some of the biggest criminals unhung are on the Treasury Benches today."

I suppose he talks with knowledge, with facts in his possession with the knowledge as to who are the biggest criminals on the Treasury Benches.

Sir, is it not his duty as a Member of this House, as a Member of Parliament, even as an ordinary citizen, if he has in his possession facts or knowledge to prove that there are on the Treasury Benches some of the biggest criminals, to pass on that information to the necessary quarters for taking such action as is necessary?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have done that. No action was taken.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He has not done that. How can he do so when he does not have...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have done it so many times. No action was taken against Shri Menon on the jeep scandal.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Subramaniam, that argument does not help you. Why do you go into it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: To use the language that some of the biggest criminals unhung adorn the Treasury Benches is...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is used in the British Parliament also.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know that. Therefore, I did not take objection. It may not be unparliamentary, but still it is improper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May be improper, but not unparliamentary.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, we are not here by their choice; we are here by the choice of the people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We too are here by the choice of the people; not because of you but in spite of you; we have secured more votes than you have.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are here because it is the mandate of the people; not because of the pleasure of the hon. Member there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All of us are here like that including you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Why level such wild charge... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: Why does he not leave it to the other people? Why do you want to indulge in it when you know it is wrong?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When a Minister is in charge of the Bill, when I am in charge of this debate, I am responsible for giving a reply to the debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I stand by every syllable of what I have said. I do not recant, I do not withdraw even a single syllable.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know the hon. Member has not the decency to withdraw such words.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not name him.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When a Minister lets down the defence of this country, as Shri Krishna Menon did, he is a criminal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are criminals, who should have been hanged long ago. I repeat it; every syllable I repeat. There was the jeep scandal of Shri Krishna Menon—criminal waste of public money.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have still something more for you.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that Shri K. D. Malaviya has resigned? Why is it that Shri Krishna Menon had to resign? Why is it that some other Minister had to go and questions are being asked in this Parliament? Therefore, why should my hon. friend refer to them unnecessarily or take them on his shoulders? It is for the Prime Minister or some other concerned Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: When it is said that some of the biggest criminals unhung are on the Treasury Benches, is it not capable of being interpreted as including even the Prime Minister?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have not named anybody.

Shri C. Subramaniam: But it may include anybody. It is most unfair to make such a general statement. If he has got the guts, let him name the Ministers who are the biggest criminals.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I know he cannot do it. It is the most unfair thing which a Member could do in the House to make such a sweeping statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, if you will permit me, I will name them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not one allegation alone. Then he goes on to say:

"Can we trust such a government, which so blatantly lies, which does not honour its commitment, which has in its midst, in its ranks, political murderers..."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no; it is wrong. I am sorry, it is a typographical error. I said "potential murderers".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says it is a mistake.

Shri C. Subramaniam: All right; it is a mistake. Suppose the world press happens to believe what the hon. Member says. What would be the position?

An hon. Member: Nobody believes him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: What would the world think of this nation, which elects such a Government, which allows such a Cabinet to continue here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are in the opposition; we are here to oppose, expose and depose the governments. We are loyal to India, not to the Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member is right. Nobody will take his words seriously; I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are here as the representatives of the people.

Shri C. Subramaniam: His buffoonery is well-known, is very well-known to the world... (*Interruption*)... That is why I do not take them seriously. He did not stop with attacking his political opponents.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, when the hon. Speaker went with a parliamentary delegation abroad, most of the questions put to him were about rampant corruption in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, the corruption in this country was highlighted even in the British and American press.

Shri C. Subramaniam: He did not stop with attacking his political opponents. He went on:

"I am concluding..."

Thank God, he was concluding.

"I am concluding. I was referring to the inadequacy, the inefficiency and the corruption in our machinery. That is why we are rather diffident to place trust in summary trials. We have not only an inefficient but a sycophantic machinery. Flunkeys and donkeys in some places rule the roost. That is why we are a bit reluctant. I am for summary trials but only where there is a competent, honest judicial officer who is free from corruption, who is efficient and who is devoted to his duty. How many can we find of that calibre in this country?"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I stand by every syllable of it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is an attack not only against the other executive officials, this is an attack against the judiciary as well. I have been a lawyer and I was associated with the judicial officials at various levels. So far as the calibre of our judicial officers are concerned, I can

say confidently and without any fear of contradiction that our judiciary at various levels is equal to any judiciary anywhere else in the world. I stand by it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Supreme Court and High Courts only; not the lower judiciary.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I cannot find any judicial officer even though he may have been drafted from the executive who has been cowed down by any executive instructions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even the Law Commission has commented on it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Still, this hon. Member has...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Chagla can bear me out.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Sir, what is this running commentary? This running commentary must stop or we shall not permit them to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What do you mean?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Sir, against one sentence five sentences are spoken.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Still, this hon. Member had the audacity to cast aspersions against the whole judiciary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What audacity? Not the whole judiciary, I said, "in some places".

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Again the running commentary is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is misrepresenting me.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He must stop it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from your speech, Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is misreading. I said, "in some places", not all places. You have heard it. Are you here to protect us? He reads this and then loses sight of the fact that I said, "some places".

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Please sit down.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Can I not raise a point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: If any wrong statement is made by any speaker, it can be corrected by the hon. Member later on; but he cannot interrupt.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in the record.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have got the official script of his speech. I am reading only from that. There is no "some places" there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just now you read it yourself. Shall I read it out for you? I said "Flunkeys and donkeys in some places rule the roost".

Shri C. Subramaniam: But later on he said:

"I am for summary trials but only where there is a competent, honest judicial officer who is free from corruption, who is efficient and who is devoted to his duty."

Then, the exclamation is:

"How many can we find of that calibre in this country?"

Shri Ranga: Is there any objection to that? It is matter of procedure, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It is a matter of decency also in this House. Here is the ex-Chief Justice of a High Court. Let him say whether it is a general attack on the judiciary as such. Is it not a fact that the Law Commission

has said that? There must be a limit to this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Opposition must be patient to hear the reply.

Shri Ranga: Does it mean an attack on the whole judiciary? You are mistaken, Shri Subramaniam.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Have patience.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You better keep quiet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Now, you give them nice bouquets.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have known Hari Vishnu Kamath through the college days as the irrepressible Hari Vishnu Kamath, but age has made him not only irrepressible but irresponsible also, if I may say so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And he is an inefficient and useless Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: And I also tell him that merely wearing of goat's beard may not make a saint or a sage, nor a long robe a *gurudev*.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I submit, Sir, this must be stopped. It is a personal attack.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is no personal attack.

Shri Ranga: This is not proper. This kind of an attack is not proper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to descend to that level.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): That is going too far.

Shri Ranga: Sir, rightly or wrongly I happen to be the Leader of the Opposition. I take objection to this kind of a misbehaviour coming from a Cabinet Minister in spite of my repeated warnings; it is inexcusable. Only the other day I told him that

he should have resigned if he had any decency at all. He did not resign. He wanted to keep the responsibility on his shoulders. The Government is a failure and the Government should have resigned.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Ranga: Shri Kamath did not name any of the Ministers, nor did he name Shri Subramaniam. I went out of my way to make my personal appeal to him. In spite of that he has behaved in such an irresponsible, unjust and shameless manner. This attack is unparliamentary and inexcusable. I am sorry to say this. This kind of a thing cannot take place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, because he has brought in my name in the course of his speech. I never mentioned any Minister by name. I do not want to stoop to his level, to the low level to which he has sunk. He has referred to certain personal characteristics of mine, whatever they may be. Suppose, he refers to the Speaker's beard; or, suppose.... (*Laughter*). It is not a matter for laughter. Suppose, I say that your wearing glasses is not a sign of wisdom; or, that he has dirty teeth. If I refer to that, will it be proper?

Shri Swell: Is it permissible for Members.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it be proper to refer to the face, or to the beard or to white hair.... (*Interruption*). Let it be expunged. There should not be references to the appearances of Members. There are lady Members. May one refer to their coiffure or hair-do, is it proper? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: You have referred to the white cap.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him grow a beard if he wants to. I have no objection. (*Interruption*).

Shri Swell: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री दलजीत सिंह (उना) : माननीय मंत्री दाढ़ी वालों के लिये कह रहे हैं। जिनके दाढ़ी हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I will request hon. Members not to lose tempers. Let us be sporting in spirit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sporting is all right, but there is a limit to sporting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Comments cannot all be one-way; it is a two-way traffic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say, Sir, that your ruling—though we bow to it willy-nilly, has been one-sided.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I agree that we should take it sportingly. But may I submit in all humility and earnestness that if I refer to any characteristic of his.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I remind Shri Kamath....

Shri Swell: Sir, I seek your guidance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down, Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: Sir, I seek your guidance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us be cool and calm now. He would have been within his right if he had quoted from my speech, from what I had said in the House yesterday or earlier.....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am quoting from the official record.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To say that so-and-so has got a particular kind of beard.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is wrong there? You have got a big one; someone may have a small one;

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Suppose, I say that he has white hair which is no sign of wisdom. Is that proper? If so, I can go on attacking hon. Members. They have various characteristics, each one of them.

श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा (आलावाड़) :
तो क्या हीगया, ऐसी क्या बात है ।

श्री हरी विष्णु कामत : कुछ हो गया, तुम क्यों दखल देते हो, तुम चुप रहो ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा : आप हमें गधा कहते हैं, आपकी दाढ़ी के बारे में कुछ कह दिया गया तो क्या हुआ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have a sense of humour; otherwise, it will be impossible to conduct the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit in all humility that if you hold it in order, please take notice that we will do so in future against Ministers and the Treasury Benches. Do not call us to order then. That is what I would like to say now. We will use it and you cannot object to it then. I give you a warning now. I will use it against Ministers, even the Prime Minister and anybody else on the Treasury Benches and on the other side.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We do not worry about it. We are prepared to meet it. We have enough capacity to deal with him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member will give me a chance....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am prepared to, if the Minister does.

Dr. M. S. Aney: He must withdraw the last expression.

Shri Swell: I am a new Member to this House and I seek your guidance. Whatever it is, the Minister has a right to defend his policy and the measures that he proposes to undertake with all the strength, with all the force and with all the vehemence that he can; but, I think, it is the very limit if he descends to making references to the personal appearance of a Member. I seek your guidance

in regard to this. Is it permissible for any Member of this House or a Minister to make personal references to the appearance of another Member? If that is not permissible, my submission is that both the Minister and Shri Kamath should withdraw their remarks.

15.00 hrs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I explain? If the hon. Member thinks that I was referring to him alone in a particular manner, I say I did not make any personal reference to him. I was generally making mention of the attitude of self-complacency that all virtue, all honesty, all integrity, is confined to the Opposition and on this side everybody is a crook or a criminal or a man of no integrity. I wanted that that self-complacency should go. It is with reference to that I made it. It is not a question of any reference to any personal appearance. On the other hand, it is the self-complacent attitude which the hon. Member was taking that everybody else is a criminal, everybody else is a crook, everybody else is a black-marketer... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would once again appeal to all Members on both sides not to make any personal references. Let us have some sense of humour also and take it in a sporting spirit. (Interruption).

Shri C. Subramaniam: Then, suppose I read out from his speech:

"...the blacker the black-marketeer, the whiter his cap."

Does it mean it refers to the Deputy-Speaker who is wearing a cap or does it refer to anybody else here who is wearing a cap? Therefore, if the hon. Member...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not my saying.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am only quoting. I can give you that quotation if you want. Therefore,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said enough.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am concluding. The hon. Member will not take it as a personal attack with regard to his appearance. But still it is an attack against the complacent attitude which he is taking that he is all honesty personified, all efficiency personified . . . (*Interruption*). That is the main thing. I hope the hon. Member will at least know now how others feel if the hon. Member indulges in such a thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should have realised that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The only thing is, we did not exhibit that temper which the hon. Member was exhibiting just now. We are cool here. We were hearing and listening to whatever he said, however absurd it was.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You sank to a much lower level.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The hon. Member should know that they will be paid back in their own coins if they indulge in these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We can do that also. Don't woory. We can do it much better than you can.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, there is nothing objectionable here. There is no abridgement of the fundamental rights. It is only a question of laying down a different procedure to be followed in the trials, and I hope that with this it should be possible to have speedy trials to bring to book these anti-social elements, for the purpose of the protection of the community and also for the purpose of the protection of the honest trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put Mr. Bade's Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (Ordinance No. 3 of 1964) promulgated by the President on the 5th November 1964."

The Resolution was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

AYES

[15.06 hrs.]

Akkammal Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwt Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balkrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Besra, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.

Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anar
Hem Raj, Shri
Jammunadevi, Shrimati
Jedha, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Shahahnawaz
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Mohanty, Shri Gukalananda
Mohsin, Shri
Mere, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mutriah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nambiar, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.

AYES—contd.

Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Sen, Shri P. G.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinkre, Shri M. P.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananajappa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasaad, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subbaramam, C. Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Swamy, Shri M. N.

Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swell, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Himmats nhji, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri Hakim Chand
Krishnapal, Singh Shri
Ranga, Shri
Keddy, Shri C. Narasimha

Singh, Shri Y. D.
Solanki Shri
Utiya Shri

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar):
I am for 'Aye', the machine did not
work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His statement
is recorded.

The motion was adopted.

Ayes	105
Noes	11

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now
take up the clause-by-clause consid-
eration of the Bill.

Shri Ranga: They are so shy about
the Bill that none of them clapped on
the adoption of the consideration mo-
tion. Look at this!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the
Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no
amendments to be moved, I suppose.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the
Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the
Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting
Formula and the Title stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill.*

Shri C. Subramaniam: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion
moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Ranga: I am sorry that this
Bill is being passed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why is my
hon. friend so sorry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The clauses
have all been approved.

Shri Ranga: I am also sorry that
my hon. friend Shri C. Subramaniam

found it necessary to have gone through all that self-created ordeals...

Shri Shinkre: Not only Shri Ranga but the whole Swatantra Party is sorry.

Shri Ranga: He could have saved himself from all that if only he had resisted the temptation of getting into that atmosphere of the theatre. But, anyhow, that phase is now over.

I want to warn Government that all these magistrates before whom those small cases for which there would be only summary trials would go, cannot be taken to be entirely free from all influences apart from what comes before them in the courts and in the shape of the cases that are placed before them. If we are realists, we shall only know too well that just as there are kings and kings, Caesars and Caesars and their wives and wives, so also there are magistrates and magistrates. And who are the people who are likely to be arraigned with this possibility of a summary trial? It will not be the very big people because their offences would be so great that they would be placed before bigger magistrates and bigger judges because the sentences that their offences are expected to merit would be so big that they would certainly escape from the summary trials, or at least most of them would escape from summary trials. Ordinarily, it will be the smaller people who will be affected. It was for these smaller people that my hon. friend Shri Dandekar had put in his eloquent plea yesterday. The smaller people will be arraigned before the last rung. I suppose, of the magistracy in our country, that would be entrusted with the task of holding these summary trials.

My hon. friend puts faith in their capacity and in their habit of recording evidence carefully and correctly. I am not prepared to question that. But why is it that the framers of the Indian Panel Code, knowing, as my hon. friend thinks he knows, that there is no need at all to question the ver-

city of a magistrate or a judge and his readiness to record the evidence fully and truthfully, have also made provision for the penal code procedure and criminal code procedure giving the right to the accused for appeal? They have done so because they were aware that human beings were after all human beings, whether they were judges or not. Even when one becomes a judge, he is expected to exercise his judicial conscience. Even there, they have stipulated so many conditions, by providing that anyone who can be qualified to be a High Court judge must have put in ten years' practice before he comes to be chosen as a judge. Why has that provision been made, and why is it that the others are not supposed to have developed that capacity? It is because the others are not supposed to have developed just that quantum of judicial-mindedness as is intended to be possessed by a High Court judge.

Therefore, there are magistrates and magistrates, courts and courts and also judges and judges. That is the reason why summary procedure is not provided for all cases.

The reason why we object to the provision in the Bill in regard to summary trial without appeal is this. This provision will affect mainly the smaller people who would not be able to invoke the aid of the higher judges and persuade them to look into all the papers and see whether in each one of the cases whether the lower magistrate or judge has properly recorded evidence or not, has behaved in a judicial manner or not, has given sentence in the proper manner or not, and even if it were possible to do so, the smaller people would not have the capacity or the ability, physical, financial or moral also; so, they would have to accept whatever sentence is given, take it on their heads, bemoan their fate, and curse this Government and go to jail.

It was to protect those people that we had put in our plea. What my hon. friend has said merits our attention, but that is not correct and that is not adequate. I would like him to give

[Shri Ranga]

some further thought into this matter and to look into this again. I would like Government also to go into this matter again. It may be too late now for my hon. friends, but judging from the silent, sullen and shame-faced manner in which they have accepted their own success over the division result; still, I am inclined to feel that there is some conscience somewhere which is pricking them. I want them to apply that conscience once again. It is never too late for them....

An Hon. Member: It is pricking my hon. friend.

Shri Ranga: It is pricking my hon. friends opposite. Those friends who are in so much haste to question what I have said should realise that I have gone through the same kind of experiences which they have gone through and are going through, while I was with them and I was one of their leaders. But at the same time, I have found it necessary to think again and again, just as Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had had to think again and again. Similarly, I am making this appeal to my hon. friends to think once again, not once but many times, and whenever it is possible, to do all that they possibly can do to minimise the mischief that is going to be perpetrated by the passage of this Bill, and if possible, take an early occasion to come back again and make it easier also for my hon. friend the Minister here who is charged with this wretched Bill to come back to this House and make the necessary amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister inebriated as he was by the exuberance of his own verbosity has unwittingly contrived to debase the standard of debate in this House this afternoon. I am sorry to say that. He referred to, in the course of his speech, which darkened more than illumined, he was good enough to refer to, old times, to college days. I also knew him when I was in college. And my memories of him are such that I would rather forget them. I shall not tire the House with the memories that I have of Shri

C. Subramaniam who is now the Food Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not have any personal references. I would appeal to the hon. Member not to make personal references.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He had no business to bring up all those things. He seems to be very *kutchu* even now. Instead of replying to the points raised in the course of the debate, his speech was full of tumult, sound and fury signifying nothing, and he never answered the specific points that I had raised, I had said that here was the answer to a question in the House which stated that 13 States had taken action under the Ordinance, and three States had not done so. Which are those recalcitrant States? And why have they not taken any action? I would like to have an answer to this question.

I referred also to the conference convened by the Prime Minister where the Food Minister was also present. He was present there, I was there too, as also the representatives of the other groups in this House were present at that conference, and the Prime Minister in consultation with him promised that another conference to discuss long-term measures would be convened. But that has not been done. Why has that not been done? I raised this question also.

The last question that I had raised to which he did not even refer to at all—perhaps he could not refer to that and he had other things to speak about, wholly irrelevant, irresponsible, and incoherent,—was why fifteen days' grace was given by the Prime Minister . . . (*Interruptions*). The Chair is there to control Members. Please do not usurp those powers.

I would like to know why fifteen days' grace was given by the Prime Minister to those hoarders. Those hoarders are criminals; I said that in one sense some of these Ministers who

abet those hoarders and others were also criminals; it was in that sense that I had said that they were criminals. I remember that Shri Karmarkar, when he was Health Minister, had said that whoever abetted the adulterators were potential murderers; that was what he said in a speech outside. In that sense, are they not potential murderers, that is, those who abet these hoarders, and other offenders under this Act? May I repeat that I stand by every syllable, every word, and every letter of what I had said? I do not recant, I am unrepentant. I throw this challenge to the Government, and let them take whatever action they like or can against me.

I want to know why fifteen days' grace... (*Interruptions*). Let my hon. friend please keep quiet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary to talk at such a high pitch.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know why the Prime Minister was good enough to give fifteen days' grace to these criminal hoarders to spirit away their stocks, when the hands of the police who were willing and eager to lay their hands upon them, could have been laid upon them and they could have been brought to book.

All these points I raised in my speech. But to not a single one of them was a reply given. He has beaten about the bush. He has practically evaded everything and spoken on other matters, irrelevant to the debate. I am sorry today he has lost the support of my party on this account.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Unfortunately, some heat has been generated into a very important debate, and for that I must say that the hon. Minister is largely responsible. He should have had a larger vision.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no. The Opposition is also responsible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Always he has tried to blame the Oppo-

sition in a matter which is of national importance, which really belittles the Government itself, because the people of the country expected a lot from this Government and now they are sorry about it.

This question of having quick and summary trial is something that the people want. There is no doubt about it. That is why we have voted for this Bill. We have, at the same time, supported what Shri Kamath says, that when the Prime Minister of the country gave a 15-day grace to all the blackmarketeers and hoarders, the entire people of the country got a feeling that this Government has aided and abetted them.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now, the Government has brought forward a Bill which confers powers of summary trial. The people support it. At the same time, there is no doubt about it that we are still very apprehensive as to the way Government is going to implement it, because we have seen—I have been in jail and I know—that in such matters the big and powerful get away and only the very small people are caught. I agree with Shri Ranga that it would be wrong if only the small man is brought to book; the big people should also be brought under the summary trial procedure.

I have seen how the Rice Mill Dealers' Association's Secretary who was in jail, at the same time as we were in the dirtiest of jails, living in a very good style in the European fashion; everyday they used to get their home cooked food brought to them, and we were always told...

Shri Ranga: When was it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In August.

We were told, 'You are here because of your movement for only a limited time; when it is over, we will let you out'. This is exactly what we want should be stopped.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Therefore, when Government bring such a Bill, we support it. But we are really afraid that these very big people will get away while the small traders will get into trouble. This is one lurking fear in our minds.

I also agree that there are judges and judges. Two examples have come out in the papers. I do not think I shall be saying anything derogatory about the judges, but we must in this House say something reflecting what we feel is an outrage on the conscience of the people. In Allahabad, a judge refused to return black market goods which had been unearthed. People blessed such a judge and said, 'Yes, he is somebody who upholds justice'. In my State of West Bengal, when there is not one iota or a tin of baby food for our kids—not one tin is available; even if a child is dying for want of it, we cannot get it—at that time thousands of tins were unhoarded, and after being unhoarded the magistrate ordered that all that unhoarded stock should be return again to the trader! Now that trial goes on and on and on and on. What happens is nobody's business.

It is true that there are judges and judges. But there should be a clear understanding in the minds of judges who are also human beings with a conscience that the people of India will not tolerate this kind of thing.

That is why I say that this idea of having summary trial is not to penalise the little man but to see that the big fellows who have their influences not only amongst judges and other people, but also in the top echelons of Government, are dealt with in this way. We should see that we do justice because the sorrows of people are brimful. That is why we hope that after having taken such really drastic powers of summary trial, which you have got with the support of the people, Government will deal with these blackmarketees in the way they should be dealt with. People, as I said, have been shocked at the way

the Prime Minister gave a 15-day grace period to them to put away all their goods.

We are glad that at last Government has woken up to what the people want. Let us see that this is implemented in the way it should be, that the blackmarketees are really tried summarily and punished accordingly. Let Government not try to escape by punishing only the little ones.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I support the Bill. But before doing that, I would like to make one or two observations

The hon. Minister made a really very good speech. In fact, he made a very brilliant speech, a very cogent and argued speech, putting in ingenious arguments. Unfortunately, he was carried away by passion which as a responsible member of the Treasury Benches, he should have controlled. A greater responsibility rests on the Treasury Benches to see that the limits of decency in debate are not transgressed. I am sure that in his cool moments he himself would feel sorry for what he said today.

As I said, I support the Bill.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would say only a few words. Rangaji said that we should think about this Bill. I can only assure him that we will continue to be thinking about these various measures. If any amendments are necessary or any tightening of the measures is called for, we will not hesitate to come before this House again for the purpose of getting that done, to make the legislation more foolproof and more tight so that ultimately the objective is gained.

Shri Kamath made the point that 15-days grace period was given by the Prime Minister. I think this was raised once before in this House during the food debate and I had replied to it. He may accept that explanation or not. But the point having

been raised again, it does not mean that I should go on repeating what I have already said during the food debate. That was why I did not mention about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other points?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As to steps taken with regard to the use of the ordinance, various measures had to be taken by the State Governments, by appointment of special magistrates for the purpose and issue of instructions. As a matter of fact, by this period, not only these 13, but all the other States also have taken measures for implementation and the machinery is just ready. Even after passing the Bill, it will involve a delay of a month or so because procedural matters will have to be gone through. As far as that is concerned, I am told all the State Governments are in position now and they will be in a position, as soon as this becomes law, to take action under the provisions thereof for the purpose of summary trial, wherever it is needed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The last point—a second conference to discuss long term measures?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do remember that we did have a conference here and then we discussed this point that we should continue to consult the Opposition leaders, particularly with regard to long-term measures. As a matter of fact, this point was raised in the other House, as to why such a conference has not been convened. For the benefit of hon. Members, I might mention that long-term measures are with reference to the production aspect of it. In regard to that I made a promise that I would prepare a white paper which will be placed before Parliament. During that period, we shall see that a separate meeting of the Opposition leaders is convened for the purpose of discussing this white paper. Whatever suggestions are put forward by Opposition leaders will be taken into consideration. I am sure the hon. Mem-

ber would agree with me that every point raised by every leader was separately examined and a note was sent.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not deny that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Therefore, it is not as if we brush aside, or do not attach importance to, suggestions made by Members simply because they come from the Opposition. Any reasonable suggestion, any valid relevant point is certainly always welcome, and I give this assurance that whatever suggestions are made, if they are useful and reasonable, we will examine them and to the extent possible, adopt them also. Therefore, I can only give this assurance to this House that this measure will be used for the benefit of the community, for putting down anti-social elements, so that this difficult food problem may be tackled to the best advantage of the community, apart from hardships for a few individuals here and there, and it will be our endeavour to see that these hardships also are minimised as far as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15:30 hrs.

MOTION RE ANNUAL REPORTS OF
 THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COM-
 MISSION FOR THE YEARS
 1961-62 AND 1962-63

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

“That the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st August, 1963 and the 19th February, 1964 res-

[Shri M. C. Chaglia]

pectively, be taken into consideration."

I am sure the House has gone through these reports, and that the House will agree with me that the reports register a steady progress in higher education during the two years under review. The two reports also constitute a tribute to the very fine work done by the University Grants Commission.

Also, running through the reports is one idea, and that is to improve the quality and standards of higher education. May I say this? As far as primary education is concerned, it is more a question of expansion than of quality. We want all our boys and girls to be in schools. That is the constitutional directive. We want our younger generation to be literate. It will be some time before the constitutional directive is carried out. But, when we come to higher education, these questions of quality and standards become important. They are really paramount. If we are honest with ourselves, we must admit that the standards of higher education have been going down, that education in a college or university today is not what it was 20 or 30 years ago. It is our duty to try and find out what the causes are.

I think the main cause is the tremendous pressure on colleges and universities in the last few years. I will presently give the figures. Not only has there been an expansion in primary education and secondary education, but there has been an even greater expansion in higher education, and our institutions as they exist, our universities, our colleges, our technical institutions, have not been able to bear this on-rush, if I might so put it, of students wanting higher education, and knocking at the gates of colleges and institutions. Therefore, broadly speaking, I think the duty of Government is to relieve this pressure on our colleges and universi-

ties, and the question is: how do we do it?

In my opinion, it is not possible for any State to provide full-time colleges, full-time institutions, for all the citizens who want higher education. Even in a country like the USSR, and my friends there know it, —I have been there recently—the numbers of colleges and universities are restricted, but they see to it that every citizen who requires higher education gets it, and they have provided various methods for bringing this about. They have devised various facilities, they have got correspondence courses, they have part-time colleges. They have morning colleges, they have evening colleges; but, as far as full-time colleges are concerned, they have believed in maintaining the standards of these institutions. I think that is the way we must go.

The Delhi University has blazed the trail, if I might so put it, by starting correspondence courses in this city, and I hope that, as time goes on, to introduce this all over the country. I think this is the only solution to the great demand that is being made by our boys and girls for higher education.

I think it is the duty of the State to satisfy their demand. Every citizen has the right to have higher education if he or she wants it, but I do not think it is correct to say that every boy or girl, whether qualified for proper collegiate education or not, is entitled to go to a college or a university. Therefore, what we are going to do in the near future, as far as higher education is concerned, is to have, apart from our colleges and universities, correspondence courses, to have part-time colleges, and also—and this is equally important—to provide diversification at the higher secondary stage. Today, the unfortunate student finds himself in this position, that as soon as he has

finished his higher secondary education, he wants to go to a college to get a degree.

The B.A. degree in this country has acquired a status symbol, which is a relic of the bad old days. In the British days, when the people of India had no other avenue except becoming clerks or administrators, or possibly entering law or medicine, everybody wanted a degree. But that is not so today. It should not be so today, and we must give to our boys and girls alternative avenues. We must have more technical institutions, we must have institutions with terminal courses, so that, after getting secondary education, the boy need not want to go to a college or a university. This is broadly the policy we are trying to pursue, as far as higher education is concerned.

Coming to a few details,—I do not want to take the time of the House for long—I will first refer to the tremendous increase in numbers. They tell their own tale. In 1961-62 we had 51 universities; in 1962-63, 55. I will not give for the further years, because we are only concerned with these two years. During the two years under review, four more universities were established. As a matter of fact, today we have 61 universities.

Then, coming to the colleges, in 1961-62 there were 1,783 colleges; in 1962-63, there were 1,938 colleges. These colleges constitute really, in a sense, the crux of our problem. Education is given through these colleges. In many colleges they teach even the post-graduate students and many universities, for all practical purposes, are just affiliating universities. Of course now universities are setting up their own departments in various subjects. But the quality of our higher education must largely depend upon our colleges, and I must frankly confess that, excepting in a few distinguished cases, the standards in our colleges are very poor.

Again, the reason is the same. The colleges are overcrowded. The teachers are badly paid. There is hard-

ly any contact between the teacher and the pupil.

Look at the enrolment of students. In 1951-52 we had 5 lakh students; in 1956-57 we had 8 lakhs; in 1960-61, 10.58 lakhs; in 1961-62, 11.55 lakhs; in 1962-63, 12.73 lakhs. In other words, the average yearly increase has been a little over 10 per cent. That means every year the increase in students who go to higher institutions is almost 10 per cent., which, judging by the population, is something astronomical.

Turning to women students, of the total enrolment of 13.85 lakhs in 1963-64, about 2.58 lakhs, i.e., 18.7 per cent were women. The percentage for 1961-62 was 16.1 and for 1962-63 17.6. Frankly, I am not satisfied with this. I believe that no society can really be called advanced if there is an imbalance between the education of men and women. They must both progress simultaneously, if you want to have a balanced society. This is true not only of higher education. It is true of primary and secondary education also. It is, if I may say so, partly due to our social habits and our prejudices which we are trying to fight. My Ministry has done its best to give every possible impetus to women's education and I know that whenever women have been given an opportunity they have done as well, if not better, than men....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
 Better.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My friend Prof Sharma who is a great expert on education agrees with me. Look at the list of first class passes; you will find more women getting first class than men.

The total number of teachers was 63053 in 1961-62 and 66370 in 1962-63. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:15.3 in 1960-61; 1:15.5 in 1961-62; 1:16.3 in 1962-63. The ratio is going up which is not a very good thing.

What has the U.G.C. done in these two years as recorded in these two

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

reports to improve the standard and quality of higher education? To my mind the most important thing is the revision of salaries of teachers. You cannot impart good education to your people if you have dissatisfied and frustrated teachers. I am horrified at the salaries that our primary school teachers are getting. I am doing my best. But there again the cost is so high and the States are not in a position to meet the expenditure. The Universities are fortunate in that respect but even there it is difficult because the grants are matching grants. The University Grants Commission has laid down salaries for university teachers and they have agreed that they would pay 80 per cent of any increase that the university professors might be given provided the universities or the State Governments concerned pay the balance and also give an assurance that the scales would be maintained after the Commission's assistance ceases. This is where the snag lies. I must frankly confess this: the States tell me: we have not got money even to pay 20 per cent. The private colleges say: all right, we will pay 20 per cent.; what happens afterwards; we cannot take over the responsibility of 80 per cent after the assistance from the Commission ceases. I am glad to tell the House that 33 universities have so far introduced the above mentioned pay scales and about 4,000 university teachers have received the benefits. The U.G.C. has also tackled the question of salaries of college teachers and their scheme is that they bear fifty per cent of the increased expenditure in men's colleges and 75 per cent. increased expenditure in the case of women's colleges. The period of the scheme is five years. So far 14,000 teachers of 461 colleges affiliated to 23 universities have received the benefits under the scheme. Our scheme for the revision of salary for teachers in Government colleges has benefited 1266 teachers working in 42 Government colleges.

The Commission is doing its best to persuade every university to accept the three year degree course and after careful consideration and thought the Commission has come to the conclusion that it is the proper course that a student should undergo in order to be sufficiently qualified to get a B.A. degree.

Shri Nambiar (Tirucherappalli): There was a lot of experimentation in that. Many students had to suffer on account of that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Except for one or two States, practically everybody has now accepted. U.P. has not accepted it. I am sorry to say my own university, the Bombay University has not accepted it. But I think by and large the three year degree course has been accepted. I agree there was a lot of experimentation.

One of the most important things that the Commission has done is to establish centres of advanced study. The idea underlying this is this. You establish or help to establish certain faculties in certain universities and help that faculty to the utmost and give that faculty all the equipment they want and give them the best teachers so that these particular faculties in different States will not only be the best in India but will bear favourable comparison by any international standards. We are hoping for a day when an Indian student need not have to go abroad in order to get the best education, he can get it here. For instance, you take any particular faculty, chemistry. I am just giving an example, it may not be correct. Suppose you find in Delhi there is today a very good chemistry school. The U.G.C. will make it a centre of advanced study and centre for post graduate work; they will give it the best apparatus, best teachers. They spend the money on it so that not only the students in Delhi but the best students from all over India who want to study chemistry and who are good in chemis-

try would go to that particular university. It serves two purposes. It creates a particular faculty in one university; it has the highest standard and attracts people from all over India so that you are carrying out the national policy. In other words a university does not become purely parochial or regional; the university becomes the centre of all India studies, attracting people from all over the country, both teachers and students.

The Commission has been attaching the greatest importance to examination reforms. I think one of the most terrible things in our country is the wastage of talent. Failures are so many and so large that there must be something either wrong with the examination system or the teaching system or the curriculum or text books because my belief is that if students are properly taught, all should pass or at least a majority should pass. In our country the majority fail.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will again join a university if all are going to pass.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sure my friend Prof Sharma did not find any difficulty in passing any examination.

For this purpose they appointed a Committee and I shall just mention the main details of the Committee's report: introduction of two papers at the school-leaving examination to test competence—instead of one, they suggest two papers; change in the present system of awarding marks; avoiding of delay in announcing the examination results; reduction of lectures by 50 per cent to give place to tutorials; examinations to be phased and not concentrated at the end of the final year. May I say a word about this?

Today, the whole fate of the students depends upon one examination. The student may be ill; he may be out of sorts; he may be temperamentally unsuited to examinations

and he may be a brilliant boy but yet his whole future may be ruined by that one examination. In America and other countries, the feeling is growing today that you must not decide a student's fate by one examination. You must look at his record for the whole year, what he has done in his class and assess his progress both by that examination and the work done by him during the year. Then they suggest the use of methods of evaluation other than the essay type such as multiple-choice test and short answer test; research into educational and technical aspects of education. We are constantly thinking about the improvement of examinations both at the university level and also at school level.

Another important departure that the University Grants Commission has made and which has worked extremely well is the establishment of summer institutes and seminars. The University Grants Commission drew up a plan for bringing together educators at various levels and research workers at seminars, summer institutes and summer schools. During 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 2,52,000 was paid to 16 universities for organising summer schools, seminars and refresher courses. You will realise the importance of this, particularly in science which is advancing so fast, that it is absolutely necessary that our teachers should keep abreast of this advance. These poor teachers have no opportunity to do so and therefore, if they can go to the summer schools, it would be good.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I request the Minister not to use the adjective 'poor' along with teachers?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): You should call them poor; they are poor teachers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I did not mean any disrespect. I was trying to be sympathetic. No one has a greater respect for teachers than I have.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Shri Sharma has always been affluent as a teacher.

Shri Nambiar: The word "poor" must be used; they must be sympathised with.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will try not to use any adjective. The teachers have got to be brought up-to-date. We have summer schools in which we get professors from outside and they meet together; compare notes and they find out what advance the various subjects have made. We have also introduced summer institutes for secondary school teachers in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. This also has worked very well, because the University Grants Commission realises that ultimately the improvement of standards in higher education must depend upon improvement in standards in secondary education because it is from the secondary schools that boys and girls will come to the universities.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: These summer schools and seminars are for the secondary-school teachers also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes; in four subjects—physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. These were organised in the summer of 1963 in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Council for Educational Research and Training. Then, the University Grants Commission has attached great importance to the construction of hostels. The figures show that in 1961-62, the number of students residing in hostels was 1,78,423 and in 1962-63, it was 1,96,458. This is far short of the target, but still it means a definite advance. In 1961-62, the Commission sanctioned the construction of 17 hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. In 1962-63, the Commission approved the construction of hostels in 17 universities at a cost of Rs. 93 lakhs.

Then the Commission has been attaching a great deal of importance to students' welfare. When we talk so much about student indiscipline, we must bear in mind that the fault

is not entirely of the students. In my opinion, as I have said often, the student indiscipline is a symptom and not a disease. You have to cure the disease. There is something fundamentally wrong in the student life which results in this indiscipline and you have to get to the bottom of this and take some radical measures. The University Grants Commission has been attaching importance to this subject and what they have done is, they have initiated schemes for providing necessary amenities to the students: first, the halls of residence, some as hostels more or less; secondly—this is very important—non-resident student centres. If they cannot provide hostels to students, they want at least to provide as far as possible student centres for non-residents. Today, many a student has not got a corner even in his house where he can study; he has hardly any home-life. Therefore, he goes wandering, spending the time in coffee-shops or cinemas or wasting the time in some other way. Therefore, if we can provide amenities in the university itself where there is a reading room, library or a corner where he can sit down and study, I think it will go a long way towards doing away, I hope the temporary phase, with student indiscipline.

Then they have also initiated schemes for health centres, students' aid fund, hobby workshop, research scholarship and fellowships and psychological counselling and guidance. Then the Commission has also instituted research scholarships and fellowships: 250 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 200 per month for promoting advanced study and research in various fields of sciences and humanities; 120 junior fellowships in sciences and humanities of the value of Rs. 300 per month; 60 senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month each in sciences and humanities; 30 research fellowships for engineering and technological subjects of the value of Rs. 400 per month, and junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 for engineering and technology. A

few scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 at the universities of Baroda and Calcutta for post-graduate studies in museology have also been instituted.

Then there is the scheme to which I attach the greatest importance from the point of view of national integration. These are national scholarships.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

They have instituted 100 national scholarships and they are intended to permit a student to migrate from one part of India to another and study in a university which does not belong to his part of the region. In other words, if a student from Madras wants to come to Delhi, and if he is qualified, he would get one of these national scholarships. The idea is, it will permit students from different parts of India—

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): If the parents of the boy are living in Delhi, will these boys be entitled to these national scholarships, because though the boy comes from Madras, his parents may be living in Delhi?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not sure about that. The idea is that he has got to leave his family or parents; though he may be having a home in Madras, he has got to set up a new home here.
16 hrs.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: His father is employed here; his mother is here and they are living here for years. But he applies under the plea that he belongs to Madras, and so he should be given national scholarship. Will he be entitled to it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope not. I will enquire. That is not the intention. The intention is it will cost him to have two homes.

A great deal of money has been spent on libraries and laboratories. I need hardly say that no university

can function without a proper library or a proper laboratory and too much money cannot be spent on these two items in higher education.

The University Grants Commission has rightly realised that if the standard of post-graduate education has to go up in this country, they have to help the affiliated colleges, because today there are a large number of affiliated colleges, which are doing post-graduate work and their equipment and standards are very low. Therefore, they have decided to help as many colleges as they can, in order to make it possible for them to improve their post-graduate teaching. During the first two years of the current Five Year Plan, the Commission allotted grants amounting to Rs. 49 lakhs to 42 colleges for improving facilities in 99 post-graduate science departments of affiliated colleges. During 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 8.14 lakhs was paid on this account whereas during 1963-64 Rs. 24 lakhs were paid.

That is a survey of what the UGC has been doing in the two years under review and I am sure the House will join with me in paying a compliment to the Commission and also to its very distinguished Chairman, Dr. Kothari for the very fine work they have done.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st August, 1963 and the 19th February, 1964, respectively, be taken into consideration."

There are quite a large number of speakers who would like to participate in the debate. I think it would be better if hon. Members try to make their points concisely and try to conclude in 12 to 15 minutes. Shri Krishnapal, Singh.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are you calling the Members by the numbers before you?

Mr. Chairman: I have a right to call whomever I like.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Mr. Chairman, while I admire the work of the University Grants Commission in trying to raise the intellectual standard in the universities and affiliated colleges, I do realise that they are labouring under several difficulties. The greatest difficulty appears to be that they have not got sufficient funds at their disposal. One is really surprised when he finds that in a big and backward country like ours, we only spend Rs. 0.84 per cent on higher education, all the States and the Centre put together. I fail to understand how in a country like ours, the UGC or any Commission can improve the standards of education, which are obviously low in our country.

I wish to emphasise a few points, which I do consider, have escaped the view of the UGC. The most important one is that whereas they have paid a good deal of attention to the intellectual development, they have failed to devote sufficient attention to the physical development and the development of character of our young men. We see every day our young men going about with very poor physique. The arrangements for the development of physique of young men in universities and colleges are so very inadequate that they cannot really be compared with the young men in other countries. Recently at Tokyo, we witnessed the poor performance of our team in the Olympic Games, compared to the other teams which other countries had sent.

The other point which is equally important is the moral education. Here I would like to quote no less a man than one of the Shankarcharyas, who in an interview with one of the Press representatives said.

"The present tendency in the part of our Rulers, to promote morals through legislation will

result in chaotic, futile Acts which will only add to the bulk of the statute-book. Prizes used to be awarded for pupils who did not steal, who did not tell lies and who followed the precepts of their elders. Nowadays the schools offer prizes for proficiency in subjects which have no influence on the development of the pupil's moral development. Career has become more important than character and conduct. It is necessary that the noble ideals expounded in our religious books and not Acts of Parliament should regulate the behaviour of our boys."

I suppose if somebody had put the question to His Holiness the Pope, he would have given the same kind of reply. As it is, we have hardly any arrangement for the development of character by our young men in our colleges and universities and that is why we have to witness the poor performance among the higher services and in practically every profession. In every sphere of national life, we find that our young men do not behave in a manner in which they ought to behave. If you see what people think in general of our temples of justice, to which a reference was made a short time ago, if you see what is happening in the business circles, the need for formation of Sadachar Samiti, etc, you would agree that a suitable arrangement for the development of character of your young men is absolutely necessary, and it can only be done in educational institutions, not outside. In the olden times, education was regarded as the development of body, mind and character. I think that definition holds good even now. What I would like to suggest is that we should not neglect body and character.

Now, the other complaint which I have against the University Grants Commission is about the way they have neglected education in rural areas. We have about 55 universities in the country at present.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): 61 at present.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: We have 61 at present.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: It may be 61, but not more than 3 or 4 universities are located in the rural areas although 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. Out of the 2000 affiliated colleges not even 100 good colleges are located in the rural areas. We know how backward our students from the rural areas are. The result is that they cannot enter any of the higher public services nor any of the lucrative professions in the country. They have to be satisfied by remaining hewers of wood and drawers of water.

I come now to the question of affiliated colleges. Most of the students from rural areas go to the affiliated colleges and receive their education there. Most of the affiliated colleges are situated in the cities. They have difficulty in finding accommodation. Suitable arrangements for boarding houses do not exist. This is one point which the hon. Minister referred to just now. Therefore, they have to go about finding accommodation. Some of them cycle eight to ten miles daily and waste their time in going to the college and coming back. Therefore, it is necessary that we should decentralise our control of institutions for higher education. There are quite a number of these affiliated colleges which are good enough to become small universities. Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act empowers the University Grants Commission to raise the standard of these affiliated colleges and convert them into autonomous institutions for the purpose of granting degrees. Last year or the year before last, four institutions have been given that privilege. But four institutions are too few. I venture to say that there are quite a number of institutions situated in rural areas or in suitable centres which can be converted into autonomous institutions,

which can be developed into minor affiliated universities and thereby relieve the pressure on the universities.

I would like to give the instance of the Agra University. It has 121 affiliated colleges attached to it. It is not proper for one university to look after 121 affiliated colleges. The result is that most of them do not receive the attention from the university authorities which they deserve. If we decentralise the administration and create more institutions which can confer degrees by holding their own examinations, we would really be strengthening the system of higher education in rural areas. This is one point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

While I am on this, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the grievances which had been heard from the State of Punjab, as regards the treatment to representatives from rural areas, particularly Sikhs, in the university body. There has been a complaint by no less a person than Justice Gurnam Singh, a retired Judge and the Leader of the Opposition, and other prominent leaders that gradually this element is being eliminated from the university bodies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They have got their own university—Punjab University.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: This matter should receive the attention of the hon. Minister and the UGC. I hope all their legitimate grievances will be redressed.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to wind up.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Then I would like to emphasise the point which was raised by the hon. Minister with regard to the system of examination. As the present system of examination has proved a failure, the wastage is tremendous, we should try to institute a system of frequent

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

examinations. I understand it has already been done in some of the institutions. We must extend it to other institutions.

One more point which I would like to mention here is about the transfer of reasearch and technical institutions from the various other Ministries to the Education Ministry, and thus within the purview of the UGC. This is very important. I think this has been referred to by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education in its reports. It is the most amazing thing that research and technical institutions should remain excluded from other educational institutions, thereby creating compartments in our educational system. I hope that these educational institutions which are under other Ministries will be brought under the Education Ministry.

I would not say very much more. I would like to refer to one point now, and that is the system of grants-in-aid, which is a very important point. Again, it is the rural population which is very hard hit by our present system of grants-in-aid. It is very queer that while in cities 7.8 per cent of the students are going to the universities compared to 1.4 per cent in rural areas, Government gives 90 per cent of the deficit as aid to the universities whereas in the poorer areas only 50 per cent is given. Thus, the poorer areas suffer a good deal. In a place like Delhi, where people belonging to the richer class receive education, students can study for Rs. 40 to 50 a month whereas a student coming from the rural areas has to go to a place far away from his home, live outside and spend three or four times more. Therefore, institutions which are located in poorer areas should receive higher grants-in-aid than the other institutions.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: My last point is about the construction of hos-

tels and residential quarters for the staff. So far as affiliated colleges are concerned, there is hardly sufficient provision for quarters for the staff or for hostels for the students. So far as the system of matching grants is concerned, it is so defective that the poorer students have to pay for the construction of hostels. If there were no matching grants, they would not be required to pay. I think, the Committee of Members of Parliament on Higher Education also recommended that the present system of matching grants should be changed. I hope, it will be done.

श्री राम शंकर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :
सभानेत्री महोदया, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की जिन दो रिपोर्ट्स पर बहस चल रही है, ये दोनों ही बहुत मूल्यवान रिपोर्टें हैं। अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उन बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया है जिनमें यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को सफलतायें मिली हैं। आपने यह भी बताया है कि सरकार का यह प्रयास होगा कि उच्च शिक्षा के लिये जो लोग विदेशों का जाते हैं उनको विदेशों को जाना न पड़े और यहीं पर उस प्रकार की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो जाये। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने उस प्रकार की उच्च शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध यहीं करने का प्रयास करने का आश्वासन दिया है और कहा है कि उसका पूरा पूरा प्रबन्ध यहीं किया जाएगा। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में रसायन शास्त्र के अध्यक्षन के प्रबन्ध के बारे में उन्होंने संकेत भी किया है। निश्चय ही यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन और हमारी सरकार इसके लिये बधाई की पात्र हैं।

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY in the Chair]

जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है ये दोनों रिपोर्टें बहुत मूल्यवान हैं। इनमें इस बात को बतलाने का प्रयास किया गया है कि कहाँ कहाँ कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिनका देश को सामना करना पड़ता है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण

में शिक्षा का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है, यह निर्विवाद है। उस निगाह से शिक्षा को जितना प्रॉसेस मिलना चाहिए उतना इस देश में नहीं मिल पाया है, इसका प्रमाण यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को जो रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दिये गये हैं, वे कम हैं, जो धनराशि दी गई है वह कम है और साथ ही साथ रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि विद्यार्थियों की संख्या पिछले पांच छः बरस में दुगुनी हो गई है। इन पांच छः वर्षों में कालेज भी बहुत बढ़े हैं और विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना भी काफी की गई है।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के सामने जो मुख्य काम हैं, उन में एक काम यह है कि शिक्षा के स्तर में सुधार किया जाए, शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाए और दूसरा यह कि यूनिफार्मिटी लाई जाये, विश्वविद्यालयों में समता कायम की जाए, एकता स्थापित की जाए। साथ ही साथ रिसर्च का काम भी करना है। इन सब कामों में काफी पैसा खर्च होता है। कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों का प्रबन्ध तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का स्वयं करना पड़ता है। उसी में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के काफी पैसे खर्च हो जाते हैं। रिसर्च के काम को तो रुपये पैसे से आंका नहीं जा सकता है। उसके लिये तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश को खर्च करना चाहिये।

आज देखा जाता है कि दायर सैकेंडरी से ले कर एम० ए० की परीक्षा तक लाखों विद्यार्थी हर साल परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होते हैं जिन में से आधे पास होते हैं और आधे के करीब विद्यार्थी पास नहीं हो पाते हैं। पास न होने के कारणों पर विचार करने के बाद पता चलेगा कि योग्य शिक्षकों की कमी है और योग्य शिक्षकों की कमी का कारण यह है कि जो योग्य होते हैं, जो उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति होते हैं वे शिक्षा विभाग में आना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनके इस क्षेत्र में न आने का कारण यह है कि समाज में शिक्षकों का उतना आदर नहीं होता है जितना कि और

काम करने वाले लोगों का होता है। इसलिए अधिकतर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति पुलिस में या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में जाना पसन्द करते हैं। जो लोग शिक्षा के काम में जाते हैं उनको वह स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है जो स्थान दूसरे सरकारी नौकरी करने वाले लोगों को मिलता है, उनको वे साधन मुहैया नहीं किये जाते हैं, जो साधन दूसरे लोगों को मुहैया किये जाते हैं जैसे मकान का प्राबलैम उनके सामने रहता है, मेडिकल एड का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, उनके दवा दारू का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है, उनको पेंशन इत्यादि की सुविधा नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से और भी कई सुविधायें साधन हैं जो कि दूसरे सरकारी काम करने वालों को मिलते हैं परन्तु जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को नहीं मिलते हैं। यही कारण है कि कोई योग्य व्यक्ति, उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति शिक्षा विभाग में काम करना पसन्द नहीं करता है।

विद्यार्थी जो कि विद्याध्ययन करने के लिये जाते हैं, उनको भी पूरी पूरी सुविधायें और साधन नहीं मिल पाते हैं और न ही स्वास्थ्य-कर वातावरण ही उनको सुलभ हो पाता है। अभी पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है कि जो एफिलियेटेड कालेजिज होते हैं जो कि छोटे छोटे शहरों में होते हैं उनमें अध्ययन करने के लिये आठआठ और दस दस मील से विद्यार्थियों को आना पड़ता है और आने के बाद अगर लैशर का पीरियड किसी वक्त हुई, उस वक्त न उनके पास कोई खेल के साधन रहते हैं, न पुस्तकालय होता है जहां जाकर वे अपना समय बिता सकें। उन एफिलियेटेड कालेजिज के पास बिल्डिंग भी अच्छी नहीं होती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन-हीनता पैदा हो जाती है और जैसा अभी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि विद्यार्थी लोग जिस एटमासफीयर में रहते हैं, जिस वातावरण में रहते हैं उस वातावरण के

[श्री राम शंखर प्रसाद सिंह]

हिसाब से उन में अनशासनहीनता आती है। इसमें उन विद्यार्थियों का विशय दोष नहीं है। उन लोगों के लिये अगर प्रापर एटमास-फीयर का निर्माण किया जाये, ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण किया जाये जिसमें वे अनुशासन में रह सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

आप जानते हैं कि जो भी विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थी आते हैं व ज्यादातर एफिलियेटिड कालिजों की मार्फत आते हैं। एफिलियेटिड कालिजिज की परिस्थिति बहुत खराब है। वहाँ की जो मैनेजिंग कमेटी होती है उसका जो रवैया होता है उस रवैये के कारण टीचर्ज या प्रिंसिपल को भी स्वतन्त्रता नहीं रहती है। उनके ऊपर कम पढ़ लिखे लोग जो मैनेजिंग कमेटी में होते हैं नाजायज तरीके से छाप चढ़ाते हैं और वे लोग नौकरी के मारे उन लोगों के कंट्रोल में रह कर जो वाजिब बात भी होती है, उसको भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। जो उनको करना चाहिये वह भी वे नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार देखे कि टीचर्ज को उनकी नौकरी का पूरा पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मैनेजिंग कमेटी के हाथों से मिले। कोई भी मैनेजिंग कमेटी मनचाहे किसी भी टीचर को न हटा सके, इसका खयाल सरकार को रखना चाहिये।

जो एफिलियेटिग युनिवर्सिटीज हैं जब वे कालिजेज को एफिलियेट करती हैं तो कोई भी मापदण्ड अपने सामने नहीं रखती हैं। मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। छपरा में तीन चार कालेज हैं लेकिन सब के बारे में मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि क्या क्या कमियाँ हैं, किस तरह से काम चलता है लेकिन दो कालेजिज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। दो कालिज ने ला कालेजेज बनने की परमिशन मांगी। उन दोनों में से कोई भी कालेज ला कालेज बनने के लायक नहीं हैं क्योंकि छपरा में न तो कोई हाई कोर्ट है,

लोअर कोर्ट्स के वकील वहा काम करते हैं, न कोई अच्च पढ़ाने वाले हैं, न उनके पास साधन हैं और न कुछ और। वहाँ कोई पढ़ाने नहीं जाता है और तीन चार बरस की प्रैक्टिस वाले वकीलों को ही रख कर दो कालेज खोल दिये गये हैं। एक कालेज में पांच लड़के और दूसरे में बीस लड़के हैं। दोनों कालेजों को यूनिवर्सिटी ने परमिशन दे दी है ला क्लासिस चलाने की। उनके पास न पूरा इक्विपमेंट है, न साधन हैं, न प्रोफेसर हैं, न टीचर्ज हैं।

हमारी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में एक दूसरा ग्रांट्स कालेज है जिसकी कहानी ही अलग है। वह कालेज रातों रात दूसरी जगह चला गया और दोनों जगहों के लोगों ने परमिशन के लिये आवेदन पत्र दे दिये और यूनिवर्सिटी ने दोनों कालेजों को परमिशन दे दी। दोनों के पास न उचित संख्या में विद्यार्थी हैं, न बिल्डिंग अच्छी है न स्टाफ है। दोनों कालेजों को एक ही नाम से चलाने की अनुमति दे दी गई यूनिवर्सिटी की तरफ से जबकि दोनों में से किसी के पास भी साधन इत्यादि नहीं थे। मेपा निवेदन यह है कि एफिलियेटिग युनिवर्सिटीज जो होती हैं उन को किसी कालेज को एफिलियेट करने से पहले यह देख लेना चाहिये कि जो जो आवश्यक चीजें किसी कालेज को चलाने के लिये होती हैं वे क्या इस कालेज के पास हैं या नहीं हैं, क्या उसके पास साधन हैं या नहीं हैं, बिल्डिंग अच्छी है या नहीं हैं, पूरी लाइब्रेरी है या नहीं, पर्याप्त संख्या में विद्यार्थी हैं या नहीं हैं, योग्य टीचर्स हैं या नहीं हैं। यह सब कुछ न देख कर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर, राजनीतिक दबाव म आकर इस किस्म की परमिशन दे दी जाती है। अगर इस किस्म से कालेजों का बढ़ावा करना है और उन का बढ़ावा होता चला गया तो मैं नहीं समझता कि स्टैंडर्ड आफ टीचिंग ठीक चल सकता है। आप की मार्फत शिक्षा मंत्री से

मेरा निवेदन है कि कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया जाये कि जो भी ऐफिलिएशन हो उस के ऊपर सेनेट या सिन्डिकेट का कंट्रोल न रहे, उस के लिये अप्रूवल यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन का या किसी दूसरी संस्था का रहे जिस में चुन कर आने वाले लोगों का, जो कि वोटों के भिन्नकारी होते हैं, कोई दबाव वहां पर न हो। इस का कारण यह है कि इस तरह से कभी भी स्टैंडर्ड आप नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने स्टैंडर्ड को बढ़ाने के बारे में बहुत सी बातें बताईं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हायर सेकेन्डरी पास करने के बाद जो विद्यार्थी आगे पढ़ने लायक हो वही हायर एजुकेशन में जाये। लेकिन जब तक आप ऐफिलिएशन के मामले को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक राष्ट्र के लोगों का जीवन बरबाद होता रहेगा। मुझे जानकारी है कि लोग ला कालेज में नाम लिखाये हुए हैं लेकिन वह दूसरे काम करते हैं। चूंकि दो आदमी सेनेट के मेम्बर हैं वे वाइस चांसलर से दो विरोधी बातें करते हैं। इसलिये वाइस चांसलर को भी दिक्कत होती है, वे बिहार से जा कर यू० पी० में वाइस चांसलर बने हैं, उन्हें सब को खुश करना है इस लिये लड़कों की जिन्दगी बरबाद हो, हिन्दुस्तान का रुपया बरबाद हो, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की हिम्मत बरबाद हो, इसकी उन को चिन्ता नहीं है। वे परमिशन दे देते हैं। सिन्डिकेट में और सेनेट में जो चांसलर नामिनेशन करते हैं वह तो कम से कम स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति हैं, उन के ऊपर कोई दबाव नहीं है, वह ऐसे आदमियों को नामिनेट करें जिनका शिक्षण संस्थाओं से सम्बन्ध हो, जो शिक्षण की जानकारी रखते हों लेकिन जिन के सिन्डिकेट में जाने से शिक्षा के काम में उन्नति हो ऐसे लोगों को न रख कर, ऐसे निरर्थक लोगों को वहां भेजते हैं जिन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी या विश्वविद्यालय का मुंह नहीं देखा। ऐसे लोगों को गवर्नर या चांसलर नामिनेट कर के भेजते हैं, जिस का प्रमाण हमारे बिहार की हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री और यूनिवर्सिटी

ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन ध्यान दें कि जो लोग गवर्नर के माध्यम से नामिनेट हों वे लोग काबिल हों और यूनिवर्सिटी के कामों में दिलचस्ती रखने वाले हों।

मुझे पता नहीं है कि टैक्निकल स्कूल्स और ट्रेनिंग का विषय यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के अन्दर आता है या नहीं क्योंकि मैं कोई विद्वान नहीं हूँ, लेकिन व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से जो मेरी इत्तला है उस से देखता हूँ। अभी रांची के मेडिकल कालेज में विद्यार्थियों की हड़ताल में और घनबाद के टैक्निकल इन्स्टिट्यूट में की हड़ताल में, जिस की काफी माननीय सदस्यों के पास पहुंच गई होगी, उन का ख्याल था कि ट्रेनिंग हो जाये, एडमिशन हो जाय, यही सब कुछ है, लेकिन वह लोग पास कर के क्या करेंगे यह उन को मालूम नहीं था। इस प्रकार से अनप्लैन्ड तरीके से जो संस्थाएँ बना दी जाती हैं उस पर भी सरकार की निगाह होनी चाहिये।

आप ने बतलाया कि शिक्षकों के वेतन में वृद्धि की गई है लेकिन शिक्षकों के वेतन में वृद्धि होने के कारण चूंकि राज्य सरकारों के पास फंड्स नहीं है या और दिक्कतों के कारण बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटियां उन को नहीं दे पाती हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन मैचिंग ग्रान्ट्स की बात को छोड़ दे। आप टीचर्स को जितना देना चाहते हों जो भी आप की स्केल उन के लिए हो उस के हिसाब से दे दें, बाकी आप यूनिवर्सिटियों के ऊपर छोड़ दें कि वह जितना देना चाहें उस तरीके से उन लोगों को तन्खवाहें बढ़ा दें। इस से अध्यापकों को जोश होगा, उन को उत्साह होगा और उन्हें विश्वास होगा कि वे आप का कुछ काम कर सकेंगे। आज बिहार में दिक्कत उठ रही है क्योंकि बिहार गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के स्केल को नहीं मानती है। कारण यह है कि दो किस्मों के लोग यूनिवर्सिटियों में वहां काम करते हैं। एक तो बिहार एजू-

[श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

केशन सर्विस के लोग हैं जो कि सरकारी महकमों में बड़े बड़े पदों पर पर, जैसे कि डी० पी० आई० है, काम करते हैं, और दूसरे लोग वे हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटी सर्विस कमिशन के हैं और यूनिवर्सिटी सर्विस से आये हुए हैं। जो लोग बिहार गवर्नमेंट के हैं उन को जो तन्खाह गवर्नमेंट देती है उस में वृद्धि नहीं होती है। वह ऊंचे ओहदों पर है, वे सोचते हैं कि उन के विद्यार्थी क्यों उन से ऊंचे वेतन पर जायें। वे लोग यह प्रयास करते हैं कि किसी तरीके से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के स्केल लागू न हों। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यूनि वर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की स्केल को लागू करने के लिए मैचिंग ग्रान्ट्स की बात शिक्षा शिक्षा मंत्रालय न करे। जो भी लोग हैं, चाहे वे एजुकेशन सर्विस के हों चाहे यूनिवर्सिटी के हों, जो भी शिक्षा विभाग में काम करते हैं, वे सब आप की ग्रान्ट ने लाभ उठा सकें।

16.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अब मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में आप ने लिखा है कि जहाँ कहीं भी एग्रिकल्चर के और खेतों बाड़ी के साधन हैं, जहाँ पर तान इन्फ्रीडिण्ड्स पूरे हों, वहाँ पर आस एग्रिकल्चर यनिवर्सिटी कायम करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार में कोई एग्रिकल्चरल यनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। सरकार से राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर एक एग्रिकल्चर यनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिए बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने और वज़ा के बहुत से पब्लिक मैनों ने रिक्वस्ट किया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखे। उत्तर बिहार में दो जगहों पर तो यूनिवर्सिटी हो चुकी है, मुजफ्फरपुर में और दरभंगा में। सारन या चम्पारन में जो कि राजेन्द्र बाबू का कार्य-क्षेत्र था और जहाँ वे पैदा हुए थे, जो भी स्थान उपयुक्त हो, एक एग्रिकल्चर यनि-

वर्सिटी पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू अथवा भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर बनाई जाये। अभी तक सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया है। सरकार से मेरी अपील है और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर से भी कि पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर बिहार में कहीं पर भी, सम्भवतः

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : भारतीयों के दिलों में राजेन्द्र बाबू के लिये बढ़ा आदर है।

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह : जरूर है, लेकिन देशवासियों ने गांधी जी को भुला दिया, दस दिन बाद राजेन्द्र बाबू को भी भुला सकते हैं। अगर इस चोज से कोई विशय फायदा न होगा तो कोई नुकसान भी नहीं होगा।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को उन के भाषण के लिये जो उन्होंने सदन के समक्ष दिया और अपने जो विचार और अपनी दिक्कतें जो सदन के सामने उन्होंने उपस्थित कीं, उन के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन को भी, उस के अध्यक्ष के समेत, धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने इसके लिये प्रयास किया है और उस प्रयास के कारण इस शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने में कुछ सफलता मिली है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in discussing the annual reports of the University Grants Commission, the figure which has been given to us by the Minister, of students going up for higher education is that today there are 12.37 lakhs of them.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Not today; at the end of 1963.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is the latest figure supplied to us.

Now, whatever may be the proportion of increase, I would say that in a country of 45 crores of people, this is a very very low figure, and we obviously have to try and attain a much higher figure of highly educated young men and women. The tragedy of the whole situation is that we have here a philosophy that we should try to cut down, as far as possible, the number of people going up for higher education. Obviously, it is a logical thing to say that young students who have not done very well, who have just scrapped through examinations at the high-school standard need not necessarily go up for higher education. But the very big question is: what will they do? They have to have some other paths of education, whether it is technical education, cultural education or some other type of education, which will qualify them for life. Unfortunately, today we just have not got those institutions. If you see the polytechnics, if you see the junior technical schools, you will find in big cities like mine that there are thousands of applicants, and at the end of it all only a few hundred are taken in. So, after that the frustration that sets in for these young men and women today is something that is fantastic. One does not know how one has to answer the question of student discipline, because what is it that we are expected to tell them? We are parents also. I have been a university teacher for ten years. So from both points of view, I would ask, what are we expected to tell these young men and women, who may, for very many reasons have turned out with third division. Are we expected to tell them: go and drown yourselves in the Ganges? We obviously cannot do so. Therefore, in this period of transition, to go on consistently saying that we have to restrict the number of students going up for higher education is, I think, rather unrealistic at the present moment. We have to try and fit them in various fields of education. Without doing that, we cannot just say that a third division student cannot be taken in any university.

Even today, in the fields of employment what is it that we really put forward as the main criterion? Are you a B.A., I.A., I.Sc.? That is the criterion today. If today young women wish to go in for higher nursing, a field which is so badly in need of trained people, we have to have them as B.Sc. or B.A. So, the question of having a degree is essential because of the whole economic system. Therefore, this question is not so very simple as just enunciating the principle that we should not have people who do not pass very well going up to the universities.

The second point is that when we passed the Universities Grants Commission Act, the principle that was enunciated was standardisation of universities. I feel that to a very great extent this standardisation has not come about. Maybe, we have had a large number of libraries, grants for more laboratories and all that, but when it comes to the question of examination reports, I as a teacher, of course, am not yet satisfied that any particular method has yet been found by which we can really evaluate the merit of the students. Any number of committees might have sat, but I am not satisfied that we have been able to find out a machinery for evaluation of talent. At least, the University Grants Commission should have tried to standardise the results of the various universities throughout India.

Without mentioning any particular university, I may say that there are universities which turn out quite a large and substantial number of first classes, and there are universities which are so fastidious that there is hardly a first class in so many subjects. When it comes to the question of employment, the man who has a first class is certainly given a plus in contrast to a man who gets a two-one, —we do not have a two-one as they have in Cambridge or Oxford—or a high second class. Yet, I know of very many young men and women who, getting a second class, are far superior

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to the first class of certain other universities. Therefore, I feel that this standardisation is very necessary. I think this is a point of view which is gaining ground, and should gain ground.

Thirdly, I feel that the statutes of the universities should be again looked into. The universities are autonomous, but the statutes of the universities by which the syndicates are formed etc., should be looked into in greater detail. I was shocked when I read in the papers that my university, which is one of the universities, the University of Calcutta, was calling experts from some foreign place or order to tell us what should be our statutes. Our conditions are so very different from those in America or England or Europe or any other place, and we have got sufficient talent, judicial, legal and educational, to be able to find out what will suit us. Therefore, this question of the statutes of the universities should also be looked into by the University Grants Commission.

One of the complaints made by one of our friends was that there was no Sikh on the University Grants Commission. I think this is one of the banes of our education. I would certainly like that in the University Grants Commission there may be somebody from Punjab if there is very eminent person available, but this demand that he should be a person representing a particular community is something which should not be there. I also feel that we should not have in secular India either an Aligarh Muslim University or a Banaras Hindu University. Both these should be removed, and we should have universities where we teach our boys and girls in such a way that they get a wider, humane catholic outlook which is the aim of education.

On the question of the three year degree course, most of the universities have accepted it for good or ill. But

there is this important question. We teach our boys and girls till they reach that stage in our regional languages. I support it. Now, one suddenly changes over to English. Our teachers go on teaching them in English. In the three year degree course the whole of the first year and even the half of the second year is spent in the student trying to understand just what the teacher says. That is a tragedy which we have not taken into account. Having decided to teach our children in the regional language till the tenth or eleventh standard, if we suddenly change over to English, there is this difficulty felt by the children. We have to be logical. We have to give our children knowledge and not go on philosophising or expressing differences of opinion as to what the link language will be. We have to teach them in the regional language. It is a real tragedy and I as a teacher of English would say that we go on teaching English as a link language and not as a foreign language, we go on teaching English as the medium of instruction. My point is it should not be the medium of instruction. It should be a foreign language, well-taught. Today we do not teach our children English in the way that we should do. In Germany, we saw their children learning English in a much better way than our own children do here, having started learning English in the 5th or 3rd standard; it is all chaos. We have got to make up our minds. Our children should learn in the universities in the regional languages. We should not put them in the tragic situation of having difficulty even in understanding what the teacher says in a foreign language. We should teach the foreign language, correctly and well. That is one thing. But we should not go on insisting that it should be the medium of instruction in the higher stages of education.

I support the idea of having centres of advanced studies. I have not seen any of them functioning. The idea appeals to me. We should help certain universities develop a certain faculty so that they become the best

centres of best in all India higher education. Sometimes we suffer from such inferiority complex that we go on bringing in international experts even in fields where we feel that we are expert enough and we have got enough educational talent to be able to apply our knowledge and our conditions. I quite understand if we were to bring from M.I.T. in America the best person to teach us something about steel technology. But there are some universities in America who take third class matriculates in their universities. I was shocked in my university, they would not have taken third class matriculates but they are taken there. So, there are universities and universities. Therefore, we should try to get only those experts who really have the knowledge which we do not have. I find that it was sponsored by somebody that we should bring in some experts. I have no objection if they are brought with the idea of helping us only in fields which we do not know. Then, there is this question of our children abroad. I would like our children or students to go abroad and learn how to teach English; I should like them to go abroad and learn things that we do not know. Why should we go abroad for everything? I know that still, in spite of our foreign exchange difficulties, people high up send their children abroad for studying subjects for which facilities are available here and they should not be permitted to go abroad. We have got enough facilities to teach them those subjects in India.

One last word, Sir, and I have done. It is about the question of ragging. It has really shocked me I quite appreciate; there could be boyish pranks; I have got a body who is in the age group of boys going to universities. Boyish prank is quite a different thing. But to permit them indulgence in doing dirty things in the name of ragging it is going on in the last few years—is yet another thing. I want to bring it up here because many principals and even rectors of universities have just brush-

ed it aside when I pointed out this aspect to them. Here is a young boy who is just going out from a protected life after having been in school—they are protected by their parents largely in school life—and suddenly entering the university; he finds these ugly things that are done today. Some of the young students entering the university are most sensitive in life. I think it is high time that the University Grants Commission put a stop to it; it is a sign of degeneration that is setting in. It is not our cultural tradition; it is not something that is part and parcel of education; it is something which we are trying to imitate from abroad which will really bring us no credit. It is something that does great discredit to us. Therefore, I would like this thing to be stopped. This particular thing is growing in all our I.T.s and technological colleges, in the Indian Institute of Technology, in the universities and in the very university of Delhi, in the big colleges, very smart and very fashionable. I would like to emphasise that this is something which should be stopped, and we should not permit it. Ragging is one thing, and its being permitted by the rectors of the hostels and universities is another. These should be stopped.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जो शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है उस से भारत के जो शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं और जो हमारे महान नेता हैं किसी को भी उस से सन्तोष नहीं है। उस शिक्षा प्रणाली में मूलभूत फर्क करने की आवश्यकता वैसे ही थी और आज भी वैसे वह और बढ़ती जा रही है।

सब से पहले तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे पाठ्यक्रम की जो पुस्तकें हैं उन को स्टैंडर्डाइज कर देना चाहिए और वह इतनी अच्छी बना दें कि जो दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों के द्वारा सारे भारत वर्ष के अन्दर उस के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम पुस्तकें विद्यार्थियों को दी

[श्री कमल नयन बजाज]

जायें। आज जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें कई हमारी स्टेटों के अन्दर मान्य की गई हैं उन में कुछ ऐसी भी हैं जिन को कि देख कर हमें शर्म आती है और यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि हमारे बच्चों को इतनी रट्टी किताबें पढ़ाई जायें और जो हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली की पाठ्य पुस्तकें मान्य की गई हों। पाठ्य पुस्तकें इस तरह से बननी चाहिए कि उस में भारत के जो महान पुरुष हो गये हैं उन का जीवन चरित्र ही, साथ ही विश्व के महान पुरुषों की भी कुछ जानकारी उस में दी गई हो। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से, जो कलाकार हैं, जो साहित्यकार हैं, और जो संगीतकार हैं, आदि, दूसरी बातों की भी जानकारी हो। स्वास्थ्य के बारे में भी जानकारी हो और भूगोल, इतिहास, विज्ञान आदि पूरी तरह से उस में थोड़ा थोड़ा हम बराबर दे कर के शुरू से लेकर के आखिर के क्लास तक उस में रखवायें। इस तरीके से वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कर दिया जाय कि जितने शब्द हम एक क्लास में एक वर्ष में सीखना चाहते हैं उस के अनुसार उन को ढंग से बना दिया जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि यदि पाठ्य पुस्तकें यनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन द्वारा इस तरीके से बना दी जायेंगी जिन में कि अच्छे कवियों की कवितायें हों और चुनाव भी हमारे शिक्षा शास्त्री, जो कि अच्छे हैं, उनकी मार्फत किया जाए और जो सब स्टेट्स के अन्दर लागू कर दी जायेंगी तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उस का एक अच्छा असर पड़ेगा।

हमारी जो आज एक सैकुलर स्टेट है उस के लिए मुझे बड़ा अभिमान है लेकिन आज हमारे शिक्षालयों में हमारे बच्चों को धर्म के बारे में न तो जानकारी दी जाती है और न कोई शिक्षा दी जाती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सब धर्मों के बारे में आप जानकारी दें और कोई विशेष एक धर्म के बारे में देना चाहें तो उस के बारे में भी देने में कोई एतराज न हो जब तक कि दूसरे धर्मों

के बारे में कुछ गैर-इंसाफी की या बुरी बातें न बताई जायें, साम्प्रदायिक या संकुचित ढंग से दूसरे धर्मों को बुरा न बतलाया जाए तब तक सब धर्मों के बारे में और खास तौर से एक धर्म का पूरा ज्ञान मिल सके यह हमारे बच्चों के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। इस के बिना हमारे बच्चों का जीवन अच्छे तरीके से निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। उनका चरित्र नहीं बन सकता है और जो अनुशासनहीनता आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों में आ गई है उस का भी एक कारण यह है कि हमारे जो राजनैतिक पक्ष के लोग हैं वे भी उन को एक्सप्लोट करते हैं। पर उस के अलावा बच्चों पर कोई अच्छा संस्कार पड़े, पड़ सके, इस तरीके की शिक्षा प्रणाली में कोई खास असर रहे ऐसी चीज नहीं रही है।

एक अन्य बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो छुट्टियाँ हैं वे उस समय से चली आ रही हैं जो कि अंग्रेज लोग अपने शासन काल के दौरान में किया करते थे। चूँकि अंग्रेज शासकों को भारतवर्ष की गरमी सहन नहीं होती थी, वे विलायत जाना चाहते थे या पहाड़ों पर जाना चाहते थे इसलिये गरमियों की छुट्टी यहाँ पर की गई थी। लेकिन इस के बरखिलाफ पाश्चात्य देशों में ही देखिये, इंग्लैंड को ही ले लीजिये, वहाँ पर खासकर बच्चों को तब छुट्टी दी जाती है जब कि वहाँ इंग्लैंड में अच्छा मौसम होता है, जब अच्छे से अच्छा मौसम होता है तब उन्हें छुट्टी दी जाती है, खराब मौसम के समय में उन्हें छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती है। यही कारण है कि हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर गरमियों में छुट्टी देते हैं ताकि बच्चे अपने घरों पर जायें, और खेलें कूदें जब कि बुरे मौसम में वे बलासलूमस में बैठ कर पढ़ें। यह वहाँ का तरीका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में यह

गरमियों की छुट्टी बंद करें। उन्हें ऐसे मौसम में छुट्टी दी जाय करे ताकि वे अपने घरों में उस समय पहुँचें जब कि खेतों के अन्दर काम चल रहा हो, वे कृषि उत्पादन का काम सीखें, ऐसे समय वे जायँ जब कि वहाँ पर सृष्टि सौन्दर्य देखने को मिले। ऐसे समय उन्हें छुट्टी दी जाय जब कि निर्माण कार्य होता हो और खेतों में कुछ पैदा होता हो। उस में वे अपने मां, बाप को सहयोग दे सकें और वे भी एक किसान की तरह काम करना सीख सकें। लेकिन ऐसे मौके पर हम उनको छुट्टी नहीं देते हैं, गरमियों में छुट्टी देते हैं जब कि वहाँ पर सब शुष्क होता है और देहातों के अन्दर कोई काम करने को नहीं होता है। कहीं वह बाहर नहीं जा सकते हैं ऐसे वक्त में उन को घर पर जाने में भी कोई खास खुशी नहीं होती और वे कहते हैं कि हम तो बोर हो जाते हैं। अब यह क्या बोर दोंते हैं वही तो वही जानें। वैसे अंग्रेजी में बोर शब्द के दो अर्थ होते हैं और मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वे किस अर्थ में बोर होते हैं लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूँगा कि ऐसे वक्त में आप छुट्टी दीजिये जिससे वे वहाँ पर जा कर कुछ उपयोगी कार्य कर सकें और खेतों में अपने मां, बाप का हाथ बँटा सकें और एक कृषक का काम करना सीख सकें।

यह जो शिक्षा आज हमारे बच्चों को मिल रही है वह साक्षरता की है लेकिन जीवन की सार्थकता जिससे निमित्त हो सके, वे कुछ सीख सकें और जिससे उनका जीवन सम्पन्न बन सके, इस तरीके की शिक्षा प्रणाली देने के लिए मैं मानता हूँ कि शिक्षा को हम चार दृष्टि से ध्यान में रख कर यदि हम उसे दें तो वह अच्छी बात होगी। साक्षरता की शिक्षा हम दें। उस को अक्षर ज्ञान हम कहते हैं। वह अच्छी है और वह दी जा रही है। लेकिन हमारे शरीर के जो अवयव हैं, हमारी इंद्रियां हैं, इनका वास्तविक रूप से उपयोगी करना

माना चाहिये। इस के बारे में भी हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में स्थान होना चाहिए। आज हमारे बच्चे हमारी दस उंगलियाँ हैं। दो उंगलियों से तो वे लिखना पढ़ना जानते हैं लेकिन बाकी हाथ से या पांव से और किसी तरीके का कार्य करने की उन्हें कोई शिक्षा पूरे तरीके से नहीं दी जाती है। बेसिक एजुकेशन में कुछ शुरुआत की गई है लेकिन वह भी एक लंगड़े तरीके से उस को काम में लाया जा रहा है और उस के ऊपर जितना जोर दिया जाना चाहिये उतना जोर नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहता हूँ कि चरित्र निर्माण हमारे बच्चों का हो। अब स्थिति तो यह है कि न तो अध्यापक जानता है कि चरित्र निर्माण कैसे किया जाय। न विद्यार्थी ही मझता है कि चरित्र निर्माण कैसे किया जाय। उस का अर्थ भी वह भली प्रकार नहीं समझता। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस को आप अलग रखें परन्तु जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, उनके जो मानवीय और दैवी गुण हैं, उन गुणों का विकास कीजिये और उन गुणों के विकास में ही उनका चरित्र निर्माण भी अपने आप हो जायेगा। इस के साथ-साथ यदि हम यह बातें करेंगे तो हमारे बच्चे विचार करने के लिए, चिन्तन करने के लिए और सोचने के लिए प्रवृत्त होंगे They must be provoked to think. ऐसा उनका ज्ञान होना चाहिये जिससे कि वे चिन्तन करने के लिए प्रवृत्त हों। आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली में हमारे बच्चे लाइक्र नहीं रहते, केवल एक स्लोगन मात्र वे देते हैं।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : टाई लगाना सीख गये हैं।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : जी हाँ, टाई लगाते हैं। अब टाई से जो नुकसान होता है वह मैं बाद में बतलाऊँगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सेंट लगा लिया ।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : सेंट लगाने की जो बात कही तो हमारी जो प्राणोद्दीय है यदि उस को तृष्ट करना होता है तो अक्सर लोग सेंट लगा कर फिरते रहते हैं लेकिन उस से जो अत्याचार प्राणोद्दीय पर होता है उस से शायद वे बेखबर हैं । उस से वह कमजोर पड़ती है । जो सेंट लगाते हैं उस से उन की प्राणोद्दीय पर अत्याचार होता है और उस की ताकत भी कमजोर होती है । माफ़ करें हमारे पार्लियामेंट के वे सदस्य जो कि यहां पर बैठे हैं अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उनको अपनी प्राणोद्दीय की शक्ति को कुछ कमजोर करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो गई इसलिये शायद उन्होंने ऐसा किया होगा और इसका इस्तेमाल शुरू किया होगा । लेकिन सवाल वह नहीं है बल्कि सवाल तो यह है कि हम अपनी इन्द्रियों को वाजिब तौर से तेज कर सकें । इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि मैं अफ्रीका में गया था । वहां जंगल में मेरे साथ में एक असकारी अर्थात् वाच ऐंड वाईड बाला गाइड था जो कि वहां का रहने वाला था । वह वाच ऐंड वाईड का गाइड, जब हम एक पहाड़ के टीले पर गये, करीब 3, 4 मील की दूरी पर उस ने कहा कि एक शेर बैठा हुआ है । मैं यह सुन कर हैरान हो गया । हम ने उस शेर को देखने की बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन हमें वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं दिया । अलबत्ता जब हमने दूरबीन उठाई तो मुझे वह दिखाई दिया । इस से मैं ने अंदाजा लगाया कि काम से कम मेरी आंख की रोशनी से उस गाइड की उस असकारी की रोशनी दस गुना अधिक तेज थी । यानी मैं 90 प्रतिशत: अंधा हो गया हूँ । इसी तरीके से हमारी सुनने की ताकत, हमारे समझने की ताकत और हमारे सूंघने की ताकत यह सारी हमारी कमजोरी होती जाती है ।

ज्ञान-प्राप्ति के जो हमारे साधन अर्थात् हमारी इन्द्रियां हैं, यदि वे ही कमजोर हो गई, तो फिर हमारी ज्ञान प्राप्ति कैसे होगी? इस तरफ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे शिक्षा-शास्त्री शिक्षा-प्रणाली को बिल्कुल परिवर्तित कर के एक ऐसी शिक्षा-प्रणाली का निर्माण करेंगे जो कि जीवित हो और जो हमारे बच्चों को एक सार्थक जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए सक्षम बनाने में सफल हो । बच्चों को केवल साक्षर बना देने से हमारा काम नहीं होने वाला है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा । आप ने मुझे जो मौका दिया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद ।

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are still 3½ hours left for this discussion. Discussion on the motion regarding Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been put down for tomorrow. That will come up after this discussion on the UGC Report is over.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): After that there is the Hindu University Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After this discussion we will take up the motion regarding Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—(Contd.)

(ii) Strike by the workers of the
Madras Port Trust

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, under Rule 197 I call the attention of the Minister of Transport to the follow-

ing matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The strike by the workers of the Madras Port Trust.”

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, as a result of discussions a settlement satisfactory to both the parties has been reached. The strike was called off this afternoon and the workers have returned to their duties.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the fact that the strike was occasioned by the apprehension entertained by the workers that they will be losing in real wages because of the new practice of recruiting employees and also in view of the fact that the strike was led by a distinguished member of the ruling party, may I know whether the Government in future will refrain from making this slanderous charge against the Opposition that the food situation in the country is caused by irresponsible strikes at ports in the country, as the Prime Minister and some other Ministers are getting in the habit of insinuating?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the leadership of the strike is concerned, it is true that the gentleman today is a member of this party, but till some time before he was a member of the hon. Member's party and the old habits take time to die out. About the food situation, I do not think it was affected by that. So far as the apprehension is concerned, we have recently commissioned three new berths and that necessitated additional labour. That was not the only reason. The demand for the Union that the existing 'C' category casual and 'B' category semi-casual labour should be upgraded and promoted, and in regard to these matters a settlement has been reached satisfactory to both the parties.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, there have been strikes at various ports recently. Those strikes have also interfered with the clearance of

stocks of foodgrains that have come from abroad. May I know if the Government is aware of the basic causes that lead to these strikes, if so, what machinery the Government has evolved so that these strikes do not come up in such quick succession at these various ports.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are many assumptions in the question which the hon. Member has put. So far as the question of affecting the unloading of foodgrains is concerned, it was affected to a certain extent in the port of Bombay when the Food Ministry labour unloading the foodgrains went on go-slow strike for some time. Off and on, strikes have of course occurred in the port of Goa. I know that. But, apart from that, I do not think any other port has been affected. In the Goa port we do not handle foodgrains as much as we handle iron ore.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
 क्या इन मजदूर लीडरों या मजदूर-यूनियनों ने सरकार को पहले ऐसा नोटिस दिया था कि यदि उन की मांगों को न माना गया, तो वे हड़ताल करेंगे? यह हड़ताल कितने दिन तक चली और इससे कितना नुकसान हुआ? बन्दरगाहों पर कुल कितना अनाज पड़ा था, जिस को न उठाने से जनता को परेशानी हुई?

श्री राज बहादुर : स्ट्राइक का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया। यह एक लाइटनिंग स्ट्राइक थी। जहाँ तक मुझे सूचना मिली है, अनाज के षो एक या दो जहाज थे, उन्होंने उन पर काम किया। इसलिए मैं नहीं कह सकता कि गल्ले के बारे में कोई परेशानी हुई।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अनाज को दूसरे रास्ते से ले जाने में सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितना नुकसान हुआ। देरी हुई।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मर्मागोआ में भी हड़ताल हुई थी और यहां भी हड़ताल हुई। सरकार ने क्या कोशिश की है कि आईन्दा इस तरह की स्ट्राइक्स न हों और देश का नुकसान न हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मर्मागोआ में जो हड़ताल हुई थी, उस का मुख्य कारण—जैसा कि मेरे सहयोगी, श्रम मंत्री जी, ने बताया था—यह था कि दो तीन यूनिवर्स में आपस में यह बहस हुई कि कौन सी यूनिवर्स वहां के मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। उस को तय करने के लिए जो कुछ कोशिश हो सकती है, उस के बारे में श्रम मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में संकेत किया है।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Are Government trying to study the whole problem on an all India level and devise ways and means to avert such strikes in future?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now concerned only with the strike in the Madras port.

Shri Shinkre: As the strike has taken place there, will Government look at it in relation to the whole country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The situation is constantly under review and it is with that end in view that we have recently appointed a Wage Board to go into the question of wages and allowances etc. for the port workers.

17.08 hrs.

BANK OF CHINA*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंक आफ चाइना के

सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा मैं उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ, इससे पहले लोक-सभा में तेरह बार और राज्य सभा में छः बार इस के बारे में प्रश्न पूछे गये। पीछे 17 सितम्बर, को जब इसी सदन में बैंक आफ चाइना के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न चल रहा था, तो वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य-मंत्री, श्री भगत से पूछा गया कि सरकार पिछले दो तीन वर्ष से लगातार इस प्रश्न को टाल रही है और क्या वह अन्तिम रूप से कह सकेगी कि कब तक इस जांच-रिपोर्ट को पूरा सदन के सामने रखा जा सकेगा। उस समय श्री भगत ने जो उत्तर दिया वह शब्द मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा : "इस अधिवेशन में तो नहीं, मगर अगले अधिवेशन में मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इस बारे में जांच के परिणाम प्रकाशित किए जा सकें।"

उसी आधार पर यह अनुमान था कि वह रहस्यमय रिपोर्ट इस अधिवेशन में अवश्य उपस्थित हो जायेगी। लेकिन अभी पीछे जब 21 नवम्बर को यह प्रश्न लोक-सभा में आया, तो वित्त मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी परिणाम प्रकाशित करने से इन्कार कर दिया। उन्होंने केवल यह कहा कि कालिम्पांग और कलकत्ता में अभी कुछ इस प्रकार की रहस्यमय जानकारियाँ और लेनी हैं, जिन के कारण इस रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करना ठीक नहीं है। राज्य सभा में भी इसी से सम्बन्धित एक प्रश्न आया और जब कुछ विशेष जानकारी चाही गई, तो वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि लोक-हित में अभी उस को प्रकाशित करना उचित नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि चीन पिछले कई वर्षों से भारतवर्ष पर आक्रमण करता चला आया है। केवल 1962 में उस ने हमारी सीमाओं पर ही आक्रमण नहीं

किया, बल्कि उस से भी पहले वह कई प्रकार के आक्रमण भारतवर्ष में करता आया है। पहले उस ने अपने गुप्तचरों को भेज कर हिमालय के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को आक्रान्त कर लिया और आज वहां पर पैदा की गई उनकी कार्यवाहियों और कठिनाइयों से परेशान हैं। किस तरह चीन के लोग हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिल कर सरकारी कार्यालयों से रहस्यों की चोरी कराते रहे हैं, ये बातें भी एक-आध बार प्रकाश में आई हैं। लेकिन चीन का उन सब से बड़ा आक्रमण यह था कि उसने बैंक आफ चाइना के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के इस देश के मस्तिष्कों को अपने प्रति आकर्षित करने का भी रहस्यमय यत्न किया। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पहले तो इस देश में बैंक आफ चाइना को चालू करने की अनुमति नहीं देनी चाहिए थी। जब भारत सरकार जानती थी कि चीन के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं तब इस प्रकार की गतिविधि चलाने के लिए उसे इस बैंक को भारतवर्ष में कारोबार करने की अनुमति नहीं देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन अनुमति दी गई। उसके बाद जब संसद् के सदस्यों ने और देश के लोगों ने बार बार सरकार पर दबाव डाला कि बैंक भारत में भारत विरोधी गतिविधियों का भ्रूह बना हुआ है तब चीनी आक्रमण के लगभग दो महीने के पश्चात् दिसम्बर, 1962 में जाकर इस बैंक की गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया।

इस पैसे का दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ, कि बैंक के पैसे को चीन और भारत के अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिये नहीं लगाया गया। अभी आंध्र और महाराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार के सम्मेलन हुए जिनमें माओ से तुंग के चित्र लगा कर पूजे गये या दूसरे चीनी नेताओं के चित्र लगा कर पूजे गये। क्या यह हिन्दु-

स्तान के लिये लज्जा और शर्म की बात नहीं है? इस पर भारत सरकार को नुरन्त ही कठोर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये थी। यह सब बैंक आफ चाइना की गतिविधियों का ही परिणाम हुआ। जैसी मेरी जानकारी है, यह बैंक लगभग 4 करोड़ 80 की पूंजी से आरम्भ हुआ और जब यह बैंक बन्द हुआ तो उसके पास पीने दो करोड़ से भी कम राशि थी। जब इतनी बड़ी राशि इस बैंक के पास थी तो क्या वित्त मंत्री आज सदन को अपने उत्तर में यह बतलायेंगे कि जो पिछले दो सामान्य चुनाव सन् 1957 में और सन् 1962 में हुए तो उनसे पहले बैंक आफ चाइना से कितने कितने रुपये निकाले गये भारी भारी मात्रा में, और किन किन लोगों द्वारा वह रुपये निकाले गये। यह कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिनकी ओर सारे देश का ध्यान लगा हुआ है।

आज बैंक आफ चाइना हिन्दुस्तान में राजनीतिक गतिविधियों का भ्रूह ही नहीं बना हुआ है बल्कि भारत के राजनीतिक वातावरण पर भी चीनी मस्तिष्कों को छाने के लिये हर प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपये हिन्दुस्तान में वह पानी की तरह बहा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री अपने उत्तर में इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें कि क्या सत्य नहीं है कि जो बैंक आफ चाइना की रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई है उसमें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वामपन्थी और दक्षिणपन्थी दोनों नेताओं के अकाउन्ट पाये गये हैं। उदाहरण के लिये क्या श्री ज्योति बसु का अकाउन्ट उसके अन्दर भारी मात्रा में नहीं था? क्या जो दक्षिणपन्थी नेता श्री डांगे हैं उनका अकाउन्ट इस बैंक में नहीं था? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जो इस देश में कम्युनिस्ट साहित्य प्रकाशित करने वाले संगठन हैं, जैसे कि पीपल्स पब्लिशिंग हाउस है, बुक सेंटर, कलकत्ता है, जिनके द्वारा केवल पुस्तकें ही प्रकाशित नहीं होतीं, कुछ साप्ताहिक पत्र भी प्रकाशित होते हैं, उनके भारी हिसाब इस बैंक के अन्दर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

नहीं थे। इन तथ्यों को सरकार क्यों जान बूझ कर छिपाना चाहती है। इस प्रकार की देशद्रोह की गतिविधियों जिन की ओर से चल रही हैं उनसे सम्बन्धित तथ्यों को छिपाने में सरकार का कौन सा लाभ होगा, यह मैं नहीं जान पाया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बैंक का जो लाखों रुपया निकाला जाता था, तो क्या इन बड़े नेताओं के अतिरिक्त कुछ ऐसे कम्युनिस्ट नेताओं का पैसा भी इस बैंक के अन्दर था जिनका नाम कम था लेकिन जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के गतिशील कार्यकर्ता थे। वह भी लाखों लाखों की तादाद में राशियां इस बैंक से निकालते रहे हैं। एक इसी प्रकार की राशि के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा में चर्चा आई थी उसके जवाब में वहाँ के उपगृह मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि एक महिला इस प्रकार की थी जिन्होंने चुनाव के कुछ दिन पहले 7 लाख रुपये की राशि अकेले अपने नाम में निकाली थी। हमारे इसी सदन के एस० एस० पी० के नेता श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी ने वित्त मंत्रालय की किसी मांग पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि इसी प्रकार के एक व्यक्ति राज्य सभा में कम्युनिस्ट समर्थित सदस्य हैं और शायद अब वे कांग्रेस में भी सम्मिलित हो गए हैं उनका भी इस बैंक के अन्दर 7 लाख से अधिक रुपया पाया गया जो उन्होंने निकाला था। इस प्रकार की भारभारी राशियां वहाँ से निकलती रहीं और भारत सरकार कानों में तेल डाले पड़ी रही। सरकार ने जानबूझ कर इस प्रकार की देशद्रोही की गतिविधियां करने के लिये उन्हें अवसर क्यों दिया।

तीसरी बात जो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह कि वे बतलायें जो जांच रिपोर्ट उनके पास आई है क्या उसके परिणाम स्वरूप उनको कोई ऐसी घटनायें

पता चली हैं कि कुछ ऐसे चेकों पर रुपया वहाँ से निकाला गया जिन चेकों पर नीचे किसी के हस्ताक्षर नहीं थे। दो दो या तीन तीन लाख रुपया इस तरह से बैंक आफ चाइना से निकाला गया है। मुझे पता लगा है कि जिन आदमियों के नाम के यह चेक थे उस नाम के कोई व्यक्ति ही नहीं थे। उनके हस्ताक्षर भी चेक पर नहीं हैं। हैरानी है उस नाम के कोई आदमी नहीं है और उनके नाम के चेकों पर दो दो तीन तीन लाख रुपये की राशियां बैंक आफ चाइना से दी जाती रहीं। साथ ही यह बैंक आफ चाइना यहाँ काम करता रहा और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया उसकी गतिविधियों की उपेक्षा करता रहा, और बैंक आफ चाइना हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रीय वातावरण को दूषित करने का प्रयास बराबर करता रहा। मुझे यह भी पता लगा है कि ऐसे चेक भी वहाँ पाये गये हैं जिन पर लाखों लाखों रुपये निकले हैं और जिनके पीछे रुपया लेने वाले के हस्ताक्षर नहीं थे। अब तक बैंक प्रणाली का प्रकार यह रहा है कि जब तक पीछे की ओर रुपया लेने वाले के हस्ताक्षर नहीं तब तक उस चेक पर रुपया नहीं दिया जाता। क्या अब तक की रिपोर्ट के परिणामस्वरूप इस प्रकार के चेकों के भी कुछ विवरण आये हैं जिनमें लाखों रुपये निकाले गये और पीछे चेक पर किसी तरह के हस्ताक्षर नहीं थे।

चौथी सब से बड़ी बात यह कि कैलिफोर्निया के अन्दर, जैसी कि आप ने 21 नवम्बर के प्रश्न के उत्तर में चर्चा भी की है, क्या कोई इस प्रकार के चीनी भाषा के स्कूल थे जिन के नाम पर इस बैंक आफ चाइना से भारी राशियां निकलती रहीं और वह सारी की सारी राशियां इस देश में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के प्रचार पर और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साहित्य के प्रचार पर व्यय होती रहीं, और भारत सरकार इन तथ्यों का पता नहीं लगा सकी है। जिन लोगों के नाम पर भारी राशियां

थीं, जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक्टिव या सामान्य कार्यकर्ता थे, क्या उन की भारतवर्ष में कोई अपनी सम्पत्ति है, या उन का कोई धन्य। या इंडस्ट्री इस प्रकार की चल रही है जिन से वे बैंक आफ चाइना में इतने लाखों रुपयों के हिसाब रख सकते थे, अथवा कोई और इस प्रकार की बात थी जिस के आधार पर उन्हें इतना पैसा दिया गया। क्या इस से यह तथ्य स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि यह सारी बातें रहस्यात्मक ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान में इस लिये चल रही थीं कि उस पैसे से भारत में रह कर भारत विरोधी वातावरण तैयार किया जाये और देश को अन्दर से खोखला किया जाय जिससे जब चीन का आक्रमण हो तो हिन्दुस्तान में जहां चीन के अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार होता रहे वहां अन्दर भी उनका स्वागत करने वाले तैयार मिलें और चीन को अपने इरादों को पूरा करने के लिये किसी प्रकार अधिक शक्ति व्यय न करनी पड़े।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस समय आप ने इस बैंक आफ चाइना को बन्द किया तो क्या यह सही है कि कुछ कागजात बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने नष्ट कर दिये और वे कागजात आप को नहीं मिल पाये, और क्या यह भी सही है कि जो इस बैंक आफ चाइना के कर्मचारी थे, जिन पर बड़े भारी दोष आ सकते थे, उनको जिस समय आप बैंक को बन्द करना चाहते थे उस से पहले उस की सूचना मिल गई और वह हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर चले गये।

एक बैंक इस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में काम करता रहा और भारत सरकार से बार बार इस बात के लिये कहा जाता रहा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर राजनीतिक गतिविधियों का एक अड्डा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने, जब चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था तब कहा था कि चीन ने हमारे साथ धोखा किया, हमारे साथ विश्वासघात किया, उस ने हमारी पीठ में पीछे से छुरा मारा। लेकिन हमारी पीठ में पीछे से छुरा अक्टूबर, सन् 1962 में नहीं

मारा, चीन पिछले दस वर्षों से लगातार यह काम करता रहा। बराबर इस बात की चेतावनी दी जाती रही, लेकिन भारत सरकार बराबर इन सारी बातों की उपेक्षा करती चली गई। आज जब यह रहस्य सामने आया है तो वित्त मंत्री के पास ऐसी कौन सी युक्ति है जिस आधार पर वह बैंक आफ चाइना की रिपोर्ट को छिपा कर रखना चाहते हैं। श्री भगत ने लोक सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन में कहा था कि संसद् के अगले अधिवेशन में जांच के परिणाम प्रकाशित कर दिये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं इस जांच के परिणामों को प्रकाशित करती। इस में कौन सा लोकहित छिपा हुआ है। हमारा लोकहित तो इस में होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान जाने तो सही उन जयचन्दों और मीर जाफरों को जो चीन से पैसा ले कर हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ गद्दारी करते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान का हित इस बात में है या इस बात में है कि इन देशद्रोहियों का नाम छिपा कर रक्खा जाय। पहली मांग मेरी यह है कि जो रिपोर्ट आप के पास आ गई है बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के उस को प्रकाशित कर दिया जाये ताकि सारे देश को इसकी जानकारी मिले। दूसरी मांग यह है कि जितनी जानकारी मिली है उस के अनुसार जितने जयचन्द और मीर जाफर चीन से पैसा ले कर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ गद्दारी करते रहे आज उन्हें वह भयंकर सजा देनी चाहिये, जो कि देशद्रोह की किसी चेष्टा के लिये दी जा सकती है। देशद्रोह के लिये जो भी भयंकर सजा हो सकती है वह उन्हें मिलनी चाहिये।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह कि अगर भारत सरकार के दिमाग में रूस समर्थक कम्युनिस्टों के प्रति किसी प्रकार का सापट कानर यदि है खुशचेव के हटने के बाद भी और वह उन पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लेना चाहती, हालांकि मैं इन विचारों का नहीं, मेरे विचार में तो जैसे सांपनाथ वैसे नागनाथ, दोनों में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर नहीं, लेकिन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

फिर भी यदि आप के हृदय में कोई सहानुभूति उन के लिये शेष है, तो इस समय आप के पास ऐसी कौन सी युक्ति है जिस के अनुसार जो पीकिंग समर्थक कम्युनिस्ट हैं, जो करोड़ों रुपये बैंक आफ चाइना से ले कर हिन्दुस्तान में गढ़ारी करते रहे, उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता। उन पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती। क्यों आज वे देश में ऐसे सामूहिक प्रदर्शन वह करते हैं जिन में माओ त्से तुंग और चाउ एन लाई की पूजा होती है। क्या यह भारत सरकार की दुर्बलता का परिचायक नहीं है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री आज अपने उत्तर में इन सारी बातों का स्पष्टीकरण करें क्योंकि यह बात सदन ही नहीं जानना चाहता बल्कि सारा देश इन बातों को जानना चाहता है। धन्यवाद।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I want to put a specific question. I want to know whether the Government is in a position to deny that in the inquiry report there is a mention of the name of Mr. Biren Roy who is a Member of the Rajya Sabha, now belonging to the Congress Party, through whom lakhs of rupees have been passed on to the Communist Party.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): May I know whether it is a fact that at different times money has been withdrawn from the Bank of China in different names, and if so, what action Government are taking against those people, and whether they have found the sources for which they got that money from the Bank of China?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In regard to whatever has been left behind by the Bank of China in India.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question can be allowed for each hon. Member. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Bank of China was doling money to some educational organisations in West Bengal and other States. It was giving some money to some cultural organisations in West Bengal and other States. It was also giving scholarships and stipends to certain students all over the country. May I know whether Government have found out the names of these organisations, the leaders of these organisations and the students who were regularly in the employment of China through this Bank of China.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
-उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सवाल है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Only those who have given notice earlier can be permitted to ask questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा एक छोटा सा सवाल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन महिलाओं ने इस बैंक आफ चाइना से रुपये निकाला है उनके नाम बताए जाएं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question need not be answered by the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): If you would permit me, Sir, I would like to make a statement. I have listened very carefully to what the hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said.

I would like to give a few details about the working of the Bank of China. The Bank was incorporated in Peking in February, 1912, but establish an office in Calcutta in 1941 and at Bombay a little later. It applied in 1952 for opening an office

at Kalimpong, but this application was refused. The bank was treated as a scheduled bank, but its deposits in India were not large. According to the information available to us they were not in excess of Rs. 5 crores except perhaps for a very brief period between 1956 and 1959. Till the 27th December, 1961, the bank was licensed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, as an authorised dealer in foreign exchange. The licence under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, was withdrawn on this date, that is, the 27th December, 1961. The licence issued under section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, to carry on other banking business was withdrawn subsequently on the 2nd November, 1962, not in August, 1963 as the hon. Member has mentioned. On an application made by the Reserve Bank to the Calcutta High Court on the same date, that is, the 2nd November, 1962, an order for the winding up of the bank was passed.

Some of the Chinese employees of the bank, before it was wound up, were reported to be engaged in carrying on political propaganda or in other undesirable activities. Suitable action was taken in these cases under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, and during a period of about three years up to the middle of 1962, 12 persons were served with notices under the Act and actually left India. The Bank was ordered to be wound up a little later in November, 1962; and at that time it had only about 21 Chinese employees recruited from China and all of them were allowed very soon thereafter to leave the country.

It will be seen from what I have stated that Government have been continuously in touch with the affairs of this bank, and if any impression has been created to the effect that the appropriate or necessary action was not taken in time or that there was any delay on our part in taking such action, that would not be right. We could not act on the basis of mere rumours or allegations.

I am aware of the interest which this House has taken in matters relating to this bank. The hon. Member gave a catalogue of the various questions that were asked in this and in the other House on this matter. In view of this and in the exercise of certain powers which we specially acquired for this purpose in April, 1963, under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, we undertook a somewhat more detailed investigation of the working of the bank during the period of about eleven years for which it was actually functioning in India. The report of the investigation officer was submitted to Government towards the end of September, 1964.

We have, since this report was received, answered a question in the House on the 21st November, 1964, to which reference was made by the hon. Member, indicating the broad conclusions and results of the present investigation. No information is or has been made available to Government, as a result of this report, regarding the charge that expenditure on account of the third general elections was financed by or through the bank. As regards the other allegations, it appears, as I have already stated in answer to an earlier question, that the bank was not always following the conventional or established procedure in making payments and that it was extending special facilities to certain institutions, especially those of Chinese origin.

It is not possible for us to arrive at any clear or definite conclusion on the basis of this evidence in regard to the charges or allegations, which have from time to time been made against the bank. I should perhaps add that some of the allegations and rumours which one hears from time to time, are such that they can neither be proved nor rebutted. Considering the background and the circumstances which I have mentioned earlier and the action which has already been taken by Government, there is I think, nothing further which now re-

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

mains to be done in regard to this bank.

We have carefully considered the request that the report of the investigation into the affairs of the bank might at this stage be placed on the Table of the House or otherwise published for information of the public. In view of the secret nature of this inquiry and the necessity to protect our sources of information, we do not think that it will be in the public interest to accept this request. The House, I think, should in matters of this kind trust the Government to take suitable action in sufficient time or to bring before the House any matter in respect of which action is, in Government's view, necessary or appropriate. We have, so far as this particular institution is concerned, taken adequate and timely steps. As no useful purpose is likely to be served by discussing this matter in any great detail, the House, I hope, will not agree not to press this matter further.

As I said earlier, I think it would not be in the public interest to discuss a question in regard to any individual which may or may not be right—which, I think, is better not discussed here. And that, I plead, is the only defence for my giving that answer, that it is not in public interest to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House now stands....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can the Finance Minister give an assurance....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven o'j the clock on Thursday, December 10, 1964/Agrahayana 19, 1886 (Saka).