

Special Grant to Kerala

5214 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give special grant to the State of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the amount proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

12 12 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED ARREST OF THREE STUDENTS
OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY ON
CHARGES OF DISTRIBUTING
HASHISH**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon —

Reported arrest of three students of the Delhi University on May 3 1972, on charges of distributing hashish

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Sir, On 2nd May, 1972, on the basis of information received, the Police of Tilak Nagar Police Station stopped two college students, Shri Yogeshwar Dayal and Shri Anup Kumar Sharma coming on a scooter on Jail Road Charas weighing 2.7 kg was recovered from them. A case under section 61 of the Excise Act was registered at Tilak Nagar Police Station the same day. On interrogation the two students stated that they had obtained the charas from Shri Lokendra Singh, another college

student. The house of Shri Lokendra Singh was thereupon radded but nothing incriminating was recovered. Shri Lokendra Singh was also arrested and on interrogation it was learnt that he had obtained this charas from Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav, a college student and a close friend of his.

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra) Is he a Member of this House ?

SHRI K. C. PANT You are mixing up names.

SHRI PILLO MODY Two of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT Sometimes one person looks like the other.

Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav had been residing in the College Hostel but had to vacate it about a month ago due to non payment of dues. Thereafter Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav said to have given this charas to Shri Lokendra Singh for safe custody and further disposal as the former was not willing to keep it at his house.

Shri Chandrashekhar Yadav is reported to have gone to his home at Bharias (Rewari), District Gurgaon. A search party was sent out but he could not be located. Further information will be available only on his arrest and interrogation.

SHRI Although this was an isolated instance and there is no reason to believe that college students in Delhi have taken to drugs in a big way or that drug pushers are exploiting a new market, Government have been fully alive to the problem and will take all necessary steps to prevent the spread of drug addiction among the student community. The problem has to be tackled both by administrative measures and by educating the students regarding the ill effects of drugs on their mind and health. The Delhi University is closed at present and only a few students are residing in the hostels. The University authorities have instructed the Principals of colleges and wardens of hostels to keep a strict watch and to report any case of use of drugs by students to the University authorities and to the guardians involved. The University authorities also propose to hold a meeting of

the Principals and wardens before the University re-opens to ensure strict enforcement of these instructions.

The Police and the Controller of Drugs have been vigilant and have been taking steps to counter illegal traffic in contraband drugs and narcotics. During 1971 the Delhi Police recovered 83·488 Kgs. of charas, 36·9 Kgs. of Ganja, 449·39 Kgs. of opium, and 11,512·2 Kgs. of Poppy head.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That represents 10 per cent of consumption.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about hashish ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, this is a very sad day, because, even students are being involved in this thing. Only the other day we have lost a very precious life, the only child of the Minister in Kerala, Mr. Govindan Nair. Let us hope that there are not many who are involved. But it has been found out that the consumption of these narcotic drugs retards the physical and mental health of persons, especially the youth. Sir, I am quoting from the Report of the Narcotics Drugs Division of the U. N. O. It says :

“The Commission on Man and Environment of the World Youth Assembly which met in New York from 9 to 17 July, 1970 rejected on 17 July, 1970 a motion supporting the legalization of the use of cannabis and declared that drug abuse in general is harmful to physical and mental health and hampers youth in fulfilling its proper role in society.

Sir, it is reported in the Press more than once that 25% of the public school boys, boarding school boys are involved. Students including girls also go in for pot in a big way. I really wish these figures are not correct. The other day three youths were arrested. These boys come from well-to-do families. They are only runners and pedlars. These Indian Mafias have made deep inroads into our society. Only the other day 4 teen-aged girls of a South Delhi private college were expelled for smoking charas. The weekly sale is modestly estimated in Delhi alone around Rs. 50,000, but only

a portion of it has been detected. The hippies unfortunately gave a start three or four years ago, and I regret that the Prime Minister appreciated the hippies here.

Even hashish and opium-filled cigarettes are sold freely. It is sold openly everywhere just like illicit liquor. Even the Narcotics Commissioner in India has said that India is a big transit centre for hashish. Law for severe punishment was decided in 1970, but so far nothing has been done. We want to know, why, nothing has been done. The sources are, as we know, Nepal, Pakistan and the famous golden triangle of the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos, and in India, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey should also have been included for this calling attention-notice, because it comes from his constituency too in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Although it comes from there, it is used for peaceful purposes only and not for misuse.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The grower gets around 0·9 dollars a kg. whilst in America it is sold for 30,000 dollars a kg. In the case of opium, the grower gets up to 50 kg per hectare and when he gives it to the Government at the controlled rate, he gets at the rate of Rs. 50 to 70 per kg., but the smugglers there pay about Rs. 200 per kg. You will be surprised to know that it is sold at Rs. 1,000 per kg. in Calcutta. It is no wonder, therefore, that the smugglers are so active and they even take to the smuggling process of putting the opium in the cut bellies of chicken or melons. There are a number of cases which have been detected like this. So far, we regret to say that Government have failed, and the police have failed, as they have failed in the case of checking the growth of the sale of illicit liquor or gold smuggling, because there are people who are high up, who are hand in glove with the Indian mafias and drug-runners and pedlars. They are smaller fry but the top ones are very powerful. Otherwise, how can we accept that the case of Shri Ravi Inder Rikhaye, a boy of 23, the son of a retired General, who was arrested with two American citizens by name Richard Ward and Ors on 18th February,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

1970 is still pending? He was caught with 895 lb. of hashish worth Rs. 2 crores. There were police and customs officials involved. I would like to know how many court cases have been taken up. What has happened what energetic steps have Government taken to get a court judgment early? Nothing has been done and the whole thing has been delayed. Now, there are vigorous attempts being made to destroy evidence. There was a fire in the customs godown. They wanted to burn the musical instruments. There were 30 cases of musical instruments which were used for this smuggling...

MR. SPEAKER: It is good research work, but the hon. Member should come to the calling-attention-notice also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to point out with figures how the Indian drug-runners and Government are working together. There were 30 cases of musical instruments, and an attempt was made to burn them during the last customs house fire. What has happened to that? Why is it that 2½ years have passed, and the case has not been disposed of? Why is it that 2½ years have passed in the case where the man was caught with Rs. 2 crores worth of hashish?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be relevant to the calling-attention-notice also. He should come to the students also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Again, there was another case dated the 7th February, 1970. Hashish worth 2 million dollars was involved, and the Prime Minister assured the House that suitable steps would be taken. We want to know what has been done to that.

The Narcotics Conference decided to stop cultivation. What decision have Government taken, and what is the substitute crop that they have in mind? The International Narcotics Commission of the UN suggested a survey. What have Government done to that? We have only an outmoded drug-addicts register. That serves no purpose. We want to know from the hon. Minister whether a copy of the report or reports sent by

our country to the United Nations on the issue of narcotics will be laid on the Table of the House.

We want to know also Government's plan towards prevention, setting up of a Narcotics Cell, detection of crimes, treatment centres, and widespread rehabilitation and education centres and crop substitute for those who grow narcotics. We want to know Government's plans on these things.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the students?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to treat them very kindly because they are only small fry.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I agree that these drugs have a harmful effect on physical and mental health. He need not have referred to the Narcotics Commission's Resolution to establish this fact. I think it is well known, and I think the dangers are appreciated. The only thing is that these dangers should be brought home to the young people who are not necessarily all addicts but who may be experimenting with it on some occasions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Pedlars.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Experimenters.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Experimenters? Giving them respectability?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Some of them are. It is a question of fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not the consumer but the man who sells who has to be brought to book.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The second point is about the extent of drug-taking. As I said in my statement...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am talking about the Mafias, the real criminals.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Delhi University authorities have told us that they had no report of any other incident of this nature. They did so in a letter of May 3, 1972. Therefore, they said, it may not be correct to say that the situation is alarming in or that students are taking to the drug in a big way. This is what the University authorities feel. In the month of August last year, a meeting was called by an officer of the Health Ministry to go into this question, thereafter certain decisions were taken in that meeting. The University authorities also took some decisions and some steps to see that they get prompt reports of any such incident, so that they could then take remedial and enforcement measures.

So far as the action of the administration is concerned, I have indicated in my main reply some quantities of drugs which were under illegal traffic or contraband traffic and how much has been recovered in the course of 1971. Apart from this, there have been arrests; a certain number of cases have been started.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The figures of arrest are : 1970 Opium 3, charas 1 ; 1971 Opium 1 ; 1972 (up-to-date) : opium 2, charas 3.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Very meagre.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is in respect of Roshan Ara police station which are in the university area, because the question was directed to that area. In respect of the other police station in that area, police station, Civil Lines, the figures are : 1970 opium 2, charas 8 ; 1971 charas 4, ganja 2; poppy husks 1. As I said, this is not in respect of the whole of Delhi, but of the two police stations mentioned. This gives some idea of the action being taken.

He asked about the Law against illegal trafficking in narcotics as well as drugs. I do not want to take up the time of the House unnecessarily, but since many members are concerned about this matter, they should know that the excise department which is

concerned with these drugs can take action and can control their traffic under the provisions of the following Acts : The Punjab Excise Act (1 of 1914) as enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi in respect of intoxicating drugs like bhang, charas, ganja, hashish etc ; The Opium Act of 1878 in respect of opium ; The Punjab Opium Smoking Act, 1948 as enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi in respect of opium smoking ; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955 in respect of opium, bhang etc. used for medicinal purposes, and The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930 in respect of opium derivatives such as morphine, castormorphine, pyridine, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Narcotic Commission thought in 1970 that these Acts were not sufficient to cover the volume of crimes. That is why I have suggested that there should be a stringent Law which would give a deterrent punishment to these people.

MR. SPEAKER : Be patient, It covers a very wide field. We have no time. From Delhi University to the UNO, it is a long distance.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The other question that he had asked pertains to the Finance Ministry; the Narcotics Section of the Finance Ministry. The Rikhye case to which he has referred, for instance, has been answered and the details have been given today itself, in reply to an unstarred question, by the Finance Ministry. So, I would refer him to that. The Rikhye case covers musical instruments, etc., to which he was also referring.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please tell us why two and a quarter years have been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed you to go a little out of the scope of the question, but because of that, do not take it as a definite right that you must ask more questions. Give the Minister a chance to reply in so far as they are within his knowledge. He had no knowledge that so many questions which are beyond the scope of the subject-matter would be put to him. But I allowed the hon. Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . We are grateful to you.

MR SPEAKER No question of gratefulness You made a good researc, and it deserves our appreciation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thank you, Sir

श्री ज्ञानि ब्रूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीज जंगल की आग की तरह दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों में फैल रही है, कालेज के ही विद्यार्थियों में नहीं, स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों में भी। अभी हाल में एक अबोध बालक की मृत्यु हो गई जो चौदह साल का था और केरल के एक मिनिस्टर श्री गोविन्दन नायर का इकलौता पुत्र था। पता चला है उसने अफीम खाई थी। पहले तो लोग मुफ्त में चरम या पाट पिलाते हैं, उसने बाद जब युवकों का आदत पड़ जाती है तब फिर वह चोरी करके उसे खरीदते हैं और इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जिस तरह स चीन में अफीम बाहर से लाई गई थी और उसके बाद चीन का बुगी तबाही की हालत हुई, लगता है कि कहीं हमारे देश में भी वही हालत न हो। वैसे तो हमारे यहाँ लोग पुरातन काल से सुलफा और भाँग पीते रहे हैं, लेकिन आज कल जिम तेजी से यह चीज बढ़ रही है, वंसा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। गोबा में ता 70 परसेंट लोगों की नशे की आदत है। अगर आप कनाट प्लेस चले जायें तो जो अन्डरग्राउंड रेस्टोरों और कैफे हैं वहाँ पर हर वकन हाट म्यूजिक सुनेगे जैस : दम लगाओ दम, मिट जाये गम और हरे रामा हरे कृष्णा। यह आप सब जगह रेडियो पर भी सुन सकते हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखिये कि कितना बिषेला प्रचार हो रहा है।

पिछले साल कनाट प्लेस में कृष्णलीला भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पद पर लाई गई। काफी अमरीकी नौजवान और नवयुवतियाँ उसमें शामिल हुईं। पारदर्शी मलमल के गुलाबी कपड़े पहने हुए विदेशी लोगों ने कृष्ण लीला की और देश की एक बहुत बड़ी राजनैतिक धार्मिक मस्या के

नेता ने उसका उद्घाटन किया। शहर के बालक घर से भेजने पर भी मन्दिर कभी नहीं जाते थे वह भी उस कृष्णलीला में शामिल हुए। रात भर धुन के साथ कृष्णलीला चलती थी। वह अपना नाम कृष्ण रखते थे और जो लडकियाँ बाहर से आई थी वह अपना नाम गोपी या राधिका रखती थी। अगर किसी को उस खुले पढाग में जाने का मौका मिलता तो वह देखता कि वहाँ कितना धुआ रात को होता था। वहाँ लोग चरस के साथ थोड़ी अफीम भी पीने को रख देते थे। उसका वजह से ऐसी बुरी आदत पड़ जाती है कि कभी छूटती नहीं।

कृष्ण लीला धर्म के नाम पर मठों और मन्दिरों के नाम पर पिछड़ी जातियों में तथा मन्दिरों और मठों में प्राचीन काल से साधुओं से इसका प्रयोग होता था, और आज भी होता है, लेकिन आज कल यह विद्यार्थियों में बहुत अधिक फैल रहा है। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है। जहाँ तक एस्माटज विभाग का सवाल है, दिल्ली में वह इन सब नशीली व्यवसाय की चीजों को पकड़ने में समर्थ नहीं है क्योंकि उनके पास बानूनी शक्ति भी नहीं है माधन भी नहीं है और तादाद भी उनकी बहुत कम है। जिस तरह से यू० पी० में एस्माटज का दंडेपेंडेंट महकमा बनाया गया है उसी तरह दिल्ली में भी बनाया जा सकता है जिमसे इसको रोका जा सके।

आजकल चूँकि शराब बहुत महंगा ब मिलावटी है इसलिये लोग जहरीली चीजें पीते हैं। इसी तरह से आज चार आने और आठ आने में चौबीस घंटे या सात दिन का मन्ता नशा मिल जाता है। इन मारी चीजों पर विस्तार के साथ सोचना चाहिये और उसको रोकने के लिये स्पष्ट कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे नौजवानों का कल्याण हो सके। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि जो बालक पन्द्रह दिन पहले श्री फौज मोदी की तरह थे, चन्द दिनों में वह श्री पहाड़िया की तरह टुबले पतले हो जाते हैं। इतना शराब जो नशा है, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उस रोक धाम के लिये आप क्या सख्त कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

दिल्ली की पुलिस के अधिकार बढ़ाने तथा तादाद बढ़ाने और एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट का अलग महकमा बनाये जाने के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त पहा तो कोई गलत-फहमी न हो इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री पहाड़िया शुरू से ही एम दुब ने-पतले थे, कभी माटे नहीं थे।

श्री शशि भूषण जी ने जा तन्वार खीची है उससे ता एसा लगना है कि बहुत ज्यादा फैलाव इन चीजों का हुआ है, लेकिन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी से हमका जो सूचना मिली है उसके अनुसार बेसी तन्वीर नहीं है जैसी उन्होंने सदन के सामने रक्खा है। वैसे कई दशों में आज यह समस्या सामने खड़ी है कि नौजवा लोग—युवक और युवतियाँ—उन तन्ज का प्रयोग कर रही है और यह बहुत बड़ा समस्या बनती जा रही है। जसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा हमारे देश में गाजा सुलफा बगैर बहुत पुराने काल से प्रयोग में आ रहे हैं सादुओ बगैरह में। मगर जिस चीज से चिन्ता हती है वह यह कि जो नौजवान पहले इसका कामा करन नहीं थे, बुरा समझते थे, गलत समझते थे, वही इसका प्रयोग बड़ा मात्रा में करन लगे हैं और यह समझने लग है कि हमका प्रयोग करना एक फगन की चीज है। यह चीज चिन्ता-जनक है। (व्यवधान) अमरीका में भी यह समस्या बहुत बड़ा है, और उसका भी प्रभाव पडना है।

जहाँ तक इस सुझाव का संबंध है कि एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट को एक स्वतंत्र विभाग बनाया जाय, तो यह तो सजेगन फार ऐक्शन है। इस पर विचार करने के बारे में मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore) It is very difficult for all of us to know what is charas I do not know what is the difference between hashish and charas I, my wife and children went a few days ago to see Hare Rama Hare Krishna In the film it was

shown how the youngsters and juveniles were smoking charas and singing Dham Maro Dham Dham Dham In every house the juveniles have started singing this and are in pursuit of agencies where such charas will be available Society has come to such a degenerating point Sophisticated persons and society like to run after such things, not only charas ICS and IAS people are always after embassy parties where cocktails are available Society has almost become degenerate and the Minister saying that it has not reached a proportion at which we should feel alarmed, is something very disheartening The hon Minister was saying that this was an isolated instance

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) If there are only two students like that in a college, all students are not like this

MR SPI AKER All the ICS people are also not like that

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA It is a social evil and the Government should rise to the occasion It has taken such proportions that people even outside India had become conscious of this evil In Turkey Middle-east Burma and Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries this has become a very alarming problem

The death of Narayan has given a rude shock I wonder how many students, perhaps thousands of them are going to be victims He has said about two male children I know students in colleges and universities are after this hallucination because they say that after taking charas they see *ashtam brahmandam* in their eyes a coloured vision comes to them People want to forget themselves and so they take to drinking Drinking gives them solace After taking charas, similarly, people see hallucinations which they run after

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) How did the Member know? Did he ever taste it?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA This member has taken bhang once, that was in a puja prasad So, if all these things are allowed in society, taking

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

bhang, ganja or opium, students running after charas cannot be called a social crime. What is the penalty for it? In the Indian Penal Code, the jurists and legal luminaries say there is no heavy penalty by which we can check it. In the Customs Act the maximum penalty is upto five years. By penalty alone it cannot be checked. The smugglers, we know, earn about Rs. 300 crores by all these practices. Unless you change the structure of social thinking, it is very difficult to put a stop to it.

After bringing this to the notice of the Government, I want to ask: Is the Government thinking of reverting back to the stage of prohibition? Prohibition has been thrown to the winds. Now-a-days we do not think in terms of prohibition at all. Unless we think in that line, it is difficult to check this social evil. Is the Government thinking of making the law so stringent and the penalty so heavy, that those who indulge in this practice will think ten times before they do so? Is the Government thinking of publishing all the reports which the former enquiry committees have prepared?

SHRI SUMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to make one observation. An attempt has been made to tarnish all the student community with a single brush and classify them as criminals. There may be a few students... (Interruptions). Shri Shashi Bhushan and others said so; they tarnished the whole student community in India with one brush. I strongly protest against it; there are thousands and thousands of boys who do not even touch it... (Interruptions). As a teacher I feel it my duty to say that you should not have tarnished all of them with the same brush.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : I was also a teacher. It has become a social malaise; I am calling it a deep, anti-social evil.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Shashi Bhushan talked generally of students in high schools and colleges.

श्री शशि भूषण : हाई स्कूल के बच्चे मरे

हैं, गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उस नशे के चक्कर में। यह कैसी बात कर रहे हैं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think there should be any excitement over this question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a serious problem; it must be tackled realistically.

SHRI K. C. PANT : While it is true—I have made it plain—that only very few students, as far as we know, are indulging in drugs, I had drawn a line among those who could be called addicts and those who may be experimenting with drug once in a while, may be tempted out of a sense of misplaced adventure or they may be misled by their friends to experiment with it. There are so many things. At the same time I appreciate the hon. Member's anxiety about the problem and his attempts to set it in a wider setting. Therefore the question has to be dealt with sensitively and with understanding, particularly in so far as young people are concerned. What is charas? He asked me. I also tried to find out this morning what exactly charas was and I was told that it was a leaf of the Indian hemp, perhaps the resin that comes out of the Indian hemp, that is charas. Hashish is the processed leaf of this tree. He says it is a social evil. I do not agree with him that our society is degenerating. He must understand that certain winds of change are blowing over many countries in various matters. Similar phenomenon and similar problems are being encountered by various countries and we should not unnecessarily look down upon ourselves in all these matters. We should, instead, try to cope up with these problems as they crop up.

He said that it was a social evil and that the Government should rise to the occasion. He himself pointed out that penalty is not the answer; it is really changing the social thinking. In this context I was a little surprised to hear him say that he has taken bhang, because if social thinking is to change then at least all of us should at least not publicise the fact that we take bhang; that

is the minimum necessity (Interruption) I realise that there are others but it should not be publicised, I have drawn the line at publicity

MR SPEAKER Mr Pandey was an adventurer

SHRI R S PANDFY Bhang is good if you take with tandoi

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं एक परसनल एक्स्प्लेनशन देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने विद्यार्थी कम्युनिटी के मबध में बिल्कुल नहीं कहा। श्री समर गुहा ने कहा है कि मैंने सारे विद्यार्थियों के लिए कहा है। मैंने सिर्फ विद्यार्थियों के लिए बिल्कुल नहीं कहा। विद्यार्थियों के अलावा मब जगह यह रोग फैल रहा है। इससे मैं चाहता हूँ कि समद सदस्य भी बचे।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदमौर)
मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में इसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उससे हमें सतोष मिला हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को एक बहुत ही साधारण प्रश्न बनाने की बात की है और कहा है कि यह बिल्कुल आइसोलेटिड सी, बहुत ही साधारण सी घटना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना के पीछे किन लोगों का हाथ है? आखिर यह वृत्ति छात्रों में पैदा क्यों हुई है? इसके कारण कौन से हैं? यदि आप कारणों में जानना नहीं चाहते हैं और समझते हैं कि केवल दो चार छात्रों को पकड़ने से या समाज में ऐसे और भी जो लोग हैं, उनमें से दो चार को पकड़ लेने में काम चल जाएगा तो यह सही नहीं है। कारणों की खोज करके उनको दूर करना होगा। समाज में जो इस प्रकार के अपराध करते हैं उनको ही पकड़ लेने में काम नहीं चलेगा। वातावरण इसके पक्ष में पैदा करने वाली जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, उनमें आपको जानना होगा। हमारे यहाँ विदेशी संस्कृति, विदेशी सभ्यता और आचरण को विकृत रूप से पेश करने वाले कुछ लोग हैं जिससे मेरा आशय हिप्पियों से है, वे भी इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं। अभी

हमारे मित्त शशि भूषण जी ने कहा कि कनाट प्लेन में जाकर देखिए। वहाँ जाकर आप देखें कि किस तरह से वे आचरण करते हैं। वहाँ केवल विद्यार्थी ही नहीं बल्कि विद्यार्थियों से इनर जो लोग हैं उन पर भी इनके आचरण का किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ सकता है, पड़ता है इसको आप बड़ी आसानी से देख सकते हैं। वे गाजा, चरम, अफीम आदि का जो प्रयोग करते हैं उसको देखकर यदि हमारे छात्रों में से कुछ लागू विचलित हो जाएँ—सभी को दोष में देना नहीं चाहता—लेकिन कुछ लोग विचलित होकर इनका प्रयोग करने हैं तो यह हमारे लिये गभीर चिन्ता का विषय हो जाता है और हमको इस पर गभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

यह जो घटना हुई है यह पहली नहीं है। काफी अम से इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती आ रही हैं। दूसरी जगहों पर भी इस तरह के कार्य चलते रहे हैं इस घटना की जानकारी में कहा है कि कुछ लोग हैं जो रैग्युलरली उनके उपभोक्ता रहे हैं। ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो कभी-कभी बाई चाम, जब उनकी इच्छा हुई तो अफीम, गाजा चरम आदि का प्रयोग करते रहे हैं। हमने अखबारों में केरल के परिवहन मन्त्री के लडके की मृत्यु का समाचार देखा है। अभी तक डाक्टरों रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि उसकी मृत्यु अफीम खाने से हुई या किसी दूसरे कारण से। लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि मादक द्रव्यों का जो सेवन बढ़ रहा है छात्र उससे बचे नहीं रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि छात्र जगत उसमें बचा रहे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन से निश्चित कदम उठा रही है, जिससे छात्रों में यह वृत्ति न बढ़े। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बारे में वाइडन्ड और प्रिंसिपल्स को क्या सलाह दी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कृष्णलाला किसने करवाई और उसमें कौन लोग थे?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था। माननीय सदस्य ने उसका जिक्र

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

किया है तो कह देता हूँ वह लीला हिप्पीज की भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में हिप्पीज के आगमन पर प्रतिबन्ध क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता है? यदि थ्रीलंका सरकार उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकती है, तो हमारी सरकार भी लगा सकती है। उम्र वातावरण का हमारे जीवन पर और विशेषकर छात्रों के जीवन पर, प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। उसको रोकने लिए सरकार कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में मादक द्रव्यों का विदेशों में आना या प्रवेश और खुले आम बिक्री न हो, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हिप्पीज का, या पश्चिमी देशों में आज जो देखने को मिलता है, उसका प्रभाव यहाँ पड़ता है। ये सब बातें सही हैं, लेकिन हमको यह समझना है कि दुनिया में कई बुरी चीजें होती हैं और आज की दुनिया में, जो बहुत छोटी हो गई है, एक देश में जो कुछ होता है, उसका असर दूसरे देशों पर भी पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ परिवारों में अध्यापकों और बच्चों में, इतनी शक्ति हानी चाहिए कि बुरी चीजों का प्रभाव हमारे बच्चों पर न पड़े। असली बात यह है। दूसरे देशों में जो बुराइयाँ हैं, उनको रोकने में हम सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह उनकी समस्या है। हमें देखना है कि हम अपने देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें, जिससे बच्चों में इन ड्रग्स का चलन न बढ़े और उनको यह अन्दाज हो कि ये कितनी बुरी चीजें हैं और इनसे कितना नुकसान हो सकता है। यह बुनियादी चीज है।

जहाँ तक यूनिवर्सिटी का संबंध है, जिस से यह प्रश्न संबंधित है, उस ने इस विषय में कई निर्णय लिये हैं। दिल्ली के मेडिकल आफिसर्स की एक मीटिंग में यह निर्णय हुआ था कि ड्रग्स की क्या क्या बुराइयाँ हैं, उन से सेहत और संतुष्टि पर क्या बुरा असर पड़ता है, इस

आशय का एक ब्राशर बना कर विद्यार्थियों में प्रसारित किया जाये। उस ब्राशर में यह बताया जाये कि ड्रग्स के एडिक्शन के क्या खतरनाक परिणाम हैं।

दूसरे, यूनिवर्सिटी में विजिलेंस को इन्टेन्सी-फाई किया जाये और अगर कोई ऐसे लड़के हों, जिन को एडिक्शन हो गया हो, तो उन को ठीक तरह से आइसोलेट किया जाये, उन को समझाया जाये और, जहाँ तक हो सके, उन को ड्रग्स से बचाने के लिए किया जाये।

कालेजिज को स्ट्रिक्ट वाच रखने के लिए कहा गया है और अगर कोई ऐसा इन्सिडेंट होता है, तो उम्र की रिपोर्ट की जाये/होस्टल के वाइज को भी स्ट्रिक्ट वाच रखने के लिए कहा गया है। जब यूनिवर्सिटी खुलेगी, तो प्रिंसिपल और होस्टल के वाइज की मीटिंग बुलाई जायेगी, जिस में यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारी इस बारे में उन से चर्चा करेंगे और एनफोर्समेंट पर जोर देंगे।

इस के अलावा गार्डियन्स को भी इस विषय में बताया जाना है। यूनिवर्सिटी में और तरह की रीक्रिएशन और एन्टरटेनमेंट हो, जिस से लड़कों का मन ड्रग्स की तरफ न जाये।

दिल्ली के कंट्रोलर आफ ड्रग्स ने जो कुछ कार्यवाही की है, मैं उस के दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैनड्रैक्स एक शक्तिशाली हिपनाटिक ड्रग है। यह सूचना मिली थी कि उस का बहुत एडिक्शन हो रहा है। इस में काफी स्ट्रिक्ट एनफोर्समेंट किया गया। पांच फर्म्स को सस्पेंड किया गया। सितम्बर, 1971 में इस ड्रग की सेल 23,000 टेबलेट्स थी, लेकिन मार्च, 1972 में यह 2600 टेबलेट्स रह गई। इसी तरह जब यह सूचना मिली कि बारबिटुरेट्स का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो स्थानीय उत्पादकों को समझाया गया और उन्होंने मान लिया है कि वे इस का उत्पादन आधा, पचास प्रतिशत, करेंगे।

इस मामले में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी चौकन्नी है और यूनिवर्सिटी भी जो कदम उठाये जा सकने हैं, वे उठाये जा रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी और कानूनों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि अगर श्रीलंका सरकार हिप्पियों के आगमन पर रोक लगा सकती है, तो भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं लगा सकती है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिप्पीज पर रोक लगाने के बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा गया है, लेकिन उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

12.56 hrs.

RE· BREACH OF CONVENTION

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have not received any communication from you. I have written to you not once or twice but thrice.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you getting up again and again ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention to a letter which I wrote to you, and also the two reminders, in connection with a certain breach of Parliamentary convention and parliamentary practice which was introduced by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received full information from the Government and I am satisfied that there was no breach on convention in that. He is at liberty to see whatever correspondence we have had on the subject.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I did not seek any clarification. I wanted you to defend the rights and privileges of the members of this House which have been consistently breached for quite some time now. A clarification privately sent to a Member

by the Minister of External Affairs will not satisfy me. That is not my object. It is a very important matter. It is a convention in this House for the last 20 years that if during the session of Parliament a Minister goes to a foreign country on any official mission and returns to the country, it is obligatory on his part to make a statement on the floor of the House about the objective and purpose of his visit and the results achieved by the visit. During this session Shri Swaran Singh visited Afganistan and Moscow Dr K. L. Rao visited Bangla Desh and made a statement in the press. There was a meeting at the Emissaries' level by Shri D. P. Dhar, who has the rank of a Minister and he has made so many statements in the press. Are we, Members of this House, to know from the press or the Information Bureau as to what is going on abroad ? Sir, I want a clear ruling from you. It is a breach of the conventions practised by this House for the last 23 years and introduced by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is a convention that whenever a Minister goes abroad on an official visit, he will have to make a statement in Parliament on the outcome of his visit. It is his responsibility to the House. Now he is making one statement after another, irresponsible statements, contradictory statements... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) : Sir, there should be a limit to his talking.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are nothing but a rubber stamp of the Government ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, he should withdraw those remarks because they are not in good taste. ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This breach of the convention is going on continuously...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not permit him to speak and still he goes on speaking... (*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, you have not been pleased