

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 2, 1959/Bhadra
11, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-operative Farming

+

- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Vajpayee:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
*1054. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Minister of Community
Development and Co-operation be
pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government of
India have received report from the
Working Group set up to recom-
mend a comprehensive programme
for efficiently developing voluntary
co-operative farming in the country;

(b) if so, nature of their recom-
mendations; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Communi-
ty Development and Co-operation
(Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

206 LSD-1.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
when this report is likely to be sub-
mitted?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We expected
the report to be finalised in two
months after the appointment of the
Committee. But, the Committee is
taking some more time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether there is an All-India Co-
operative Union at Delhi and this co-
operative union is being financed by
the Co-operative league of United
States of America and whether this
fact has been brought to the notice
of the hon Minister?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think
this question arises out of this

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what
progress has been made by this group
in regard to the work that has been
entrusted to it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This group
has visited the State of Bombay, the
State of Punjab, the State of
Rajasthan, the State of Mysore, the
State of Madras and the U.P., cover-
ing about 12,000 miles and spending
25 days. Yesterday, they were in
Cuttack.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first
call Members who have sponsored
the question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Pending
submission of the report of this work-
ing group, may I know what steps
have been taken by the Government
of India and the State Governments
to implement the resolution which
adopted by this Parliament?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon Mem-
ber happens to be a member of this
Committee and we are expecting his
good counsel to do as much as possi-
ble for translating the resolution of
the N.D.C into action.

का भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या मालनीय सभी जी के ध्यान में वह बात आई है कि जब से सरकार ने को-ऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग को प्रोत्साहन देने का निश्चय किया है, तब से बड़े बड़े फार्मी वाले लोग अपने परिवार वालों की को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना कर को-ऑपरेटिव विभाग से लाभ उठा रहे हैं ? क्या इस कमेटी को यह भी अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इस बारे में जांच करे और सुझाव दे ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think this is one of the terms of reference to this committee

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the decisions taken by the recent Mysore conference on Community development projects with reference to co-operatives and co-operative farming have been made available to this team?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of course, they have been made available. All information regarding co-operative farming have been made available to this committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What are the main difficulties for the delay in submitting the report?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This committee has been entrusted with the work of visiting and studying the existing joint co-operative farming societies and then giving their views and findings. Therefore, we are expecting the report any time. As a matter of fact, as I already stated, in two months we expected the report. But, the committee wanted some more time.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have the Government so far taken to canalise the peoples awareness as claimed by Shri S. K. Dey who engineered the Community development programmes towards co-operative farming specifically?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All steps necessary are being taken.

Shri Raghunir Sahal: I would like to know whether it is proposed to create a favourable atmosphere in the country for launching a programme of co-operative farming by first starting service co-operatives all over the country, and if so . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is about the report whether that has been received or not and what has been done.

Shri Raghunir Sahal: I want to know whether any active steps have been taken to set up service co-operatives and what are they?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): If I may explain, Sir, the State Governments have been asked to form new service co-operatives, convert existing co-operatives into service co-operatives and create an atmosphere all over the country for promotion of the co-operative movement. We shall pursue co-operative farming as a policy as accepted by the Government. But because of experiences we already have in our country from the farms which are already in progress, we thought we could gather both the positive as well as the negative points of these farms before taking up co-operative farming in practice. Therefore this committee has been asked to go to the different States and look into the working of the existing co-operative farms both the negative features as well as the positive features and give us their report. I hope the House will appreciate the caution that we are exercising before we launch into a country-wide movement on a vital subject like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Agricultural Development Schemes in States

+

*1055. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for technical assistance to the States for

executing Agricultural Development Schemes for the year 1960 have been received by the Centre;

(b) how this demand for technical assistance will be met by the Centre in view of shortage of Technical Personnel; and

(c) whether Central Government have made any programme to meet the demand?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Excepting proposals for technical assistance from abroad, no demands for technical assistance are sent by the State Governments to the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Technical personnel required for development projects are taken care of under training programmes sponsored by the Central and the State Governments. According to a review made by the Agricultural Personnel Committee of the Planning Commission last year the availability of such personnel in the agricultural sector is fairly adequate except in highly specialised fields. The Report of the Committee is available in the library of the House.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether all the technical assistance required will be met within the Second Plan period?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. It was estimated when the report on the Second Plan was prepared that the country will be short of 2000 Agricultural graduates and more veterinary men. To fulfil this gap, we started 3 more Agricultural colleges. Some more Agricultural colleges were expanded. So also about 6 Veterinary colleges were started and some temporary courses in veterinary have been started which will meet the demand of the Second Plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the F.A.O has agreed to give technical assistance for this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. The Food and Agricultural Organisation is always there. Whenever we require

any foreign experts we take their aid and they give.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know from how many States requests have come for help and the expansion of agricultural colleges in those States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I said earlier, three new Colleges were started. About 6 or 7 were upgraded and expanded.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any of the Nalagarh Committee recommendations towards improvement of the status and emoluments are proposed to be implemented and whether any time has been fixed for that purpose?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It involved some financial commitments on the part of the States as well as the Centre. The States were hesitant because they thought that they would have to spend money out of their Budgets. We have definitely written that the Centre is prepared to meet partly whatever additional expenditure they have to incur in connection with the upgrading of some of these colleges and improving their scales of pay.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that the Tripura administration asked for an expert to be sent to Tripura and if so, whether that expert has been sent?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Whenever State Governments want any foreign expert, they write to us and we give them under the various schemes. If the hon. Member says which expert by name and under which name, I am prepared to answer.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Minor Irrigation expert.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We do not require minor irrigation experts from abroad. Minor irrigation exists only in this country and in China. In most of the foreign countries, it does not exist at all.

**Nautical and Engineering College,
Bombay**

*1056. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new building for the Nautical and Engineering College at Bombay has started;

(b) if so, the progress made up to date; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A plot of land measuring about 4.5 acres at Sewri in Bombay has already been acquired and the construction is expected to be taken in hand shortly

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the total amount that has been set apart for this construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The cost of the first phase of the project is Rs 32 lakhs for construction and Rs. 26.5 lakhs for purchase of land. For the second phase, it is Rs. 14 lakhs for construction and Rs 9 lakhs for land

Shri Subodh Hansda: This is a long standing proposal. May I know what is the reason for the delay in the construction of this building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We had to find a suitable site for the college in Bombay. That is a problem by itself. We have succeeded in finding and fixing up one and also in acquiring and taking possession of it in April last only.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the buildings where the colleges are located at present will be utilised afterwards?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That particular plot of land on which these buildings stand belongs to the Government of Bombay, and the buildings are those of the Navy Club. The buildings

are sought to be acquired by the Government of Bombay on the one hand, and by the Sardar Vallabhai Patel Memorial Trust on the other.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many students are now studying in the engineering college in the existing buildings, and whether there is any co-ordination between this engineering college and the Marine Engineering College at Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is co-ordination in the sense that they do cater to distinct syllabi and courses of training. So far as the number of students is concerned, I do not think that question arises from this question that pertains to buildings. I have to ask for further notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Shri Tangamani: My point was this. Because more and more students are coming into this engineering college...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may take some other opportunity. I am sorry; I have passed on to the next question.

**Patharkandi-Dharamanagar Railway
Line**

{ Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
*1058. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3451 on the 23rd April, 1959, and state the progress since made in regard to the survey of Patharkandi-Dharamanagar Railway Line for linking Tripura with the rest of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Field work for Final Location Survey of the proposed line will be taken in hand during the coming working season after the rains.

Shri Achar: May I know whether this line is in connection with exploitation of mineral wealth or for the development of any port?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know how much money has already been spent on this work, and when this work is expected to be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For the final location survey, Rs 75,000 have been allotted, and as I said, the work will be taken up after this rainy season is over.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: First, we were told that the general survey and the acquisition of the land would be completed during the Second Plan period, and the installation of the railway line would be made during the Third Plan period. Now, the hon. Minister says that the general survey and the acquisition of land would be taken up after the next rainy season is over. That contradicts the previous assurance. I want to know what the correct position is?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry there is a slight misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member. I have stated that the preliminary engineering survey has been done. Now, the present study is for the final location survey. That is being done. As a matter of fact, it has been taken up as a special case, and advance action is being taken in the Second Five Year Plan itself.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether the installation of the railway line would be completed in the early part of the Third Five Year Plan period?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I hope it will be taken up in the early part of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Achar: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is gone now; after that, three questions have been put already. Now, next question.

Steel Allotment to Bombay

*1059 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that steel allotted to Bombay State for agricultural purposes is not commensurate with the demand of steel in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the quantity of steel supplied to Bombay State under agricultural quota during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Due to inadequate production of iron and steel in the country and difficult foreign exchange position only a limited quantity was made available for allotment for agricultural purposes. The Bombay Government's demand for iron and steel for agricultural purposes could, therefore, be met only partially.

(c) During 1958-59, a quantity of 11,533 tons was supplied.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know the quantity of steel proposed to be supplied during the current year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The total demand from the various people in 1958-59 has been 424,000 tons, and the concerned Ministry, namely the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has allotted us only 1,14,000 tons, which is not even 25 per cent of the total demand, out of that, we have already despatched 55,000 tons to the various States.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how far Government were able to supply the requirements of the agriculturists, in regard to iron and steel, to the other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We could supply only about 22 per cent of the total requirements to these States, because the concerned Ministry is not able to give us more because of shortage of steel and shortage of foreign exchange.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that as a result of this, blackmarketing is taking place, and the peasants are obliged to pay inordinately high prices for agricultural implements containing iron and steel?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes; whenever there is acute shortage of any material, then there are generally other ways of getting it such as blackmarketing and other means. That is the reason why we are impressing upon the concerned Ministry that since implements form a basic necessity for the farmers, we should get more quota and we were able to succeed, and we are succeeding, and we are getting increased quota, and we would be able to meet the requirements then.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that this has been a long-standing complaints during all these twelve years of these controls, that the peasants have been allotted or the people on the agricultural side have been allotted only 25 per cent or in any case not more than 33½ per cent of their requirements?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is not a long-standing complaint. Whenever the prices of steel in the open market go down, then the farmers will not demand much from us; but whenever steel prices in the open market go up, then there is more demand from the agriculturists.

Shri Ranga: It has been so for twelve years.

Shri Keshava: Is it as a result of the policy of Government to improve agriculture and to give top most priority to it that this small quota of steel is being allotted to the Agriculture Ministry?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are pressing for more and more quota for the Agriculture Ministry, and I hope we shall be able to succeed in getting the quota from the concerned Ministry.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that steel will now be manufactured by our factories within this year, will Government consider the advisability of allotting more steel to agriculture, because that is the most important item of our national activity today?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I too hope so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion

Shri Supakar: How is it that though there is a shortage of steel in the open market, yet plenty of steel and other iron materials are available in the blackmarket for very high prices, and there is no shortage of them practically anywhere?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I request the hon Member to put this question to the concerned Ministry

Rural Electrification in Delhi

*1069. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 330 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the scheme of electrification of the villages in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that villagers are indifferent towards using electricity in villages where it has already reached, due to which Government anticipates substantial losses on this scheme; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to popularise its use in Delhi villages and avoid such losses?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The total number of villages programmed to be electrified in the Union territory of Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan, is 53. Out of these, the following 10 villages were

scheduled to be electrified during the year 1958-59.

S. No.	Name of village
1	Samaspur
2	Alipure
3	Khampur
4	Chaukhandi
5	Chirag Delhi
6	Adhi Chini
7	Begumpur
8	Kalu Sarai
9	Chattarpur
10	Badli

The work of laying and energising general distribution mains in the villages at serial Nos 1 to 9 has been completed and electrification of the village Badli (S No 10) has been completed to the extent of 50 per cent. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has also taken in hand the work for extending general distribution mains to 21 villages during the year 1959-60.

(b) As electricity has reached the villages only recently, it is premature, at this stage, to judge whether the rural population is indifferent towards its use or to assess the consequent financial loss, if any.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (b).

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government propose to supply the electricity to the villages at subsidised rates or at the ordinary rates that are prevalent in Delhi, and if the answer is that it will be at subsidised rates, then what the extent of the subsidy is?

Shri Hathi: As the House is aware the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Ministry have issued a circular letter that where the rate exceeds 15 annas it will be subsidised, the rate prevailing here in Delhi is 9-11 nP per kw with 10 per cent rebate, which is less than that.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the residents of the Narela village and other surrounding villages have made any representation to Government for supplying Govern-

ment-generated electricity in place of the electricity under the present arrangement, and if so, whether any action has been taken by Government in the matter?

Shri Hathi: I think this application must have been made to the Delhi Administration. As far as I am aware it was with regard to supplying the power direct and not through the private licensee. I think the Chief Commissioner is taking steps to take over that company.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतवाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो लक्ष्य दिल्ली के गांवों को बिजली देने के लिये द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित किये गये थे, उनकी कक्षा तक पूर्ति हुई है ?

Shri Hathi: In all, 53 villages were to be electrified, the programme was 10 in 1958-59, 21 in 1959-60 and 22 in 1960-61. Out of the ten for the year 1958-59, 9 have been electrified, and in respect of the tenth action is being taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Deputy Minister mentioned subsidy for small industries. May I know whether the same subsidy is available for agriculture for lift irrigation and all that?

Shri Hathi: The rate in Delhi is the same for both, that is, 9-11 nP.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a general subsidy over 1½ annas, where the rate is more for small scale industries. May I know whether the same subsidy is available for the small agriculturist?

Shri Hathi: So far as this is concerned, only the Commerce and Industry Ministry has issued that circular.

Shri C. K. Nair: May I know the names of the 9 villages where electricity has been supplied?

Shri Hathi: I have got the names. Does the Chair want me to read them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can get it afterwards.

Shri Hathi: I will give him a copy

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That will be good

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this electric power is supplied to the Delhi villages on a no-profit-no-loss basis? If so, what is that basis?

Shri Hathi: No, it is not a question of no-profit-no-loss

Development of Thangasseri Port

+
*1061. { Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kediyan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for developing Thangasseri into a minor port and for the digging of a waterway connecting Thangasseri and the Ashtamudi lake, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments

The State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for constructing a sheltered lighterage Port at Thangassery by converting the Thangassery cove into an artificial harbour. The Thangassery cove is about 4½ miles to the South of the Ashtamudi Lake inlet which was proposed to be developed as a fishing harbour under the Norwegian-Indian Fisheries Community Development Project. The proposal to convert the Thangassery Cove into an artificial harbour involved the construction of a canal connecting the proposed port with Ashtamudi Lake.

In the meantime, another suggestion was made for developing Thangassery Cove as a fishing-cum-commercial port, if it was found impracticable to develop the Ashtamudi lake inlet. Model experiments in respect of both the scheme were carried out at the Poona Research Station

The Government of Kerala was asked on the 7th January, 1959 to examine the reports submitted by the Poona Research Station and to work out comparative costs of both the schemes in the light of the recommendations made in the Reports and forward their proposal to the Government along with a statement showing the comparative costs for the two schemes. These are awaited. A provision of Rs. 42.5 lakhs has been proposed for development works at Thangassery in the Third Plan

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether separate estimates have been prepared for the alternative scheme mentioned in the statement and whether the sum to be allotted in the Third Five Year Plan is based upon those estimates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Comparative costs have been worked out by the State Government. They are at present under scrutiny of the State Government. We propose to include a provision for the development of this particular port in the Third Plan, in case the State Government and the Central Government come to some definite conclusions about it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether, if the final estimates exceed the sum already to be provided in the Third Plan, allotment of more money will be made for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it is too early for me to say whether it will exceed or will not exceed. But I may just point out that we do propose to provide about Rs. 42.5 lakhs in the Third Plan.

Shri Kediyan: From the statement, I find that model experiments in respect of both the schemes were carried out and the report thereon has been

forwarded to the State Government. May I know what is the nature of the report, whether it contains a specific recommendation as to the preference to be given to any of the schemes submitted by the Poona Research Station?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is one of costs, the cost of developing the Thangasseri port or Ashtamudi lake inlet. These are the two alternative sites. They pertain to the construction of jetties and other facilities for the harbour.

Shri N. B. Muniswamy: May I know whether Government have received any proposal regarding the renovation of the Lighthouse at Thangasseri because it is out-moded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a completely different question

Shri Kodiyar: In view of the fact that a large number of workers at this port are rendered unemployed during most parts of the year due to the seasonal character of the port and also in view of the fact that this matter has been pending for the last two or three years, may I know whether Government will expedite it in coming to a decision?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I need hardly assure the hon Member that we shall waste no time whatsoever in the consideration of any recommendations that are made to us by the State Government in this behalf. But the hon Member might be knowing that under the Norwegian aid scheme, there is a proposal to develop a fishing industry in this Ashtamudi lake.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No 1063, Shri Sadhan Gupta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I suggest that question No. 1092 may also be taken up with this, as it relates to the same matter? It is about decomposed rice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister agreeable?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Question No. 1092 has nothing to do with this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have to submit that this matter was raised in an adjournment motion and it is because the Ministry do not want to reply that they are not agreeable to take it up along with question No. 1063.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Question Hour is over, he might point that out and then I will see if I can allow him to ask that question. But it cannot be joined with question No. 1063 if the Minister is not prepared to answer both together.

Rice in Government Godown in Calcutta

*1063. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of rain on the 2nd June, 1959 about 3,000 maunds of rice were spoiled at the Central Government's Jinjrapol Godown, No. 4, Shed, at Hide Road, Calcutta;

(b) whether the said Godown has been recently repaired;

(c) if so, when;

(d) whether last year 1,000 maunds of rice were spoiled under similar circumstances, and

(e) if so, the reasons as to why no proper repairs have been made since then?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) As a result of sudden shower about 100 maunds of rice and not 3000 maunds were really damaged before the valley gutters which had been opened up that day for minor repairs undertaken every year before the monsoon could be closed.

(b) and (c) Repairs were in progress when it started raining suddenly, and were completed within a week thereafter

(d) and (e). Last year about 350 maunds and not 1000 maunds were damaged. The defect noticed at the time was repaired immediately.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know why when last year so much rice had been destroyed by rains, repairs of a character as would render this kind of thing impossible in future were not undertaken?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Repairs were undertaken and the defect that was noticed last year was rectified, immediately

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is it not a fact that even before the 2nd June there were rains in Calcutta, particularly on 21st May when there was a very heavy thunder-storm? Between that date and the 2nd June, was any attempt made to repair the godown so that the foodgrains might be saved?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This was not the same defect as was noticed in the previous year. This is a godown of 32,000-ton capacity—the Jmjiapole godown—where there are about as many as 6 sheds. It is perhaps the best among our storage godowns. But sometimes some defects are noticed, and with the approach of monsoon, repairs are also being undertaken. In this particular case, on 2nd June, repairs were undertaken, but on that very same day, unfortunately there was a heavy shower and the six gutters overflowed and there was this damage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there had been much damage caused to rice in many godowns in Calcutta, specially the Matia Buri godown, and whether this decomposed rice had been mixed with good rice and distributed in West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. There has not been any mixing up. In fact, the technical assistant examined the stocks before they were distributed among the fair price shops.

I may add for the information of the House that very very large quantities are being stored and there is a heavy turnover also. Out of about 5 lakh tons stored in these godowns,

only about 350 maunds were damaged. That is not a large quantity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has happened to this rotten rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That will be disposed of as cattle and poultry feed. It will never be issued for human consumption.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that most of the rice distributed through fair price shops in Calcutta, particularly grade I and grade II rice, sold at 43 nP and 47 nP, is not edible, largely due to this type of damage which is caused?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far as we are concerned, our information is that this allegation is absolutely baseless.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it was not a fact that just before the repairs were undertaken there was a meteorological forecast of stormy weather and rains in Calcutta?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the CPWD does the repairs. It might be because of the forecast, that on 2nd June itself, this was undertaken.

Shri Keshava: May I know if the ration shop-keepers refuse to receive the rice if it is not satisfactory, and they test it before they take it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member is correct.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the repairs took seven days to be completed, am I to understand that the damage was caused by the sudden shower on the 2nd of June or that it was a longstanding damage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister knows what he has said just now. Therefore, why should he be reminded of it? A straight question should be put to him, instead of reminding him that such and such thing has been said.

Shri Hem Barua: As the repairs took seven days to be completed, am I to understand that the damage was

caused by the sudden shower of rain or was it a longstanding damage that ought to have been repaired much earlier?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, the monsoon starts in the beginning of June. The repairs were undertaken by the CPWD on the 2nd June. I do not think there has been any wilful neglect at all.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has said that 100 maunds of decomposed rice will be issued as poultry and cattle feed. Are these being sold in the open market? What safeguards are taken to see that this rice does not get mixed up with other rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That quantity is still with us pending disposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why does he not bring it to Delhi?

Central Seed Potato Control Board

*1064. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tuber Crop Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recommended the setting up of a Central Seed Potato Control Board; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the said suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion is being examined.

Shri Raghunath Singh: U.P. is the largest potato growing State. May I know whether the Board is going to be set up there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As U.P. is the biggest State, it is also the biggest potato growing State. This Board is generally meant to grow seed potato; and seed potato is generally grown in high altitudes. It is too early to say whether the Board will be in U.P. or elsewhere. Anyhow, it

is being examined and there is yet no talk of a Development Board of that type for potato.

श्री पद्म रेव : क्या कारण है जब कि अच्छे बीजों की मांग की जा रही है तो जैसे कि टी बोर्ड और काफी बोर्ड बना हुआ है आगुधो के बीजों का भी एक जल्दी से जल्दी बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है और इसके बनाने में विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : जी हां यह मांग बहुत दिन से है। यह मांग अभी पिछले माल बर्कर्स काफेंस में पेश की गई है और वह गवर्नमेंट के विचारधीन हैं और हम बहुत जल्दी से जल्दी यह बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोर्ड के बनने में कितना वक़्त लगेगा और कब तक यह बोर्ड बन जायेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी बन जायेगा अब इससे घाय जो समझिये।

बी० सी० जी० के टीके

*१०६५. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १७ अमेरिकन डाक्टरों ने "ब्रिटिश मेडिकल जर्नल" में एक वक्तव्य दिया है कि क्षयरोग का निरोध करने में बी० सी० जी० का टीका प्रभावकारी नहीं है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार बी० सी० जी० टीको पर अब तक के प्रयोग के पश्चात् किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है ; और

(ग) भारत में अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाए जा चुके हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (जी करमरकर) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद के अधीन एक विशेष दल द्वारा किये गये निर्धारण से पता चला है कि बी०सी०जी० का टीका प्रतिसंबेदनशीलता पैदा करता है जो क्षय रोग से बचाव के लिये जरूरी है ।

(ग) ३१ मई, १९५९ तक ४,५७,६१,८९३ व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लग चुके हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन, क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि भारत में बी० सी० जी० का टीका केवल परीक्षाणात्मक रूप में प्रारम्भ हुआ था और यदि नहीं तो भारत में पहले भी क्या किसी देश के निवासियों पर इसका परीक्षण हुआ था और यदि नहीं तो भारत सरीखे बड़े देश को ही क्यों इस अनुभवहीन प्रीति के लिये अनुसन्धान केन्द्र बनाया गया ?

श्री करमरकर : काफी देशों में इसकी प्रैक्टिस जाच हुई है और काफी देशों में जो इसके सम्बन्ध में अधिकृत रिमॉन्स की गई हैं उन से यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि यह काफी प्रभावी है और इडियन कॉन्सिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि उसका प्रभावक ठीक है और इसलिये हमने इसको शुरू किया ?

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि काफी देशों में इसकी जाच हुई तो मैं इस 'काफी' शब्द की परिभाषा उन से जानना चाहूंगा और क्या मंत्री महोदय उन बहुत से देशों का नाम भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री करमरकर : जी हा कई देशों के नाम मैं बताऊं जहां कि बैक्टीरियन कम्पसरी किया गया है और वे मुल्क हैं जापान, नार्वे, यू०एस०एस०आर०, फ्रांस, युगोस्लाविया, आर्जील और क्यूबा । इसको इतना महत्व

प्राप्त है कि वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आरगनायजेशन ने भी इसको सपोर्ट दिया है और सहारा दिया है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि जिन लोगों को यह बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये उनमें से किन्हीं पर इसका बीड एंफैक्ट भी हुआ है यदि बीड रिएक्शन किन्हीं कैसेज में हुआ है तो उनका नम्बर क्या है ?

श्री करमरकर : बहुत बड़े ही कैसेज में जाच से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि उन पर इस टीके का कदाचित कोई बीड रिएक्शन हुआ लेकिन आम तौर से बी० सी० जी० के टीके का कोई बुग रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ है ।

Dr Sushila Nayar: I would like to know if any tests have been carried out to find out how long the immunity conferred by B C G lasts

Shri Karmarkar: I remember some tests were made But I do not exactly remember the period—how long the immunity was supposed to be there

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the extent to which B C G vaccination has succeeded in counteracting T B ? May I know whether there is any method of ascertaining it?

Shri Karmarkar: The surest method of ascertaining would be experience after a certain number of years If a child is BCG vaccinated today we have to wait for 10 or 15 years We have taken it on a large scale since 1959 and we are trying to have an assessment made Only from recent times we are keeping a close watch on that from that point of view

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the nature of the allergic reaction that is produced by BCG vaccination?

Shri Karmarkar: Does my hon. friend mean the deleterious allergic reactions or the immunity granted?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The deleterious reactions.

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the deleterious effects are concerned, first a person is tuberculin tested and only in case there is a need for further B.C.G. vaccination this B.C.G. vaccination is done.

Shri Supakar: The B.C.G. campaign has been in force in India for some years past. Is there any statistics available to show. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has answered just now.

Shri Supakar: . . . to show how far the general incidence of T.B. has gone down during the last few years?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not probably heard what the hon. Minister said. He has just now said that they have begun it in 1949 and that they have not yet estimated. . . .

Shri Karmarkar: As I explained we began the mass campaign only in 1959. So whether a boy vaccinated in 1959, the very first year of the campaign, will develop T.B. or not we cannot say now. We cannot just say that he will not develop T.B. after 20 years. We have to wait to know how long the immunity lasts. We are proceeding with the work. This is not the only country where this is done. It has been decided on the basis of authoritative opinion, that this is about the only means of creating immunity against T.B.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there is a proposal before Government to integrate the organisations for B.C.G. vaccination as well as for anti-small pox vaccination in the interests of economy and efficiency?

Shri Karmarkar: What does the hon member mean—the organisation or the vaccination?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The organisation.

Shri Karmarkar: We do not want to mix up the one with the other. With a view to carrying out the programme effectively, there is no idea of mixing up the two.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the basis of the adverse opinion of 17 scientists and whether there has been a re-assessment after this opinion was given?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want to take the time of the House. The question obviously refers to one of four articles that have appeared in the British Medical Journal of June 6, 1959. The British Medical Journal has collected together articles of different opinions. This is one of them. As against this there are two other articles by similar experts which are in favour of the B.C.G. campaign. The British Medical Journal, which is one of the leading medical journals in U.K. has its own opinion that so many millions of people have been given B.C.G. vaccination there have been so few fatalities that it is clear that the risk of T.B. as a consequence of B.C.G. vaccination is far less than for example the risk of acquiring poliomyelitis after poliomyelitis vaccination.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Are there any reported cases of T.B. among the 45 million people that have been vaccinated during the last 10 years: and, if so, how many?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, after vaccination we have not watched all these 45 million people. It is physically impossible. The Indian Council of Medical Research has been asked to make a sample survey among these people who have been vaccinated and to keep a watch to see whether T.B. develops, and if so, to what extent.

निर्माण-कार्य विशेषज्ञ

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*१०६६. { श्री विभूति मिश्र:
श्री हेम बरुआ:
श्री सी० ए० नेहरोही :
श्री जे० ए० मजीबा अहमद:

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २४ फरवरी, १९५९ के अंतराकाल प्रश्न संख्या ७६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्माण-कार्य विशेषज्ञों की एक सूची बनाने की योजना को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) अभी यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the three-man official delegation that visited China recently has recommended a man-power pool of this nature? If so, may I know whether Government have considered this proposal and whether they propose to implement that?

Shri Hathi: This question relates to the proposal to constitute . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: . . . a panel of specialists for construction work This would not be relevant.

Shri Hathi: That question relates to a panel of engineers from this country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a tremendous shortage of specialists in construction work that has been revealed at the recent happening at the Bhakra Dam when the American specialist dictated his own term? I want to know whether any step is

being taken to overcome this difficulty.

Shri Hathi: We have got technical experts, engineers, who could do the job. Of course where there are specialised things the experts have to be consulted. But this panel is really meant to get the second opinion where certain designs are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he puts a question, it would be answered but he brings in defamation and other things and combines them in that question. Every second in the sixty minutes allotted for the Question Hour should be utilised for eliciting information. But he brings in many more things that are not needed. Well, he may put his question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether it is a fact that our Indian specialists have failed to do the work in the Bhakra Dam and if so what step is being taken?

Shri Hathi: I do not think it is correct to say that they have failed to do certain things. If necessary, these things are done in consultation with foreign experts

Shri Hem Barua: As the Russian experts have failed to give training to our engineers and technicians, am I to understand that the Government is going to train up technicians and engineers for the purpose of irrigation works and all that?

Shri Hathi: We have a training programme.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्ना: क्या भारतीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि यह जो पैन्ल बिठाने का विचार है, इसमें रिटायर्ड एक्सपर्ट्स को भी लिया जायेगा ?

श्री हाथी : जी हाँ ।

Shri P. C. Boroah: May I know whether actually the panel of experts has not been formed yet?

Shri Nathi: The Government of India, as such, have not formed any panel from all engineers of the country as yet.

Platform Tickets

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1959. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for raising the rate of platform tickets from 6 nP. to 10 nP. with effect from the 10th July, 1959; and

(b) the additional annual revenue which will accrue to the Railways as a result of this increase?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) The main reason was to facilitate payment of the price by one coin in the new currency which is now in wide circulation without at the same time resulting in any loss of revenue

The increase was also expected to reduce the overcrowding on platforms to some extent and also to yield some extra revenue.

(b) Approximately 12 lakhs of rupees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It came in the papers that the main reason is to reduce overcrowding. May I know whether overcrowding has actually been reduced by increasing the rate and if so to what extent?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: It is too early to say that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This increase has hit those who want to see off their family members. May I know whether the Government would consider reducing this rate, after overcrowding is minimised?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: The platforms are very much overcrowded and the less the people go to the platform, the better.

Shri Tangamani: Formerly, the rate used to be 12 nP. May I know the reason why it was reduced to 6 nP. and then again enhanced to 10 nP?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: I have given the reason. In order to facilitate payment in the new decimal coinage, it was fixed at 10 nP ... (Interruption).

Shri Vajpayee: If the increase has been made in order to facilitate the payment in nP. May I know why it has not been reduced to 5 nP?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It would have resulted in loss of revenue to the railways.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know the reasons for reducing it from two annas to one anna and also the special reason now for increasing it from 6 nP to 10 nP. May I know whether complaints have been received from several organisations because of this change in the middle of the year and not when the Budget was introduced in the House?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: I have stated the reasons already. We have not received very many complaints.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why was it reduced from two annas to one anna? That is the question.

Shri Shahnawas Khan: That was done in 1955 and I cannot answer now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know whether the grounds that prompted the Government to reduce the rate from two annas to one anna do not hold good now.

Shri Shahnawas Khan: One anna is gone; it is not so much in circulation... (Interruptions).

Shri Tangamani: Sir, it is a serious matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so serious as he has made it appear. I do not find any seriousness.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know the special reasons why it is now increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given them One anna is going out of use and now one anna is no coin that would remain forever. Therefore, the next higher coin that would be available is the 10 nP coin.

Shri Tangamani: Am I to take it that in these major stations where we have got automatic machines to issue platform tickets, they would install automatic machines to issue tickets with the 10 nP coin?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Automatic machine is not an indispensable thing. Arrangements will have to be made so that the people desiring to purchase platform tickets are provided facilities to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would again say that the machines would go out of order (Interruptions).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Wherever the machines are provided, certain modifications will be made so that it could be adopted to the 10 nP (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us move out of the platform now.

Bridge on River Rapti near Gorakhpur

*1070. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge on National Highway across River Rapti near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh has been constructed;

(b) if so, the total cost incurred thereon;

(c) whether toll will be realised from passengers and vehicles;

(d) if so, the rates of the toll, and

(e) what benefits are likely to accrue to the public in the matter of transport on the Varanasi-Gorakhpur National Highway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. It is under construction.

(b) Rs 9.13 lakhs have been spent upto July, 1950.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This bridge, when completed will also serve traffic from Gorakhpur to Varanasi on National Highway No 29.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether in view of the fact that the contractor belongs to a distant place Delhi, it would cost more than what would have been the cost if it had been otherwise?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The estimated cost of the whole project is Rs 41.43 lakhs. As against this total cost incurred so far on the work comes to Rs 9.13 lakhs and the progress of the work is 26.3 per cent which appears to be satisfactory.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the bridge has been inaugurated just a few days back?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, it has been inaugurated. I have said that the progress is only 26.3 per cent.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री मजदूर
रूपा करके यह बतलायेंगे कि यह पुल कब से
जारी हो जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह घोषणा की जाती है
कि इसमें मंत्री माल भर के करीब खर्च
लगेगा ।

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the hon. Minister has seen in newspapers the photograph of the bridge where it is said that the U.P. Minister of the P.W.D. has inaugurated the bridge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is completely news to me. I think the hon. Member and the papers concerned must have confused the names. It may be a different bridge.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is confusion in the papers, we should not create it here.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know when the bridge is expected to be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that.

Muslim Waqfs in Punjab

*1071. **Shri Muhammed Tahir:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Muslim Waqf Board is going to be established, after necessary amendment to the Waqfs Act, 1954, is made;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed Mutawallis in respect of certain waqfs;

(d) if so, which are those waqfs, to whom the Mutawallis submit their documents and how they are managed; and

(e) whether Government is satisfied with the working of such waqfs without the establishment of Waqfs Board under the Act?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No date has been fixed for the purpose. The Board will be set up as soon as possible after the Waqf Act has been enforced in the entire State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: May I know when the Board would be constituted at the latest?

206 LSD.—2.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: As soon as the Act is enforced, within a short time these things will be done.

Land near Patparganj, Delhi

*1073. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation have declared all land near Patparganj, Delhi, to be in the category of "Agricultural Zone";

(b) whether land near Patparganj has been sold recently by various colonisers to the public for building purposes;

(c) if so, whether this fact was taken into consideration before taking the decision to declare the land in question to be in the "Agricultural Zone", and

(d) whether Government intend to give any relief to the purchasers of the land in question?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some transactions are reported to have taken place.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of the fact that the purchases have been made in contravention of the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, the question of giving any relief does not arise.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether it is a fact that this land has been sold to some middle-class people, numbering about a thousand, at the cheapest rate of Rs. 1.50; if so, now that the land has been declared as agricultural land may I know whether the Government is going to compensate those people for the money spent by them on this land?

Shri Karmarkar: In answer to the first part of the question I said that the answer was in the negative. We have not declared it as agricultural

land A part of the land was included in the interim General Plan. Now, unless the lay-out is approved with regard to any proposed building the person concerned cannot construct the building. In respect of the space which has been reserved in the interim General Plan, normally no lay-out plans are given out. I am not aware of any transactions of the kind which the hon Member referred to. If any land has been sold or purchased, it has been done at the risk of the seller and the purchaser.

श्री मन्मथ प्रसाद : क्या मैं भवनीय नहीं जो से वह जान सकता हू कि दिल्ली के किसानों में, जो कि इस इलाके में रहते हैं, कोई आपन—मेमोरेण्डम—दिया है ?

श्री सरकारकर : जो मेमोरेण्डम कुछ भवनीय तदर्थ में मिला है, उस के बुबाबिक मेमोरेण्डम हमारे पास नहीं आया है ।

पीछा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में पुन

*१०७४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला मिर्मोर में प्रोष्ठा नामक स्थान में यमुना नदी पर पुन निर्माण योजना के सम्बन्ध में, जो बहुत धेर से सरकार के विचारधीन है, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) इस योजना को कब कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री(श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) इस विषय में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

पुन बनाने के पहले प्रयोग के आचार पर छेद (Boring) करने के लिये मार्च, १९५६ में १४,३०० रुपये का अनुमानित व्यय मंजूर किया गया और इसके बनाने की

जगह का भी सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया था । लेकिन इसके बाद यह पता चला कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पीछा (Paonta) के नीचे की छोर ६ मील दूर बीच के पास जमुना नदी पर बांध बनाने का विचार कर रही है ; इस बांध के बनने से प्रस्तावित पुल की स्थिति पर अंतर पढ़ने की सम्भावना थी, इसलिये मई, सन १९५८ में विचय किया गया कि छेद करने के काम को तब तक के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाये जब तक कि उक्त सरकार द्वारा बांध बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हो जाता है । सिचार्ड और बिजनी मंत्रालय ने १९-८-५९ को उक्त सरकार को सूचना दी कि इस बांध के बनाने में भारी खर्च को देखते हुए, यह काम शुरू न करने का विचय किया गया है । इसलिये पीछा पुल बनाने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अब धारों की कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इस योजना पर काम अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में शुरू किया जावेगा और संभवत यह नीमरी प्रायोजना में पूरा हो जावेगा ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या भवनीय मंत्री को मान्य है कि ५० पी० और हिमाचल के दरबिघान यातायात बहुत कठिन होता है, अब कि नदी अब जाती है और इसलिये इस पुल को बनाने में कमी कितना अर्थात् सरकार होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है, १९ अगस्त, १९५९ को यह विधित हुआ कि यमुना पर जो बांध बांधने की योजना थी, वह छोड़ दी गई है । अब उस के बाद ही यह काम शुरू किया जा सकेगा ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक कार्यवाही सम्पन्न हो चुकी है और अगर हुई है, तो इस पर कितना खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है और जो ट्रावल बोरिंग कहलाते हैं, वे भी

जा चुके हैं। इस पर खर्च कितना हुआ है, यह मैं निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार बार-बार केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करती रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस में कितना सहयोग देने जा रही है।

श्री राज बहादुर: उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से पुल के बनने के बारे में जरूर अनुरोध है, लेकिन उन्हें यह भी मालूम है कि जो बांध यमुना पर बनने जा रहा था, उस के कारण इस काम को रोका गया। उन से यह कहा गया कि वह जोड़ने वाली सड़कें—लिक रोड्स—बनायें, लेकिन उन्होंने बनाने के लिये वचन नहीं दिया है। आशा की जाती है कि वह इस पर फिर विचार करेंगे।

Hirakud Project

*1075. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1116 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the transfer of control of Hirakud Project to Orissa Government has since been finally decided;

(b) if so, by what time this transfer is going to take place;

(c) what was the nature of concession given in the rates for supply of water and electricity from Hirakud; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Hirakud Control Board has decided to withdraw this concession?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The matter was considered by the Hirakud Control Board

at its meeting held on the 26th July, 1959. The Control Board decided to close the Stage I Construction account by 30th September, 1959 and recommended that a discussion be arranged between the Central and State Governments so that the decision about the date for the transfer of control and other connected issues might be taken in time. A high level meeting between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Orissa is likely to be held by about the middle of September, 1959.

(c) and (d). Water and electricity are supplied to the Project staff at concessional rates as fixed by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project and approved by the Hirakud Control Board. The rates are concessional in the sense that they have been worked out on 'no profit and no loss basis'.

In its meeting held on the 26th July, 1959, the Hirakud Control Board decided that the concessional rates of water and electricity should be stopped from 1st October, 1959.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Shri Panigrahi to put his supplementary I have to make this request. There is too much of excitement and talking going on in the House. Still there are about six minutes of the Question Hour. I can very well appreciate why this excitement is there, but we have to spend the Question Hour most usefully.

Shri Panigrahi: This negotiation has been going on for a long period between the Central Government and the Orissa Government. May I know what are the specific issues which stand in the way of finalising the transfer of control to Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: The main reason is that the Orissa Government wants the accounts of the first stage of construction to be completed. Secondly, they also want that till the second stage is completed the Government of India might continue.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Orissa or the Central Government has put forward any terms and conditions for transfer of this control to the Government of Orissa?

Shri Hathi: There are no specific conditions. The only thing is that they will have to create certain permanent posts for maintenance and operation of the first stage. For the second stage which is under construction the staff that is doing the work will have to be continued.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the present staff working at Hirakud will be retained when the full transfer of power takes place?

Shri Hathi: Most of the officers of the Central Water and Power Commission who were working on the construction side of first stage have come back. Some others will also come back, but others will have to be absorbed on the permanent cadre of the Orissa Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the concessional rates so far enjoyed by the project staff are proposed to be stopped from 1st October, 1959, if so, what are the reasons for such a sudden decision?

Shri Hathi: As the phrase itself indicates, this was a construction allowance and concession given to staff during the construction stage. Construction of the first stage is now over. Now it is a question of maintenance and operation for which there will be permanent officers in the State cadre. In the initial stages of construction these concessions were given, but now there is no need for this allowance.

Bhakra Dam

*1077. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on injecting cement to reinforce Bhakra Dam;

(b) whether this has actually served the purpose; and

(c) to what extent?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this fact was not brought to the notice of the authorities at the time of construction that the land was bad? May I also know whether this cement injection will go on indefinitely or it will end at a particular time?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: If I have correctly followed the hon. Member, I may say again that that information also is not available because no information has been received at all.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: येरा नवाल यह है कि जब यह कस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा था, जब सीमेंट इन्जेक्ट किया जा रहा था, तो क्या एक्सपर्ट्स ने बताया था कि जमीन बराब है और बाद में ढह सकती है। अगर ऐसा कहा था, तो यह जमीन क्या सिलेक्ट की गई थी और अगर की गई थी तो सीमेंट का अगर कब तक रहेगा ?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As to that, Sir, I said that we have no information about it.

Movement of Khandasari Sugar

*1078. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
Shri S. L. Saxena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions have been imposed on the movement of Khandasari sugar from one State to the other.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Uttar Pradesh Khandasari Association have submitted any memorandum in this connection

and if so, the action being taken by Government on it; and

(d) the quantity of Khandasari sugar lying in stocks with the producers since the imposition of restrictions?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Without imposing ban on khandasari sugar, ban on inter-State movement of sugar could not be effectively enforced.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is under consideration.

(d) Information is not available.

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : माननीय मंत्री हिन्दी में भी उत्तर दें।

उपाम्यक्त महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल तो लिया है।

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : मैं ने प्रश्न हिन्दी में दिया था, इसलिए मैं उत्तर भी हिन्दी में जानना चाहता हूँ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not in a position to read in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Awasthi may put his supplementary now

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : श्रीमान् जी, वह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि प्रश्न हिन्दी में दिया गया है, लेकिन उस का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है।

उपाम्यक्त महोदय : अगर कोई मिनिस्टर हिन्दी न जानता हो, तो ?

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारी एग्रीकल्चर ने सरकार को जो स्मरण-पत्र दिया है, उस के मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is so, Sir. The Khandasari Association has represented to the Ministry that about 27,500 tons of khandasari sugar are

lying with them to be disposed of. We have referred the matter to the Uttar Pradesh Government and we are awaiting an answer from them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether in view of the sugar problem in the country the restriction placed on khandasari sugar is going to be waived?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be waived like that. The ban on inter-State movement of sugar can be enforced effectively only if there is a ban on the export of khandasari also.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the steps taken by Government regarding the movement of khandasari sugar have been successful in keeping its price within reasonable limits?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Khandasari prices are still high, and there is no hardship, if I may say so, by the ban that has been imposed.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बनलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बाघने में जो हजारी मन बूरा बनता है उसके मध्य प्रदेश में जाने पर रोक क्यों लगाई गई है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I ask the Hon. Member to repeat the question?

Seth Achal Singh rose—

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Japanese Gardens

- 1052. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Japanese landscape

expert who visited India under the Colombo Plan has submitted his report for the location of Japanese Gardens in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any decision in this regard;

(c) whether any work has been started in regard to laying out of Japanese Gardens; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes

(b) Yes The recommendations of the Japanese expert have been generally accepted.

(c) Not yet

(d) Does not arise

Road Transport in Punjab

*1657. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3836 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme of the Punjab Government under Section 68-D of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 in respect of inter-State routes covered by the agreement reached between the Punjab State Government and the Punjab Motor Operators' Union, and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

Murder in Train

*1662. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement made in the House on the 27th November, 1958, regarding the murder of Shrimati Harjit Kaur in a night train on the Jalandur-Hozharpur line and state:

(a) whether any trace has been found of the murderer so far; and

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been arrested?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahaawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No useful clue to the murder has yet been obtained and investigation by the Government Railway Police is still in progress and every effort is being made to trace out the criminals responsible for this crime.

भारत में विदेशियों के होटल

*१०६७ { श्री डाक्टर:
श्री इलाही:
श्री बोडवार:

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पर्यटन भारत में होटल खोलने के इच्छुक है ;

(ख) यदि हा. तो भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनावेगी . और

(ग) ये विदेशी पर्यटन भारत के किस-किस स्थानों पर होटल खोलेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राख-मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हा, लेकिन इस बारे में अभी तक निर्णय एक ही प्रस्ताव आया है ।

(ख) और (ग) अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

Nagarjunasagar Project

*1668. { Shri Bami Reddy:
Shri E. Madhusudaa Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 24th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagarjunasagar Project Control Board

has suggested to the Central Government to increase the financial allotment for 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is receiving attention of the Government of India.

Poultry

***1072. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual estimated extent of loss of poultry caused on account of parasitic diseases among the birds;

(b) whether the Central Government have any scheme to combat the spread of poultry diseases; and

(c) if so, what are the details of such schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) About 20 per cent of the total mortality among poultry.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Vaccines for Ranikhet disease and Fowlpox have already been evolved by Indian Veterinary Research Institute and are widely in use. A vaccine against Tick fever has also recently been evolved at Indian Veterinary Research Institute and has shown promising results. Pullorum disease which has recently been reported in

this country is controlled by blood tests and destruction of reactors. Coccidiosis can be controlled by drugs.

The following new research schemes are proposed to be implemented at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute:

1. A scheme for investigation into the nature of the disease known as Infectious Coryza and suitable biological methods to control it.

2. A Scheme to organise a poultry disease diagnostic laboratory at Indian Veterinary Research Institute for examination of material from cases of poultry diseases. The findings will be useful to the Poultry Breeders and Disease Investigation Officers in diagnosing poultry diseases speedily and correctly and also in adopting necessary control measures.

3. Setting up of a Salmonella Reference and Typing Centre at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute to control Salmonella pullorum infection and other diseases caused by organisms of the paratyphoid group.

Assam Trunk Road

***1076. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Trunk Road, a National Highway, was cut off by floods near Kamargaon (in Golaghat Sub-Division of the Sibsagar District) during the second week of August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Due to abnormal flood in Dhansiri river, part of National Highway No. 37, between 157th and 159th miles near Kamargaon (in Golaghat Sub-Division of Sibsagar District) was

submerged on 15th and 16th August, 1959. Duration of the flood was approximately 37 hours. The vehicular traffic was closed at 3-0 P.M. on 15th August, 1959. Light vehicular traffic was restored on the morning of the 17th August, 1959, and the full traffic at 2-0 P.M. on 18th August, 1959.

Train Accident near Vijayavada

*1079 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras bound mail train from Howrah on the night of the 20th August, 1959 met with an accident 70 miles from the Vijayavada station.

(b) if so, the reasons for the mishap, and the casualties as a result thereof, and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Nine persons received minor injuries. The Government Inspector of Railways has held an enquiry into this accident. His report is awaited. The reason for the mishap will be known only after the receipt of his report on this accident.

Kakarapara Project

*1080. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether machinery worth about Rs. 40 lakhs meant for Kakarapara and Ukai Projects have been removed to Koyana and other projects from Kakarapara Project site; and

(b) if so, whether this was done with the approval of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Requisitioning of Lands

*1081. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for enactment of a consolidated law applicable uniformly throughout the country in regard to acquisition and requisitioning of lands?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The present position with regard to the implementation of the Tenth Report of the Law Commission on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, was given to the Lok Sabha by the Law Minister, on the 18th August, 1959, in reply to Unstarred Question No 735. Pending a decision on the Tenth Report, no Central legislation as suggested is contemplated.

Exchange of Goods with Russia

*1082 Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2174 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) the extent of value and volume of goods that have been actually exchanged between the National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. and the Central Union of Consumers Societies of USSR, and

(b) whether possibilities of similar agreements on co-operative basis have been explored for other East European countries?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri K. S. Murthy): (a) No goods have been exchanged between the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Centrosoyuz so far.

(b) Only one other country viz. Hungary has approached the Federation in this connection but the matter has not been processed further.

Tourist Coupon Scheme

*1003. { Shri Subodh Hanota:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how far the tourist coupon scheme has encouraged the tourist traffic in our country;

(b) whether the object of this scheme has been achieved; and

(c) how long this scheme will continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government are still working out the details with regard to the actual operation of this scheme

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Bhutan-India Road Link

*1004. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Shakti Dasgupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 452 on the 19th February, 1959 and state.

(a) the further progress so far made in the construction work on each of the two direct road links between Bhutan and India; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Garubasha-Hatisar Road.—Construction work has been undertaken in the first 15 miles. 71 per cent formation work and 6 culverts were completed upto June 1960, with an expenditure of Rs. 2-25 lakhs.

Jainti-Buxaduar-Sanchula Road.—Survey work has been completed on 9 miles from Jainti to Buxaduar.

Earth work on the first mile from Jainti is in hand. An expenditure of Rs 47,100 has been reported so far.

Asian Highways Plan

*1005. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether ECAFE experts are working out an Asian Highways Plan and considering to develop ancient routes of India connecting Burma, Thailand, Afghanistan and Iran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) The plan is still in the preliminary stage of consideration. The provisional list of roads suggested by the ECAFE Secretariat to form the international highway network in the region is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 95]

Death of Shri Ashim Shome in Railway Hospital

*1006. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Ashim Shome, a reputed foot-baller of the Eastern Railway Sports Club and of the Calcutta University and a member of the Bengal team for the last National Football Championship was admitted to the B R Singh Hospital of the Eastern Railway on the 30th June, 1959 with serious head injuries resulting from a fall from an electric train;

(b) whether it is a fact that although cabins were vacant in the hospital and Ashim Shome's friends and relatives were willing to bear the expenses Shri Shome was refused?

a Cabin on the ground that the Cabins were meant for officers only;

(c) whether it is a fact that disturbances such as are bound to occur in a general ward are extremely dangerous for patients with serious head injuries,

(d) whether it is a fact that friends and relatives of Shri Shome requested permission of the Doctor-in-Charge to bring a famous Surgeon of Calcutta but the same was at first refused,

(e) whether it is also a fact such permission was finally granted but too late and Shri Shome expired before the Surgeon could arrive at the hospital, and

(f) if the answer to parts (b), (d) and (e) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) A hospital ward whether general or otherwise is not liable to disturbances likely to affect patients in it

(d) and (e) The request was made only on 2nd July, 1969 at 10 A.M. half an hour before the patient expired. It was immediately acceded to

(f) Does not arise

Purchase of Rice by Middle East Countries

*1087. { Shri Kaml Reddy:
Shri Anwar

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any offer of purchasing finer quality of rice from the Middle East or from any foreign country;

(b) if so, the price and the quantity offered;

(c) whether Government have entered into any deal with any foreign country for selling such rice; and

(d) in what States does Government contemplate to procure such rice for the said export?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Incubator Hatching of Eggs

*1088 Shri V. F. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether incubator hatching of eggs is popular in India; and

(b) what is the annual number of eggs estimated to be hatched through this process?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes

(b) About 20 lakh eggs per annum

Regional Centres for Food Technology

*1089 Shrimati Lia Palchowdhari: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken for the setting up of Regional Centre for Food Technology for Asian and Far East Countries, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) It is understood that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation Regional Seminar on Food Technology for Asia and Far East Countries, which was recently held at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, recommended to the Food and Agriculture Organisation that it should explore the possibilities of setting up a Food Technology Training and Research Centre in this Region. It is for the F.A.O. to consider this proposal in the first instance.

Waterlogging in Punjab

*1090. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for a loan of Rs. 2 crores to execute urgently needed anti-waterlogging measures; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A letter was received in June, 1959 from the Irrigation and Power Minister, Punjab, indicating essential requirements of funds to the tune of Rs. 1 crore for purely anti-waterlogging schemes during the Second Five Year Plan. In reply, he was informed that investigation for anti-waterlogging schemes should be expedited so that the merits of the schemes could be fully considered after which the Planning Commission would be approached for funds with due regard to the capability of the State to complete the Schemes in the Second Plan period.

Macaroni Plant, Kerala

*1091. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1313 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(b) the further progress that has been made towards the setting up of the macaroni manufacturing plant in Kerala; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Technical Committee constituted

by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for going into the technical as well as other aspects of the project of setting up a Tapioca Macaroni Plant in Kerala has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Nil.

Damaged American Wheat

*1092. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two thousand bags of wheat out of three thousand tons of U.S. wheat recently landed at No. 8 Jetty of Calcutta port are totally decomposed and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether the said two thousand bags have been transported for storage at a Government godown in Behala;

(c) whether the same will be sold in the open market;

(d) if so, what precaution is proposed to be taken so that the said decomposed wheat is not mixed with wheat to be sold to the consumers; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative the reasons as to why expense has been incurred for transporting the said decomposed wheat to the godown instead of destroying the same?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Out of about 10,000 tons of wheat discharged partly at Vishakapatnam and partly in Calcutta, about 200 tons were damaged in transit and discharged at Jetty No. 8 in the Calcutta Port. The damaged wheat was unfit for human consumption.

(b) The damaged wheat was transported to the Central depots at Behala and Brooklyn for categorisation and disposal.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The physical condition of the damaged wheat is such that if it is mixed with good wheat, the mixture will be unsaleable as wheat. Such damaged wheat is disposed of to Government cattle farms and poultry farms and other reliable parties for purposes such as cattle and poultry feed, starch manufacture and manure. The damaged wheat has to be removed to the depots for examination and categorisation by the technical staff and disposal in the manner mentioned, as these operations are not allowed to be carried out in the port and also because it might involve payment of shed demurrage

Strike by Pilots of I.A.C.

Shrimati Lia Palchoudhuri:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri P. C. Boreeah:
 Shri F. G. Deb:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Narayanankutty
 Memon:
 *1000. Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnan:
 Shri Sarju Pandey:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri N. M. Deb:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Jadhav:
 Shrimati Malda Ahmed:
 Shri Bhakti Darshan:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike by Pilots of the Indian Airlines Corporation on the 15th August, 1959; .

(b) the number of flights cancelled together with the number of passengers—Indian and foreign separately—stranded at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta;

(c) the steps taken in regard to the strike and for transporting the standard passengers;

(d) if so, what was the cause of the strike; and

(e) the reaction of the Government to a strike of this nature on the occasion of the 'Independence Day'?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir

(b) to (c.) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) 65 passenger flights were cancelled and approximately 600 passengers (both Indian and foreign) were affected at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta centres of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(c) Attempts were made to persuade the pilots at Bombay to withdraw the notice, but without success. The passengers affected were offered transportation by the night air-mail services on the 15th August, 1959, and by flights on subsequent days. Most passengers accepted these alternatives while some cancelled their journeys.

(d) and (e) The immediate cause of the strike was that pending enquiries into their personal conduct, two pilots were suspended from flying duty on 14th August, 1959. One of these officers was an office bearer of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association (Bombay Region).

The strike notice was delivered by the Indian Commercial Pilots Association (Bombay Region) to the Area Manager, Bombay, at 11:45 P.M. on the same day, i.e., 14th August and the strike commenced after quarter of an hour, i.e., with effect from 00:01 hour on the 15th August, the Independence Day.

The Corporation are considering the question of taking disciplinary action against the pilots who participated in the strike.

Detention and Looting of Train at Cuddapah

- *1094. { Shri Rami Reddy:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. C. Boreeah:
 Shri Amar:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Ramji Verma:
 Shri Satya Narayana:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-bound Express Train was detained by a crowd of persons at the Cuddapah Railway Station in Andhra Pradesh on the 18th August, 1959.

(b) whether sealed Railway Wagons were broken open by the crowd and the contents looted.

(c) whether the crowd set fire to railway property.

(d) the extent of loss and damage and

(e) the other details relating to the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Yes Three parcel vans of No 93 Dn Renigunta-Raichur mixed train were looted by the miscreants

(c) Yes The crowd set fire to a stack of sleepers

(d) The cost of parcels containing fruits and one case of fountain pens looted is valued at Rs. 1000 The estimated cost of railway property damaged is Rs. 10,000

(e) On 18th August, 1959, a mob came to the Railway Station Cuddapah and demanded closing down of refreshment room, stall and goods shed. A section of the crowd moved towards Bukhta bridge and squatted on the track preventing thereby movement of all trains between Cuddapah and Krishnapuram The mob also

cut telegraph, telephone and signal wires paralysing all communication. At about 5 P.M. the same day the mob again gathered at Cuddapah station and started looting some parcel vans of Renigunta-Raichur passenger. They also pelted stones on the police party when recourse was taken to tear smoke The mob then shifted to Rayanchoti level crossing and started damaging the track when the police had to open fire and the mob finally dispersed after the firing and the situation was brought under control

Tourist Bureaus

1973. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of the tourist bureaus opened so far during the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise

(b) the number of tourist bureaus to be opened during 1959-60 and the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, and

(c) the nature of amenities and facilities provided and additional facilities proposed to be provided at each bureau?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 96]

Tonnage Handled at Sea Ports

1974. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the tonnage handled at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports during 1958-59 (Port-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The tonnage

handled by the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during 1958-59 is as follows:

Name of Port	Tonnage handled
Bombay	11 751,901
Calcutta	9,198,825
Madras	2,437,513

Water Supply to Refugee Colonies in Delhi

1975. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 77 on the 11th of February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in providing filtered water to various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The bulk water supply main along Najafgarh Road from Kirti Nagar to Tilak Nagar is being laid and is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1959. It is expected that Motu Nagar, Industrial Area Colony, Kirti Nagar and Industrial area of Improvement Trust will get water by the end of September, 1959 and the remaining colonies along Najafgarh Road, namely, Ramesh Nagar, Tehar I and II and Tilak Nagar, by the end of October 1959.

Construction of Roads in Bombay

1976. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the schemes forwarded by the Bombay State Government and those approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of roads of inter-State or economic importance during the Second Five-Year Plan period showing the mileage of the roads, financial outlay and the Central assistance, and

(b) the schemes so far completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table [See Appendix III annexure No 97]

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Road Development Schemes in Bombay

1977. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the grants made by the Central Government to the Bombay State for road development schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far,

(b) the amount which remained unutilised and

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement for works other than Central Fund is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 98]. The information in respect of Central Road Fund will be laid on the Table of the House after obtaining it from the States.

T. B. Clinics

1978. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of T B Clinics functioning in the country in 1958;

(b) the number of deaths which annually take place, and

(c) the number of patients who suffer from it annually?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There were 192 T B Clinics in the country in 1958

(b) It is estimated that approximately five lakh deaths take place every year

(c) According to the recent T.B survey, about 13 to 25 persons per thousand of the population suffer from tuberculosis

Lepers Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi

1978. **Shri Mani Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the authorities of Lepers Hospital, Shahdara about not supplying the full rations;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been enquired into; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) During December, 1958 and January 1959, there was some difficulty about the supply of wheat flour to the Lepers Home on account of this article being in short supply in Delhi during those months. Since February, 1959, there has been no complaint regarding the supply of ration to the inmates of the Lepers Home, Tahirpur, Shahdara.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Hospitals in Delhi

1980. **Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration health authorities have suggested creation of hospitals on zonal basis along with a base hospital to meet the city's growing demand for medical facilities, and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government of India have not received any suggestion from the Delhi Administration for the creation of hospitals on zonal basis along with a base hospital to meet the city's growing demand for medical facilities

(b) Does not arise

Treatment of M.F.s. as V.I.P.s.

1981. **Shri Dinosh Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No 2310 on September 18, 1958 and state the reasons for Members of Parliament being treated as V.I.P.s only while travelling outside India when senior officials of the Government of India are treated as V.I.P.s when travelling in the country also?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): As the Corporation have to handle a large number of passengers, they have to restrict the number of persons treated as V.I.P.s while travelling on their services to the barest minimum. Accordingly, it has been decided to further curtail the list of V.I.P.s so as to limit it to international guests and foreign dignitaries, apart from the President, Vice President and the Prime Minister of India and the Governors of States. In respect of the others in the present list, the Corporation would treat them as their valuable clients and give them such courtesy and service as they may decide.

Study of Agriculture in U.S.A.

1982. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian agriculturists is leaving shortly for U.S.A. on a study tour;

(b) if so, how many they are in number, their date of leaving India and the period of their stay in U.S.A. and

(c) how those agriculturists have been selected?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A batch of 20 Farm Leaders has left for U.S.A. on the 11th and 12th August, 1959 to study the Community Organisations, the role of Farm Organisations, Co-operatives Work in Extension, Rural Credit and related matters etc. These Farm Leaders will receive training in U.S.A. for a period of about 4 months and on their way back they will visit Japan and Hawaii Islands for about 2 weeks and one week respectively

(c) These Farm Leaders were selected on an all-India basis. A circular letter to all State Governments was issued on the 12th January, 1959 informing them of the intention of the Government of India to depute a third batch of 20 Farm Leaders to USA in 1959 under the Farm Leaders Study Project and requesting them to forward the applications of 5 candidates each, who in their opinion may be suitable for participation in the programme, to this Department latest by the 25th February, 1959. The criteria of selection as well as the conditions of eligibility of the candidates were fully explained in this circular letter. A Press Note inviting applications from the intending candidates was also issued and intending candidates were asked to submit their applications to their respective State Governments for preliminary selection at State Level. The All-India Farmers' Forum, the Young Farmers' Association and the All-India Co-operative Union were also requested to nominate suitable candidates.

On receipt of these applications from State Governments a preliminary selection was made by a Selection Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture and 50 candidates were called for interview for making a final selection of 20 persons. In making selection special consideration was given to the work done by the candidates in Farm Organisation and/or Co-operation.

Cuddapah Railway Station

1959. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amounts have been allotted for the improvement of the Cuddapah Railway Station on the Southern Railway for 1959-60

(b) if so, what is the amount,

(c) the improvements contemplated,

(d) when they are likely to be taken up and completed, and

(e) other details in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railway (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The following improvements are proposed to be carried out;

The provision of

(i) A catch siding;

(ii) Improved signalling system; and

(iii) Additional goods shed accommodation

The amount sanctioned for these during the year 1959-60 is Rs 46,000. The total estimated cost of these works is Rs 2,68,000.

(d) The work of providing a catch siding is nearing completion, while other works will be taken up shortly.

(e) It is proposed to consider inclusion of remodelling of this station in the works programme of 1960-61. The remodelling scheme will include provision of island platform, foot-overbridge etc. in addition to the works stated above.

Bridges on Pipli Konarak Road

1954. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 614 on the 24th February 1959 and state

(a) whether the construction work of the three proposed bridges on Pipli-Konarak Road in the district of Puri in Orissa has since started

(b) if so, how much of Rs 18 lakhs granted for completing the all weather road to Konarak has been spent by the State Government so far,

(c) whether the State Government have asked for further grants for completion of this road; and

(d) by which time the Pipli-Konarak all weather road will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Excavation of foundations for Kushabhadra bridge

has been commenced. Work has not, so far, started on the other two bridges over Bhargavi and Dhanua.

(b) The grant of Rs. 18 lakhs is for the road work as well as the bridges and causeways. Nearly Rs. 9 lakhs have been utilized by the State Government over the project.

(c) Not so far.

(d) The work is being executed by the State Public Works Department who will no doubt complete it without avoidable delay.

Damodar Valley Soil

1986. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soil Research Laboratory at Hazaribagh is carrying out investigations on the properties of soil of the Damodar Valley.

(b) if so, the results of the research carried out up-to-date; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the investigation of the whole valley?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nath): (a) and (b) The Soil Laboratory was started under the Soil Conservation Department of the DVC in 1949 to examine and advise on the suitability of the waste land for reclamation, better use of lands and amelioration of the soils of the Damodar Valley. The Laboratory has been furnishing analytical data of samples of soil, water, rock, crops and manure and interpretation of the analytical data for programme of soil conservation works.

2. At present the main work in the Soil Conservation Laboratory is to analyse the samples of soil, water, rock etc. received from time to time. A number of field trials and potculture experiments have been conducted on typical soils of Upper Damodar Valley to find out the nutrient deficiencies

and to adopt proper ameliorative measures for this region. The experiments have revealed that deficiencies of nitrogen and phosphoric acid are wide-spread in these soils. The red soils respond to applications of nitrogen and phosphate in adequate doses for growth of different crops. Gorapaddy responded to nitrogen in Hazaribagh soil (non-calcareous), but nitrogen alone did not respond in Kenthol soil (calcareous) presumably due to non-availability of the soil phosphates. Potassium deficiency is seldom found in this region. Copper, manganese and magnesium gave no response with the crops of this region. Cowpea showed response to application of *Strychnium nits.* *Lantana* was found beneficial to leguminous plants (like pea) and fodder grass (like *Panicum antidotale*). Phosphate fixation studies have been carried out with red soils of this region and the fixation was found to be of a very high order. The results of the studies on some soil samples showed that cation exchange capacity of the soils was very low.

Microbiological studies carried out on soils of the peripheral regions of Konar Reservoir subjected to periodic submergence have revealed that microbial population was not affected appreciably after submergence for 6 months. No species of *Azotobacter* was found to exist in these soils.

(c) The Soil Research Laboratory has no research programme of its own, the laboratory research being dependent upon works in various sectors of the Soil Conservation Department. The question of completion of the work within a time scheduled does not, therefore, arise.

Fact Finding Committee on Khandari Industry

1986. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fact Finding Committee on the Khandari Industry has

submitted its final report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee,

(c) whether the report has been considered by Government, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Fact Finding Committee has reported that the information collected by it after the submission of the Interim Report has confirmed conclusions arrived at in the Interim Report and requested that the same be treated as Final Report.

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament

(c) and (d) The Report was considered by the Government and powers were delegated to the Government of UP to license establishment of power crushers including bels. Under these powers, the UP Government issued the U.P. Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers' Licensing Order, 1959 on the 24th February, 1959. This order applies to the reserved areas of sugar factories in the 30 khandasari producing districts.

Public Health Engineering

1957. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the completion of the building for Public Health Engineering in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Administrative approval has been accorded. Preliminary estimates for the construction of the building have been received and are being scrutinised for according technical sanction

Determination of Backward Areas for Postal Facilities

1958. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1297 on the 17th March, 1959 and state

(a) the procedure followed in determining the backward areas for purposes of extension of postal facilities; and

(b) the backward areas so determined (State-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) Those areas are included in the schedule of 'very backward areas' for the purpose of extension of postal facilities which have not been developed on account of difficult terrain, sparse population or lack of literacy and where owing to long lines of communications post offices are expected to work at a loss exceeding the normal permissible limits

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 99]

New Railway Lines in Punjab

1959. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to his speech in Lok Sabha on the 5th March 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have considered the following proposals for construction of new lines in Punjab:

(i) Jagadhri-Chandigarh - Rupar-Ludhiana line

(ii) Bbiwani-Rohtak line; and

(iii) Gohana-Panipat line; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposed Railway line between Chandigarh and Ludhiana and between Bhiwani and Rohtak have not been included in the programme of new lines approved for construction in the Second Plan period. These have, however, been noted for consideration along with other proposals for the Third Five Year Plan.*

In regard to the restoration of Gohana-Panipat portion, development of traffic is being watched on the restored portion between Rohtak and Gohana and a decision on the remaining portion (Gohana-Panipat) is yet to be taken

Mangalore Port

1990. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri Shankaralya:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1190 on the 12th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Dutch Port Expert, Mr Posthuma, has since submitted his report regarding development of Mangalore Port,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) Shri Posthuma has submitted his report. He has recommended that the lagoon port has advantages over an entirely artificial port for the following reasons:

- (i) the lagoon itself can be used for the harbour,
- (ii) the lagoon port is nearer to the town of Mangalore and tile factories. It will be possible to carry the tiles to the ships by means of river craft,

(iii) the existing port facilities will continue to be useful when a lagoon port is built.

He has also recommended to construct two experimental groynes and to observe the movement of silt that would reach the lagoon harbour from the Netravati river and the littoral drift with help of radio-active isotopes. The recommendations contained in Shri Posthuma's Report would be considered by the Intermediate Port Development Committee recently set up by the Government of India

Silt in Bombay Harbour

1991. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1749 on the 9th April, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in conducting the radioactive tracer experiments to ascertain movement of silt at Bombay Harbour?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The tracing of the radio-active material injected on the 14th and 19th March 1959 was continued till the 2nd May 1959 after which it had to be stopped due to the worsening of the weather conditions. The observations made during the study, after being duly plotted, have been forwarded to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, whose report on the conclusions reached is awaited

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1992. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for the expansion of Willingdon Hospital at New Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home was taken over by the Central Government from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 1st January, 1954, with a total bed strength of 50. As the then existing bed strength was insufficient to cater to the needs of the public and Government employees, it was decided to expand the hospital by stages. The bed strength has since been raised to 257. A new ward block has been constructed. All the major specialised services, such as medicine, surgery, E.N.T., eye, gynaecology and dentistry have been provided in the hospital. An X-Ray block has been opened. The Casualty, Laboratory and the Out-Patient Departments have been expanded. A Nurses Home has been constructed. The ancillary buildings of the Nurses Home are nearing completion.

Further expansion of the hospital will be taken up when an additional plot of land is acquired.

Family Planning

1993. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme for opening at least one family planning training and research centre in each region?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 42 regional training centres have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health to be established in different States. Of them 6 have been set up so far.

Nangal Dam Station

1994. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at Nangal Dam Station, Northern Railway in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The number of incoming and outgoing passengers at Nangal Dam Station in 1958-59 was 1,44,602 and 1,78,362 respectively.

Overbridge near Ambala

1995. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1804 on the 12th March, 1959, and state at what stage is the construction of over-bridge at the level crossing in Ambala on G.T. Road?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Government of Punjab had previously given a low priority for the construction of this over-bridge, and only recently have they asked for this scheme to be taken up during 1959-60. Accordingly detailed plans and estimates are under preparation.

Rail Level Crossing near Safdarjang

**1996. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1419 on the 20th March, 1959, and state the further progress made in the construction of a suitable diversion road to avoid traffic jam at the railway level crossing near Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): There has been no further progress because of the objection raised by the Department of Archaeology that the proposed diversion road would pass through the protected land of Najaf Khan's Tomb. The matter is, however, receiving attention. In addition to the diversion of this road which has to be undertaken as a long-term solution to this problem, the following works have been undertaken as immediate safeguards against the traffic problems created on this road:

- (1) The "T" junction with the Vinay Nagar Road is being improved.
- (2) It has been decided to provide two separate but adjoining Railway level cross-

ings with swing type gates each 24 ft. wide.

- (3) The road crust would be widened to two carriage ways each 24 ft. wide in the vicinity of the level crossing in a length of about 200 ft. on either side.

The above mentioned works have been undertaken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee within their respective jurisdiction and are now in progress

Silt in Calcutta Port

1997. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of the silt deposits in the Port of Calcutta;

(b) what steps are being taken to remove the silt;

(c) the approximate expenditure that will have to be incurred for the same; and

(d) where the silt will be deposited after removal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 100]

Bhakra Waters for Gurgaon District

1998. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1103 on the 27th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since received the scheme sanctioned by the Punjab Government to carry Bhakra Waters to the arid lands of Gurgaon District; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Teak Plantation in Bombay

1999. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Government have submitted any scheme to the Union Government for teak and mahogany plantation in Bombay State;

(b) whether the scheme has been considered by the Union Government; and

(c) whether any assistance is being given to Bombay for undertaking large scale teak and mahogany plantation in the State during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The State Government have submitted schemes for teak plantations but not mahogany.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Central assistance by way of loan is given to the teak plantation schemes. For 1959-60, the amount approved for this scheme is Rs. 194 lakhs. The provision for 1960-61 will be determined on the basis of the State Government's requirements, about the end of the current year.

Tobacco Prices in Bombay

2000. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bombay have approached the Union Government to fix the tobacco prices in the Saurashtra region of Bombay in accordance with the international market prices; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. Moreover, there are no varieties of tobacco which are grown in Saurashtra which have an appreciable foreign market.

(b) Does not arise.

Chemical Fertilizers for Bombay

2001. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state:

(a) the total demand made by the Bombay Government for chemical fertilizers for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be allotted for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

(Figures in tons)

Name of Fertilizers	Demand 1959-60	For the period 1-4-59 to 30-9-1959	
		Demand Allocation	
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,46,000	96,957	46,450
Urea	26,000	17,146	8,100
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	40,000	24,979	9,995
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	14,000	9,420	4,000

Note—Allotment for the second half year will be made in two quarterly instalments in September and December, 1959.

Co-operative Societies

2002. { Shri Panigrahi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked to organise and develop co-operatives for handling the marketed surplus of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the number of societies at the different levels organised for this purpose so far in different States; and

(c) the nature and quantities of foodgrains dealt with by them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) State Governments have been asked to organise and develop co-operatives for marketing of agricultural produce including foodgrains, but the State Governments have not been asked to organise any co-operative separately for handling of foodgrains only. A copy of each of the letters addressed by the Government of India on 11-8-1959 and 24-8-1959 to State Governments is enclosed for information. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 101].

*Already laid on the Table of the Sabha on 12th August, 1959 while answering the Unstarred Question No. 619.

(b) On 30th June, 1958, the number of co-operative marketing societies at various levels in different States was as follows:

Name of State	No. of State Marketing Societies	No. of Central Marketing Societies	No. of Primary Marketing Societies
Andhra Pradesh	2	11	150
Assam	1	..	503
Bihar	1	..	81
Bombay . . . . .	..	292	206
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	2	28
Kerala . . . . .	..	2	60
Madhya Pradesh	1	..	108
Madras . . . . .	..	2	105
Mysore	1	34	186
Orissa	1	..	48
Punjab	1	3	113
Rajasthan	4	70	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	2,241	502
West Bengal	1	..	222
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	5
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	3
Tripura . . . . .	..	1	30
Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	27	..
Manipur	1	..	..
TOTAL	16	2,685	2,352

(c) The nature of foodgrains dealt with by the co-operatives depends on the area where individual societies are operating. No statistics about the quantities of various kinds of foodgrains handled by the co-opera-

tives are available. However, according to the statistics collected by the Reserve Bank, the value of foodgrains handled by Marketing Societies during 1957-58 was as follows:

Societies	Sales
	(Rupees in lakhs)
State Co-operative Marketing Societies	20 64
Central Co-operative Marketing Societies	409 02
Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	247 92
TOTAL	677 58

T.B. Isolation Beds in Orissa

2003. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3439 on the 23rd April, 1959, and state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted any scheme to set up T.B. Isolation beds in the state in 1959-60;

(b) whether the State Government have drawn any amount so far from Rs. 70,000 allotted for the establishment of T.B. Isolation beds; and

(c) if so, what is the amount drawn?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) Yes, a proposal from the Government of Orissa for the establishment of 90 T.B. Isolation beds during 1959-60 has been received and approved.

(b) and (c). The amount drawn by the Government of Orissa against the allotment of Rs. 70,000 is not known.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

2004. Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment to the Apprentices or Trade Apprentices category of employees in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop is on all India basis or on local basis; and

(b) if on the local basis, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On local basis so far. It has, however, now been decided to make the recruitment for the C.L.W. on an All-India basis.

Tourism in Orissa

2005. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for development of tourism under Part I undertaken in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount given to Orissa for undertaking such schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Construction of Rest Houses at Konarak and Bhubaneswar are the two schemes in Orissa included in Part I of the Second Five Year Plan for Tourism to be exclusively financed by the Central Government. The construction has not yet begun as the plans and estimates are under preparation.

(b) The Part I Schemes are to be executed through the Central Public Works Department and thus the question of giving any amount to Orissa Government for undertaking these works does not arise.

Schemes for Minor Irrigation, Orissa

2006. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any new schemes for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Orissa for the year 1959-60; and

(b) whether any special grant has been made by the Central Government for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnaswami): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functions of the Primary and Marketing Societies

2007. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has pointed out that the functions between the primary and marketing societies overlap each other; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is engaging the attention of the Bombay Government. It is the policy of that Government to avoid such overlapping.

The attention of other States is also being drawn to this and they are being requested to avoid it.

Ford Foundation Grants

2008 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the total amount of grants received from the Ford Foundation of New York for Community Development Scheme during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Rs. 12,96,4280.25 nP.

Large Co-operative Societies

2009. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to form more large co-operative societies in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) In a rural Co-operative the members should have intimate knowledge of one another as well as a sense of mutual obligation and concern for the rehabilitation of the weaker sections of the community. Co-operation should, therefore, be based on close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation among the members. This objective will be better served if primary co-operatives are organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. The question was considered by the National Development Council in its meetings in November, 1958 and April, 1959. The Government of India have accepted the views of the National Development Council and communicated the decision to the State Governments.

Sheep Breeding in Punjab

2010. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has recently been put forward by the Punjab Government about sheep breeding in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and help sought by the Punjab Government for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme aims at the establishment of a sheep breeding farm in Kulu Valley, Punjab for evolving better quality of sheep and wool and for imparting scientific knowledge in sheep husbandry and wool production to the shepherds in the hilly tracts of the Punjab. The State Government requested that the entire cost of Rs. 2,03,146 might be met by the Council. As the nature of work envisaged had not been clearly specified, the scheme was returned to the State Government for clarification which is still awaited.

बनों का विकास

२०११. श्री विनूति मिश्र : क्या सचमुच कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनी वन विकास योजनाओं को प्रस्तुत करने का आदेश दिया है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णस्वामी) : भारत सरकार ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अनेक राज्य सरकारों को अपनी वन विकास योजनाएँ भेजने के लिये प्रार्थना की है ।

Chandigarh Station

2012. Shri Ajit Singh Sarkhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandigarh Railway Station is too Small and inconvenient taking into consideration the traffic there and its importance as the Capital of Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve and enlarge the present Railway Station in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes The station is small but it is adequate for the traffic dealt with at Chandigarh, at present.

(b) Plans for expansion of the station are under preparation.

P. & T. Building at Gopalganj

2013. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the progress so far made to construct a new building in place of the abandoned building of the selection grade post office at Gopalganj, District Saran, Bihar?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The drawings have been prepared by the Architect and these are under examination.

Supply of Wheat and Rice to States

2014. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Anwar:
Shri Nanshir Bharucha:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice supplied to the various States during 1959 so far;

(b) the demand of the State Governments against which these quantities were supplied; and

(c) the quantity to be supplied during the rest of the year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement showing total quantities of wheat and rice supplied by Centre to the various States during 1959 (up to about 15th August) is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 102].

(b) and (c). The requirement of each State is assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Government and supplies are arranged, keeping in view the availability of stocks with the Centre and the requirements of other States. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate either the quantity demanded by each of the State Governments for these 7½ months, or the quantity that will be supplied to them during the rest of the year.

Haringhata Milk Colony

2015. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Haringhata milk colony is dwindling; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnaswami): (a) The

colony is run by the State Government of West Bengal. The Central Government has no information that it is dwindling.

(b) Does not arise.

Invention of New Transmitting Machine by Russia

2016. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in "The Statesman" dated the 16th June, 1959, in regard to the invention by Russian Communications Scientists of a new machine which will simultaneously transmit ten to fifteen times as many conversations as on present telephone channels;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to get complete details of the new invention; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes

(b) No, but as is usual in all such cases, the news is interesting and we will follow the further progress of this invention in the technical journals all over the world and take necessary action at the appropriate time.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Railway Offices

2017. Shri Subman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Railway offices that have been shifted from Calcutta from 1950 to June, 1959;

(b) the place or places to which they have been shifted;

(c) the cost incurred in each case;

(d) the reasons for shifting in each scheme; and

(e) whether any office of Railway has been started in Calcutta during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) to (d). A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See 'Appendix III, annexure No. 103].

(e) Yes; the following offices have been started in Calcutta during the above period:

1. Stores Organisation of the Ganga Bridge Project.
2. Certain Branches of the Accounts and Commercial Departments of the old North Eastern Railway (since shifted to Gorakhpur and Pandu on the bifurcation of that Railway from January, 1958 as mentioned against items 3 to 5 and 7 of reply to Part (a) of the question).
3. Office of the General Manager and Chief Engineer, Railway Electrification.
4. Director, Rail Movements, and Deputy Director Rail Movements, Railway Board.
5. Deputy Director Works (Bridges) Railway Board.
6. Deputy Director Signals, Railway Board
7. Deputy Director, Railway Stores (Steel), Railway Board

Use of Regional Languages on Railways

2018. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been given for the use of regional languages on the station name boards; and

(b) if so, whether these instructions are being carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

Overhead Bridge between Ludhiana and Millerganj

2019. Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1066 on the 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) how far the scheme to construct an overhead bridge between Ludhiana and Millerganj area has progressed; and

(b) when is the construction of the bridge scheduled to be started and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It has not been possible to make any material progress as the Punjab Government's acceptance and of their share of the cost, is still awaited

(b) It is too early to forecast that at this stage. The State Government, however, have not included this bridge in their programme for road overbridges for 1959-60.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

2020. { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of rice and other foodgrains supplied to West Bengal by the Central Government in the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, year-wise; and

(b) quantity of rice and other foodgrains to be supplied by Central Government to the Government of West Bengal in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The quantities of rice and wheat supplied by the Central Government to West Bengal during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 were as follows:

(In '000 tons)

	1956	1957	1958
(i) Rice	120	127	253
(ii) Wheat	368	567	711
TOTAL	488	694	964

(b) About 4 lakh tons of rice and 7 lakh tons of wheat, that is, altogether 11 lakh tons are expected to be supplied to West Bengal during the year 1959

पश्चिम रेलवे पर बाघों का निबटारा

2021. श्री डायर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के बाघों का निबटारा करने वाले विज्ञान के व्यक्तियों द्वारा बार-बार मौम किये जाने पर भी उन्हें सन्ध पर मुक्तान नहीं किया; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कितने व्यापारी हैं जिन्होंने 1958 से अब तक अदालत से डिवी प्राप्त करके पश्चिम रेलवे से अपने बाघों का खया बचल किया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० चै० रामस्वामी) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में बाघों के निबटारे में देखा देर की जाती है । रेलवे इस बात की बराबर कोशिश करती है कि अतिपुष्टि के बाघों का खया निबटारा किया जावे । लेकिन कुछ मामलों ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें कुछ परिस्थितियों

के कारण अधिक समय लगना परिलक्ष्य हो जाता है, जैसे कुछ मामलों में माल भेजने वाले स्टेशन से लेकर गंतव्य स्टेशन तक माल भेजने के पूरे खोरे की जांच करनी पड़ती है और जिन मामलों में बीजाचड़ी या अपराधपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप का संदेह होता है, उनमें पुलिस की रिपोर्ट लेनी पड़ती है। ऐसी हालत में देर हो ही जाती है।

१९५५-५६ से १९५८-५९ तक पश्चिम रेलवे ने कुल ३,०१,५८५ टनों का निबटारा किया जब कि इस अवधि में पश्चिम रेलवे पर सिर्फ १,८८८ टनों में अचानकती डिगरी ही लगी।

Moghal Sarai Yard

2022. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the state of congestion at Moghal Sarai yard on Eastern Railway;

(b) the alternative routes for bypassing the Moghal Sarai yard undertaken for construction and yet being considered for inclusion in Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Zafarabad-Sultanpur-Utrauli broad gauge restored line is mainly used for goods traffic;

(d) if so, whether there is any possibility of direct linking of Dildarnagar Junction and Zafarabad Junction, a distance of 60 miles, for providing an alternative route north of Ganga river in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) what is the expected congestion at Moghal Sarai at the end of Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no congestion at Moghal Sarai Yard.

(b) An alternative route for movement of coal traffic from Karanpura fields for destinations on the Northern Railway via Allahabad, Kanpur and Ghazabad is being provided by con-

structing a new link between Garhwa Road and Robertsganj which is expected to be completed in the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) No, both for Passenger and Goods traffic.

(d) There is no such proposal for a direct Rail link between Dildarnagar Jn. and Zafarabad Jn. under consideration of the Government, nor was such a proposal included in the recommendations made by the State Government in connection with the construction of new lines. With the limited financial and material resources there are no prospects of taking up this project for construction in the near future.

(e) None

Construction of Roads in Punjab

2023. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadai:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken decision on the proposals from Punjab Government for roads to be constructed during 1959-60 under Central Road Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, the proposals approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 104]

Construction of Roads in Manipur

2024. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for road construction during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan in Manipur have been achieved;

(b) the total amount of money spent so far; and

(c) the amount which remained unutilised out of Rs 190 lakhs allotted during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir

(b) Rs 58.46 lakhs upto 31st March, 1959

(c) Rs 131.54 lakhs

Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

2025. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether any Irrigation engineer has been deputed to Tripura to work out the irrigation, specially minor irrigation schemes in Tripura,

(b) if so, whether the engineer concerned has been instructed to devise ways and means as to how the Suk-sagar, Hooriyala and the Dhaliaejala can be brought under cultivation; and

(c) if not, when such an engineer is expected to arrive in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c) Not yet. A proposal for the creation of a Minor Irrigation Division in Tripura P.W.D is under consideration in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. In this connection the Tripura Administration have requested for the deputation of a few engineers from the Central Water and Power Commission. Selection of officers is being made and their terms of deputation finalised. They will be deputed to Tripura as soon as creation of the proposed Minor Irrigation Division is sanctioned and other formalities completed.

(b) Does not arise.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कैप्टन जनवर

२०२६. श्री बाबुदेवी: क्या परिचय हम तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कैप्टन एम० जनवर ने पाकिस्तान जाने की इच्छा प्रकट की है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कैप्टन जनवर, जिन्हें हाल ही में बैम्बेयर वायुयानों को चलाने का प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिये विदेश भेजा गया था, एक समझौते के द्वारा पांच साल तक भारत की सेवा करने के लिये बाध्य है,

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि कैप्टन जनवर इस अवधि में नौकरी नहीं करते तो उन्हें इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में २५ हजार रुपये देना पड़ेगा, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस बात के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि कैप्टन जनवर उपरोक्त घन राशि की सहायगी के बिना पाकिस्तान न जाने पायें?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमन्त्री (श्री गृहीउद्दीन): (क) और (ख) तन्त्र सामून तोटिस देने के बाद इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक पाइलट कप्तान मुस्तफा जनवर ने १४-२-५९ को इस्तीफा दे दिया। अपने इस्तीफे के पत्र में कप्तान जनवर ने यह बतलाया था कि वह कारपोरेशन की नौकरी से पाकिस्तान जाने और अपने जईक वाल्विन के पास रहने के लिए इस्तीफा दे रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ) कप्तान जनवर १९५७ में नेबरलैण्ड स्टाईमास्टर की ट्रेनिंग के लिये और १९५८ में यू० के० वाइकाउंट की ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजे गये थे। कारपोरेशन के साथ उनका जो करार हुआ था उसकी शर्त यह थी

कि ट्रेनिंग के बाव में कारपोरेशन में पांच साल तक नौकरी करने की छुट्टी देना न कर सकने पर कारपोरेशन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा १५,००० और २५,००० रुपये तक हरजाने की क्षमता में घटा कर देंगे। बूकि इस्तीफा देने की तारीख पर कप्तान धनवर ने जल्दी पांच साल तक की नौकरी पूरी नहीं की थी, इसलिये उन्हें २५,०६३ रुपये की रकम बतौर हरजाने के देनी थी। कप्तान धनवर को इस मामले की अपनी समान वेतनधारी भुगतान देन पर १४-२-५६ में नौकरी से छुट्टी दे दी गई।

बीकानेर डिब्बेजल के स्टेशन

२०२७. श्री ए० सा० शाहनावाज: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतान की इच्छा करते कि

(क) बीकानेर डिब्बेजल में घगले वर्ष पुराने स्टेशनो के स्थान पर कितने नये स्टेशन बनाने का विचार है,

(ख) क्या यात्रियो की सुविधा के लिये वर्तमान स्टेशनो के, जो प्रसिद्ध ग्रामो मे बहुत दूर पडते हैं, स्थान छोड नाम बदलने की रेलवे मन्त्रालय की कोई योजना है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन-किन स्टेशनो की ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Ayodhya Station

2028. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the average number of passengers daily entraining and detraining at the Ayodhya Station during the peak season of festivals;

(b) whether it is a fact that amenities like waiting rooms, refreshments and drinking water arrangements at

Ayodhya Station are not adequate to meet the need of the pilgrims visiting this place during the peak season of festivals; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) At Ayodhya only two important melas, viz. 'Ram Naumi' and 'Jhula' are held every year

The average number of passengers daily entraining and detraining at the Ayodhya Station during these festivals are as given below

	Ram Naumi	Jhula
Outward	5,705	1,652
Inward	5,577	2,010

(b) No, Sir

During important melas, additional waiting shed accommodation is provided and the existing arrangements for the supply of drinking, aerated and ced water etc, are augmented to the required extent

(c) Does not arise

Ganga Bridge at Ghazipur

2029 { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P C. Boroah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1324 on the 4th March 1959 and state

(a) the investigations made up-to-date by Railway authorities for fixing the site of Ganga Bridge at Ghazipur; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No further investigations in regard to river conditions or its behaviour have been made so far for fixing the site of a bridge

(b) Does not arise.

New Lines on N.E. Railway

2030. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what new surveys for construction of Railway lines have been made by North-Eastern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) what new line or other surveys are pending for investigation by North-Eastern Railway;

(c) whether any metre-gauge line in North-Eastern Railway is proposed to be converted into broad gauge; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Surveys for two new Railway lines made are:

(i) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a Broad Gauge line from Rampur to Haldwani (57.01 miles) carried out during the years 1956-57

(ii) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a Metre Gauge line from Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga (39.25 miles) carried out during the years 1956-58.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Decasualisation Scheme for Porters

2031. { Shri L. Ashw Singh:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many licensed porters have been registered under the decasualisation scheme on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether any uniforms and rest rooms are provided for them;

(c) whether any licence fees are recovered from them;

(d) if so, what are the rates;

(e) what are the rates they are permitted to charge the passengers; and

(f) how is the size of the decasualised force at each station determined?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) 6,006.

(b) The practice is generally for the Railway to provide the uniforms on recovering the cost thereof or for the porters themselves to make their arrangements to obtain the prescribed uniforms.

No rest rooms have been provided for licensed porters.

(c) Yes, at most of the stations.

(d) The rates vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per month.

(e) The portage charges vary from annas two to annas four per head load of about 1 maund

(f) The strength of the licensed porters at each station is determined by the local Officers, having due regard to the number of trains passing through the station, their frequency and the number of passengers entraining and detraining.

बूचड़बाने

२०३२. { श्री प्रकाशचौर भारती :
श्री ज्ञान सिंह :

क्या आज तक तथा कृपि नहीं यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आधुनिक प्रकार के बूचड़बाने जोलने और पुराने बूचड़ बानों की आधुनिक रूप देने के लिये १९५६-६० में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना अनुदान दिया है अथवा देने का विचार है; और

(ख) जिन बूचड़बानों के लिये यह राशि दी जा रही है, वे कहाँ-कहाँ बनाये जायेंगे ?

शुभे उद्योगी (श्री श्री. वें. कुमर):

(क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Electrification of Stations on Southern Railway

2033. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in electrification of railway stations in the Madurai Division, Southern Railway; and

(b) the names of stations that are likely to be electrified during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b) Statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 105]

Covering of Platforms on Southern Railway

2034. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations in Madurai Division, Southern Railway, the platforms of which have been covered so far; and

(b) the names of stations the platforms of which will be covered during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) The following stations have been provided with covered platforms:

- 1 Manaperal.
- 2 Dindigul Jn
- 3 Sholavandan.
4. Madurai Jn.
5. Tirumangalam.
6. Virudhunagar Jn.
7. Tuticorin.
3. Tenkasi Jn.
8. Shencottah.
10. Echukone.

206 LSD-4.

11. Quilon Jn.
- 12 Trivandrum Central.
13. Pollachi Jn.
14. Palni.
15. Karalkudi Jn.
16. Manamadurai Jn.
- 17 Ramnad.
18. Mandapam Camp.
- 19 Pamban Jn
- 20 Tinnevely Jn.
- 21 Ernakulam South Jn. (near M.G. Island platform).
- 22 Tripunittura
- 23 Mulanduruttu
- 24 Kanjuramittam.
- 25 Piravam Road
- 26 Vaikam Road
- 27 Kuruppantara
- 28 Ettumanur.
- 29 Kottayam
- 30 Chingavanam
- 31 Changanacheri
- 32 Tiruvalla
- 33 Chengannur
- 34 Cheriyana
- 35 Mavelikara
- 36 Kayankulam
- 37 Ochurá
- 38 Karunagapalli.
- 39 Sesthankotta
- 40 Perunad.

(b) It is not proposed to provide cover over platform at any other stations during 1959-60.

Train Accident at Lurdning

2035. Shrimati Madha Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the train accident that occurred at Lurdning (N. E. Railway) on the 2nd August, 1959; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) On the 2nd August, 1959, at about 00 55 hours, while No 902 Down Express Goods train was running between Bar Langfer and Lumding stations on the Mariani-Lumding section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, its five wagons derailed and two others capsized. There were no casualties. Approximate cost of damage to the Railway property has been Rs 16,000.

The cause of the accident is under investigation by a District Officers Joint Enquiry Committee.

Tube-wells in Madras

2036. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of places selected for sinking tube-wells in Madras State under the Second Ground-water Exploration Project, and

(b) the terms and conditions of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Neither the areas nor the number have yet been decided.

(b) In the course of exploration, the bores yielding sufficient quantities of water would be converted into production tube-wells and such tubewells would be transferred to the State Government for their use. The cost of production tube-wells thus transferred will be treated as a long-term loan to the State Government.

Telephone Exchanges

2037. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis for the formation of the telephone exchanges in the Koraput District of Orissa Circle,

(b) whether it is on the basis of the distance or the number of telephones; and

(c) what is the basis and Bhubaneswar at a distance of 18 miles from Cuttack was kept under the Cuttack exchange until recently?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Telephone Exchanges are opened at District Headquarter Towns without considering the financial implications. At other places the schemes should be self-supporting.

(b) On the basis of number of telephones and total revenue earned

(c) Earlier Bhubaneswar was not considered very important with respect to trunk traffic. Hence a Private Branch Exchange was installed at this place with Cuttack as the Parent Exchange. With the increase in importance of Bhubaneswar, this Exchange has now been directly connected to the general trunk net work.

Agricultural Information Units

2038. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2185 on the 1st May, 1959 and state

(a) the number of graduates in journalism working as Information Officers in the Agricultural Information Units; and

(b) the number of personnel trained in journalism working in the Information Units?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

At present no graduates in journalism are employed either at the Central or State Agricultural Information Units. There is no institution in India which offers graduate courses in journalism. A few universities, however, offer diploma courses. Two

persons holding such diplomas are employed in the Directorate of Extension

For Agricultural Information work the emphasis is more on an agricultural degree than on journalism. All the Information Units are, therefore, manned by agricultural graduates. The Government of India conducts Agricultural Information Workshops and Short Courses periodically to give these officers training in the processing of scientific information for presentation to the farm public in simple, attractive and acceptable language. So far, 13 such training courses have been held. Three officers were also sent abroad for training in Agricultural Journalism. Five more are proposed to be sent shortly.

रतनाम-बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर रेलवे लाइन

२०३६. { श्री भोगजी भाई.
श्री डाक्टर.

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २६ नवम्बर १९५७ के अनारकिल प्रश्न संख्या ८११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रतनाम-बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में किये गये यातायात सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट पश्चिम रेलवे में मिल गई है और रेलवे बोर्ड ने उस पर विचार कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है,

(ग) इस लाइन का निर्माण होने पर यह कितने मील लम्बी होगी,

(घ) इस लाइन के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है, और

(ङ) निर्माण का वास्तविक कार्य कब धारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रतनबाबी):

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। सर्वेक्षण की जो

रिपोर्ट मिली है उन से पता चला है कि यह लाइन लाभप्रद नहीं होगी। इसी तरह के कुछ दूसरे सुझाव भी हैं। जिनके साथ इस पर तीव्री पञ्चवर्षीय आयोजना में विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) लाइन की लम्बाई इस प्रकार होगी—

बड़ी लाइन	११६ १६ मील
मीटर लाइन	११६ ८७ मील

(घ) लागत का अनुमान—

बड़ी लाइन	११ ६२ करोड़ रुपये
मीटर लाइन	८ ६५ करोड़ रुपये

(ङ) ऊपर भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे देखने हुए भवान नहीं उठना।

Bridge at Kumbi (Manipur)

2040. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the bridge at Kumbi on the river Khuga in Manipur is to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, whether sanction has been accorded for its construction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) and (b) Preliminary investigation and collection of hydraulic data are in progress. Detailed estimate for the work will be prepared shortly and sanctioned by the Administration. The work is expected to be completed during the current Plan.

Metre-gauge Coach Factory in Tiruchirappalli

2041. { Shri S. R. Arumugham
Shri Ganapathy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the metre-gauge coach factory is proposed,

to be established in Tiruchirappalli on the Southern Railway;

(b) what is the approximate cost of the scheme; and

(c) the probable date of commencement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

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

Pepper

2042. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted so far to step up the production of pepper in various States; and

(b) the amounts allotted for the purpose to various States in 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 106.]

Headquarters of N.E.S. Blocks

2043. Shri Raghubir Sahai: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive or advice has been given by the Central Government to State Governments regarding the location of the headquarter of a National Extension Service Block;

(b) if so, what is its nature; and

(c) whether State Governments are acting according to it?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The site for block headquarters should be chosen on a high level and in a centrally situated place;

(ii) There should be provision for subsequent expansion to meet further needs; and

(iii) New block headquarters should be constructed as soon as a decision regarding the formation of a block is reached.

(iv) The block headquarters should preferably be located at a place which are Mandi or Market Centres.

(v) The block should have its headquarters located as centrally as existing facility of communication would permit.

(c) Yes, these are generally being followed.

Grants for Drainage Schemes

2044. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government gives subsidy or loan to Municipal Boards or States for drainage schemes;

(b) if so, whether this help is given direct or through the State Government concerned;

(c) what percentage of cost of drain construction is given by the Centre as subsidy or loan;

(d) whether the Gorakhpur Municipal Board has applied for loan for the construction of drains in the Municipality area; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) to (c) The Central Government gives loans to State Governments at 100 per cent. of the approved cost of drainage schemes, who in turn give loans to the local bodies concerned in their State;

(d) Yes, the Gorakhpur Municipal Board has applied through Government of Uttar Pradesh for a loan of Rs. 63,32,900 for the construction of drains.

(e) The estimates are being scrutinized by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

Railway Bridge, Arautangi

2045. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway bridge across Vellar near Arautangi (Southern Railway) which was damaged during the 1955 Cyclone has not been repaired so far; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably the hon. Member has in mind bridge No 637 (4 x 20 feet girders) at mile 280/5-6, on Arautangi-Karaikkudi Section, which was damaged during the 1955 cyclone Bridge No 624 (9X60) feet girders) at mile 278/11-12 across Vellar near Arautangi was not damaged during this cyclone

(b) Rebuilding of the bridge (as 3 x 40 feet girders) has already been sanctioned. The work could not, however, be taken up so far as a satisfactory contract could not be settled despite calling of open tenders thrice. It has, therefore, been decided to carry out the work departmentally. Material for the same are being collected and the work will be taken in hand shortly.

Irrigation and Power Programmes in Orissa

2046 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have asked for more money from the Centre for carrying out its irrigation and power programmes in 1959-60 period;

(b) if so, the additional amount asked for; and

(c) whether the Central Government are considering the request?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had asked for sanction of a loan up to a maxi-

imum of Rs. 90 lakhs for reimbursement to the Hirakud Project on account of the expenditure already incurred or to be incurred on excavation of water-courses under the project. Apart from this, there was no other request from the State Government for more money from the Centre for carrying out its irrigation and power programme during 1959-60.

(c) The proposal is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में क्षय रोग

२०४७. श्री भक्त वर्तन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ४ अगस्त, १९५९ के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न नम्बरा १५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में बहुत बड़ी मक्या में क्षय रोग में पीड़ित होने के कारणों की जांच की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यावाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) मैंने एच अस्वास्थ्यप्रद आवास, अपर्याप्त पोषाहार तथा स्वास्थ्य-विज्ञान और स्वस्थ रहन-सहन के नियमों की अनभिज्ञता की स्थिति में क्षय-रोग पनपना हुआ पाया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण जनता के जीवन-स्तर और स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा देश में गरीबी और रोग को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है। सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को यथा-सम्भव अच्छी सेवा-स्थिति, अच्छे निवास-स्थान तथा इलाज की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करती है।

Silt in Govind Sagar Reservoir

2048. **Shri P C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether any attention has been paid regarding silt accumulation in the Govind Sagar reservoir during the meeting of the Bhakra Control Board at Nangal held on the 12th August, 1959, and

(b) if so the suggestions made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes

(b) At the meeting held in February, 1959, the attention of the Board had been drawn to silt deposits in the upper reaches of the Bhakra reservoir and to the need for soil conservation measures. The consideration of this item was deferred at the request of the General Manager, Bhakra Dam, who promised to submit a full report on the subject. The General Manager indicated that he was carrying out investigations to find out the actual depth of silting as a result of the partial storage in the summer of 1958. This preliminary survey has revealed that nearly 37 million tons of silt has been deposited as against 34.5 million tons assumed at the time of the preparation of the Project report. On this assumption the life of the reservoir has been estimated at 580 years. In addition, a detailed scientific study of the silt survey in the Bhakra reservoir has been undertaken and a survey party

has been sent out to carry out contour survey of the reservoir to determine the actual silt deposits. Their report is awaited. These surveys will be repeated periodically and the situation kept under control.

When the matter came up before the Bhakra Control Board at its meeting held on the 11th and 12th August, 1959, it was felt that the manner in which coordination should be done between Irrigation, Agriculture and Forest Departments of the same State as well as between Himachal Pradesh and Punjab required further consideration. The Board directed the Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh and the Secretary, Irrigation and Power, Punjab, to furnish a Memorandum on the subject at the next meeting of the Board.

Supply of Fertilizers to Andhra

2049. { **Shri Rami Reddy**
Shri Bali Reddy

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of fertilizers asked for by Andhra Pradesh Government for meeting its demand during 1959-60, and

(b) the fertilizers proposed to be supplied during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V Krishnappa): (a) and (b) The required information is given below.

Name of Fertiliser	Demand 1959-60	Figures in tons	
		For the period 1-4-59 to 30-9-59	
		Demand	Allocation
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,48,350	1,09,350	46,700
Urea	19,500	12,250	8,942
Ammonium Sulphate	27,500	27,500	11,000
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	8,000	8,000	6,000

NOTE. Allotment for the second half year will be made in two quarterly instalments in September, and December, 1959.

Flood Control Capacity of Bhakra Dam Project

2050. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the flood control capacity of Bhakra Dam Project;

(b) whether the Chief Engineer, Punjab State has submitted any report to the Central Water and Power Commission in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Landless Labourers in Punjab

2051. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any scheme to colonise the landless labourers in that State for the approval of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details and cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The State Government has submitted a scheme which envisages assessment of the surplus area available in the State under the provisions of Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 and to utilise the surplus area in question for allotment to tenants ejected or likely to be ejected in exercise of the landowner's right of resumption and who are willing to cultivate land personally, landowners and tenants owning or holding land less than 5 standard acres in order to make their holdings equal to

5 standard acres and landless agricultural workers or for the development of co-operative and seed farms or for efficient management of land. The State Government expect that about 3.70 lakh standard acres of land will become available as surplus in the erstwhile Punjab area and about one lakh standard acres in the erstwhile Pepsu area and that they would be able to settle about 94,000 families of tenants etc. in this area.

The approximate cost of this scheme has been estimated on *ad-hoc* basis at about Rs. 266.05 lakhs.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत विकास योजना

२०५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रों १ अप्रैल, १९५६ के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को विभिन्न विद्युत विकास योजनाओं के लिये वर्ष १९५६-६० में दी जाने वाली केंद्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में निश्चय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक योजना के लिये कितनी धनराशि निश्चित की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) तथा (ख) १९५६-६० में रिहन्द के लिये तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की सुविधाओं के विस्तार के कार्य-क्रम के लिये केंद्रीय सहायता की राशियां क्रमशः ६०० लाख रुपये और २५ लाख रुपये निश्चित की गई हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उनकी फुटकर विकास योजनाओं के लिये, जिनमें अन्य योजनाओं के साथ विद्युत विकास योजनाय भी शामिल हैं, १९५६-६० में ४०७ लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता निश्चित की गई है। राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वह योजनाओं की सूची आयोजना कमीशन की स्वीकृति के लिये भेज दे। राज्य सरकार ने अभी यह सूची नहीं भेजी है।

Supply of Fertilizers to States

2953. **Shri Basu Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether information in regard to the requirements of fertilizers for the various states for the year 1959-60 has been received by the Centre;

(b) if so, the allocation made to the various states; and

(c) the quantities of fertilizers so far supplied to the various States during this year?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes; The demand for different kinds of fertilizers received from State Governments and others is given below:

Name of fertilizer	Quantity in tons
1 Sulphate of Ammonia	12,59,661
2 Urea	1,35,045
3 Ammonium Sul Nitrate	1,83,516
4 Cal Ammonium Nitrate	79,846

(b) and (c) The allocations of fertilizers are made by the Central Government on quarterly basis. So far allocations for the first two quarters covering April-September, 1959 have been made. The demands of the various States for the period, the allocations issued and the supplies made so far are given in the statements laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 107]

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

2954. **Shri Hans Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no caterer's shop within the precincts of the Willingdon Hospital wherefrom the patients can get their necessaries of food and drink;

(b) whether Government propose to open one; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmanwar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The need for a canteen will be borne in mind in the future expansion programme of the hospital.

Commercial Staff on Railways

2955. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to recommendation No 15 of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee and state

(a) when the quantum of work of the commercial staff was reviewed after the setting up of Vigilance Organisation on Indian Railways,

(b) the results thereof,

(c) the definite amount allocated each year for each Railway in Second Five Year Plan for improving goods shed facilities, and

(d) the number of goods-sheds on each Railway where additional telephones and waiting accommodation for the public were provided under this programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Corruption on Railways

2056. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to recommendation No. 2 of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee and state:

(a) the number of Railway Officers whose integrity was suspected since the setting up of Vigilance Organisation,

(b) the number of cases in which financial positions of close friends of such officers were investigated, and

(c) the nature of posts on Railways and in Board's Office where officers involved under (a) and (b) above have been posted so as to keep them away from posts involving responsibility or influence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) No posts can be so earmarked on the Railways or in the Board's office but officers against whom there

is basis for reasonable suspicion are to the extent possible assigned to posts which do not afford scope for such conduct

"Payment by Results" Scheme

2057. { **Shri Onkar Lal:**
Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1258 on the 15th September, 1958 and state

(a) the names of workshops where system of "Payment by Results" has been introduced;

(b) the date from which this scheme was introduced, and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) (a) to (c) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Reply to part (a)	The Payment by Results System has been in vogue in certain sections of Jamalpur Loco Kancharapara Loco of Eastern Railway and Perambur Loco by southern Railway	
	A System of Payment of Results based on a Scientific study of various operations was introduced at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan	
Reply to part (b)	Kancharapara Perambur Jamalpur Chittaranjan	1926 1928 The system is operative since long but the exact date is not available December 1954
Reply to part (c)	Kancharapara Perambur Jamalpur Chittaranjan	The average bonus earned by a workman is 10%. The average bonus earned by a workman is 28%. Both piece work and bonus systems operate in certain sections Exact figures of earnings are not available The average bonus earned by a workman is 30.4%.

The results achieved are an increase in output as one has to complete the task in a set period of time to qualify for bonus. The main advantage in having an incentive system of wage payment is that sub-normal output is high-lighted.

**Chemical and Metallurgical
Laboratory, Ajmer**

2058. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples tested in Western Railway Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Ajmer since 1952 upto July, 1959;

(b) the percentage of increase in work; and

(c) the proportionate increase in laboratory staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The number of samples tested since 1951-52 are as under:

1951-52	..	3140
1952-53.		3176
1953-54	.	3571
1954-55.	..	4191
1955-56	.	4744
1956-57.	..	5596
1957-58.		7855
1958-59.	.	9295

(b) The increase in the number of samples in 1958-59 compared to that in 1951-52 is 196 per cent.

(c) The corresponding increase in the laboratory staff has been 67 per cent.

**Drinking Water Arrangements in
Asansol Division**

2059. Shri Subman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the stations in the Asansol Division like Palasthali and Rusa where there is no drinking water arrangement either for the staff or for the passengers;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the last summer even at Asansol sta-

tion drinking water was sold at the rate of six naye paise per glass?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There is no station named Rusa on the Asansol Division. Palasthali is provided with a well which supplies drinking water. At the stations: Nimcha Block Hu: on the mam line, Sonachara on the Ondal loop and Takisud—a crossing station between Patratu and Hendegir on the Barkakhana loop, there is no arrangement at present for supply of water but these stations are not opened for passenger booking.

(b) Due to geological peculiarities, neither wells nor tubewells yield water at these stations. The requirements of water are, therefore, met by running water tanks regularly to these stations throughout the year. The Geological Survey of India is also being consulted regarding the feasibility or otherwise of sinking tubewells at these stations.

(c) There was no shortage of water at Asansol during the last summer. However, some unauthorised persons were reported selling water at six naye paise per tumbler to the passengers.

**Animal Husbandry and Milk Supply
Schemes in Assam**

2060. Shri P. C Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Assam during the First Five Year Plan period for carrying out programmes of animal husbandry and milk supply in the State;

(b) the amount of money actually spent;

(c) the amount of money which was allotted to Assam during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for this purpose;

(d) the amount of money spent so far;

(e) the programmes undertaken in Assam under this head; and

(f) whether loans were advanced to co-operative societies in Assam for the purchase of milch cattle?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs 0 97 lakh as grant.

(b) Rs 1 00 lakh.

(c) A grant of Rs 11 38 lakhs and a loan of Rs 4 63 lakhs were sanctioned to Assam Government during the first three years of the Second Plan in 1959-60 central assistance amounting to Rs 8 18 lakhs as grant and Rs 1 58 lakhs as loan has been approved for allotment to the State Government for development of Animal Husbandry including sheep, wool and poultry development, veterinary education and eradication of rinderpest, dairying and milk supply

(d) Rs 2 82 lakhs as grant and Rs 0 30 lakhs as loan upto 1957-58. The figures of actual expenditure for 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far have not yet been made available by the State Government

(e) According to the revised procedure for giving central assistance, the number and nature of schemes to be taken up for implementation with central assistance as also the funds to be allocated to each have been left to the discretion of the State Government. However, the main schemes undertaken by the State Government relate to rinderpest eradication, cattle sterility, veterinary education, research and training and animal husbandry science, key village scheme, poultry development scheme, development of gaushalas, establishment of dairy farm at Jorhat, etc.

(f) No.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Assam

2061. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have asked for any Central assistance

for selected rural electrification schemes in 1959-60 in Assam, and

(b) if so, what are the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Development of Fisheries in Assam

2062 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) the amount allotted to Assam during the First Five Year Plan towards the development of fisheries,

(b) the amount of money actually spent during that period in Assam for this purpose;

(c) the amount of money allotted to Assam so far during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(d) the amount of money spent so far, and

(e) the steps taken for improving existing fishing methods, bringing under fish culture areas of water at present lying fallow, introduction of improved methods of scientific fish farming and training of personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs 10 53 lakhs

(b) Rs 9 92 lakhs

(c) Rs 32 95 lakhs (Second Plan outlay)

(d) Rs 14 37 (upto 1958-59)

(e) (i) The following schemes have been taken up by the Department of Fisheries, Assam, for improving the fallow lying areas and bringing them under fish culture —

(1) Renovation of old and ancient tanks.

(2) Reclamation of Natural fisheries.

(3) Reclamation of Forest fisheries;

(4) Development of Hill fisheries.

(ii) Scientific fish farming which has been introduced in the Government fish farms includes:

- (A) Nurseries;
- (B) Rearing tanks;
- (C) Stocking Tanks.

(iii) Fishery Officers are trained at Inland Fisheries Training Centre, Calcutta, for a period of 10 months.

Training of the Demonstrators.—They are trained at Joysagar Training Institute for a period of 1 year.

Training of the village level workers.—They are trained at Joysagar Training Centre for a period of 3 months.

दिल्ली का चिड़ियाघर

२०६३. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में जानवरों और पक्षियों की चिकित्सा के लिये पशु-चिकित्सकों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में इस समय कितने जानवर और पक्षी हैं; और

(ग) पक्षियों और जानवरों के रोगग्रस्त होने पर उनकी चिकित्सा की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) अभी तक सिर्फ चिड़ियाघर के लिये कोई पशुचिकित्सक नहीं है, लेकिन अब एक पद बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) २७ अगस्त, १९५९ को १०७ पशु और ३६२ पक्षी ।

(ग) एक पशुचिकित्सक, जोकि पहले नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका पशुचिकित्सा अस्पताल में नियुक्त था और अब पशुओं की निर्दयता के बचाव करने वाली सोसाइटी के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त है, दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर की

जून, १९५६ में पशुओं के सबसे पहले समूह की प्राप्ति के समय से हफ्ते में एक बार तथा जब कभी उसको बीमार पशु-पक्षियों की देखभाल के लिये बुलाया जाता है, देखने आता है ।

Loading and Unloading of Goods at Manduadih Transshipment Yard

2064. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Departmental rules have been violated in loading and unloading of goods at Manduadih Transshipment Yard;

(b) if so, how many times such rules were broken in 1958;

(c) whether any employees were suspended in this connection; and

(d) if not, the nature of action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). No serious violation of Railway Departmental rules in respect of loading and unloading of goods at Manduadih has come to notice except pilferages. Four clerks who were found responsible for pilferage in packages loaded and sealed by them were suspended during 1958.

एगमार्क

२०६५. श्री यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एगमार्क धी वर्गीकरण योजना को स्थायी बनाने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब स्थायी बनाया जायगा;

(ग) देश में धी, मन्खन आदि का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है; और

(ब) कुल उत्पादन के कितने प्रतिशत का एगमार्क योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकरण किया जाता है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) शीर (ख) विषय विधाराधीन है।

(ग) अब तक के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सन् १९५६ की पशुगणना के आधार पर शी और मक्खन (श्रीमरी और देसी दोनों प्रकार) का अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन क्रमशः ११५ लाख और २१ लाख मन है।

(घ) शी के कुल उत्पादन का लगभग १.४ प्रतिशत एगमार्क के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। जहाँ तक मक्खन का सम्बन्ध है, केवल श्रीमरी मक्खन ही एगमार्क के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है और ऐसा अनुमान है कि देश के ऐसे मक्खन का लगभग ७५ प्रतिशत एगमार्क के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

Derailement near Khalik (N.E. Railway)

2066 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six wagons including the brake van of a goods train derailed on the morning of 20th August, 1950 a mile away from Khalik Railway Station on the Barauni Section of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the causes of derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 20th August, 1950 at about 02:35 hours while Up Shunting Van Goods train was passing through Kharik Station (not Khalik) on the Katihar-Barauni Section of North Eastern Railway, five wagons and the brake van of the train derailed within the station limits of Kharik station.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation by a Senior Scale Officers' Enquiry Committee.

बारबांकी स्टेशन पर दुर्घटनाएँ

२०६७ { श्री यादव:
श्री मधोदरिया:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बारबांकी स्टेशन पर पिछले वर्ष कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई थीं उन में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये,

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रबन्ध ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लं० बं० राम-स्वामी) (क) कैलेण्डर वर्ष १९५० में उत्तर रेलवे के बारबांकी स्टेशन पर ६ गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं, इन दुर्घटनाओं में कोई मरा नहीं।

(ख)

रेल कर्मचारियों की मूल-बुक के कारण	३	दुर्घटनाएँ
सामान की खराबी के कारण	१	दुर्घटना
दुजन की चिगारी से	२	दुर्घटनाएँ
योग	६	दुर्घटनाएँ

(ग) और (घ). दुर्घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिये धामतौर पर जो उपाय किये जाते हैं, रेलवे उन्हें कर रही है।

कोयले की छर्रो से धाव

२०६८. श्री जगदीश खड्की . क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के सभी डब्लिंग स्टेशनों पर एकजित कोयले की छर्रो को बंधने से

रेलवे प्रशासन को १९५८ से ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ तक कितनी छर्ची बचेगा, और

(ख) क्या प्रशासन धाजकल की तरह भविष्य में भी कोयला छर्ची को बचेगा, और

(ग) इम्पिंग स्टेशनों पर एकत्रित कोयला छर्ची को पुषक्-पुषक् नीलाम न करने के प्रशासन को क्या लाभ है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान):

(क) सूचना मगायी जा रही है और यथासमय मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये कोयले की छर्ची उनी तरह बिकती रदगी जैसे धाजकल अगर फालतू छर्ची होगी, तो विशेष परिस्थितियों में उसे नीलाम द्वारा जनता को बेचा जा सकेगा।

(ग) जनता को छर्ची बचने पर जो पाबन्दी है उससे रेलवे की मीमा में कोयले या दूसरे सामान की चोरी की कम गुजाइश रहती है।

Colliery Siding from Ramagundam

2069. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates for the construction of colliery siding - from Ramagundam, Central Railway to Godavari Khan Singareni Collieries Company have since been drawn;

(b) if so, what is the estimated amount; and

(c) when the work on this siding will commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet. The proposal is under examination.

(b) The cost of the work has been roughly estimated at Rs. 33 lakhs.

(c) It is not possible at present to specify any date for the commencement of the work as the proposal has not yet been finalized.

Confirmation of Engineers

2070. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many class I officers recruited in 1955 in the Engineering Department on the Railways have not yet been confirmed;

(b) the reasons for not confirming those who have put in more than 3 years service; and

(c) whether any rules have been laid down for their confirmation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Eight in all the Engineering Services.

(b) Failure to pass all the prescribed tests in three cases and due to a Special Police Establishment investigation in one case. In the remaining four cases, the question of confirmation is under examination and orders will issue shortly.

(c) Yes

Train Collision Averted

2071. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a possibility of collision between Jodhpur Mail and 204 Down Delhi Express between Delhi and Sarai Rohilla Stations on the 18th August, 1959 when the latter train went on the wrong line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the collision was averted by the timely warning given by puffing the chain by a gateman who jumped into the running train;

(c) if so, the details of the incident;

(d) what action is being taken against the persons who were at fault; and

(e) what appreciation is being shown to the gateman who averted the collision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) On 18th August, 1950 at about 19-20 hours 204 Down Delhi Express, while starting from Delhi Sarai Rohilla station, entered wrongly on the track which was to be used later by 93 Up Jodhpur Mail scheduled to leave Delhi at 19-30 hours. There was however no possibility of any accident as a result thereof as electrical devices already provided would not have permitted lowering of the signals for the movement of 93 Up Mail on the line occupied by 204 Down Express. Instructions were, however, given to Delhi station not to start 93 Up Mail and the Train had not left that station. 204 Down was stopped by the train Guard. A passenger also pulled the chain on hearing the shouts from the gateman.

(d) and (e) An Assistant Officers' Committee is investigating this incident. Necessary action against the staff held to blame as also, the staff who deserve reward will be considered by the Railway Administration after examining the Enquiry Report.

12.01 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd

RESIGNATION OF ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta East) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I wish to apologize for my absence from the House yesterday. I was anxious to be here because of a number of adjournment motions on a subject which had naturally aroused much interest, but as the House knows, I had to go to Palam just at

that time to meet the President of Pakistan. I sent a request to you to be good enough to take up these adjournment motions a day later, that is, today. I wished particularly to deal with these matters myself and so I requested the Defence Minister not to deal with them. I am grateful to you and to the House for postponing consideration yesterday and for giving me this opportunity today.

I can well understand the concern of this House as well as of others about the news that was published yesterday concerning the resignation of the Chief Staff of the Army. That was, particularly in the circumstances existing today, a serious matter. But an element of sensationalism has been given in the newspapers and much has been said there that is not true. I shall endeavour to give an account of the facts as they came to my knowledge.

I have been interested in the Defence Ministry throughout my period of office. For brief periods, I have held the defence portfolio. Even otherwise, I have kept myself in touch with its activities not only through the Defence Committee of the Cabinet but also on the personal level. From time to time, I have met the Chiefs of Staff and whenever possible I have taken the opportunity to visit some defence establishments.

About a week ago, I sent for Gen. Thimavaya in the normal course in order to have a talk with him. When he came to see me I said to him that I had heard that there was some discontent about recent promotions in the army. He gave me an account of what had been done. I shall refer to this later. I was satisfied that these promotions had been made in the regular course through Selection Boards and there was no element of partisanship or favouritism in them. I say this because I find that some reference was made yesterday in the House to political considerations influencing promotions. I think that there is no truth in that charge.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.]

Gen. Thimayya then said to me that he was not feeling very happy about various matters connected with the Defence Ministry. When I enquired further from him he said that it was quite true that during the last two years more work had been done in the Defence Ministry than in the previous ten years. Many amenities had been given to our men in the army and these had been greatly appreciated. Production work in the ordnance factories had progressed greatly and generally they had had to work much harder than before. He assured me that the army was in fine fettle and the morale of the officers and men was excellent.

Nevertheless, he said he was not happy at the manner some of the work in the Ministry was being carried on. He gave me some instances but they were to my thinking rather trivial and of no consequence. I realised that the difficulties that had arisen might be called temperamental. I said I would look into the matter. I spoke later to the Defence Minister and mentioned rather briefly what Gen. Thimayya had told me. I suggested that he might have a talk with the Army Chief of Staff. I gathered later that the Defence Minister had some talks with Gen. Thimayya.

On the 31st August, that is, the day before yesterday, about mid-day, I received a letter from Gen. Thimayya offering his resignation as Chief of Staff, Army. I was much surprised to receive this as our previous talk had not led me to think that this might happen. Also, it seemed to me peculiarly unwise for this action to be taken in the conditions that prevail in India today.

That evening, that is, on the 31st, I sent for him and pointed out to him that his sending me his resignation in the way he did seemed to me not a right thing at all. I advised him to withdraw it and he accepted my advice.

Yesterday morning—1st September—I saw the announcement in the newspapers. I did not know how this

reached the press. I had not mentioned the resignation letter to anyone at all, nor did I mention the subsequent withdrawal of the resignation. I was naturally distressed at the rather sensational publicity given to this because I knew that this would be a matter of great concern to the House.

As I was unable to come here yesterday, I utilised the rest of the day in trying to get some further information and met many of my colleagues as well as officers from the Defence Ministry. I have had further talks with the Defence Minister and Gen. Thimayya. Gen. Thimayya subsequently sent me a letter formally withdrawing his previous offer of resignation.

One of the complaints made in this House as well as outside has been about promotions. I went rather fully into this question. There are strict rules governing promotions in the defence services, more especially to the selection posts. I wish that some method approaching that could be introduced in our civil services also. Selection posts are filled on the basis of merit and not of seniority alone. There are various Selection Boards dealing with promotions from Majors to Lieut.-Cols. Large numbers of people are dealt with here. Many of these are officers who came in during the last great war and a fairly strict screening is adopted in dealing with them by these Boards. Inevitably many are superseded. The method adopted was that 120 of the best men from each year's commission were selected from Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.

Recently, the Defence Committee of the Cabinet made a rule ensuring that every officer in the army could end up as Lieut.-Col. and obtain a Lieut.-Col.'s pension. This gave great satisfaction. These recommendations of the Selection Boards are considered by the Chief of Staff and later by the Ministry. Normally, no change is made and the recommendations are adopted as a whole.

I may add this. When I say, "adopted as a whole", that does not take away the right of the Government to make a change in them because ultimately it is the right of the Government to make any change in any such recommendation, but, as a matter of fact, this right is very seldom exercised in these large numbers of selections.

Different and higher Selection Boards are set up for promotions to the higher grades of the army like Brigadiers and Major-Generals. The Selection Board for Major-Generals consists of the three Army Commanders and the PSOs. The Chief of Staff, Army, is the Chairman of it. Inevitably, many officers are superseded here as the selection is made on the basis of merit and quality of work done. The recommendations of this Selection Board are placed before the Ministry. It is seldom that any change is made by the Ministry or the Minister in these recommendations. Again, I would repeat that it is not because we have no right to do so, but, in fact, we seldom do so. So far as I know, on this occasion no change was made.

Thus, in all these large-scale promotions from Majors and Lieut.-Cols to Major-Generals, all the promotions recently made were through highly qualified Selection Boards who went deeply into each case. These recommendations were accepted.

In the case of promotion from Major-Generals to Lieut.-Generals the procedure is somewhat different. These are supposed to be done ultimately by Government itself, on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff may, and usually does, consult the three Army Commanders. In the present case, a panel of three names was put up by the Chief of Staff. These three were considered by him to be fit to be Lieut.-Generals and, therefore, worthy of being promoted. There were two tests laid down. One was that the person should be capable of functioning in a staff appointment, as Major-General, I think. No 1 in the

list of three was fully qualified. But there was one difficulty and that was that he had not actually commanded an infantry division. This, of course, was not his fault; he had had no chance. There was a further difficulty: that the fact that he had not commanded an infantry division may come up later in case the question of further promotion arose. The Chief of Staff, nevertheless, on the whole, favoured No 1 in this connection, though he had recommended Nos. 2 and 3 also as fit for promotion as Lieut.-Generals. The Defence Minister thought that it would be better to promote No 2 and 3 as Lieut.-Generals now and to give immediately a chance to No 1 to command an infantry division, so that he might have that experience and further that as soon as a vacancy occurred he should be appointed Lieut.-General and given the requisite seniority from now. Thus, he would not lose his seniority by this delay in appointing him as Lieut.-General. There was no supersession of No 1. If he did not have experience of the command of a division now, a difficulty might arise later when the question of his commanding an army corps arises. The Defence Minister consulted me as Prime Minister about this matter, and I agreed with him, more especially as No. 1 did not ultimately lose anything by this procedure and is ensured of his future.

In all these hundreds of promotions right up to the top, there was no interference by Government, or the Ministry, in the recommendations made by the selection boards of the Chief of Staff. The only slight variation made was the one referred to above. Thus, the idea that any considerations other than merit came in is completely untrue. Naturally, large numbers of officers were not promoted, but the decision was of the selection boards. Those who were not chosen naturally felt disappointed. In any system of merit promotion this is bound to happen.

I have stated above that General Thimayya has withdrawn his resigna-

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tion. No other resignations have been received by me. The facts, as stated above, would indicate that many of the criticisms made are not justified. Nevertheless, the tension that arose leading to certain unfortunate developments was a matter of concern to me. Such things should not happen in the defence services at any time, and more especially when we have to face a serious situation. Temperamental and like differences cannot be allowed to interfere in the vital work which our Defence Ministry and the defence services have to do.

There is one other aspect that must always be borne in mind. Under our Constitution and our practice, the civil authority is, and must, remain supreme. But that civil authority should pay due heed to the expert advice that it receives. During the last two years or so, our defence services and our defence factories have made great progress. The production has gone up greatly and our ordnance factories now dealing with major projects and thus utilising their spare capacity. Certain well-deserved amenities have been given to our officers and men in the defence services. And I am happy to say that their discipline and morale are excellent.

The unfortunate incident that has happened recently should not make us forget these basic facts. I should like to pay a tribute to the Defence Minister for his great energy and enthusiasm which he has put in in his work and which has resulted in so much progress. Also, I would like to express my appreciation of the good work done by our officers and men in the new production activities. I intend maintaining my personal contacts with the defence services and help in removing any difficulties that might arise.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi) May I, with your permission, say a few words?

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to say a few words now in view of the statement?

Acharya Kripalani: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Acharya Kripalani: The statement of the Prime Minister is good so far as it goes. But, I am afraid, that it will not put at rest the rumours that have been afloat in the public, as well as in the press. There have been charges and counter-charges and there are rumours afloat, and the problems involved are of a serious nature. The Prime Minister referred to the healthy and efficient functioning of our armed forces and the public confidence in their capacity to defend the nation in any event of foreign aggression. It is, therefore, necessary that the matters that have become the subject of public controversy be thoroughly discussed in the House. I concede the inconvenience of public discussion, but surely there can be no objection to a secret session of the House where there can be free and uninhibited discussion of the whole matter, in which all sections of the House, including the members of the ruling party, can participate freely. This is the only way in which the clouded atmosphere of uncertainty can be cleared and public confidence in the defence forces which has always existed in the country can be again restored.

Shri Raaga (Tenali): May I say a word? I am glad to have this assurance from the Prime Minister that the threatened resignation, or the resignation, of General Thimayya has been withdrawn. It is rather strange that the Prime Minister, strangely enough, failed to pay the same kind of tribute to General Thimayya and the other Chiefs of Staff, as he has paid to his colleague, Shri Krishna Menon. I sincerely hope he will take an early occasion to make good this very important omission. I do not claim to know much about the defence services. But I do know that many

people who are in the know of things have come to form a very high opinion indeed of the competence, sense of patriotism and sense of duty of General Thimayya. He has rendered great services to our nation. Other nations also paid tribute to his services when he was working on our behalf on the Korean front, to mention only one fact. It is most essential that we try our best to maintain the morale of the defence forces.

I agree with the Prime Minister that the civil authority must be supreme. We have had that great example of the relations between President Truman and General Mac Arthur. I give it all importance that is due to it. We want to maintain similar relations in this country also. But, at the same time, we want to be assured that the Prime Minister would be as keen about maintaining the prestige of the Chiefs of Staff as he seems to be anxious to maintain the prestige of his colleague in this House.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members will kindly hear me. I do not propose to allow a long discussion on this subject, in view of the statement yesterday when Acharya Kripalani and other hon. Members gave notice of some adjournment motions. I gave opportunity to each hon. Member who tabled the motion to say a few words. We waited for the hon. Prime Minister to come and make a statement. It is now for me to decide whether I should just disallow the adjournment motions to be discussed in this House or whether I should give my consent to the adjournment motions being raised here. I have heard sufficiently....

Shri Mahanty: Sir, may I raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I am not prepared to allow any further discussion of this matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, may I submit.....

Shri Mahanty: Sir, you are not entitled to do so. May I raise the point of order? My point of order comes under Rule 80 as reproduced in the Bulletin, Part II, No. 2916, reported to contain your own directive. May I read it out?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Mahanty: The point of order is that the Chair is not entitled to disallow an adjournment motion. It is left for the House to decide.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Mahanty: Let me submit. It is your own directive. May I read it out?

Mr. Speaker: What is the directive?

Shri Mahanty: That means, I should read it. It says—

“Where the Speaker is satisfied *prima facie* that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order under the rules, he will give his consent to the moving of the motion and at the appropriate time call upon the member concerned to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House. If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker will request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, he will declare that leave is granted. If, however, less than fifty members . . .”

Mr. Speaker: There is no question about that at present.

Shri Mahanty: “. . . rise, the Speaker will inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.” May I submit that you are satisfied *prima facie*.

Mr. Speaker: I am not satisfied.

Shri Mahanty: I do not raise this matter in a sense of levity. What I am saying is that it is on record that you had been pleased to observe yesterday that this is a matter of serious public importance.

My second point of order is that while you were considering the admissibility of the motion on very technical grounds, you have permitted the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement which went into the merits of the question. We are not discussing the merits of the question at this stage at all. What we are considering is whether the motion is admissible under the rules. You had held, yourself, that the matter was of urgent and serious public importance. Now with all humility I venture to submit that it is not in your hands to say whether it should be admitted or not. It is for the House to decide whether it should be admitted or not.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yesterday you were pleased enough to permit me to alert you that the adjournment motion was in two parts. The first part, I think, is met by the statement that the hon. Leader of the House has made. But the second part still remains. I hope you will remember the point I raised yesterday. Acharya Kripalani's adjournment motion, as it was developed in what little he said, was in two parts. The second part is, I may say according to the hon. Prime Minister's language, that whatever is happening now is due to a temperamental process. So far as that is concerned, that still remains.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): The fact remains that the Chief of the Army Staff had tendered his resignation. He may have withdrawn it, that is another matter. So, here is a matter which is of urgent public importance. That fact has not disappeared. As Acharya Kripalani pointed out, we might discuss it *in camera*.

An Hon. Member: Why *in camera*?

Shri Asoka Mehta: We are quite prepared for it if that is the view of the hon. Prime Minister. But merely because the hon. Prime Minister has stated what he considers to be the version of the facts as he sees them, surely the rest of the House is not automatically satisfied. The adjournment motion must be permitted or we must be allowed to say whatever we have to say now or a special opportunity must be given to us. This is not a matter on which the hon. Prime Minister has the last word, having said what he has said.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated--Anglo-Indians): May I make a submission?

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I beg to say that this is very serious. Once glass is broken, even if it is joined again it remains broken. When the resignation has come from the Commander-in-Chief it is a very serious question. I beg to suggest that Shri Menon may be given the Foreign Office portfolio.

Shri Frank Anthony: One point that I wish to underline is this. As my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta has said, the hon. Prime Minister has accepted the fact that General Thimayya had submitted his resignation. Now I do not know whether you will be pleased to call for the letter of resignation. I submit with great respect that until the phraseology of that letter of resignation is before us neither you nor the House can decide whether the issues involved were of a serious, critical or a trivial character. I personally find it impossible to believe that a person of the status and character of General Thimayya would have submitted his resignation on trivial or personal reasons. Therefore I feel that his letter of resignation must come before us. I agree with Acharya Kripalani and feel that something very serious has happened in the Defence Ministry. I am not pointing my finger at any one. I feel that in the interest of the House and of the

country we should have a discussion. If necessary, it may be an *in camera* discussion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rather disturbed to note the trend of the discussion which has followed the statement given by the hon. Prime Minister. Actually, if you believe me, I had an idea that there would be no occasion for any of us to speak. As for myself, actually I am under doctor's orders not to speak. But even so (*Interruption*) I am compelled by what has been said by some of my hon. friends in this House to participate in this discussion very shortly.

The hon. Prime Minister has told us that the Chief of the Army Staff, after having put in his resignation, has been persuaded to withdraw it. The hon. Prime Minister has told us very rightly that the civil power is the supreme authority in this country under any kind of acceptable democratic form of administration.

An Hon. Member: Nobody denies that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Free India has developed a tradition of co-ordination and co-operation between the civil power and the military arm. The hon. Prime Minister has told us that for temperamental and other reasons, some resignations were sent to him in a kind of a huff and those resignations have been withdrawn. It stands to reason, particularly at a time when we all appear to be concerned about the defence of our country, that we should not be speculative over.... (*Interruption*).

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): What is this "appear to be concerned"? It is bad language.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ...questions regarding the possible reasons behind the back of the mind of the Chief of Army Staff, when at a particular point of time he was persuaded to offer his

resignation even though he has later on been persuaded on much better grounds to withdraw it. On the contrary, I feel that if there is any tenable subject for discussion, it is this subject, namely, that it is very perturbing to the state of this country that the news of the Chief of Army Staff's resignation percolates to the press and is exploited by certain elements in our country for publicising that there is a kind of a particular partisanship in the administration which militates against the proper co-operation between the civil arm and the military arm. It is that particular aspect of the matter which requires, if anything, to be discussed in this House in a secret or open session; I do not care what. But as far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I do not see how after the attitude which you have taken so many times, and on this occasion quite rightly (*Interruption*), you can consider it to be an adjournment motion which you can permit. But specially in view of the kind of discussion which is taking place I want to get from the hon. Prime Minister another reassurance in regard to the position which we are going to uphold in this country, that is, that there is supremacy of the civil power and that there is a continuing co-ordination between the civil arm and the military arm and that there should be steps properly taken to prevent the kind of leakage which has led to this sort of sensation mongering and which even finicky hon. friends of mine have taken recourse to. That is all that I want to say.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I say...

Mr. Speaker: I have heard sufficiently about this matter.

There are two points of order which were raised by Shri Mahanty. He said that yesterday I already gave my permission and that I held that this was a fit subject for discussion on a motion of adjournment. He presumes that I gave my consent.

Acharya Kripalani: Before you give your ruling, may I rise on a point of information?

Yesterday, one of our Communist hon. friends, very vocal, said:

"We only want to say that when the hon. Minister replies, we should like him to say whether there is any significance in the fact that General Ayub is coming today, this gentleman, Thimayya, offers his resignation today and there is a whole scouting of the affair by Cariappa. We should like to have an answer."

This is what our Communist friend says, these are the allegations made that this action was taken at a time when General Ayub Khan was coming here and that General Cariappa is involved in the matter. All these allegations and counter-allegations are being made, and we must know what truth there is in all this. If there is any truth in this contention, I think there must be a court-martial of our General. It is not a matter which can be blurred over simply like this.

An Hon. Member: It is an aspersion.

Acharya Kripalani: . . . when such charges are being made against General Cariappa.

An Hon. Member: What about General Thimayya?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say something, to begin with, in answer to Prof. Ranga? He said that I ought to have referred in terms of appreciation to General Thimayya in this note. As a matter of fact, I have referred to army officers and men, and I think General Thimayya is a very gallant and experienced officer who has done very good service to this country. But I do not congratulate him for his letter of resignation. That is perfectly clear.

Shri Ranga: You have congratulated the wrong man then. Why have you asked him to withdraw his resignation?

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Ask General Thimayya to resign, that is all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): It is a very serious matter. If he thinks that he ought not to have resigned, then the resignation should not have been withdrawn.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is a very anomalous position.

Shri Ranga: It creates a new position. He has asked for the resignation to be withdrawn and he is not prepared to pay the same tribute to him that he has paid to his Minister. Either his tribute to the Minister is wrong or the other one is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Speaker, I do not know, I really do not understand why some hon. Members on the opposite side are somewhat excited about this matter. I said, and I repeat, that General Thimayya and our senior officers, especially Chiefs of Staff, are people who have done good service, whose experience, whose gallantry we have appreciated, and we appreciate. And that is why we have got them there. Otherwise we won't have them there. It is because we appreciate their services that we have put them there. That is why I went out of my way to get him to withdraw that letter. But that has nothing to do with my remark that I do not congratulate him, or anybody, for sending a letter of resignation. Let that be quite clear. It is and it was a most extraordinary thing to do. I have said only mildly what I have said.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And that too after he had discussion with you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It does not matter. I say, whatever the circumstances, it was an extraordinary thing to do. The House should realise this.

This kind of thing is not often done, normally speaking, or abnormally speaking. Therefore I said, having given my due mood of praise to General Thumayya, as I said in my statement presently, that resigning at this stage, at this moment, was not a right thing to do.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Why is it condoned? Why is an extraordinary thing condoned?

Shri Banga: One or the other is wrong.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Shri Asoka Mehta asks, why is it condoned? I do not condone it. Who said I condoned it? I have said that I think it was a wrong thing. But many wrong things done, whether in the flush of the moment or whatever it is, have been pointed out that it is a wrong thing, and one does not pursue a man for that when he has many virtues, when he has served the State in many ways and is still serving.

Shri Hem Barua: Has he expressed his regret for this unwise step?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Acharya Kripalani referred to some remarks made by some other Members opposite on the last occasion. If I may say so with all respect, they were not at all proper remarks, about General Ayub Khan and all that. Many things were said yesterday which, I submit, were not proper, this way or that way. For instance, Acharya Kripalani himself talked about political considerations in regard to promotions. I invite Acharya Kripalani to come and see the files of every man promoted, himself. I invite him to come and see them.

Acharya Kripalani: May I say that while I was speaking, and you corrected me I said that this was what was being said, though I do not know the real truth. I have no

reason to disbelieve the Prime Minister. But it is not my charge. It is the charge that is made in the press and that is made by the public. And you remember, Sir, I said in a democracy we have to give some consideration to public opinion, however misguided it may be, and also to the press, and you said 'yes'.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Acharya Kripalani is a respected leader of a respected party. He is not either the public press or a public meeting in Jhalila Grounds. He is not the mirror, I hope, of every rumour that is thrown about in the City of Delhi or elsewhere.

It is quite right for him to draw attention. But I invite him here and now, and any one else in this House, to come and examine every file on promotions, because. . . .

Acharya Kripalani: May we have the letter—if it is so plain—the letter of resignation? Let there be a secret discussion, if necessary. I do not want any public discussion of this matter. I make this suggestion very humbly so that every Member of this House, even a Congressman, may be able to speak, freely, which he cannot do here.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I beg to suggest that this discussion should be in a closed House, not before the public. The galleries should be cleared and then alone we should discuss it. This matter is very serious. What are you talking here, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am dealing, Sir, with the points, separately, and I am venturing to suggest—because this was Acharya Kripalani's point, whatever the basis of his information was, that promotions have been made for political considerations—I invite Acharya Kripalani, or any committee of the House appointed by you to go and look at every file dealing with promotions. Here is an

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open invitation, Sir, so that this matter may be dealt with thoroughly and fully, which is far better than any discussion elsewhere. Go to the source, form your own opinions; I will not be there; see the files.

Now, Acharya Kripalani has suggested an *in camera* debate. It is rather unusual in such matters to have debates, *in camera* or other. But I accept his invitation, but no *in camera* debate, but a public debate. Talking about an *in camera* debate with five hundred Members present here is rather stretching the term. But if there is going to be a debate about these matters, army matters, if people want it, it is unusual, I would not suggest it, but I do not wish to come in the way if hon. Members feel like that. But I will not have an *in camera* debate but have a public debate.

Acharya Kripalani: If there is to be a debate, the letters must be produced here.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Member is very excited about letters.

Acharya Kripalani: I said letter of resignation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You can see every file in Defence if you want it. But I would expect Acharya Kripalani and Shri. Asoka Mehta not to make insinuations.

Acharya Kripalani: There are no insinuations.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What they have said, I have said here. It is not an insinuation. It is an open charge about political considerations coming in. Here I invite them to come and look at every file, everything and then I hope, whatever they see they may tell the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I cannot understand the Prime Minister using the word 'insinuation'. I made no insinua-

tion at all. These things are there in responsible newspapers. I can give any number of cuttings from responsible newspapers where these things have been said. All that Acharya Kripalani did was to draw the attention of the House. I cannot understand the Prime Minister using the word 'insinuation', when we are only discharging our duty.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry. I am also discharging my duty in drawing attention to things which are lightly said, which should not be said in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough about this matter. Yesterday when this matter was brought up before the House by way of adjournment motions by responsible persons based on the report in a newspaper, I felt that unless we have the version of the Government, I could not rely upon the statement of the newspaper. I also said that under ordinary circumstances I do not rely upon mere newspaper reports. But as this matter was very serious and if it should be true, it would involve us in very great difficulties, particularly in view of the circumstances in which we are situated at present, I wanted to hear the facts from the Government before I could come to a conclusion as to whether I should give my consent for raising a debate on this matter here.

Shri Mahanty objected by way of a point of order that I already gave my consent yesterday and what only remained here is asking 50 Members and if that is so I need not have waited for the Prime Minister to come here to ascertain if 50 Members will rise in their seats. Even without the Prime Minister, 50 Members could have risen; I knew that much. It is only for the purpose of finding out the truth about it, I wanted to know. If yesterday I had this information, there and then I would have dismissed the adjournment motions. It is

very unfortunate that a responsible newspaper should have come out with this news not knowing that that resignation had been withdrawn. (*Interruptions*) Order, order; no interruptions. That is very serious.

Shri Hem Barua: That has been proved by facts.

Mr. Speaker: It is not proved by facts. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Members have no right to interrupt. All that I am saying is, the paper was issued only yesterday morning with this news. The previous evening General Thimayya had been sent for and according to the Prime Minister, he said he was withdrawing his resignation. It was necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: That paper is right.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised that hon. Members here are taking sides with newspapers. We are more interested. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. Nobody has got a brief for any newspaper here. All that we are concerned with is. (*Interruptions*) Order, order.

Acharya Kripalani: We are looking at the motto—Truth triumphs.

Mr. Speaker: Many things appear in the newspapers. So far as this matter is concerned, we are dealing with a very delicate situation in this House. Let no other impression appear.

Shri Ranga referred to encomiums to Gen Thimayya. This is not necessarily the occasion. There is no meaning in hon. Members trying to show that so far as the Government is concerned, it is not managing its departments properly and hon. Members must instruct the Government as to how they should respect one or the other of their officers. In that case there will be discipline.

Shri Ranga: It is our duty. There are two parties to this particular question. He paid a special compliment; he went out of his way. There was no need for him to have paid that compliment. He should have paid the other compliment also. Why do you blame me?

Mr. Speaker: I would remind all hon. Members that we are trying to get along with parliamentary democracy here. If any hon. Member thinks that the Government of the day is not dealing with its own staff properly, it is for him to muster sufficient strength in the country, come back, dislodge the Government and take charge of it. I am not going to allow such interruptions.

Acharya Kripalani: You might as well stop all discussion if everything has to be decided at the polls.

Mr. Speaker: I know what the limits of discussion are. If the character of each individual officer of the Government comes up here, except those whose character has to be investigated in this House under the Constitution, if individual hon. Members take up the case of individual officers here over the head of the Minister, I will not allow it. They have got a right to accuse the Minister, but not to take up the case of individual officers here. I am not going to allow that, whatever that might be.

Shri Ranga: Why do you go into all these?

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister that this matter has been patched up, I do not think that, situated as we are in the present circumstances, it would be right for me to allow a discussion in this House. It will not serve any useful purpose. Whether any further discussion at any later time ought to be allowed or not, we will be continuously on the watch and see whether any discussion is necessary and whether any later developments come in. So far as these matters are concerned

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on these adjournment motions, I do not agree to give my consent to any of these adjournment motions. The hon. Food Minister.

Shri Mahanty: My point of order has not been disposed of.

Mr. Speaker: I have disposed of his point of order.

Shri Mahanty: I maintain I should be satisfied not regarding the merits, but whether it is admissible under the rules or not, that is, the letter of the law.

Mr. Speaker: I was not satisfied. I only wanted to hear the other side.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, before you proceed further, there is one thing that I want to be perfectly clear about. The Prime Minister just now said that he was hostile to any....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any discussion on this.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want your clear ruling: whether the Prime Minister has got any right to tell this House that there would be no *in camera* discussion on any subject, whether on this subject or that? It is not his wish.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a veteran parliamentarian. Any hon. Member in this House is entitled to have his own opinion. Ultimately what counts is my decision. I have not said that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: It is all hypothetical. His mere statement that there need not be any *in camera* discussion is not the final word.

Acharya Kripalani: Are you going to allow a public discussion when the Prime Minister has no objection to it?

Mr. Speaker: I am not at present allowing any public discussion on these adjournment motions.

Acharya Kripalani: Even when the Prime Minister has no objection to it?

Mr. Speaker: Let me see later on. Not on these adjournment motions.

Acharya Kripalani: The principal party has no objection. What is your objection?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not understood the spirit in which objection was not raised.

Acharya Kripalani: I have understood the spirit.

12.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The food situation in West Bengal and the steps taken or proposed in this regard."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): As the hon. House is already aware, the West Bengal Government withdrew their Price Control Order and the Levy Order on 24th June 1959. Since the withdrawal of these orders the arrivals in the market have improved considerably. Immediately on the withdrawal of the orders, the prices of rice and paddy started rising in spite of increased arrivals. From the beginning of August, however, the prices have started declining. The wholesale price of coarse rice in Contai, for example, has declined from Rs. 29 per maund on 7th August to Rs. 23.50 per maund on 31st August, or a fall of Rs. 5.50 per maund. Similarly, the price of rice in Sainthia has declined from Rs. 31

per maund on 7th August to Rs. 26 per maund on 31st August, 1959, or a fall of Rs. 8 per maund. The prices are still having a downward trend and with the increase in arrivals, the position is steadily improving

In the course of the last food debate held on 21st August, 1959, my predecessor explained the assistance which the Government of India was rendering to the West Bengal Government in the matter of supply of foodgrains to them. On the basis of 15·3 ozs per head per day the West Bengal Government had calculated their deficit as 8.35 lakh tons for the year. As against that, we are supplying over 11 lakh tons of rice and wheat to the State Government, about 4 lakh tons of rice and about 7 lakh tons of wheat. Already, up to the end of August, we have supplied to the West Bengal Government about 7·8 lakh tons of foodgrains, 2·8 lakh tons of rice and 4·9 lakh tons of wheat. For September, another 50,000 tons of rice have been allotted and in addition, about 70,000 to 80,000 tons of wheat will be issued from the Central stocks. The Central Government has, thus, rendered whatever help the West Bengal Government had asked for in the matter of supply of foodgrains. The distribution within the State is, however, the responsibility of the State Government and they are looking after that.

It is singularly unfortunate that at a time when the food supply position in the State was improving and conditions were returning to normal, the opposition parties should have decided to launch a movement which is likely to disturb the market and may well upset the downward trend in the prices which have been perceptible for the last month or so

I can assure the House that Government of India have done and are doing everything they can to improve the food situation in West Bengal.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow hon. Members to put one question each, one after the other.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Of course, the hon Minister has given us figures and statistics which are completely belied by facts, but I would just like to point out that under article 73 of the Constitution, the Central Government has the authority to exercise executive powers to see that any law that is passed by this House is properly executed or implemented.

Whatever quantity of rice or atta may be sent by the Centre, the fact is that the villagers are not getting it. Therefore, we want that the Food Minister should go there and look into this scandal that is going on there about distribution, because that is the main thing that will bring down the prices; and we want to know what steps the Food Minister wants to take to bring about an improvement on this issue.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): The hon. Minister has stated just now that the condition is improving and that the prices are decreasing. But we had been to West Bengal and we have found what conditions are prevailing there. The hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that the opposition parties had started a movement. I may point out that all these leaders of the opposition are kept inside jails, more than 15,000 persons have been taken inside the jails, and still the movement is continuing, because the problem is there. Still, firing is continuing, and a number of people have been dying since yesterday, and life in the city is at a standstill. If there is no problem and if the situation is improving, then how is it that such conditions are prevailing there?

The Central Government could intervene and remove one constitutionally-elected Government in Kerala, but they cannot remove one

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

single Minister there who is saving the profiteers and blackmarketeers and thus creating this kind of situation in Bengal; until he is removed, the condition will not become normal

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The hon Minister has stated . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Hon Members need not disturb These hon Members come from Bengal and they would like to know what the position is

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) We have also gone and seen the conditions in West Bengal

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon Member is discredited by the statement that has appeared in the Congress press itself

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has just stated that distribution is the responsibility of the State Government. But I find that under the Constitution, distribution is also the responsibility of the Central Government This matter has never been thrashed out We are thoroughly dissatisfied with the way distribution and stock-handling is being carried on by the West Bengal Government as the agent of this Government. This Government must satisfy us that they are taking every step to ensure that the supplies that are made available to the West Bengal Government reach the people for whom they are meant

I would refer you, Sir, to entry 33 in List III of the Seventh Schedule, which reads thus

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds and oils,

So, food and foodstuffs are also included there

So, I do not understand how the hon Minister, and his predecessor,

who also used to say the same thing, can take shelter under the Constitution The Constitution clearly lays down the responsibility It is a concurrent responsibility And if the Centre makes the supplies available, it has to see that they are properly distributed We have charged openly the West Bengal Government, and we charge this Government also here, that they have failed in their responsibility of seeing that there is a proper distribution of the supplies made available to the West Bengal Government

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani does not come from West Bengal

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) I had given notice of an adjournment motion yesterday, and today also, and as you probably know

Mr. Speaker: I know that the hon. Member is a lawyer and he can argue for them

Shri Tangamani: I am also one of the seven Members of the Opposition who visited West Bengal recently We went to different centres in West Bengal It is not as if we were only in Calcutta We were in Calcutta, we had been to Asansol, we had been to Nadia district and also to Midnapore district, and we went and saw the ration that was supplied in the various centres We also propose to submit our own report to the Central Minister of Food and Agriculture, and there we shall be giving the details also

What we found, so far as the Calcutta city was concerned, was that it appeared that many of the people were covered by the ration cards. We made inquiries there; more or less, it was a sample survey, we visited various shops, and we could give the names of the shops also After seeing this, I was really surprised at our Deputy Minister of Food and Agricul-

ture saying that if the rice supplied was not of good quality, immediately the rice was rejected, or that if the rice supplied was not of good quality and the retailer said, we did not want it, it would not be accepted, immediately it was rejected That is not the position What we found was that even the bad quality rice was forced upon the fair price shops, and when it is returned, they refuse to take it We did see stocks of damaged rice also

So, the whole question is one of distribution of edible rice to the people of West Bengal, and more particularly, to the people in the city We also visited the jails and met many of the representatives of the Famine Resistance Committee also They are not only leaders of different political parties but they are all elected Members of the Legislature We met them also They told us that the proposal which they had already made to the Chief Minister, namely that there should be control committees at different levels, although it was accepted, had not been implemented Our request is that that must be implemented

On the 25th, we went to different centres, I went to a place where I was not known, it was the constituency of Shri Prabhat Kar

Shri Achar (Mangalore) On a point of order This is only calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance But I find that Member after Member is making a speech

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly) After you give permission, how can this sort of question be raised?

Mr. Speaker: All these Members come from Bengal One of the hon Members, though he comes from Kerala or Madras

Shri Tangamani: I do not come from Kerala, I come from Tamilnad

Mr. Speaker: All right, he comes from an erstwhile portion of the

Kerala State, he has gone to Bengal, and he is telling us the position

Shri Tangamani: I have been in the centre of Tamilnad all along, I have been in the Madurai district which is my birthplace

Mr. Speaker: He went recently to Bengal and he is giving us his experience The other day, I had told hon Members that each one of them may put one or two questions and elicit information I do not however, want them to enter into a serious discussion here They must only put questions

Shri Achar: My objection was not that the hon Member hailed from Madras or anything of that kind

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon Member, I am against his objection

Shri Achar: He should only put one or two questions, but I find that regular speeches are being made

Shri Prabhat Kar: After you have allowed us, how could he object?

Shri Tangamani: On the 25th, when we went to see the various places

Mr. Speaker. What is the point?

Shri Tangamani: The point is that it is now necessary

Mr. Speaker. that the distribution should be taken over by the Centre

Shri Tangamani: No I want that the new Minister who has now taken over this portfolio must immediately go over to West Bengal, because the situation is deteriorating and the movement there also is gaining in tempo, and it is not going to be given up also, because the issue involved is food

13 hrs.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, I have already allowed him to speak

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister has said that the Centre has given whatever has been asked for by West Bengal. According to the statement of the hon. Minister, not until the 21st August has the price gone down. Now, he has quoted the prices in two places in a district. We had the opportunity of visiting various other districts where we have seen the fair price shops. The open market prices are Rs. 30, Rs. 29 and Rs. 28 per maund. Today there is a movement in the State. The demand behind that movement has already been placed before Government. It is about distribution. That is also the responsibility of the Central Government, as already stated by Shri T. T. Kumar Chaudhuri and Shrimati Rena Chakravarty.

We want that the hon. Minister should start a discussion with the leaders of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee. What they have been asking for is the distribution of rice which has been given by the Central Government. It is not only the responsibility of the Central Government to supply the rice; it is also their responsibility to see that these foodgrains are properly distributed and properly utilised and do not go into the black market. That is the demand of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee.

I would request the hon. Minister of Food, who has taken up the portfolio recently, to go over to West Bengal and start a discussion with the leaders of the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee so that the problem with which the people of West Bengal are faced can be solved.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Ch. Ramkrishna Singh: We have also visited West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My name is also there in the Call Attention Notice. I should be given a chance.

Shrimati Renata Ray (Malda): I would ask you to give a chance to Ch. Ramkrishna Singh who is not from West Bengal but who recently visited West Bengal.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Shri Sarman went to West Bengal particularly to study this question. He came back only two days ago. He should be given a chance. Why only members of the Opposition should be given a chance?

जी० रघुवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के कोई १३ सदस्य अभी परलों बैस्ट बंगाल से वापिस आये हैं और हम ने देखा कि बैस्ट बंगाल के अन्दर कोई भी देहाती या साहूरी चादनी जो कि ८ घाने तक या बिलकुल लोकल टैक्स नहीं देता है, ऐसे हर एक व्यक्ति को राशनकार्ड के ऊपर चावल और गहुं दिया जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसकी क्यामिटी कैसी होती है ?

जी० रघुवीर सिंह : बहा पर अध्यक्ष महोदय उन १३ सदस्यों ने बागों तरफ कलकत्ते के अन्दर और दूसरे जिलों में जाकर देखा और जहां कहीं भी वे पहुंचे, फेयर प्राइस बोर्ड पर, हिल्मुस्तान की सरकार के गोदामों पर या बैस्ट बंगाल सरकार के गोदामों पर, उन तयाम गृहों पर जो अनाज की क्यामिटी की उसे खराब नहीं कहा जा सकता। हां यह बात सही है कि मध्यप्रदेश के इलाके का जो चावल आया हुआ था वूकि वह पहाड़ी इलाके में पैदा होता है और उसकी खंशिन पहाड़ी इलाके में की जाती है तो इसलिये उस में थोड़ी बहुत पचरीली कंकड़ी भी और जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि लाजिमी अन्न है। अब बैस्ट बंगाल को यदि मध्य प्रदेश के चावल पर निर्भर रहना है और वह उतना चावल पैदा नहीं कर सकता जितनी कि बैस्ट बंगाल को जरूरत है तो यह लाजिमी अन्न है कि एक मन चावल के अन्दर कुछ कम या थोड़ी छटोक पत्थर की

किन्तु उन्हें आ मात्र और बोड़ी बहुत
किन्तु की कोई एवाएड नहीं कर सकता ।

अब मेरे उस और के बैठने वाले साथी
जिन्होंने कि वहाँ पर एक मूवमेंट चला रक्खा है
और उस में हजारों घादमियों को बोलों में डेब
रहे हैं और उस इलाके के अन्दर एक इस तरह
की हवा पैदा कर रहे हैं कि अनाज की कमी है
और इस देश के अन्दर कुछ हालत ऐसी है कि
यदि अनाज के भाव जरा ऊँचे जाने लगते हैं
तो एक तरफ से मंत्री मंत्री की आवाजें जाने
लगती हैं और दूसरी तरफ से तेजी तेजी की
आवाजें उठने लगती हैं और दूसरे देशों के
अन्दर कुछ घायमी सोचते हैं कि मंत्री किस
लिए आती है और तेजी किस लिए आती है ।
लेकिन अब इस देश के अन्दर हालत ऐसी है कि
अगर यह हवा बनती है कि अनाज की कमी है
तो कमी की वजह से भाव ऊँचे बढ़ जाते हैं ।
अब कमी की हवा चलने से जो खुले बाजार में
अनाज के भाव बढ़ जाया करते हैं उनको कोई
रोक नहीं सकता है और इसलिये मेरे साथी
जो वहाँ पर अनाज का भाव मस्ता मांगते हैं
वह मुश्किल है और गलत है । मेरे मित्र जो
मंत्री महोदय को बैस्ट बंगाल जाना चाहते
है तो मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि
सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय ने पहले से ही बहा पर
जान का प्रोग्राम बनाया हुआ है । मेरी समझ में
आज उनके द्वारा जो बैस्ट बंगाल में मूवमेंट
चलाया जा रहा है वे अगर उसको वापिस ले लें
तो ऐसा करके वे बैस्ट बंगाल के इंटरैस्ट्स को ही
सब करेगे और भाव को नीचे लाने में मदद
करेंगे ।

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserv-
ed-Sch. Castes): We had very recent-
ly been to Calcutta after we heard
that some Opposition Members had
gone there and were issuing certain
statements. In order to study the
situation ourselves, 12 Members from
the Party had gone to Calcutta and
for four or five days we had seen the
Central Government godowns and also
the State Government godowns as

well as the retail shops in Calcutta
and Howrah. On the last day, we
also went to Barasat and Nadia in
the rural areas.

I can state the sum and substance
briefly thus. So far as the Calcutta-
Howrah industrial area is concerned,
it has a population of 56 lakhs. Out
of that, some 8 lakhs do not get any
ration cards at all, though any and
every man is entitled to have a
ration card. As I said, we had been
to the Central Government and State
Government godowns and also retail
shops. There we asked the people
who had come to take rations what
their objection was. Their main ob-
jection is that they do not like rice
from other States. They want Bengal
rice. At the present moment, it has
now been so decided that 25 per cent
of the quota available under a ration
card will be Bengal rice and the
balance of 75 per cent will be rice
from either Orissa or Madhya Pra-
desh. As my hon. friend just said,
we found the coarse quality of
Madhya Pradesh rice, not the medium
quality. But the coarse quality that
is being given is at the lowest rate,
that is, 45 nP. per seer. That rice
is rather pinkish. My Madhya Pra-
desh friends say that it is all *dhok*
rice and, therefore, it is not so whitish.
There were one or two stones also. I
particularly took a pound of rice of the
worst quality about which the people
said: "This is the worst quality. We
do not like to take it". I took the
rice and got it cooked. While I was
eating the two kinds of rice side by
side from the same plate—of course,
I was talking it with my daughter
whom I had asked to cook it—I forget
which was the better quality and
which was worse. It is coarse rice,
but it is not bad to the taste. May
be somewhere sometimes some rice
got soaked and it might have given
out some odour. But we did not find
any such instance anywhere. In none
of the several ration shops which we
visited could anyone bring us any rice
which was unedible or which was full
of stones, as alleged.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Tell this to the Calcutta people.

Shri Barman: This is the condition of supply in Calcutta. But what the people say is that this quantity does not suffice and they have to purchase an additional one-third quantity in the open market.

As regards the open market, there is absolutely no scarcity of rice. The price differential is there. The lowest price in a Calcutta shop was Rs 27.8, but when we went to Barasat, we found that the same rice that had been sold at Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 per maund, some 15 days back, was selling at Rs 23.8. This is a quality of rice which, if we purchase in Delhi, will not be available for less than Rs 30 a maund. I can tell you that we are taking that rice.

So the question of price is an entirely different matter. But the fact is that the prices are coming down day after day because the aus crop is coming to the market.

As regards the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty that the Centre after giving sufficient quantity of foodgrains should also take up the duty of distribution of the foodgrains because it is not reaching the consumers in the rural areas, we had been to the rural areas. All the twelve of us did not go to the same shop. We dispersed and went to different shops. Nowhere in the rural areas was there any complaint that anybody was not getting rice against his ration card. We found that some of them have ration cards, but they are not drawing the rations themselves but are giving to their relations. But nowhere did we find any scarcity either in the ration shops or in the free market. That is the present position.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: They are trying to create scarcity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the amount of rice in the ration shops you have visited and what is the amount of rice that is given on ration cards?

Shri Barman: As I said the amount of rice is 1½ srs.....

Mr. Speaker: Order please

Shri Barman: And even then people are not taking the full rations of wheat and they are taking half ration of wheat because they do not want to take wheat. Of course, we told the people that in days of scarcity we should utilise the wheat also to a large extent.

In the rural areas we do not find any complaint from any person whatsoever either that the rationed quantity is not available or that rice is not there in the market. We saw in Barasat 3 or 4 large godowns and we found from the record that a great deal of rice was there and the prices were coming down. That being so I see no reason for making all these allegations and for starting this movement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I just put one point to the hon. Minister? The Minister naturally will have different sets of facts given to him because of the different appreciations of the food position in West Bengal. We, on our side, contest many of the facts which are given to the House by Shri Barman. But I am not going to say here and now that one set of facts is against the other has to be accepted by the House as gospel truth. But the Minister will naturally have to make up his mind as to what steps he is going to take in the immediate future in order to tide over the crisis which definitely has arisen.

Some Hon. Members: No crisis

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is tremendous dissatisfaction in West Bengal in regard to the supply of food, in regard to the hoarding operations, in regard to the supply of rice, in regard to the availability of rice at prices which people can afford

All these are matters of knowledge to the Minister. If he looks at the Congress newspapers like the *Jugantar* of Calcutta, which has the largest circulation in India, he will find out how expressions like 'shameless policy of Government' are being employed by this kind of newspapers

I am not going into the merits of the matter, but there is a movement in Calcutta which has already led to loss of life. The Minister has said that this movement is causing some difficulties so far as the distribution problem is concerned. I find a tendency on the part of Government to see, with fire and sword that the movement is suppressed

Mr Speaker: The hon Member is making a speech. He only wanted to make one point

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the publicly expressed desire of the Leader of the Opposition in West Bengal that the new Food Minister owes it to himself and to the country to go to West Bengal and see for himself and make a gesture which might help in solving the present situation, I wish the Minister makes some statement in regard to that that he is not going to accept the set of facts his own partymen have brought to him perhaps for party political reasons.

Shrimati Beneka Ray: In view of what Shri Mukerjee has said I want to tell the hon. Minister that he should also verify whether yesterday people who wanted to go and fetch rice rations from the modified ration shops in Calcutta were not able to do

so due to the so called Famine Resistance movement that has been started which is trying to create scarcity famine in West Bengal by disruption. Unfortunately for them, this year the *aus* crop is good and the next crop is also likely to be good and so the only weapon they have is to create disorder and violence as the food scheme is improving.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr Speaker, I quite understand the anxiety of the hon. Members that the food situation in West Bengal should improve. What I am concerned with or the Government of India is concerned with is whether we are, as Government of India, fully discharging our responsibilities in the business or not. To that I read a statement as to what the Government of India have been doing

My hon friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the statistics are belied by facts. So far as my statistics here are concerned, they are simple statistics as to how much food we are giving, what are the rates in a particular district. That I have quoted. But I do not understand where the belying comes (*Interruption*). In other districts the prices may vary; I do not contest that so far as my statement is concerned.

The position is this. References have been made that in certain respects distribution of food is a concurrent subject. But the hon Member seems to be under an impression that it automatically gives me the power to sit in judgment over what the State has been doing. For that this House has got to enact a law. It is not the case that because it is a concurrent subject I can hold an enquiry as to how the distribution in the State of Bengal is going on. They are very wrong so far as the constitutional interpretation of that particular article or section is concerned (*Interruptions*)

So far as the supply is concerned, as I have pointed out, everything that the West Bengal Government asks

[Shri S K Patil]

and has been asking we are giving Up till last month they were asking 45,000 tons of rice per month. And, on my own motion, whom I took over, charge, I phoned the Chief Minister of Bengal and asked him 'Could I do anything in order that the situation there could improve?' He said that instead of 45,000 tons of rice I should send for September 50,000 tons I immediately said 'Yes' Next day again I phoned and asked 'Is there anything more that I could do so that the situation in West Bengal could improve?' He said, 'I have taken 10,000 mds of paddy from M.P. I want your permission to take 30,000 mds from M.P. rice' I said 'Take all these 30,000 mds. There is nothing which the West Bengal Government has asked and has not got

I quite realise that there might be some differences of opinion that the system of distribution may be wrong I do not say whether it is right or wrong. But is it for me, as the Minister of the Government of India, to go and sit in judgment over that? No law that exists says that I shall take over the distribution to myself. I am not competent to do so. Maybe that the rice we supply may not be the ideal rice because, after all, we supply whatever rice is available with us.

As the hon. Members have pointed out, the quality may not be exactly the quality to which the people of Bengal are accustomed because Bengal rice is excellent rice. I am quite sure that the incoming crops of Bengal are promising to be so good that they will get the rice they want (Interruptions). So far as our responsibility is concerned, I again say that we have done everything in our power to see that the situation does not worsen.

So far as my going is concerned, can we definitely say that by my going the situation would really improve? I can understand that. But there is the Government of West Bengal there dealing with the situa-

tion. There is an agitation there. Do they want that I should like a bull in a China shop enter there and break all the crockery there? It is not a question of my going there alone. I must also have the willingness of the Government there that I should go there. There is no point in my going there of my own. If the situation will improve by my going there I will go there not once but as many times as it is necessary so long as the situation does not become normal.

After this explanation I think there should not be really anything that the hon. Members can desire from the Government of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

13 18 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha

- (i) Supplementary Statement No VI, Seventh Session, 1959 [See Appendix III, annexure No 108]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No X, Sixth Session, 1958 [See Appendix III, annexure No 109]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 19 of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act,

1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences for the year 1958-59 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1587/59].

**DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(MAINTENANCE OF CURRENT ACCOUNT)
RULES**

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Maintenance of Current Account) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No G S R 944 dated the 15th August, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1588/59]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir) Sir, I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

1320 hrs

**STATEMENT RE ACCIDENT IN
BHAKRA DAM**

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, in the statement I made on the 24th August 1959, I told the House that the immediate aim of the project authorities was to stop the flow of water into the power house. To this end, two holes of approximately 10 feet by 9 feet were blasted in the wall of the cable gallery facing the spillway on 25th August, 1959 at 10-15 P.M. As expected, some fifty per cent of the discharge going into the power house was diverted through these holes into the spillway. To stop the remaining flow a groove was made in the wall downstream of these holes for lowering a steel gate into the cable gallery to act as a stop log. A steel gate was

manufactured quickly in the Nangal Workshop but unfortunately the attempt made to lower it on the morning of 30th August, 1959, proved to be unsuccessful. Another attempt will be made to lower a heavier gate within the next two or three days. Steps are also under way to erect a big wooden flume on the spillway wall to ensure an effective diversion of water, a difficult operation, which can be undertaken only after the dropping of the gate into the gallery.

The reduced flow into the power house after the blasting of holes in the gallery has enabled vigorous salvage operations to be undertaken. A considerable amount of electrical and other equipment including heavy slings, stator coils, welding sets, measuring instruments, hydraulic jacks, motors, etc have been taken out and are being dried. The workshop and electrical machinery have been given a coat of grease to prevent rust. Action is under way to give effect to certain other measures recommended by the Committee of Engineers headed by Dr A N Khosla, which met at Nangal on the 23rd August, 1959, for isolating the outlet control gallery at elevation 1333, fabrication of three more draft tube gates needed to cut off water connection from the tailrace side of the power house after the flow into the latter has been completely diverted.

As pointed out by me in my statement of 24th August, 1959, the right diversion tunnel was due to be closed permanently in October this year. This main problem before the engineers is the closure of this tunnel. A preliminary scheme for closing it has already been prepared. As soon as it is approved by the Board of Consultants closure work will be taken up. The Naval Headquarters have been asked whether it would be possible for Naval divers to dive to a depth of 250 feet to study the conditions at the mouth of the tunnel and guide the project authorities in the closing operations.

A hole drilled from the top of the hill into the hoist chamber—a depth of 229 feet has shown that the roof of the chamber is intact. Water in the hoist chamber is about 34 feet above the floor level and nearly 23 feet below the roof. The rock cores obtained from the whole have shown that the rock is undisturbed and not in any way inferior to the general pattern of rock found at Bhakra.

Barring minor fluctuations the discharge down-stream of the dam has been fairly steady. A slight increase noticed on 27th August, 1959 was temporary and was presumably due to fluctuations in the conditions of flow in the galleries. There minor fluctuations have no significance and there is no cause at all for anxiety.

The inflow into the reservoir has been more than the outflow. The level in the reservoir has, therefore, been rising. On the 29th August, the reservoir level rose to 440.5 feet and water started flowing as planned over the central blocks of the dam which are below that level. The surplus water was intended to flow over the dam, as indeed it did last year also.

It has been stated in certain quarters that the system of 'coytee blasting' adopted to blast the rock on the right side of the dam was in some way connected with the accident to hoist chamber. There was only one such blasting on the right side in 1953. That was above elevation 1700 feet. The hoist chamber in the right abutment of the Bhakra canyon is located between elevations 1215 feet and 1274 feet. The 'coytee' blasting of 1953, could not possibly have affected rock over 400 feet below that elevation. This method of blasting had the approval of the full Board of Consultants who met in November, 1952. But below elevation 1700 feet the Board of Consultants advised slower methods of blasting. No further blasting of coytee type was, therefore, resorted to. It may be relevant to point out that the right abutment rock is of better quality than rock found on

the left abutment. It is for this reason that the hoist chamber was located on the right side.

There has been only one Board of Consultants throughout although there have been some changes in personnel, particularly in the persons of some foreign experts. Mr. M. H. Slocum is a member. The Board is expected to advise on specific technical problems referred to it.

It has also been alleged in certain quarters that Mr. Slocum had advised against the raising of the dam to its present height and that the accident had occurred because his advice had been disregarded. This is completely at variance with facts. What Mr. Slocum had stated in August, 1958 was that in the construction of the dam care should be taken to see that the flanks are higher than the centre as a high flood, which would pass harmlessly over the centre of the dam, could cause a great deal of damage if it passed through the flanks. As advised by Mr. Slocum, the flanks were raised to the maximum height possible and walls linking them to the abutments were built on the flanks sufficiently high to ensure that there was no outflanking at the abutments. Mr. Slocum had himself stated in July last that such a danger no longer existed and he confirmed that statement when he met me yesterday soon after his return from the U.S.A.

Reports have appeared in the Press in which the damage has been assessed at Rs. 6 to 8 crores. In my statement of the 24th August, I indicated that the damage might be of the order of Rs. 55 lakhs. Nothing further has come to notice which requires a revision of that figure. The provision in the estimate for plugging the right diversion tunnel will have to be increased as after the failure of the Hoist Chamber, a different method will have to be adopted for closing it. It is, however, too early to indicate with any degree of precision the addi-

3893 Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill BHADRA 11, 1881 (SAKA) Appropriation Bill, 1959

tional expenditure involved. But this will in no event run into crores.

I may reiterate that the main Dam is absolutely safe and that this mishap will not cause any appreciable effect on the final schedule of the completion of the Dam, as repair work can proceed side by side with the construction work on the Dam. There may, however, be some delay in the date of the commissioning of the power house.

Although the closing of the tunnel is going to be a difficult job, I have no doubt that our engineers will do it both expeditiously and economically. I am confident that the House will readily extend to our engineers its full support in the execution of this somewhat difficult assignment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) Sir, some statements have appeared in the newspapers (Inter-ruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No questions are allowed now. The hon. Members may put down questions and then let me see.

13.29 hrs.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters."

tion Act, 1950, and to provide for certain other connected matters."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT REGARDING TRAVANCORE-COCHIN VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1959 (No 4 of 1959) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 9th July, 1959 as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library, See No LT-1589/59]

13.30 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No 7) BILL* 1959

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent in respect of the former Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year by the legislature of each of those States.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II-Section 2, dated 2.9.59.
†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent in respect of the former Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1957, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year by the legislature of each of those States."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

12.31 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity of moving this motion. I have been associated with this work, which is, I think, sufficiently delicate and complex, for many months, and I naturally feel somewhat gratified that the report which was framed after great amount of deliberation is now before the hon. Members of this House. Besides, while moving the motion for reference of the report of the Official Language Commission to this Committee I had given an assurance that this report would be placed on the Table of the House and the hon. Members would have the opportunity of expressing their views on it.

As hon. Members are aware, and as I also mentioned at that time, this

report had to be submitted direct to the President, and under article 344 of the Constitution, sub-clause (6), the President was to give his final decision on the proposals made by the Committee. The framers of the Constitution did not envisage this stage of discussion in Parliament but I felt that it would be desirable to have the opinions of the Members of the House before any final decisions are taken on the report.

I may submit that I am not aware of the exact position that I occupy at this particular moment. The Committee is no longer functioning. But I had the privilege of acting as the Chairman of the Committee. Now, in initiating this discussion, whether I am doing so as a member of Government or as the Chairman of the Committee I do not exactly know. In either case, I would seek the indulgence of the hon. Members of the House and hope that the proposals made by the Committee will be treated in the same manner and the method of approach will be similar to what was adopted in the Committee itself by the hon. Members of both Houses who were asked, to serve on that Committee.

Sir, this report was published and placed on the Table of this House more than four months ago. During this period, I have little doubt that hon. Members have had ample time to study and to examine the proposals made by the Committee. The report is not a voluminous one. It has the merit of being written in a concise and simple form. The most vigorous part of it, I think, consists of the note that Shri Anthony has attached to it. Well, it indicates the vigour of his mind. But I won't go further; perhaps, he was in an angry mood when he expressed the views, which he has, and in the form in which he has expressed them.

Well, so far as the report is concerned, as I said, it was published

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

about four months ago. If I had enough time I would have perhaps reiterated most of what is stated in Chapter II of the Report. I would invite the special attention of the hon. Members of the House to that chapter which gives, again, in a simple and straightforward manner the basic and fundamental principles which have guided the Committee and which should, if I may say so with humility, also guide others in dealing with a question of such intricacy.

I am glad that the report was very well received. The educational world as well as public men hailed the report mostly with satisfaction. Of course, there are, unfortunately, a few individuals, some of them highly respected, who have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to the scheme that is embodied in Chapter XVII of the Constitution Barring such persons, on the whole, the report had a very good reception. In fact, it had a very good Press too. The papers, not only in the various languages but also in English in various States barring a few, though they are not unimportant ones, showed a similar attitude of appreciation and understanding.

I do not propose to go more fully into the details. I hope I will not have to speak for long. I will only refer to a comment which appeared at the time in a paper published in the United Kingdom. It is one of the most important papers whose opinions are respected in all countries and also in our own, the *Manchester Guardian*. The *Manchester Guardian* said:

"It was difficult to see how the Committee's proposals could be bettered".

It goes on to remark that:

"the very pressure from the people which compelled India to match the States with linguistic boundaries makes it more urgent that Hindi should become estab-

lished as a common language to all".

Further,

"While English will remain a great help to Indians, parity for English and Hindi would have gone against the Indian feeling of nationhood".

I gave this quotation as the paper has obviously no prejudice against any section of the people here or any particular bias for Hindi. But the conditions in which we are functioning drove me to the conclusion that the report that we submitted is the best that could be framed in the circumstances.

I do not say that it is a perfect report. In a matter of this type, where passions and emotions are bound up, it is not easy to have an ideal scheme. Even the original scheme that is embodied in our Constitution and which is now familiarly known as the constitutional settlement was the result of a lot of give and take. The constitutional scheme was the result of very assiduous labours, and the people gave their best to the hammering out of a solution which would be satisfactory to all concerned and which could conduce to the best interests of the country.

While moving the resolution which contained clauses 343 to 348 which formed the constitutional or the linguistic scheme, Shri N Gopala-swami Ayyangar observed that it was an integrated scheme which can stand or fall, but it would not be fair to cut off one part from the other. So, it is an integrated and flexible scheme and we had occasion to examine it again. The Committee gave ample thought to the consideration of the original scheme itself, and after examining it from every possible aspect, it reached the conclusion that this scheme should be fully approved and adopted and that it would be

[Shri G. B. Pant]

improper and hazardous to depart from the scheme as it is embodied in the Constitution. It is also the opinion of the Committee that all legitimate needs and demands can be met within the scope that is available within the Constitution.

I have the pleasure of saying that though Dr. Krishnaswami may not agree with me, his father Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar did. Of course, it is certainly open to young men to form independent opinions and in this age, independence often involves the departure from the opinions entertained by the elders. Otherwise, the young men ought to be dubbed as reactionary, and the best way to go forward is to differ from those who are nearest to you. I do not think Dr. Krishnaswami will actually differ.

Sir, the report, as I said, deals with various matters. It is hardly possible for me to deal with all of them or even with the major problems that are set out in the report. As I stated a moment ago, this Committee was formed to examine the recommendations made by the Official Language Commission. I have had occasion to speak on the general question of language in this House more than once, and I need not reiterate what I then said. I am glad to say that the statements that appear in Chapter II and the analysis of the situation that has been made in the report fully confirm what I had myself stated from time to time. The report has been framed with due regard for all interests and especially with due regard for the needs and interests of those who do not speak Hindi today. The Committee has made a special effort to take their difficulties into account and it has tried to frame its proposals in such a way that no inconvenience may be caused and no disadvantage may in any way be caused to the non-Hindi-speaking people. That was one of the main guiding principles which the Committee placed before itself.

I would not ordinarily take the time of the House by mentioning the names of the members of the Committee. But, you, Sir, at the time when this motion for selection of Members for the Joint Committee was made, observed that it would be a miniature Parliament. So, its decisions could naturally be full of significance and also of weight. I will just give the names of the Members who were elected and who laboured hard to produce this report. The names are Shri Purushottam Das Tandon, Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair, Shri Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, Prof. Dr. Raghu Vira, Sardar Budh Singh, Shri Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Shri Perath Narayanan Nair, Shri Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo. These are from Rajya Sabha. From the Lok Sabha the Members are: Seth Govind Das, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Swami Ramnanda Tirath, Shri B. S. Murthy, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Hifzur Rehman, Shri B. Bhagavati, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra, Shri Manikya Lal Verma, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Shripad Amrit Dange, Shri Harish Chandra Sharma, Kumari Maniben Vallabh-bhai Patel, Shri G. S. Musafir, Shri Atulya Ghosh, Shri Deorao Yeshwantrao Gohokar, Shri Hirendranath Mukerjee and Shri Pramathanath Banerjee.

Well, I have just read out these names in order to remind the hon. Members of the character of the committee and of the position that the members of the committee occupy in public life. Except for the note of Shri Frank Anthony, about which I have just made a passing remark,—I do not propose to say much more, because I had long talks with him and I could not convert him to my point of view—besides that there are a few other notes by Tandonji, Seth Govind Dasji, Harish Chandrajji, Shri Bhanj Deo and one other. All of them complained of the report being

of a halting and unsatisfactory character.

श्री गोविन्द वास (जबलपुर) ने तो
नोट ऑफ डिसेंट नहीं था, वह तो एक
सुझाव वाला नोट था ।

Shri G. B. Pant: I said "note". I did not say "note of dissent". Only, you did not agree with some of the recommendations

So, if they were all dissatisfied in any way with the report, it was because of its halting character, as they say I am happy, and I hope hon Members of this House will be gratified to find, that not a single member from any non-Hindi areas has appended any note of dissent, or expressed any view, which would be discordant with the proposals contained in the report. They had a hand and share in evolving these proposals and they have unreservedly adopted this report which was the result of our joint labours. This unanimity is the greatest asset and I feel that, in the circumstances in which we are, we must look at these things from a correct perspective.

Language is a vital force, it is a force for good, it is a bond of unity, but it can also be a force for division, for disintegration. So, while bearing in mind the national requirements and the need of having a common link for binding together all parts of India emotionally, culturally and administratively, we should remember that it is only through the goodwill and through the co-operation, active co-operation, of all sections of the Indian community that we can make rapid advance. If we show any resentment or if in our efforts we try to run fast, we may sometimes fall down and not be able to retrieve the ground that we may have lost. So, we have throughout adhered to this basic principle. In fact, on the first day we met, I had the privilege of telling my fellow members of the committee that our success will be measured not so much by the character of our proposals

as by complete unanimity among ourselves. We want to promote emotional integration in the country. We want to consolidate our independence. We have also to remember that we are passing through difficult times. And we have to see that even if we feel that our aspirations are not being fulfilled we do not adopt such measures as will create disunity or as will deprive us of the co-operation of non-Hindi-speaking people in advancing the Union language for Union purposes. That has been the main principle that we have placed before ourselves, everyone of us has placed before himself, in that committee. But there were a few occasions when the cordial atmosphere that prevailed there was disturbed.

I remember what an amount of excitement there was when the constitutional scheme or settlement, as I said was framed over this question of language. But in this committee luckily we were able to conduct our business in a calm atmosphere, because everyone was anxious to make his utmost contribution for promoting the unity of the country and for achieving the purpose which has been laid down in the Constitution itself. I may submit that, as I said, this scheme that is given in the Constitution was unreservedly accepted by the hon Members. Their acceptance was not subject to any reservation. Several changes were, however, made in the recommendations of the Language Commission itself, so that the scheme might be thoroughly acceptable to all sections of our great nation. We have as many as fourteen languages in our Schedule, but there are many more that are spoken in the country.

14 hrs.

All of these languages are entitled to our respect. It is the duty of everyone of us to promote those languages to the extent we can. Any idea that the advancement of anyone language can in any way be injurious to another is altogether fallacious. After all, language is the main bond

[Shri G. B. Pant]

of man with man. Take away the medium of language and what is there to make two minds meet or to make two persons understand each other? So, it is a noble medium through which civilisation, through which culture and through which the very existence of society is determined. So, we have to see that whatever we do is fair to all languages and now I have little doubt that the proposals made in this Report have commended themselves to the bulk of our people, if not to all. In any case we have served one very useful purpose. There was sharp controversy before the publication of this Report and a lot of misgiving, suspicion, distrust was prevalent. This Report put an end to all that bitterness. Even those who differed and even those who criticised the Report did so in a spirit of friendliness. All through, there was an appreciation of the difficulties which surround this very great problem. But our task was relatively easier because we had the basis and the framework in our Constitution and we had only to carry out the directions that had been given to us.

There was, I think, some excitement over some of the recommendations of the Language Commission. The Language Commission had said that it was not in a position to state definitely whether English should or should not continue in any form after 1965. That gave cause for much perturbation and people felt that an effort was being made to push out English by 1965. We have definitely held that it is not practicable to push out English by 1965. Of course, so far as the original scheme goes, it lays down that Hindi is the official language of the Union but it provides a period of fifteen years for the use of English. After that the Parliament has the authority to decide whether English should be used, and, if so, for which purpose and for how long. We have said that the Parliament should pass a law to promote the use of English

for such purposes as it may consider appropriate or for as long as may be necessary.

I may state here that there is no prejudice against English as such. We have reason to be grateful to the great English writers and others who have helped us in many ways. The English language has been a source not only of our getting into contact with the modern world, but it has also brought science and technology and many other things here. And it brought them at a time when we were not thoroughly conscious of what the western world had been able to achieve and what great progress science, technology and other things had made. In fact, even in the matter of Indology, the English writers discovered many things about our past about which we were not fully aware at the time. So there is no prejudice, no bias against English. I may also add that it is essential that even in future people should learn English in this country. As the hon. Prime Minister said the other day, English opens to us the window to the modern world. There are other modern languages, no doubt, but English is an international language and it holds perhaps the first place among languages today in the world. So, we would not gain anything by developing any sort of animus against English. We should have arrangements for continuing English in our ordinary educational institutions and also wherever necessary in our administrative, judicial, cultural and other establishments. That is necessary.

Then we have to promote a new glossary. We have to prepare a code for legal terms, for administrative terms and for so many other things. Much work has been done in this direction so far, but there is a great deal more to be done. So far as scientific and technological terms are concerned, we can draw upon English and so far as all these new terms are concerned, which will have to be coined if Hindi is to serve as the

official language of the Union and if the regional languages are to serve their own respective States, if all that has to be done then effort should also be made that so far as is possible the words that are introduced in the regional languages and in Hindi are common. Not only that, we should try to explore all avenues for enriching our culture and for raising the standards in our universities and other places. But, we cannot forget that so far as the common language for the country which has accepted a democratic status is concerned, only an indigenous language can serve that purpose, because English is a very difficult language. I have spent many years in learning English. But, I do not know how many mistakes I make. Because, one's mother tongue is something different and a foreign language which is learnt in this manner is so difficult to be assimilated fully that one cannot be too sure. Besides, it costs a disproportionate effort so far as the average citizens are concerned who have not to follow up any scientific or other like subjects.

In the past, the elite of the English knowing people in the country has been completely separated from the general mass in the country. There was a wide gulf. Whatever life and vitality came in our national movement, it was only when Gandhiji took up the reins and with his knowledge of English he adopted the indigenous language for carrying on his own work and the work of the national organisation also. We have to remember that in a democratic country in which every individual has a vote, the language that is used for administrative purposes, for official purposes, for judicial purposes is, to the maximum extent possible, easily learnable and assimilable by the people at large, by the masses, by the average citizens.

So, the question is not confined to Hindi. The regional languages deserve as much of attention as Hindi. It is only really through the develop-

ment of both that we can have that synthesis for which our country has been well known from times immemorial. We have a real diversity. That gives vitality to our unity. That diversity has to continue. These languages should be cultivated and the various regions should conduct their affairs to the maximum extent through their regional languages.

The Language Commission had recommended that the medium of education in the Universities should be Hindi and similarly that the language of the High Court should be Hindi and the language of Bills, etc., should also be Hindi. We decided in this Committee that the regional languages should have the maximum scope in their own respective regions and the medium of education in the Universities should be the regional language—it is going to be so whether we wish it or not—and that the language even in the High Courts should be the regional language, though in certain matters such as reportable judgments, decrees and orders, a Hindi translation should also be attached. We also decided that Bills, etc., in the legislatures of the States should be in their own regional language, so that the regional languages will have full sway in the administrative, judicial, cultural and educational fields. This is, I think, to some extent, a corollary to our re-organisation of States on a linguistic basis. When the States have been so formed, it becomes all the more necessary that all the administrative and other activities in the regions should be conducted in their own languages. We thus gave to the regional languages that opportunity which they thought they would not have according to the recommendations of the Language Commission.

There are one or two other factors which have to be borne in mind in this connection. Latterly, there have been some developments which have a very direct bearing on the question that we are considering. I have already referred to the re-organisation

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of States on a linguistic basis. Hon. Members are, I believe, also aware of the fact that the States have adopted their own respective languages as the medium of instruction everywhere up to the secondary stage and in some, even in their Universities, and it is going to be the pattern for the future. All the official work is now being done in the regional languages. At least a number of States have already decided that it should be so done and it is, I think, almost a certainty that other States will follow suit. There is a keen desire in all the States that their regional languages should be adopted for their official and administrative purposes.

Hon Members will see that however much we might try to encourage the use of English and to take measures for educating our youth in English, standards of English and the quality of English, both of which are said to have already somewhat deteriorated, will go down further. There would not be the same interest or desire among the Members of any particular State to learn English to the extent that it exists today, when the administrative work can be done or has to be done in his own mother tongue or in his own regional language, and the medium of education also is generally his own language. So, we have to concede now that English, in these circumstances, will nearly cease to be even the medium of communication between the different sections of intelligentsia, whether one wills it or not. But, these unassailable factors which are tending that way cannot be resisted. Now, we have regional States based on languages. The work there officially is being done in the regional language, and the medium of administration too is the regional language, and the work of the legislatures as well as of the High Courts is to be done in the regional language. When all these developments will take place cannot be predicted with accuracy, but there

is no doubt that all regions want to advance in this direction as rapidly as they can.

In the circumstances, when this bond of English collapses, whether you will it or not, what is to bind together the different States? So, the problem has become much more urgent than it was at the time when the constitutional scheme was finalised. So, it is necessary that there should be a common medium of communication between the different States for official work, for academic work, for cultural work and even for business and trade. English, whatever be our desire, cannot serve that purpose hereafter.

So, in the circumstances, I do not see how anyone can press for the continuance of English as the sole medium or for not having a common medium for all States. It is not a question of having a medium for one set of States and another medium for another set of States. If India is to be a union, if the integrity and unity of the country is to be maintained, then we should have a common medium. That is the least that is necessary. If such a medium of communication is lacking, then I think everything goes to pieces.

We have many languages like flowers in our garden of India, which form our composite culture, and it is desirable that there should be very close relationship between all these languages, and every effort should be made to promote these languages. So, implementation of the decision taken in the Constituent Assembly has become almost inevitable in the existing circumstances. And every step that is feasible, but which has the co-operation and the goodwill of all parts of India has to be utilised for this purpose.

I may also submit that we have suggested that the language which we call Hindi now has to be remodelled. It should reflect the composite

character of our culture. We should introduce in Hindi as many words as may be possible from all other regional languages. And as is already provided in the Constitution, we should see that consistently with its genius, the Hindi language is enriched and also brought as near to the other languages as possible.

On the day the Constituent Assembly took this decision of adopting Hindi as the official language, I had the opportunity of speaking to the leading members of all States, and I then submitted, and I would repeat that with all humility, that Hindi which is being accepted as the official language of the Union is now the common language of all of us, it ceases to be the exclusive language of any particular region. There are some differences between one language and another, no doubt, but so far as is possible, we have to remove them; we have to see that Hindi, if it is going, appropriately and adequately, to occupy the place which has been assigned to it by the grace and favour of so many non-Hindi-speaking States, is capable of discharging the various functions which it is expected now to perform.

So, the Hindi language should be simple, and we should not have any artificiality about it. The Official Language Commission said that we should not bother about purism in Hindi. Well, I would go further and say that whatever brings Hindi closer to other languages makes it pure, and so, we attain purism that way and not by isolating Hindi from other languages.

In other countries too, at times, efforts have been made sometimes to exclude words which have been already included in their languages, such as the movement that was started in England at one time that all words that were not Anglo-Saxon should be left out. But such efforts have never succeeded, and all those who had taken to such methods had

to revise their opinions, for, if a language is to grow and if it has to gain vitality, and if it has to grow richer and richer, then the more it takes from others, the better it is for it. Of course, its genius remains, and that has to be preserved.

So, we would like the language of Hindi to be so recast, so rebuilt that it can be easily intelligible to all others.

There is one thing more that I would like to say in this connection, namely that a language develops only through usage. There should be some fields in which Hindi can be used in various regions simultaneously, so that it may through actual experience become a natural language of the character that I have just indicated. If that is done, if we are able to give it some trial in this manner, or if, not trial, if we start like that, if we start using it, and if we see that we go on adding regional words, regional idioms, and thus we assimilate what is good in other languages, then we shall see where the defects lie and how we are to remedy them. Artificial ways of building the language can never succeed, and perhaps our methods so far have been a little artificial though we have got many volumes of words that have been prepared for administrative, legal and other purposes. So far as these words also are concerned, I would say that we should take from all languages in our country such legal terms, such technical terms as are in use in other States, so that this may be really a composite language of India representing its composite culture.

I have referred to some of the basic matters. There are many other things which are there. We have made certain proposals about the language of the High Courts and also about the language of Bills and the language that should be used in State legislatures. Of course, about

[Shri G. B. Pant]

Parliament, there is no difficulty. About the States, as I have just said, we have given priority to the regional language for such purposes. We have also dealt with the question of recruitment to services which is an important one and which properly tackled is likely to cause greater heart-burning, if not than anything else. We have suggested that for the all-India services the examination should be conducted for the present through the medium of English but notice should be given so that Hindi may be used for the examination later. Then we have also said 14-33 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] that there should be a compulsory paper in English. There should be two papers in Indian languages, one Hindi and one other Indian language of equal standard so that those who go in for such services may be fully familiar with at least one other Indian language. Whatever be the difficulty they may find in learning the language, they have to share it with the non-Hindi speaking people.

A suggestion was made that the regional language might be adopted as the media for such examination on a quota system. We are against a quota system. We do not think that we should put any artificial bar on the number of candidates who can be recruited from any area. We must have the best of talent for the service of the nation, and a quota system will come in the way of the achievement of this objective. But we have suggested that an expert committee should be appointed to see if regional languages can be adopted as the media of examination, because the task of moderation of the papers and of the assessment of the answer papers is very difficult and if there are papers in various languages, then I as a layman cannot say whether the competitive test that is held and the results tabulated at the end will fully reflect the intelligence and the equipment of the examinees.

Similarly, we have made suggestions for other educational institutions. We have also suggested that there should be a Commission for dealing with matters pertaining to law, legal terminology, preparation of statutes, their translation etc. and also another Commission for the purpose of developing scientific and technical terminology in a right and proper manner.

I have already taken a great deal of time. I did not intend to do so, as I said, at the outset; nor does it quite suit me today to speak for such a long time. But I thought that it was my duty to place before the House a sort of a brief summary of what appears in the Report and the objective that we had before us or the approach we had to this problem and the difficulties we had to resolve. I hope the House will attach due importance to the recommendations of the Committee and will accept them. In fact, there is no question of acceptance or rejection in a way because, under the Constitution, these proposals have to go to the President and the President is to take decisions on them. But he will have the benefit of hearing the hon. Members and of having a clear idea about their views.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd April 1959".
Seth Govind Das.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): What about the amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought hon. Members had been satisfied with the observations of the Home Minister.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): No, Sir.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): We have given notice of amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was thinking whether the moving of amendments would be relevant here because if we have not to take any decisions, what should we do with the amendments? If we allow the amendments, then a vote shall have to be taken on them and there will perhaps be Divisions also. Article 344(5) of the Constitution says:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon".

Dr. Krishnaswami: May I make some observations?

Seth Govind Das: On a point of order I am raising this point of order as far as the amendments are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear those who say that they can move amendments. Then I will hear Seth Govind Das

Seth Govind Das: I am raising a point of order whether the amendments can be moved or not.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why are so many hon Members rising simultaneously?

I was doubtful myself about the admissibility of the amendments. Therefore, I wanted to hear first those who say that they be allowed to move amendments. Then I shall hear Seth Govind Das also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): As you observed, Sir, it is the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission and make a report to the President. Consequently, a report to the President has been made. It is really within the jurisdiction of the

President to issue any direction that he chooses. Now, it is necessary that before the President acts, he must have some inkling as to the way in which this House thinks. Whatever the resolution is—assuming for a moment that the amendment is accepted by the House—that is not binding on the President. It only indicates the opinion of the House, which way the House thinks.

There should be a general approach towards the solution of the numerous problems contained in the Report. Therefore, there is absolutely nothing wrong in an amendment of the type which I have given, that the House takes note etc (*Interruptions*). I am saying amendments of the type which I have given (*Interruptions*) because I am not saying mine only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any other amendment of the type of Shri Bharucha's amendment

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am pointing out that it serves only to give an inkling to the President of the mind of the House. It would only show how the mind of the House works. We show him the particular approach to be followed. It does not contravene the exclusive powers of the President, to issue such directions as he chooses on the finding of the Committee. But it is only fair to the President that this House should give an inkling of its mind to the President. Therefore, amendments cannot be of a mandatory nature, but, certainly they can be in the form of an expression of the opinion of the House. And, I think, it is not only fair but it is necessary that the President should know the mind of the House.

Therefore, I suggest that amendments which are of a mandatory nature or which contravene any of the provisions of 344 to 349 of the Rules will be out of order and others will be in order.

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I submit with respect that since this Report is before us

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to be noted, then, from that flows the right of this House to express an opinion. As my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha has pointed out, we cannot make a motion in the nature of a recommendation. But, there is no specific provision which places an embargo on this House expressing an opinion. I say that since we are discussing this particular motion by the Home Minister

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you say the opinion of the House is that English shall continue—if this is decided by the House—after 1965 .

Shri Frank Anthony: But it is not a direction or a recommendation. We are only expressing our opinion.

May I say this? There is no embargo. I am now seeking to interpret it according to the interpretation of the Constitution. Unless there is a specific embargo here, in the words of Justice Holmes, you can always in constitutional interpretations interstitially put what is not specifically prohibited. Now, since we have been permitted to discuss this Report, *affortum* we can express our opinion on it. Otherwise, the logical conclusion will be this that because we cannot make our recommendation we cannot even discuss the Report. We will have to carry it to that conclusion that because there is no power in the Constitution for us to discuss it, impliedly it is prohibited, if you accept that. But having allowed that, because there is no prohibition, we can discuss it, *a fortiori* flowing from that we can certainly express an opinion. But the opinion will be of a different form. It does not bind the President. We express an opinion as the grammatical expression would show. It does not mean that it is binding.

It is absolutely the right of the House to express an opinion on any motion before it. If the motion had not been placed before it, then we

cannot. We might even put it in the recommendatory form since the motion is before us. Because it is before us we can express it in the form of an opinion.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Sir, the Constitution itself gives authority to this House to express its views. I refer to article 344 (6)

"Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report."

Since it gives to the President the discretion to reject a part of the recommendations of the report, it is necessary for this House to express its views. In order to enable the President to come to a right decision it would be competent for Parliament to express its opinion and make concrete suggestions on the report of the Committee, which is today, the subject-matter of discussion in this House.

Furthermore, according to the Rules of Procedure of this House and the practice followed in the House of Commons, an amendment or a substitute motion can be tabled in respect of any motion that is moved in this House. Since the motion has been moved by the Home Minister, I suggest that all our amendments or substitute motions are completely in order.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, under article 344(1) a committee of the Members of Parliament was appointed. Under clause (5) the report has been submitted to the President. Now, the limited question that I would like to bring before you in the shape of a point of order is this. Inasmuch as Members of both Houses of Parliament have not been elected on any specific directive but were elected merely and in view of the fact that

a Parliamentary Committee's report has been submitted to the President, the House will be within its rights to express an opinion on that report. It may be just possible that the hon. Members who represented Parliament did not reflect the views of the Parliament as a whole. Why I am saying so is this. There was no specific platform there was no specific mandate and there was no specific issue on which these Members were elected. Therefore there is likely to be a difference between the conclusions of the report and the body of opinion that is prevailing in Parliament.

The President cannot issue directives as an autocrat, because he functions within the limitations of the Constitution. Naturally he has to be guided by the opinion which will be tendered by the Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers has to be given a direction by this House and also by the Parliament as a whole. The only proper way is by moving this amendment. I do not know why Government is allergic to these amendments; their fate is well-known. Therefore, it will be detracting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The allergy was exhibited on my part. I have expressed doubts.

Shri Mahanty: As the custodian of our rights and privileges, I would appeal to you to see that our privileges are not restricted. We are perfectly within our rights to move amendments if they are within the four corners of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. Therefore, I believe, at any rate, my amendment is in order. It does not contravene the Constitution or the Rules of Procedure. I should be permitted to move it.

श्री मोहन दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरा इस संकल्प में यह निवेदन है कि हमारे
अधिकार के.....

206 (A) L.S.D.—7.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In English

Some Hon. Members: In English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a request by those who have taken up the cause that these amendments might be allowed, that the hon. Member may speak in English at this stage.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, what I want to submit is this. So far as this question is concerned, we should see what the Constituent Assembly had in view (*Interruption*). It has been specifically stated in our Constitution that after the lapse of 5 years a Commission would be appointed and for considering the report of the Commission a Committee of Parliament would be appointed. Nowhere in the Constitution has it been mentioned that first the report of the Commission as well as of the Committee will come to Parliament and will be discussed here and then the President will take action on it. (*Interruption*). If it was desired by the makers of the Constitution that resolutions and amendments in this respect should be moved in both Houses of Parliament, then, they would have specifically said so.

Shri Frank Anthony: It has got nothing about the motion. Therefore, when this question was first raised, whether the report of the Committee would come up for discussion here, we pointed out that according to the Constitution, this should not come here. But then, it was thought desirable to have a discussion on the report. Now, Sir, if you allow amendments and resolutions to be moved, then politics would be introduced in the matter which the Constitution-makers wanted to avoid. When this question was raised here on the 3rd of September, 1957, it was clearly stated by the Speaker:

"Even when the report is submitted to the House, we are not

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going to have resolutions passed as to what portions of the recommendations of the Committee ought to be accepted and what, not. We are only generally going to express our opinion. It is for the Committee to make its recommendations."

I was a member of the Constituent Assembly and there also a discussion took place on this matter and we wanted that the question of language should be kept entirely out of politics and therefore, we recommended that the whole thing should be entrusted to the President. It has been clearly stated in the Constitution in article 344:

"Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report."

Therefore, Parliament has not been mentioned here and so, I do not think that amendments and resolutions could be moved in this House. We can only discuss it according to the decision given by the Chair on the 3rd September, 1957. It was specifically said that no resolution or amendment would be moved here. Therefore, I want your ruling whether these amendments can be moved or not.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, it was open for the Government not to bring this report for discussion. But, now that the report has been brought before the House and a specific motion has been made, it should be open for the Members to move amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not say that his own is in order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Shall I make a submission because my amendment has perhaps been

hibited by certain hon. Members to be out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, the point is very simple. I am somewhat perplexed that a Member of Shri Anthony's legal calibre and knowledge should have argued that amendments can be in order in this case. This is a special occasion. The Constitution says in clear terms that it shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) of article 344 to report to the President its opinion thereon. Article 344 (6) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report."

The Committee was appointed by this House. The procedure is prescribed in the Constitution itself that the Members were to be elected according to the principle of single transferable vote. But they were not only elected in that way by different groups but there was complete unanimity in the House so that it was a body which fully represented all groups and all parties and all languages in this House. That was the way the Committee was formed. In fact there has never been any dispute as to the implications and the import of these provisions. Even at that time when I agreed to have a discussion, it was made perfectly clear that there should be no amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Who is the Home Minister to make it clear?

If the Constitution allows it, we will exercise our right.

Shri G. B. Pant: You have every right to claim that your position should be accepted but you can discuss with me for a minute.

Shri Narsinh Bharucha: He is not the law for us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Every hon. Member had his chance.

Shri G. B. Pant: So, the Constitution lays down that the President will take this into consideration. It is said here..

Shri Narsinh Bharucha: Page 186 of the Constitution.

Shri G. B. Pant: . . . that the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report. So, that is clearly laid down in the Constitution itself. Now, if you amend the report here to say that you are only expressing an opinion, if an amendment is carried through, that means, to that extent, the report is amended. . . .

Some Hon. Members: No

Shri G. B. Pant: It does not retain its form, whatever it be. If you do not make any change in the report, if the report remains as it is, there is no point in asking for any amendment. If it does make some change, then, there is, to some extent, a departure from the report. I say that Shri Anthony was a little ungracious when he said having regard to the discussion, that it should follow as a corollary that amendments also were admissible and should be allowed. I think the position is perfectly clear and as Seth Govind Das has said, on the day the motion was made, the Speaker has definitely said that even when the report is submitted to the House we are not going to have resolutions passed as to what portions of the recommendations ought to be accepted and what not, and we are only generally going to express our opinion.....

Shri Narsinh Bharucha: On what?

Shri G. B. Pant: On what is relevant.

It is for the Committee to make its recommendations. I submit that no amendments can be moved and the matter has already been decided by the Speaker.

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, may I make a submission before you give a decision? If this is the attitude of the Government, with great respect, they may withdraw this motion because this whole debate will be infructuous. I say with the greatest respect that it will prevent this House from giving an opinion in terms of the categorical declaration of the policy which the hon. Prime Minister gave here. I say that we have an inalienable right in this matter. If we make a motion under article 344, we have an inescapable right to move an amendment. Otherwise, this motion is meaningless and let us not have a discussion if we cannot express ourselves. The statement of the Home Minister, carried to its logical conclusion, means that we cannot express an opinion contrary to the official report. What are we seeking to do? We are seeking, merely in terms of certain language, to express the views of this House. Now we can do it orally and it does not offend the Home Minister's interpretation of the law. Now, we can do it writing. How does it offend the legal provision?

15 hrs.

There is a motion before this House. Once the House is seized of a motion it has an inalienable right to move amendments. That is the right of every hon. Member of this House. If the hon. Home Minister says that it is contrary to article 344(6) and we are not making a recommendation, why not withdraw the motion itself? The motion itself will be meaningless. Why should we be allowed to express an opinion contrary to the recommendation when we are not allowed to express that contrary opinion in writing. That is what we are seeking to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put one question to the hon. Member. If we are to accept some amendment here, to that extent the report of the Committee would be amended

Shri Frank Anthony: How?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it not be amended?

Shri Goray (Poona): We are discussing the motion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not merely a discussion. The plea that is now taken is that if amendments are discussed then voting shall have to be taken

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: That is not the point

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only submitting that if amendments are moved and discussed, how shall we dispose them of unless we take a vote?

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: Sir, I will make the point clear. The point of view that I am pressing is this. There is a distinction between amending the report and passing an amendment. If the amendment merely expresses an opinion it is not tantamount to amending the report and the President is not bound to accept that opinion. It only helps the President to have an inkling of the mind of the House. Therefore, the amendments must be distinguished like this. Those amendments which are of nature where they are tantamount to amending the report, they can be declared out of order. Those which are not of that nature and which merely expressive of an opinion must be deemed to be in order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am taking one amendment tabled by Shri Frank Anthony. The amendment reads like this:

"and is of opinion that English shall continue after 1965.....".

Supposing this is accepted by the House, the question is whether to that extent the report of the Committee would be amended or not.

Shri Frank Anthony: No

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not? It was a Committee of this House. How the House as a whole takes another decision

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: No, Sir. The words here are: "is of opinion". It is not that "this House recommends" something. If the amendment was "This House recommends that English shall continue after 1965", it would have been an amendment of the Report and not merely an expression of opinion

Seth Govind Das: Sir, the Committee or the Commission is silent over the question whether English will continue after 1965 or not. As far as that question is concerned, another Commission is going to be appointed after ten years and that Commission is to decide that matter. As you have rightly said, if Shri Anthony's amendment is accepted it is nothing but amending not only the Committee's report but also the report of the Official Language Commission. On the 3rd September, Sir, it was clearly mentioned by the Chair that no resolutions or amendments would be moved in this House as far as the reports are concerned

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): Sir, two points have been raised. The first point was that once any motion is moved before this House it is the inherent right of the House to move amendments to it and deal with it in any manner it likes. The other point raised was that if a motion is brought forward here and the House is not allowed to move amendments to it that motion should be withdrawn.

I submit, Sir, that though that is the normal procedure with regard to all motions made in this House and, as in other spheres also, where no

procedure is laid down the general procedure applies, yet where any special procedure or special provision is laid down, that special provision rules out the application of the general provision. So, Sir, here the Constitution has clearly laid down a special, specific, clear procedure for this matter and that is contained in all these articles in Part XVII of the Constitution. In article 344(6), to which a reference has been made, it is stated: "Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report..." In article 343(3) there is a provision for this Parliament itself to do certain things if it likes or not to do certain things if it so likes. In article 343(3) it is clearly laid down "Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of 15 years, of " Therefore, something is laid down as within the rights of the Parliament to do or not to do. Article 344(6) reads: "Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report." In other words, it clearly envisages that even the ordinary right of Parliament to say what it wishes about any matter which comes up before it, is not open to it in this matter. Anybody who will care to remember what happened in the Constituent Assembly will recollect why this was so. As the hon Home Minister stated, and after whose speech we thought, as you yourself said, Sir, that the House would see its way to let the report go through as it is and not have these amendments and substitute motions etc., the Constituent Assembly treated the whole thing as one integrated, complete, whole scheme which was not to be dealt with in parts separately. Therefore, Sir, here the Constitution clearly says that this special procedure shall apply.

The second point that it should be withdrawn is easily met in this way.

The motion is there. If hon. Members wish they can ask for closure and reject the motion. If they do not wish to reject the motion, and they want that some particular view point should be placed before the President they can in their speeches, while opposing or supporting the motion, express themselves and all those speeches may go to the President with the Report. But I submit, Sir, that the provisions laid down in the Constitution clearly envisages that no amendments etc., and no further resolutions on the report of the Committee are to be made by Parliament, so that there would be no room for any fresh heat or controversy about the subject and the largest common measure of agreement, which was achieved at that time after a great deal of effort should remain undisturbed and nobody should have any cause for fresh heart-burning or complaint and this agreed scheme should go through smoothly. I, therefore, submit that amendments should not be allowed.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I want to make only one submission. Article 344(5) says: "It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon." The Government would have been perfectly within their rights if they had not brought the Committee's recommendations here through a motion. You will remember, Sir, when this report was submitted there was a consensus of opinion that we must express our opinion about these recommendations and in deference to the wishes of this House the hon Home Minister stated that irrespective of the provisions in the Constitution he would like to know the opinion of this House so that the Council of Ministers would be guided by the opinion of the House and on the basis of that opinion probably the President also will make his recommendations under article 344(6). Clause (6) of article 344 of course gives absolute power to the President

[Shri Tangamani]

theoretically, whatever may be the recommendations. Even if this motion is passed, it is not going to bind the President. If we are going to express an opinion, it is not also going to bind the President. But, if we are to go, more or less, by the assurance which was given by the Home Minister and the directions given by the Speaker, then, we are at perfect liberty to move suitable amendments in conformity with the rules of procedure. That is my humble submission.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Under clause (6) of article 344, I submit that it looks as if the President cannot consider anything other than what is contained in the report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been said already.

Shri Achar: So, if he cannot consider anything else, I would submit that any discussion on the subject here is practically of no avail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is a very simple one if we had confined ourselves to the provisions contained in the Constitution. There is no provision there under which we can discuss this report of the Committee and the report would have gone straight to the President for such action as he thinks advisable. There would have been no objection absolutely and no discussion also would arise. It has been conceded by some of the hon. Members who have argued that the amendments might be allowed, that the Government would have been quite justified if this occasion for discussion had not been afforded and the report of the Committee had gone straight to the President. The difficulties have arisen because the report has come before Parliament and particularly in the form of a motion.

Now, it may be recalled that it was the desire of the Members themselves

that they should have some opportunity of expressing their opinion on the report. It was not intended in the first instance to provide this opportunity to discuss it, but the Members themselves expressed a desire that they should have an opportunity so that they could express their opinion independently, and then the President could take all the opinions into account when he wants to take action. Then the Home Minister had suggested that when an opportunity is provided, the Members may discuss it.

My only difficulty is that this has come in the form of a motion and the Members have urged that because it is a motion, they have a right to move amendments. But the background should not be forgotten. It is a new form that we have adopted. Perhaps, the older one which we used to have was that such and such a thing be discussed. It was not a formal motion. It was a simple procedure; we discussed and then we said afterwards that such and such a thing had been discussed, just as we do in the case of the half-an-hour discussion. That was the usual practice that we followed up till recently. But now, following the House of Commons, we have adopted this form namely, "takes note of" etc. When it is deemed to be a substantive motion, a right accrues to the Members that they could move amendments to the motion. That is the case of the hon. Members. Otherwise, it is generally agreed that so far as the provisions the Constitution are concerned, there is no right for this House to have or contemplate a discussion.

When we consider whether it is not advisable that this motion should be brought before the House in this form, the Home Minister says that it was on the express understanding and because the Members desired to discuss it, this was brought up. He had thought that it would be only an expression of opinion. I do not think any difference is made in this case. If we

are not to take decisions and send our opinions, after, say, division, etc., then, only the views of the Members ought to be conveyed along with the report of the Committee, so that the President might take the views also into consideration, because, under clause (8), the President has got the authority to "accept the whole or part of it". Therefore, in a particular case, the opinion that is expressed here may perhaps be thought suitable by the President,—taking it hypothetically—than even some particular recommendation made by the Committee. But that purpose of ours would be served if copies of all the speeches that are made here are sent, along with the report, to the President who can take into consideration all the views that have been expressed.

Even if the motion has been brought by the Government and even if I do feel that perhaps it would have been better if it had been in the old form or in any other form, then too, I cannot ignore the specific provisions in the Constitution. So, I declare that all these amendments are out of order.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I rise to a point of order. My submission is that the motion of the hon. Home Minister is out of order. The scheme of Part XVII of the Constitution dealing with official language is contained in articles 343 to 351. As was pointed out by some Members, the scheme is that there will be a Committee of Parliament, and it has also been said that "it shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon". Afterwards, the power is exclusively left to the President to issue directions. My submission is that according to the Constitution, Parliament does not come into the picture at all. It is immaterial whether or not Members desire that they should have an opportunity to voice their opinion. If the Constitution does not provide it, the hon. Home Minister has no right

to go behind the Constitution and afford any opportunity for anybody to discuss this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the point of order?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The point of order is that this matter should not at all come in here if we are sticking to the Constitution. Therefore, the motion of the hon. Home Minister is out of order. My real reason in raising this is not to deprive this House of the opportunity of expressing its opinion. But, if the amendments are to be ruled out of order and if the House does not get an opportunity to move them, then there is not much charm in having the discussion.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have considered it advisable always to comply with the wishes of the House. When a desire was expressed that this report should come up for discussion here, I agreed. But, if hon. Members think that no discussion should be held, I cannot possibly force it upon them!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What Shri Naushir Bharucha argued was that this motion is contrary to the spirit of clauses (5) and (6) of article 344 of the Constitution.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He has no right to bring it up for discussion here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House can discuss any subject which it wants to discuss. But the question is whether the form in which it is put before us is in order or not. (Interruption). Order, order. Let the hon. Home Minister give his reply.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the form goes, I was told that this was the prescribed form; and I gave it in this form. So, I would have pleaded guilty if I had adopted a novel form myself!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have adopted the present form. It is a recent one. In the House of Commons it used to be a substantive form.

Shri G. B. Pant: I personally think that this motion had been admitted by the Speaker. It has been put on the order paper for today. I have been asked to speak. I have done so and I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House does not want to discuss it, I would certainly not compel the House to discuss it. But I personally think that since it is in response to the wishes of the House that I brought this motion, it is perhaps desirable that members should have an opportunity of speaking on it. I do not see any question of impropriety in it. The House is, subject to the other provisions, master of its procedure and the House can always discuss any subject it likes.

Shri Nazshir Bharucha: Not against the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think now we need not spend any more time on this. What I propose is that we might start the discussion. If ultimately the Government thinks that this is not the proper form, then it can be amended or withdrawn and substituted. But it is clear that we want to discuss it. Let the discussion start. In the meanwhile, Government would make up its mind.

Shri Nazshir Bharucha: On what?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On whether it is the proper form or it should be amended in a manner which might be more suitable, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Now Seth Govind Das.

सेठ गोविन्द दास उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मेरा यह कर्तव्य है कि मैं स्वर्गीय श्री जे. आर. दाहदू किन्होंने प्राधिकृत

लैंग्वेज कमिशन के काम को इतनी धच्छी तरह से किया। बड़ी योग्यता और बड़े परिश्रम से उन्होंने प्रायोग के जहाज को चलाया है। उस के बाद मेरा यह कर्तव्य है कि मैं श्रद्धा पन्त जी को धन्यवाद दूँ कि उन्होंने इस कमेटी के काम को इतनी धच्छी तरह से निपटाया, बड़ी निपुणता से पन्त जी ने समिति के कार्य को चलाया और मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि पन्त जी के सदृश योग्य व्यक्ति इस समिति का अध्यक्ष न होता तो हमारी समिति का काम इस तरह से सम्पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता था जिस तरह से यह पूरा हुआ। और पन्त में मैं उन सब प्रायोग के सदस्यों और कमेटी के सदस्यों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने इस काम को इतनी धच्छी तरह से किया है।

जहाँ तक प्रायोग की नियुक्ति, उसके काम और समिति के कार्य का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस बात का शेद है कि इस सारे काम में बहुत देर लगी। हमारे संविधान में स्पष्ट कहा गया था कि संविधान के लागू होने के पांच वर्ष के बाद इस प्रायोग की नियुक्ति हो जायगी और प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद समिति बनेगी। हमारा विश्वास था कि मात्रे कार्य में ६ वर्ष का समय लगेगा क्योंकि १० वर्ष में दूसरे प्रायोग के नियुक्त होने की बात हमारे संविधान में कही गई है। अब हम देखें कि ६ वर्ष, ८ महीने पहले प्रायोग और पहली समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के सम्बन्ध में बीत गये। अब यदि दस वर्ष के बाद फिर दूसरे प्रायोग की नियुक्ति होती है तो वह प्रायोग क्या काम कर सकेगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

अब यदि हम प्रायोग और समिति के निर्णयों पर विचार करें तो हमें यह स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि दोनों ने काफी मेहनत की। इनके पर भी हम इन सिकांरिषों को जिनका अग्रगामी देखना चाहते थे उसकी हमें वे देखने को नहीं मिलतीं। इस का स्पष्ट कारण है, जो कि प्रायोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार

किया है। आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहना है—

"On a review of the work done so far in the Ministry of Education of the Government of India, there would seem to be room for greater acceleration in the work."

इसके बाद फिर आयोग की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है

"The Government has not been so alert as it could be. There was lack of faith and enthusiasm among the officers who presided over the administration"

तो यदि आयोग और कमेटी अपनी सिफारिशों में ध्यान बढ़ने का माफूल काम नहीं कर सका तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी बहुत दूर तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की है और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की भी है।

यह प्रश्न केवल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के बीच का नहीं है। प्रधानतः यह सवाल भारतीय भाषाओं और विदेशी भाषाओं के बीच में है। पन्त जी ने अभी अपने भाषण में कहा कि हमें अब से पहले देश की एकता की ओर दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये। देश की एकता अंग्रेजी चलने में रह सकती है या भारतीय भाषाओं में और उन भाषाओं में कम से कम एक भाषा से जो कि सारे देश को एक ही सूत्र में बांध कर रख सके, रख सकती है। इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। फिर प्रश्न यह है कि हमने प्रजातन्त्र स्थापित किया है। प्रजातन्त्र में एक विदेशी भाषा के चलते हुए प्रजा के अर्द्ध जन नेता राज्य कर सकते हैं या मुट्ठी भर अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग राज्य कर सकते हैं इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। तीसरी बात हमें यह लोचनी है कि आज जो निर्माण के काम में हमारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत होने में इतनी विफल हो रही है, जोष पैदा नहीं होता है, उसका क्या कारण है। पन्त जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि जब तक

कांग्रेस में अंग्रेजी भाषा चलती रही, तब तक कांग्रेस में वह जीवन नहीं आया जिस जीवन की हम को राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में आवश्यकता थी। वह जीवन कब आया? पन्त जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि वह तब आया जब गांधी जी के हाथ में नेतृत्व आया और गांधी जी ने हमारी हिन्दी को और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं को स्थान दिया। आज निर्माण के जो काम हो रहे हैं, उन निर्माण के कामों में जनता का सहयोग, जनता का उत्साह, जनता की समझ इसलिये नहीं है कि हमारा सारा काम एक विदेशी भाषा में होता है, जिस भाषा को इस देश के रहने वाले प्रतिष्ठित लोग भी नहीं समझते। इन तीनों दृष्टियों से अर्थात् हम अपने देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिये विदेशी भाषा के काम कर सकते हैं या भारतीय भाषा से—प्रश्न जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के बीच में नहीं है, वह एक विदेशी भाषा और भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच का है, दूसरे इस देश में यदि प्रजातन्त्र हम चलाना चाहते हैं तो प्रजातन्त्र में हमारा काम क्या विदेशी भाषा में चल सकता है और तीसरी बात यह कि हमारे यहां जो निर्माण का काम हो रहा है उस में हमें उत्साह नजर नहीं आता, इसका प्रधान कारण क्या है इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

अंग्रेजी में मुझे कोई घृणा नहीं है। पन्त जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि अंग्रेजी से हमें घृणा नहीं रखनी है। एक छोटा सा साहित्यिक होने के नाते अंग्रेजी तो क्या किसी भी भाषा में मुझे घृणा नहीं है। गांधी जी स्वयम् कहते थे कि अंग्रेजी में उन्हें कोई घृणा नहीं है, अंग्रेजी का वह आदर करते थे, अंग्रेजी में प्रेम करने थे पर अंग्रेजी में प्रेम और अंग्रेजी का आदर करने हुए भी वे कहते थे कि अंग्रेजी राज्य हमारे लिये अन्धभाविक चीज है, अंग्रेजी राज्य जाना चाहिये। जो गांधी जी अंग्रेजी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में कहते थे वही हमारा कवन अंग्रेजी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में है।

[सिड गोबिन्द दास]

अंग्रेजी भाषा से हमारा प्रेम है, अंग्रेजी भाषा का हम आदर करते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक अत्यन्त विकसित भाषा है, पर उसका आदर करते हुए, उससे प्रेम करते हुए भी, जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी राज्य यहाँ नहीं रह सकता था, उसी तरह से अंग्रेजी भाषा भी नहीं रह सकती।

आचार्य कृपालानी (सीतामढ़ी) : प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछा है ?

लेड गोबिन्द दास : फिर मैंने दुनिया के करीब करीब सब देशों को देखा है। मुझे अंग्रेजी भाषा से प्रेम है, अंग्रेजी भाषा को आदर है, इस प्रकार का प्रेम, इस प्रकार की श्रद्धा, इस प्रकार की भक्ति नहीं दिखी जिस तरह का प्रेम, श्रद्धा और भक्ति मुझे इस देश के लोगों में एक विदेशी भाषा के लिये देखी। लेकिन उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। १०० में १ भी नहीं है।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी लादी जा रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हिन्दी नहीं लादी जा रही है, अंग्रेजी लादी गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में सुनीति बानू के शब्द, जिनको उन्होंने इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर अपने नोट में लिखा है ध्यान से समझने पड़ना चाहता हूँ।

"One could write quite a volume on the importance of English in the modern world and in India The English language was never imposed or forced upon the people of India. It was the Indians themselves who "realised the value of English in the present age for themselves and almost everywhere the desire to learn English came from the intellectual leaders of the people."

मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ सुनीति बानू सपूत एक इतिहास के विद्वान् व्यक्ति के इस प्रकार के नोट को पढ़ कर। मैं भी वैकाले साहब का नोट पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने

सन् १८३३ में लिखा था और जो इतिहास को एक बस्तु हो गई है। उससे यह मान्य होया कि अंग्रेजी इस देश में लादी गई थी और अंग्रेजी सादर का क्या अर्थ है। मैं इसके साहब सन् १८३३ के नोट में कहते हैं :

"We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect."

और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने सदा अंग्रेजी के इस प्रकार लाये जाने का समर्थन नहीं किया विरोध ही किया है।

इस नोट के केवल तीन दिन के बाद मि० प्रिंसिप जो कि बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के सेक्रेटरी थे उन्होने सन् १८३३ में यह लिखा —

"This minute, T.B. Macaulay, gave to Lord William Bentinck. Bentinck sent it down to me (Education being one of my Secretariat Departments) These discussions of course were confidential and were by me communicated to nobody. But somehow the report got wind that the Government was about to abolish the Madrassa and Sanskrit colleges. The mind of the public of Calcutta was immediately in a ferment. In three days a petition was got up signed by no less than 30,000 on behalf of the Madrassa and another by the Hindus for the Sanskrit College."

फिर हिन्दी का तो यहाँ सबान ही नहीं है। प्रथम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के बीच का नहीं है बल्कि प्रथम है अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच का। प्रथम मैं अपनी तरफ से हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कह कर कुछ महापुरुषों की राय जान

के सामने पहुँचा। जिस से आप को मालूम होना कि जो केवल मुझे प्रोटेस्टेंट आपस हिंदी कहा जाता है, वह गलत है। हमारे बड़े बड़े महात्त नेता इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सोचते थे वह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। महत्त्वा नापी जी ने कहा था :—

"To give millions a knowledge of English is to enslave them. The foundation that Macaulay laid of education has enslaved us."

आने से कहते हैं :—

"Today English has become the means of inter-course among the educated classes with the result that the distance between the masses has considerably widened."

आने चल कर फिर नापी जी कहते हैं :—

"Today English has usurped the dearest place in our hearts and dethroned our mother-tongues. It is an unnatural place due to our unequal relation with Englishmen. The highest development of the Indian mind must be possible without a knowledge of English. It is doing violence to the manhood and specially the womanhood of India to encourage our boys and girls to think that an entry into the best society is impossible without a knowledge of English. It is too humiliating a thought to be bearable. To get rid of the infatuation for English is one of the essentials of Swaraj".

नापी जी ही आगे कहते हैं :—

"Our language is the reflection of ourselves and if you tell me that our languages are too poor to express the best thought, then I say that the sooner we are wiped out of existence, the better for us. Is there a man who dreams that English can even become the national language of India? Why this handicap on the nation? Just

consider for a moment. They (professors) assured me that every Indian youth, because he reached his knowledge through the English language, lost at least six precious years of life. Multiply that by the number of students turned out by our schools and colleges and find out for yourselves how many thousand years have been lost to us."

स्वर्गीय मौलाना अबुल कलाम खाजाद जोकि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री थे उन्होंने ये कहा है :—

"Another great harm that accrued from it was that the development of our languages was impeded. If the Indian languages had been made the media of instruction a hundred and fifty years ago, they would have come in line with the progressive languages of the world."

अंग्रेजी भाषा लागू करने पर भी और विदेशी सरकार होने पर भी उस सरकार को अपनी बातें जनता तक पहुँचाने की फिक्र थी। सन १७७२ या ७३ में ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट ने रैगुलेशन ऐक्ट बना कर वहाँ के गवर्नर जनरल-इन-कौंसिल को नियम धारि बनाने का अधिकार दिया तो उन नियमों का अनुवाद भारतीय भाषाओं में होता था लेकिन आज उस की भी आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई। सन १८५५ में जब गवर्नर जनरल-इन-कौंसिल को ऐक्ट कानून बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया तो उन कानूनों का अनुवाद भी होता था लेकिन अब उस की भी आवश्यकता नहीं रही। आजकल के वैज्ञानिक युग में यह अंग्रेजी हमारे विज्ञान के देवबाणी माने जाने लगी है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा पठित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से घोर मतभेद रहा है। मैं ने उस मतभेद को अनेक बार उन के सामने प्रकट भी किया है। अंग्रेजी की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली को उसी रूप में हम ले नहीं सकते। यह प्रश्न २, ५, १०, २०, ५०, १०० या २०० शब्दों का नहीं है। यह प्रश्न है हज़ार

[सेंट थोमिन्स दास]

धीर लाखों शब्दों का धीर यदि हम धरोड़ी की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली को उसी प्रकार ले लें तो फिर हमारी भाषा वास्तव में भाषा नहीं रह जायगी ।

घाप यह देखे कि दूसरे देशों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया है । चीन, इंडोनेशिया, जापान और रूस ने अपनी भाषाओं में वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली बनाई है । जापान और रूस को तो हम पिछड़े देश नहीं कह सकते । राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा था वह मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और सात कर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को इस कथन की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ । गांधी जी ने कहा था —

"Russia has achieved all the scientific progress without English. It is our mental slavery that makes us feel that we cannot do without English. I can never subscribe to that defeatist creed."

आज अगर हमारे विज्ञान की भी जैसी होनी चाहिये वैसी उन्नति नहीं हो रही है, हमारे कलाकार नहीं बन रहे हैं और हमारे कारीगर तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं तो इस का भी प्रधान कारण यह है कि उन को अपना ज्ञान एक वैदेशिक भाषा के द्वारा प्राप्त करना पड़ता है । यदि इस में परिवर्तन हो जाय तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इस विषय में भी हम बहुत आगे बढ़ेंगे और इन सम्बन्ध में भी हम गुलाम नहीं रहेंगे ।

एक और भ्रम की ओर मैं घाप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । कहा जाता है कि पहले हमारी भाषाएँ तैयार हो जायें तब धरोड़ी का वह स्थान ले लेंगी । यह कोई नई दलील नहीं है । माई मैकाले ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहा था —

"...the dialects commonly spoken among the natives of this

part of India contain neither literary nor scientific information and are moreover so poor and rude that, until they are enriched from some other quarter, it will not be easy to translate any valuable work into them."

जब १५० वर्ष के बीत जाने पर भी अभी तक हम उसी जगह हैं और अगर हम ने यह चीज रखी कि पहले हमारी तमाम भाषाएँ ठीक हो तब वे धरोड़ी का स्थान लें तो यह काम तो होने वाला नहीं है । फिर अब तो प्रश्न अनुवाद का भी नहीं है । यदि भारतीय भाषाओं को धरोड़ी का स्थान लेना है तो अनुवाद से काम नहीं चलेगा । कानूनों का ही दृष्टान्त ले लीजिये । जब तक कानून अधिनियम के रूप में हम मिश्र मिश्र भाषाओं में तैयार नहीं करते हैं तब तक अनुदित कानूनी प्रवृत्ति ट्रान्सलेटेड लाज से हमारी कचहरियों का काम नहीं चल सकता । यह सारे कानून हमारी १४ भाषाओं में होने चाहिये । १४ भाषाओं का नाम तुन कर कदाचित्त घाप चबरा उठें लेकिन घाप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि रूस में कानून अधिनियम के रूप में २२ भाषाओं में तैयार किये जाते हैं । वहाँ ३१ २२ भाषाओं में तैयार किये जाते हैं तो हम अपने देश में १४ भाषाओं में कानून बनायें, यह सर्वथा सम्भव है ।

इस अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में मुझे लेक्सपियर के मिडलमर नाइट्स ड्रीम का एक पात्र याद आ जाता है मिस्टर बीटम । जब बीटम एक बार प्रतिबोध के लिये जमल में गया तब वहाँ का जो यूनानी देवता निम्क था उस ने उस के ऊपर सचें का सिर रख दिया । उसे देख कर उन के एक मित्र पिल्लामे "बीटम वाक घार्ट ट्रान्सलेटेड" । माई मैकाले ने इस कथन को याद कर होमर का जो एक बड़ा अनुवाद हुआ था उस का मजाक उड़ाते हुए कहा, "होमर, वाक घार्ट ट्रान्सलेटेड" ।

हम यही संक्षेप में कर रहे हैं। हर क्षेत्र में विशेष कर कानून के क्षेत्र में अनुवादों से काम कभी नहीं चल सकता।

यह कहा जाता है कि दक्षिण वाले अंग्रेजी ही रखना चाहते हैं बिल्कुल गलत है। शिक्षा के माध्यम के विषय में वहाँ क्या हो रहा है मैं अपने दक्षिण के भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ समय पूर्व मद्रास में इस सम्बन्ध में एक परिषद् राजा जी ने की थी उस के विरोध में दक्षिण में ही दो परिषदें हुई एक कर्नाटक में जिस का कि उद्घाटन उस समय के मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री श्री निजामिगप्पा ने किया और समापनत्व किया श्री दिवाकर ने। दूसरी घ्राघ्र में हुई जिस का कि उद्घाटन श्री कालेश्वर राव ने किया और समापनत्व किया श्री पट्टाभि सीतारमैया ने।

अंग्रेजी के इस देश में तीन बड़े समर्थक हैं एक राजा जी दूसरे मुनीति बाबू और तीसरे हमारे एन्यानी माहब। जहाँ तक राजाजी का सम्बन्ध है, राजाजी ने एक इन्डिपेंडेंट पार्टी, स्वतंत्र दल, बनाया है। राजाजी को यह माहम नहीं हुआ कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उस स्वतंत्र दल के कार्यक्रम में अंग्रेजी को रखते। उन्होने अंग्रेजी को नहीं रखा।

एन्यनी साहब को प्राप लीजिये। उस दिन उन की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी कि वह लोक सभा में अपने प्रस्ताव पर मत ले लें। मैं ने तो उस समय धिक्का कर कहा था कि प्राप इस प्रस्ताव पर मत ले लीजिये।

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): May I request the hon. Member that, at least when he says something about the south, if he says it in English, we will be able to explain it later in our speeches.

Seth Govind Das: I am not giving way.

तो उस दिन एन्यनी माहब की अपने प्रस्ताव पर मत लेने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी। यदि उक्त प्रस्ताव पर मत लिये जाते तो उन को मान्य हो जाता कि उन को कितना समर्थन प्राप्त है।

जहाँ तक सुनीति बाबू का सम्बन्ध है मैं क्या कहूँ उन के विषय में। मुझे तो बड़ा दुःख होता है। कुछ दिन पहले उन्होने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था

“भाज समग्र भारत हिन्दी की ओर दृष्टि लगाये हुए है”

यह उन्हीं की भाषा है, उन की अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद भी नहीं है। यह उन्हीं की हिन्दी है जोकि मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

“देश की समग्र सन्तान की आकांक्षा है कि हमारी संस्कृति की अमरवाणी जिस देवभाषा में सुरक्षित है, उन्नी संस्कृत की छाया में बनी और देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी हिन्दी ही हिन्द की राष्ट्रभाषा हो।”

मुझे सुनीति बाबू को देख कर मेक्स-पियर के एक नाटक में हैमलेट का कथन याद आता है। हैमलेट ने अपनी माता को दो तम्बीरे दिखाई एक अपने पिता की और एक अपने बचा की ओर कहा

‘Look at this picture and that.’

मैं सुनीति बाबू को किमी हमरे की तस्वीर नहीं दिखाना चाहता। मैं उन को उन की पुरानी और भाज की तम्बीर ही दिखाना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ

यहाँ पर अग्र्यल जी नहीं है। उन्होने एक भाषण १२ फरवरी सन् १९५८ को दिया था जोकि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपा है, उस में कहा था :

“Condemning Mr. Rajagopala-chari's agitation for retention of English as the official language of

[Seth Govind Das]

the Union, he warned the people that any support given to the elder statesman in this matter would only be aiding the distributionist forces in the country.

Asking for the retention of English was worse than calling back the British to rule the country. He suspected the hand of some foreign agencies in creating such troubles including the demand for a separate Tamil Nad. He said there were many politicians elsewhere in the world who were jealous of India's rapid progress."

तो मैं ने दक्षिण के श्री पट्टाभि सीतारमैया श्री दिवाकर, श्री निर्जलिगप्पा और श्री कालेश्वर राव के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया और अनन्तशयनम अय्यंगार जी का भाषण भी आप के सामने उपस्थित किया जोकि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपा था ।

(इस अत्रसर पर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने घंटो बजायो)

मैं तीन चार मिनट और चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता था कि स्पीकर साहब का हुवाला देने के बाद आप और कुछ नहीं कहेंगे ।

सठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक पुरुषोत्तम दास जी टंडन और मेरे समिति की रिपोर्ट पर नोट का सम्बन्ध है, वह कोई नोट आफ डिस्सेंट नहीं था । हम ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं और यह सर्वथा अंग्रेज़ों को हटाने के सुझाव भी नहीं हैं । हम ने यही कहा है कि अंग्रेज़ी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी को भी चलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय । हाँ, हम ने कुछ जगहों के लिये अवश्य कहा है कि वहाँ अंग्रेज़ी की आवश्यकता नहीं है वहाँ हिन्दी होनी चाहिये । उस नोट में हम ने सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा है :

"If English is retained for the present as a medium for the

higher competitive examinations, it would be only an act of bare justice that the alternative of the Hindi medium should be permitted to those students who desire it."

आप देखें कि इस वक्त कितने विश्वविद्यालयों ने हिन्दी का माध्यम स्वीकार कर लिया है । ऐसी अवस्था में अगर सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये उम्मीदवार अंग्रेज़ी में ही बैठ सकेंगे तो उन विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के साथ कितना बड़ा अन्याय होगा । यदि आप अंग्रेज़ी को रखना ही चाहते हैं तो उन को हिन्दी में भी परीक्षा देने की सुविधा देनी चाहिये । हम ने समिति के सामने भी यही कहा था और आप से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरी के लिये परीक्षाओं में यदि केवल अंग्रेज़ी को ही रखा गया तो इन विद्यार्थियों के साथ बड़े से बड़ा अन्याय होगा ।

हम ने एक बात और कही है कि सरकार को इन सारे कामों की कम से कम कोई योजना तो बनानी चाहिये । कमीशन को भी इस बात की शिकायत थी, समिति को भी इस बात की शिकायत थी कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं को किस प्रकार आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा उस की कोई योजना सरकार ने उन के सामने नहीं रखी है । और जहाँ तक बिना योजना बनाये काम करने का सम्बन्ध है, आप सन् १९५८ के सरकारी कामों को देखें । सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये जो किया है उस की तुलना अंग्रेज़ी के काम से कीजिये । सरकार ने सन् १९५८ में २१२ पुस्तकें और पुस्तिकाएँ प्रकाशित की जिन में से ७८ अंग्रेज़ी में, बीस हिन्दी में और शेष ११ भारतीय भाषाओं में ग्यारह ग्यारह । जो अंग्रेज़ी के प्रकाशन पर व्यय होता है उस का ५ प्रतिशत भी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये नहीं होता । यह हाल है सरकार के पब्लिसिटी विभाग का जिस का काम प्रचार करना है । आप जानते हैं कि

एक देश की किसनी जनता संश्लेषी जानती है। देशी संस्कृतिक विविधता का सम्बन्ध है समाचार और सूचना विधियों को छोड़ कर बहुत बड़े परास्मिक भारतीय भाषाओं में बनाये जाते हैं। इस: जहाँ तक हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं का सम्बन्ध है सरकार को एक निश्चित योजना बनानी चाहिये और उस के अनुसार काम करना चाहिये।

अब मैं यूनिवर्सिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से भी कुछ उद्धरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष भी एक शक्तिशाली श्री राजा कृष्णन् थे और यह सर्वसम्मत रिपोर्ट है जिस में अध्यक्ष की समीक्षा भी शामिल है। इस में कहा गया है

"English cannot continue to occupy the place of State language as in the past. The use of English as such divides the people into two nations, the few who govern and the many who are governed, the one unable to talk the language of the other, and mutually uncomprehending. This is a negation of democracy."

आगे इसी रिपोर्ट में कहा है

"We have paid a heavy price for learning through English in the past. Instead of laying stress upon thinking and reasoning, we emphasised memorising; in place of acquiring knowledge of things and realities, we acquired a sort of mastery over words. It affected originality of thought and development of literature in the mother tongue. We have impoverished ourselves without being able to enrich the language which we so assiduously studied. The paucity of great literature which is the inevitable consequence of devotion by the educated to a language other than

their own in a double loss—intellectual and social,—for great literature is a powerful factor in fostering culture, refinement and true fellowship. Whatever the advantages of English and the immediate risks in a change-over to the new, the balance of advantage on a long view of the matter lies in the change".

श्री, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इसी आपने सुना होगा कि कानपुर में एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ हुआ जिसे अंग्रेजी हटाओ आन्दोलन कहा जाता है। मैंने स्वयं डा० लोहिया के निमन्त्रण पर इस आन्दोलन का उद्घाटन किया। कुछ लोगों ने मुझ से कहा कि डा० लोहिया का और आपका एक मंच पर साथ कैसे हुआ। आपको याद होगा कि मैं यह अनेक बार कह चुका हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं जिनमें हमें मिल कर काम करना चाहिये चाहे उसमें हमें साम्यवादियों का साथ करना पड़े, समाजवादियों का साथ करना पड़े, प्रजा समाजवादियों का साथ करना पड़े, राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सच का या जनसच का साथ करना पड़े। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि जहाँ तक हमारे विकास के कामों का सम्बन्ध है सब दलों को सरकार में मिल कर काम करना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी को हटाने का सम्बन्ध है उनमें साम्यवादी, समाजवादी, हिन्दू समाजवादी कोई भी दल हो मैं सब के साथ हूँ। यह इनमें से भी कि अंग्रेजी रखने के आन्दोलन को मैं एक राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन मानता हूँ। और अंग्रेजी हटाने के आन्दोलन को मैं एक राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन मानता हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस काम में सब को एक हो कर काम करना चाहिये।

धन्य में.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: धन्य तो हो चुका।

लेट बोल्डिंग डाक. धन्य में मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के हाल ही के भाषण के कुछ शब्दों को

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

पढ़ कर इस लिये सुनाना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्रपति जी के हाथ में यह काम है और मुझे धारा है कि वह अपने भाषण के अनुसार ही काम करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ स्थान रखना चाहिये कि मैं चार बार घटी बजा चुका हू।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप चार बार घटी बजा चुके हैं, मुझे इस का बहुत अफसोस है, लेकिन मैंने आपसे कहा है कि यह अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं अभी बैठ जाता हू।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि "स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के फलस्वरूप देश में आए महान् परिवर्तन के बाद अब अंग्रेजी को अधिक समय तक उसके वर्तमान स्थान पर बनाए रखना असम्भव है।" उन्होंने कहा कि वे धारा करते हैं कि देश का तमाम प्रशासनिक कार्य जल्दी ही भारतीय भाषाओं में होने लग जायगा। "प्रशासनिक कार्य के लिये कोई भी स्वतन्त्र देश एक विदेशी भाषा पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकता।" उन्होंने आगे कहा कि "जनता के कल्याण तथा शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास करें। यदि हम जनता तक पहुंचना चाहते हैं, तो हमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का ही सहारा लेना होगा। अंग्रेजी द्वारा जनसाधारण तक नहीं पहुंचा जा सकता। भारतीय भाषाओं को हम इनका विकसित बनाएं कि उन के द्वारा ज्ञान-विज्ञान की सभी शाखाओं का अध्ययन किया जा सके।"

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बन्ध्याबाद देता हू कि आपने मुझे इतना अधिक समय दिया है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है, यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसका मेरे जीवन से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध रहा है और इसलिये आज के स्वर्णवसर पर, मैंने आपके सामने इतना ज्यादा भाषण दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next speaker, I think I might make it clear that there must be a time-limit, of 15—20 minutes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, Sir, 15 minutes only and that should be strictly enforced.

Dr. Krishnaswami: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the normal course, 15 minutes would suffice. I would request hon. Members to see that when the bell is rung, they take note of it.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): How can they when you allow them to go on?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry that the hon. the Home Minister is not here. He made an appeal today that we should not import passion into this debate. I, Sir, am not going to import any passion into this debate, though the temptation to do so is very great.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): What about following your father?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I should like to point out to my hon. friend the Home Minister that while the Official Language Committee Report might have been an improvement on the report of the Official Language Commission, there are many things which have been left unsaid which ought to have been said.

Acharya Kripalani: Purposely.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I do not wish to go into the motives but I wish the Acharya to bear with me when I say that the very fact that in their report they have made so many recommendations shows the disadvantages of a leap in the dark. However, certain events have occurred; events of very great importance, since the Official Language Committee Report was placed on the Table of the House.

The Prime Minister in a great speech delivered by a great Indian—and I wish his example could be emulated by other members on the Treasury Benches—made a statement of

policy, according to some of us. But, from what has transpired this morning, it appears that it is not so much an expression of policy as a pious expression of hope. I want to know definitely and authoritatively what the Government is going to do in this matter. (*Interruption*). But, before I deal with those points I should like to examine some of the recommendations of the Official Language Committee and go into the official language question at some length.

Acharya Kripalani: Do not take them seriously.

Dr. Krishnaswami: What is it that we want to achieve? Unfortunately, I cannot take a lackadaisical view of life as my hon. friend, the Acharya does occasionally. But I want to point out that the main thing that we have to concentrate on is the recommendations of the Official Language Committee. Having given up 1965 as the target date, it is wrong and unwise to call Hindi the true official language, for it is in essence to beg the whole question.

We have moved a great deal from the position that we took up at the time of framing the Constitution. There is a greater recognition now of the importance of English in our national life and our attitude to the question has become more objective. (*Interruptions*).

What is it that we want the official language to perform? As far as Government, probably at State and certainly at local levels are concerned, clearly the official language will be the regional languages in the near future. This would mean that in a few States Hindi and in others Bengali, Tamil or Telugu or any one of the 14 languages will be the official language. The only problem—and it is a major problem—would be one of ensuring a fair deal to the linguistic minorities. About the general principle that there is advantage in using the regional language as the language

of administration at the local level there can, probably, be no dispute.

But, as regards the language of the Union, the question basically is this: Which language is most likely to serve the country's best interests? Surely, in order to settle this, we have first to be clear as to what functions we want the official language to perform. Firstly, the language of the Union must be one which is understood widely by the people throughout all the linguistic areas. Secondly, it must have the requisite range and maturity to operate as a vehicle of expression with precision and clarity. Thirdly, there should be the possibility of the language either absorbing trends of thought from abroad or of opening the window on the outside world.

By these tests, according to my hon. friends from the Hindi side, Hindi qualifies to be the official language. It is widely understood. It can be enriched by drawing from different languages, and it has a sentimental value in the context of the past. But, on the other hand, let us clearly realise that it will take considerable time and effort before Hindi can absorb on a continuing basis the flow of knowledge from the rest of the world. Moreover, there is no use disguising the fact that it is as much a foreign language as any other to vast sections of the people in different areas of our country. The case for continuing English rests basically on the ground that it is an important world language, that, whether one likes it or not, it is in effect the *lingua franca* of the educated classes today and that it is eminently suited to open up wide vistas.

An Hon. Member: What is their number?

Dr. Krishnaswami: If my hon. friend interrupts me and if the Chair will give me time I am willing to give it.

16 hrs.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): What is the number of those who speak English?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am coming to that. It is eminently suited to open up wide vistas of thought all the world over. It can be argued that the persons knowing English today are relatively fewer compared to the population. It is true . . .

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is their number?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Their number? What is the number of people who know Hindi?

But this is by no means conclusive as an argument against the continuance of English. Surely, by the same token, few people know to read and write their mother tongue and even fewer know Hindi as an additional language. Today, the debate over the official language seems to be conducted in a vacuum because the choice is not now between English and any other language. For a substantial proportion of our population, we have not succeeded even in teaching their mother tongue. To be sure, reference is made to the constitutional provisions on the official language. My hon. friend, the Home Minister referred to articles 343 and 344 and the other provisions relating to the official language. This, he lugubriously terms as a constitutional settlement. May I remind him—he is undoubtedly one of those who has a keen insight into the knowledge of the provisions of the Constitution—that there are other provisions which are equally, if not more, important provisions relating to the official language. According to article 45 which is one of the Directive Principles, it is pointed out:

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years"

Now, this is undoubtedly a provision to be found in the Directive Principles and it may not, therefore, be on the same footing as article 343 which lays

down the official language of the Union. But article 45 is the most specifically-worded of all the articles in the Directive Principles. This is as it should be since no democracy can afford to thrive on ignorance. And yet on a vital issue like the language of the Indian Union, some are impressed with the sanctity of article 343 without caring for the essence of article 45. In a sense, article 343 and especially the qualifications, can have significance only after we have given effect to article 45. The Prime Minister, aware of these difficulties, suggested the continuation of English for an indefinite period. He also suggested that the people of non-Hindi speaking areas should have the ultimate voice in determining whether and on what pace should Hindi replace English.

Acharya Kripalani: When he has decided the question, why are you wasting your breath?

Dr. Krishnaswami: If I could be sure that it was a decision of the Government then, I need not waste my breath. But I do not know whether it is a statement of policy or an expression of hope. That is why I have to waste my breath. Those who are most affected by the decision must have a dominant voice, if not the sole voice, in the making of the decision.

Let us realise that this idea of the non-Hindi speaking peoples having a dominant or a sole voice in the choice of the method to be achieved for replacing one language by the other is not something which is so fanciful. Even after centuries of integration with the United Kingdom, the Scottish Members continue to have the final word on Scottish affairs. There is such a thing as the Scottish night in the House of Commons where the Scottish members meet in a conclave to discuss affairs pertaining to education, to local self-government and to certain other matters. It is said that this has promoted greater emotional integration between Scotland and the United Kingdom. It is a valuable convention which we might do well to adopt and

therefore, I think that this is a convention which we ought to adopt. Indeed, had I been fortunate to have my amendment moved, probably this point of view would have been presented more prominently to the attention of the House. But I would like to say that even for us, people of the non-Hindi-speaking areas, the choice as to whether we should decide between Hindi and English or any other language has necessarily to be dependent on the satisfaction of certain essential conditions. Firstly, we have to realise that education up to the age of 14 must be universal. It is only then that the citizens would know what choice they are making. It is an undemocratic decision to merely suggest that we shall make a choice taking advantage of the illiteracy of the vast majority of millions of our countrymen. It is only after this process of education up to the age of 14 has been achieved after some years that the large masses of our people will be in a position to express themselves rationally and meaningfully on the change-over to a new language. Any attempt to hustle a decision earlier can only mean that the decision will be based not on an assessment of merits but on passion, pride and mere majority. I would only ask my friends who have given thought to this question to consider carefully what the implications of this haste would be.

I have very few objections to advance against some of the recommendations in detail made by the Official Language Committee. But the basic approach is something which is far removed from reality. They were over-weighted by the fact that there was a Constitution. Some of our old zamindars in the past were over-weighted by the fact that they had ~~sanads~~ from the previous rulers. But the Constitution is intended for India and not India for the Constitution. If the Constitution does not serve our purpose, let it be amended. Let us have the courage to say that we will amend it. And if we do not want

to have amendments of that type, let us have fresh conventions, conventions where representatives of the non-Hindi-speaking areas will have the dominant if not the sole voice of determining how, when and by what methods there should be a change-over to another language.

It is clear, according to all who have given thought to this language question, that in the coming years we are bound to have greater improvements effected in the realm of industry and science and that for the purpose of effecting such improvements we necessarily must have a modern language. It is also clear that the regional languages will play a very great part. I, therefore, feel that when we think of a switch over from one language to the other, to an Indian language, we ought to educate our people, we ought to give them a chance to make their choice and not rush through these things.

It is true that a committee has recommended that even those who come from non-Hindi-speaking States should have knowledge of a language from the non-Hindi-speaking State. But then, like all workable compromises, this may not work effectively. In fact, the Home Minister has in a very quiet manner, the quiet manner with which he familiarises this house whenever he wishes to make an important change, suggested that they were going to constitute a committee to enquire into this particular recommendation. No compromise which is based merely on politics will ever survive. What we did in the Constitution was to say that we should have an official language. That is all that we can accept. The various qualifications that have been put in the constitution, the various steps that have been taken there, have to be reviewed from time to time. And, certainly, in this matter as to whether we should switch over from one language to the other, it should

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

be taken only after consideration by the non-Hindi-speaking members and only after some of the pre-requisites that we have suggested are fulfilled. Indeed, it is odd that we should work ourselves into a passion over the official language when we have done nothing in the least to really or appreciably remove the load of illiteracy in our country. Even according to the present statistics supplied by the Education Minister by 1965 we would have only about 32 per cent of the people who will have education up to the age of 14. Can we not afford to wait a little before we think of deciding upon a new language? Can we not be democratic, because ultimately it is the people that must decide? And the people cannot decide unless they are in a position to make a choice? Can we not be a bit more democratic and have a proper decision?

While I agree that the members of the Committee were eminent men with saturnine wisdom, I venture to think that some of these points have been overlooked. I would request the Home Minister to re-think over this matter. The Home Minister has been saying that he is very friendly to us—the people of the non-Hindi-speaking States. But may I remind him, in the words of Goldsmith “Handsome is that handsome does”? That has not been done to us until now.

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जीने बहुत गौर से हिन्दी के सबसे बड़े समर्थक गोविन्द दास जी की बातें सुनीं। वह हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि बारह वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी हम इस काबिल नहीं बन सके कि हम अपनी भाषा में अपनी बातों को इस सदन में कह सकें। हमारे लिये यह सबसे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कोई ऐसा देश भी आज दुनिया में है, जहाँ के निवासी अपनी भाषा में बात न कर के किसी विदेशी भाषा में बात करते हैं। यह एक माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है कि अगर किसी कोय को गुलाम बनाना होता है, तो

पक्ष से पहले उस की भाषा और सस्कृति पर हमला किया जाता है। अंग्रेज जाति ने हिन्दु-भक्तान को गुलाम बनाने में इस भाषा से बहुत काम लिया। इस भाषा ने देश का बहुत उपकार किया है, यह भी मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानियों को सिर्फ इसलिये धेदला कि वे उन को अपनी सस्कृति और श्रेष्ठता में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ढाल सकें और उनका काम बना रहे।

हमारे देश में बहुत मारे लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी लादी जा रही है। मैं इस बात को तैयार नहीं मानता हूँ। अगर मैं दक्षिण, मद्रास या दूसरे उन इलाकों में जाऊँ, जहाँ हिन्दी नहीं बोली जाती है, तो वहाँ भी मैंने मे पचत्तर हिन्दी के समर्थक होंगे। मैं यह निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़े से आदमी पालिसी नहीं बना सकते हैं—पूरा मुक्त ही पालिसी बनाता है। जिन जगहों से हिन्दी का विरोध हो रहा है, वहाँ भी अधिकतर जनता का बहुमत हिन्दी के पक्ष में है लेकिन थोड़े से आदमी यहाँ आकर डर दिखाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की अस्थिरता की बात करते हैं। इस लिये हमारे नेता भी डरते हैं और समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अगड़ा न हो जाये। यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम समाजवादी लोगों ने भाषा के सवाल को हल किया है। जब कोई देश स्वतन्त्र होता है, तो जातिभेद और पर उममें भाषा का प्रश्न उठता है। यहाँ भी भाषा का प्रश्न उठना कोई नई बात नहीं है। मैं उन लोगों से कहना हूँ कि वे अंग्रेजी छोड़ कर चाहे अपनी रीजनल लैंग्वेज में बात करें, अपनी उबान में बात कर, लेकिन पूरे देश पर एक ऐसी उबान न थोपे रबें, जिस को बहुत थोड़े लोग समझते हैं। मुझे तो कभी किसी यह देख कर लज्जा होती है कि बाहर के लोग यहाँ आकर बैठते हैं और देखते हैं कि किस तरह की अंग्रेजी इस तरह से बोली जाती है—बगला मिली हुई, मद्रासी मिली हुई, बिहारी मिली हुई अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है, एक ऐसी अंग्रेजी बोली जाती

है, जो अंग्रेजी ही नहीं, लेकिन वे लोग बड़ा और भारते हैं कि अंग्रेजी जरूर होनी चाहिये। मैं उन भाइयों के कहना चाहता हू कि इसमें खिद की बात नहीं है। हम सब को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी सत्य हो और उम के स्थान पर हिन्दुस्तान में एक जवान रली जाये और वह जवान हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। मैं तो कहता हू कि कोई जवान अपना लीजिये। अगर बगला में मुहब्बत है, तो बगला ही बोलिये। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कुछ लोग बड़े जोर से हल्ला मचाते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे अंग्रेजी बली जायगी, तो साइन्स बली जायगी। जैसे याद आता है कि जब मैं कायेम में काम करता था, तो हमारे यहाँ एक बड़े धादमी थे, जो कि कहते थे कि स्वराज्य तो अचक्रा बात है, लेकिन अगर अंग्रेज चला जायगा, तो रेलगाड़ी बली जायेगी। उन को इस बात का डर था। इसी तरह धाज हमारे भाई इस बात का डर दिखाते हैं कि अगर अंग्रेजी बली जायगी, तो साइन्स बली जायगी, हमारी सम्पत्ता बनी जायगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर बली जायगी तो मुल्क की नहीं बली जायगी, वह नीकरशाही की बली जायगी, उन थोड़े स लोगों की बली जायगी, जो कि अंग्रेजी को लेकर मुल्क पर शासन करने की इच्छा रखते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि हिम्मत और साहस के साथ सरकार को हिन्दी को लेकर धागे धाना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सरकार में हिम्मत नहीं है।

श्री सरजू धाण्डे : अगर उम में ऐसी हिम्मत नहीं है, तो मैं कहना हू कि उम को नाजिमी तौर पर कोई और तरीका अपनाना चाहिये।

मैं लैम्बेच कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बहुत से हिस्सों से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट कोल्ड-स्टोरेज की चीज होगी। जैसे विश्वास नहीं है कि उसकी रिपोर्टमेंडेण्ड

पर धमल किया जायगा। जिनकी श्री रिपोर्टमेंडेण्ड इस कमीशन में की है, वे बहुत अच्छी हैं, लेकिन अगर उन पर धमल किया जायगा, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सारी रिपोर्टें इस सदन में आती हैं और फिर रख दी जाती हैं और उन पर कभी धमल नहीं होता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि जिस देश में मुज्जिल ने दो फीसदी लोग अंग्रेजी बोलते हो, बहा लोगों को अंग्रेजी बनाए रखने की परेशानी हो। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि देश का बहुमत राज-काज के कामों में हिस्सा ले, हमारे तमाम कायदे-कानूनों को जाने और हमारा बड़े में बड़ा भाग लोक मया के कामों में भाग ले सके, तो हम को नाजिमी तौर पर हिन्दी अपनानी पड़ेगी और अंग्रेजी को जाने देना पड़ेगा। मैं अंग्रेजी में लिपिके रहने का कोई कारण नहीं देखता हूँ। अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में लिफं यही कारण दिया जाता है कि कहीं थोड़ा सा विरोध हो रहा है और यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ माइस नहीं है और अंग्रेजी के द्वारा उमका ज्ञान प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। हम कहते हैं कि इस बारे में कोई भी तरीका अपनाया जाये लेकिन अंग्रेजी को छोड़ देना चाहिये। पिछले दिनों मैंने हिन्दी के कठिन शब्दों के बारे में कहा था। मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि कठिन शब्द हिन्दी में लाए जाये और उम को इस विस्म की हिन्दी बना दी जाये, जिस को बहुत से लोगों को समझने में कठिनाई है। ऐसी हिन्दी का मैं मुखालिफ हूँ। हिन्दी-भाषी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो जान-बूझ कर ऐसी हिन्दी का प्रयोग करते हैं, जिसमें काफी लोगों को बिड हाती है और लोगों को उमकी मुखालिफन करने का मौका मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये। अभी सेठ जी ने कहा कि अगर अंग्रेजी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं के शब्द हिन्दी में लिये जायें तो हिन्दी खराब हो जायगी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी और दूसरी भाषाओं के सारे के सारे शब्द, जो कि हिन्दी में नहीं हैं,

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

ज्यों के त्यों हिन्दी में रख दिये जायें। लेकिन मैं इस स्थान का उद्धार हूँ कि जो शब्द हिन्दी में अपनाए जा सकते हैं, उन को अग्रर ले लिया जाये, तो कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं खेनी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो कि ऐसी हिन्दी बनाने के फेर में हैं, जिसको वह खुद ही समझते हैं, दूसरे नहीं समझते हैं। कई स्टेशनों पर हम ऐसे शब्दों को देखते हैं, जो कि समझ में नहीं आते हैं। कानून की जो किताबें लिखी जाती हैं हिन्दी में, या जो हिन्दी में हमारी पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिङ्ग छपती है, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि उनमें क्या लिखा है, हालांकि मैं हिन्दी जानता हूँ। बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ती है। मैं ऐसी हिन्दी का पक्षपाती नहीं हूँ और न ही मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि मारी की सारी हिन्दी का बाघफाट किया जाये। इसलिये उद्धार इस बात की है कि जो सभी भाषाओं के शब्द हिन्दुस्तानी में अज चुके हैं, जिन को आसानी से अपनाया जा सकता है, उन को ले लेना चाहिये। ऐसे शब्द नहीं गढ़े जाने चाहियें, जो कि स्वाम्ब्याह सस्कृत के हो, या जिन को लोग समझ न सकें। इस तरह शब्दों की परेशानी में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

पिछले दिनों मैं मायावरम् गया हुआ था। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि जनता में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि वह हिन्दी की मुसालिफ हो, लेकिन यह बात उद्धार थी कि हिन्दी समर्थकों के कार्यों की वजह से लोगों में बोझा भा विरोध है। इसलिये मैं चाहता कि हिन्दी बाली को भी अपना व्यवहार बदलना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ उन लोगों को भी अपना व्यवहार बदलना चाहिये, जो वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी लादी जा रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रर हिन्दी लादी जाती होती, तो इन बारह बरसों में बाद ही गई होती। जब अंग्रेजों ने वहाँ अंग्रेजी लादी थी, तो क्या उन्होंने लोगों से पूछा था कि हम अंग्रेजी लाद रहे हैं, आप क्या कहते हैं ?

उन्होंने देखा पर अंग्रेजी को लावा और लोग फटाफट अंग्रेजी पढ़ते, बोलते और पसलूम पढ़नते रहे। जब अंग्रेजी लादी गई, तो क्या हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता बली गई ? कहाँ गई ? आज हिन्दी लादी नहीं जा रही है—कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दी पढ़िए। इसलिये यह कहना कि सारा मूलक हिन्दी की मुसालिफत करता है, कतई तौर पर गलत है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, थोड़े में लोग हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

इस कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्टें भेजी हैं, उन पर ध्यान किया जाये। पिछले दिनों प्रति जवाहरनान नेहरू ने कहा कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी कान्टीन्यू करती रहें। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर यह सरकार भी मी बरस तक रहेगी, तो मी बरस तक अंग्रेजी भी रहेगी। अब कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है। यह तो सरकार के व्यवहार से ही मान्य होगा है। कुछ लोगों को अंग्रेजी बोलने में शान मालूम होती है। मैं कहना हूँ कि हिन्दी के विषय में लोगों को जाग्रत करना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ उन इलाकों में जहाँ हिन्दी के प्रति विरोध है, हिन्दी जानने वालों और हिन्दी में काम करने वालों के लिये अधिक में अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की बात करनी चाहिये। कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्टें भेजी हैं, उनमें यह तो कहा गया है कि जो हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहें उनको मौका दिया जाए अगर हिन्दी पढ़ने वालों के लिये कोई खास प्रोत्साहन देने की रिपोर्टें भेजी इस कमीशन ने नहीं की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं उनको इसके लिये खास तौर पर मुविषाओं प्रदान की जायें ताकि वे हिन्दी पढ़ सकें।

मैं आपका बहुत अधिक समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो रवैया यह बदला जाना चाहिये, यह जाना चाहिये। अभी सेठ मोविन्द दास की मैंने कहा कि उस के अन्दर २४-२५ अक्षरों में

द्रोसनेशन होता है। इसी तरह से दूसरे मुल्को में २०० जवानों के अन्दर काम किये जाते हैं राजकाज के। मगर हमारे यहां सैकड़ों रुपया, कितना ही रुपया फिजूल के कामों पर खर्च किया जाता है, बड़ी बड़ी ऐश व आराम की चीजों पर खर्च किया जाता है, मगर इस काम पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। इसी मदन के अन्दर कितने ही माननीय सदस्य हैं जो कि नेल्सू, तामिल, बंगला इत्यादि भाषायें ही जानते हैं। केवल मराठी जानने वाले भी हैं जो कि पूरे पाच साल गुजर जायेंगे लेकिन जानेंगे नहीं कि इस मदन में क्या हो रहा है और वह इसलिये कि वे न तो हिन्दी जानते हैं और न ही अंग्रेजी। उनके लिये मुश्किल है। अगर सरकार सब चीजों का मभी भाषाभाषा में अनुवाद करने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो मैं समझना हूँ यह अच्छा होगा। जहा गवर्नमट और कामा पर इतना रुपया खर्च कर रही है वहा हम चीज पर भी खर्च कर सकनी हैं और हममें कोई विषय कठिनाई नहीं जानी चाहिये। हममें माननीय सदस्य जान सकेंगे कि मदन में क्या हो रहा है।

दमनिचें मैं चाहता हूँ कि जा रिकामेंडे-
गन्म इसके अन्दर है उन में मैं बहुत सी प्रच्छ्नी है और मैं उनको उदधून नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनका धमन में माये और माच ही माय स्पेशल तौर पर या तो एक मिनिस्ट्री इसके लिये बनाये या स्वयं सरकार इसके लिये कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करे जा हिन्दी का प्रचार इत्यादि कार्य करे। इस काम के लिये अभी तक बहुत ही कम पैसे खर्च किये जाते रहे हैं और इतने बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस मदन के अन्दर भी हिन्दी का काम बहुत कम किया जाता है। लोगों के अन्दर प्रचार करने की आज आवश्यकता है और अधिक पैसा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है। किसी के दिल में यह भावना भी नहीं आनी चाहिये कि हिन्दी वाले हमारे ऊपर ज्यादाती करेंगे या हिन्दी

वालों को तरक्की मिल जायेंगी। उनको इसके लिये एम्प्लॉयमेंट देने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि वे सैटिसफाई हो सकें। वे चाहे सैटिसफाई हो या न हो मगर हमारा काम उनको पूरी तरह से सैटिसफाई करने का होना चाहिये, उनको पूरे तौर पर विश्वास दिलाना चाहिये। उनको विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि न उन के साथ नौकरियों के मामले में कोई ज्यादाती होगी और न ही किसी दूसरे तरीके से ज्यादाती होगी। इसके बारे में पूरे तौर से राज्य की ओर से उनको गारंटी दी जानी चाहिये। देश की तरक्की हो सके, और अधिक जनता राजकाज के कामों में भाग ले सके, विकास के कामों में मे भाग ले सके, इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि हिन्दी को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। बस इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था।

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad) Sir the Parliamentary Com-
mitter on official language has spent some anxious moments and the sug-
gestions made by the Committee are now before this Sabha for discussion. The delay that has occurred is under-
standable in view of the great emo-
tions that this matter had roused in the country and also in the minds of people who were going to be affected by any decision or suggestion made. Therefore it was felt necessary by the hon Members that the matter should be considered dispassionately in all its bearings and with the best of intentions to serve the interests its bearings of this great democracy. Therefore when the Report of the Official Language Commission and its recommendation, were being consider-
ed the members of the Committee were quite conscious of their own responsibility. We knew that there was great opposition in the country and the opposition came from very big personalities, whose views could not be summarily brushed aside. They carried their own way. The sincerity of those persons could not be question-
ed and therefore we had to give due weight to what they said and felt.

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

Therefore, the Committee tried to bring about the greatest maximum unanimity in its suggestions or decisions and to see that a swing forward was given to this most vital question of official language in this country

At times, there were deadlocks. Sometimes we felt that no progress was possible. We adjourned, and adjourned and adjourned the meetings till we came to certain conclusions which carried the maximum weight with the members of the Committee. The part played by the Chairman, his indefatigable energy, patience, sweet reasonableness and the persuasive manner in which he conducted the deliberations, was great and the Committee would not have arrived at these conclusions but for these qualities of the Chairman.

The main recommendation of the Committee is that till 1965, English shall continue to be the principal official language of the Union and after 1965, Hindi shall be the principal official language and English shall be the subsidiary official language for such purposes to be specified by Parliament by Law in due course and for as long as may be necessary. The Official Language Commission had not given any fixity to the matter. There was great discussion in the Committee itself whether any deadline so far as the period was concerned, should be set. The Committee was against any deadline, because, basically, our approach was that there should be no feeling of imposition on the part of the non-Hindi speaking sections of the country. We felt that the matter should be considered in regard to the difficulties which the non-Hindi speaking sections experienced and so there should be no imposition. At the same time, we felt that there should be fixity that ambiguity should end and uncertainty should go, and that there should be a firm decision in regard to one issue that, henceforth, so far as this country was concerned, English shall not have that place which it has enjoyed so far and in the deliberations of this great republic, it

would be any of the indigenous languages that shall be the official language of India.

That being so, and Hindi being the most suited language, it was considered necessary that Hindi should have the place of the main official language in the year 1965, with option and freedom to such people and areas who considered Hindi not feasible in the near future for their practice, to use English so long as they felt it necessary. That freedom is given to non-Hindi speaking areas. We were anxious and I know every Member of the Committee was too anxious to carry the Tamil-speaking brothers with us. I do not say south Indians because from Andhra and Kerala, there was no substantial opposition to Hindi being the official language. But even the difficulty experienced by our Tamilian friends had to be taken into consideration. They were not opposed to Hindi as the official language. Let there be no mistake about that. They supported Hindi as the official language, but they wanted their own time-table, they wanted their own period and their own phasing of the programme, and, therefore, we felt that that freedom should be given to our friends.

Therefore, it is now necessary for us to consider this main recommendation of the committee in its true and proper perspective. Why is it that this suggestion of the committee has been well received not only in this country but outside also? It is because it is realistic approach, an approach which will find maximum support in this country.

Well, human sentiments carry very great weight. They can either make or mar the nation. They can unite, and also they have the power to disintegrate. Language is vital; language is a great force. Human sentiments, culture, are in fact, everything that goes to make human existence, are woven round language. I remember one great statement of that

eminent statesman of Ireland, Mr. de Valera. He has stated in one place that given a choice between freedom and language, perhaps, he would be tempted to choose the language.

That being so, the suggestion which the committee made was that there should be no feeling of imposition on the part of the non-Hindi-speaking people. Dr. Krishnaswami wanted a categorical statement of policy as to whether the Prime Minister's statement was a matter of policy or was only a pious hope. I do not speak for anybody, but the main recommendation of the committee is quite in line with what the Prime Minister has stated. Those whose mother-tongue is not Hindi have the freedom to continue English so long as they desire, and it would be left to them to choose Hindi whenever they think it possible to have it as the official language.

Another thing has to be remembered. There is no conflict between the regional languages and Hindi. The Report of the Official Language Commission has left this impression that Hindi was going to take the place of the regional languages. That fear has been removed. Viewed in the true perspective, English would be substituted by the regional languages at the State level, in all the three spheres of life, that is, education, judiciary and administration. And whatever remains in regard to Union purposes would be dealt with in Hindi. So, there is no real conflict between regional languages and Hindi.

In this connection, I would like to make one thing clear. The medium of instruction is changing; it is bound to be changed. Regional languages have to be the media of instruction, if I might venture to suggest, even at the university stage. It would be very difficult to make Hindi as the medium of instruction at the university level, when a student has received his instruction all through in the regional language; it would be very hard for the student to learn through Hindi, while he has been accustomed to

receive instruction through the regional language or the mother-tongue at the earlier stages. That may be a matter for difference of opinion. The unity of the country will not suffer so long as we see to it that Hindi is a compulsory language from the lower secondary stage up to the University stage, that is, for about twelve years of his student life. Given that grounding in the national language, if the medium of instruction at the University level is the regional language, all talk of disintegration of the nation will be found to be slippery. That is my view. It can be questioned, but I think that is the only practical way of solving the problem.

The Committee has deliberately, intentionally, left one aspect of this question undecided, and that is with regard to the time-table, how the programme is to be phased and how all these various suggestions have to be implemented. My senior colleague, Seth Govind Das, has a grouse about this matter. In the Committee also, he complained and very vehemently opposed our suggestions. But we felt that after all, it was the Government which had to implement these suggestions. Whatever time-table we drew would not be realistic because we were not in a position to appreciate the difficulties and the short-comings that might be there in the situation or that might arise from time to time. So we wished to leave the entire matter of the phasing of the process of implementation to the Government. We have left it at that.

I would like to suggest one more thing. Let us remember that the present Hindi is not and cannot be the official language of this country. The Hindi which is the regional language of particular areas cannot, as it is, be adopted as the official language. The Hindi that is to be the official language of this country has to assimilate absorb and make its own various terms and words from the regional languages. Unless the present Hindi is remodelled so as to assimilate all that is good in the regional languages,

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it will not be possible to carry the non-Hindi-speaking sections with you. Let us remember that. Even when I, who have tried to learn Hindi—I must make it clear that I come from a non-Hindi-speaking area and I have tried to learn Hindi—read the translations, it is difficult for me also to follow what those statements are.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: He says he cannot follow the present Hindi, but he wants to adopt it when it is more developed and becomes enlarged more and more.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha I want it to be simplified.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास मैं माननीय सदस्य स जानना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी सीखने में उन को कितना समय लगा और अंग्रेजी सीखने में कितना समय लगा ।

स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ यह बात तो ठीक है । मगर मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कोई बहुत समय लगने वाला है । लेकिन भाषा की जो हिन्दी है उस को आसानी से बहुत आसान करना चाहिये । इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Palaniandy (Perambalur) It may take some time

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बाराबंसी) यह जो हिन्दी आप बोलते हैं, यह बहुत ही सुन्दर हिन्दी है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यही तो वह किशायत कर रहे हैं कि जो हिन्दी वह बोलते हैं उस को तो आप समझ सकते हैं, उसे वह नहीं समझ पाते हैं ।

स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ डा० रघुवीरा जी जो हिन्दी है वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . आप पहले अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे हैं ।

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the question of recruitment to the services has also been very thoroughly dealt with and we have recommended that so far as the medium of examination is concerned it can be in the language of the candidate himself. So, there should be no difficulty on that score.

The report of the committee is exhaustive and since it has been considered in a very calm atmosphere it is necessary that the suggestions should be adopted in toto and that, at least for the time being, all the controversies about the official language should be laid to rest and the recommendations, if accepted by the President, would form the true basis for making Hindi as the official language of this country.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi (Ludhiana) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it must be admitted that we are debating a most important problem pertaining not only to the language as such but also to the stability of the country. It certainly relates to a subject which is dearest to an individual because he takes it from his or her mother. Therefore, on our dispassionate observations, and deliberations and decisions thereafter depends the future unity, oneness, strength and stability of the country.

It has been recognised that there are 14 major languages in the country besides many others that are spoken in the different parts of the country. It is also admitted that English holds a very important position. Not only has it contributed a great deal to the unity and integrity of the country but also, as the Prime Minister said and the Home Minister has reiterated it, it is the window to the modern world, to modern science and technology. Therefore, I submit we have got to be very careful in our observations and in our deliberations.

It is also correct that Hindi is the spoken language of 42 per cent of the population. There may be doubts in some quarters about the figures and it may be said that in this 42 per cent the Punjabis are also included, the minorities of U.P. are also included. But that is besides the point. The fact is it is the spoken language of 42 per cent of the people and we have come to a decision and accepted it as the official language of the Union. We have got to abide by that decision; not only abide by that decision but we have also to implement that decision in all possible ways. Therefore, I submit that these are the premises from which we have to start. It cannot also be denied that after the decision that Hindi should be the official language of the Union was accepted, there had been certain movements. Certain steps were taken by certain sections which brought a certain reaction against Hindi. I particularly refer to the debate which was held on this issue in the West Bengal Assembly and to the movements in other parts of the country including, of course, Punjab. Despite our decision at that time, we cannot escape what has happened thereafter in different parts of the country and the movements that started there against it.

I might submit here at the outset that Punjab had supported the decision when Hindi was adopted as the language of the Union. I also support it and as I said, I would be very glad to implement that decision. At the same time I would also like, as the Home Minister was pleased to say, that the regional languages must prosper and grow in their own sphere to the greatest extent.

With this basis, let us see the report and the recommendations, but there is another factor that has got to be kept in view. Maintenance of the unity of the country rather than strengthening it is the fundamental thing. Other things are secondary. The objective is the maintenance of the unity of the country. All the other things are only means and in

the case of those means, even if we have got to take any other language even English, we should not exclude that contingency. Therefore, it is the second premise. It is the second premise also on the basis of which we should examine the recommendations of this Committee.

I have said at the outset that there have been certain reactions and revulsions by certain movements and they have affected the nearness of Hindi to the people and particularly those people who are living in non-Hindi areas and every effort should be made to avoid such things. In this connection, I would draw your attention to what has happened in Punjab. You will recollect, Sir, that there had been a serious controversy going on in Punjab on the Hindi-Punjabi issue. This controversy started at the time of the Census in 1951 when many high-ups there started a virulent propaganda in the rural areas that they should write Hindi as their mother tongue in the census records. It was a most dangerous step detrimental to the interest of Hindi taken by those who professed to be the protagonists and propagandists of Hindi. They went to the extent of using all means. I am glad that the Prime Minister was kind to come to our aid and declared then that this was a very false step and a wrong step they were taking and condemned it and directed that those figures should not be taken as correct and they should be scrapped from the census records. But, Sir, the mischief had been done. Many high-ups in public life took up that position. They made a propaganda. But, as I have just now submitted, the mischief had been done. There was a consequent revulsion of feelings on the other side—those who wanted Punjabi, those who loved Punjabi. As I said, Punjab was one of the States which had unanimously supported the adoption of Hindi as the Union language, because Punjab feels that Hindi is the one language that can be adopted as an official language. But, as I submitted, this

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi]

created a reaction and the result was the cry for the Punjabi Suba

This cry of the Punjabi Suba was a purely linguistic cry. It had not the least communal colour in it. The mere fact that many people from all sections went to jail, if the figures and the names of people who went to jail are seen will itself establish my contention that it was a purely linguistic move simply because of the revulsion of feelings as a counter to the one that the protagonists of Hindi, the misguided protagonists of Hindi, did in 1951.

I am glad that the Prime Minister in his wisdom and Indian leadership came to our aid. We had discussions and a political settlement was arrived at. As you know, Sir,—you were one of the participants in that—it was the fortune of the country and the fortune of my State that the point was settled in the form of the Regional Formula.

In the Regional Formula, you will recollect, which was agreed to, there are two clauses to which I would particularly like to draw the attention of the House. It was postulated in paragraph 8 that demarcation of the Hindi and Punjabi regions in the proposed Punjab State will be done in consultation with the State Government and other States concerned. Paragraph 9 of the statement said that Sachar formula will continue to operate in the areas comprising the existing Punjab State and in the area which now comprises of the PEPSU State the existing arrangements will continue until they are replaced or altered by an agreement later on. This political settlement postulated two things: demarcation of the two areas between Punjabi-speaking and Hindi-speaking regions, and, secondly, the application of the accepted formula in the Punjabi and Hindi regions and the then existing formula in the PEPSU region. This was a political settlement which had

an absolute and unanimous support of the Sikhs and many other sections of Punjab and also the Government of India. You will also recollect, Sir, because you were one of the leaders in that, that this august House was kind enough to adopt this formula in its entirety.

Now, despite the settlement of the question, again a movement started, the Hindi Raksha Movement, under the guidance of the Hindi Raksha Samiti. That was again an unfortunate thing which put Punjab again in trouble and turmoil. Sir, I am just trying to draw the attention of the House to one thing. What are the factors, what are the things, what are the reactions subsequent to the adoption of Hindi as the Union language which have crept in to eliminate if not a large section at least a some section from adopting Hindi as the Union language? What are the factors that have crept in to induce some of our Members to make the speeches that we hear today? It is the apprehension that there is to be which we have got to avoid.

As I was submitting, the Hindi Raksha Samiti started this movement. At that time, I would respectfully submit, it was never a linguistic demand. Who does not know that Punjabi is the mother-tongue of the people living in Punjabi region of Punjab they speak in Punjabi in their homes, converse in Punjabi outside and are brought up in Punjabi and all that? Who does not know that? Yet the demand was made that Hindi was their mother tongue. The fact that it was a communal move is amply established from their own manifesto to which I take the liberty of drawing the attention of the House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Was it a political organisation?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: It was formed particularly for the purpose of this propaganda. I have submitted that I consider Hindi to be the spoken

language of 42 per cent of the people. It is not the language of the scripture of any community. But what the Hindi Raksha Samiti said is that Hindi is a "language which has a vital link with Sanskrit, the fountainhead of Indian culture, the language of our scripture", and that "it is in the fitness of things that no restrictions or limitations are imposed on the teaching and use of Hindi in free India." This is what I find in their manifesto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have taken ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 15 minutes.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will finish very soon. As I was submitting, this was a propaganda and they said it was their 'religious' language. This again created a reaction, and I am glad that the Prime Minister came to our aid and made an unequivocal declaration, condemning such a move. Yet, the mischief was done. This is the unfortunate aspect of the whole thing. What happened later? The thing was dead and gone, but yet, the Punjab Government appointed a goodwill mission. What was the object of the two-man goodwill mission. Its terms of reference were only two. A notification was issued when the goodwill mission was formed, and the terms of reference were, they were "to tour the States, meet important persons, sound public opinion for promoting good relations between the communities and secondly to devise ways and means to bring normalcy to the State." What was their object? The object was that they should move about throughout the State and bring goodwill to the people. Nowhere has it been laid down that they should go and tackle the language question. I have read the terms of reference verbatim. Yet, they constituted themselves into a language committee and

started meeting the people and made the Punjab Government spend nearly Rs. 16,000 by way of TA and DA. They evolved a different formula over and above the political settlement that had been arrived at and had been decided upon once and for all and finished.

They have submitted their report. They have interviewed about 700 people. I am a very small fry; I have been a social worker all my life; but I represent about seven lakh of people in my constituency. But nobody came to see me because they felt that I have got my set views. I do not know what they thought about the matter. They posed themselves as the language committee and are reported to have said that Punjabi, as one language, should have two scripts. I cannot understand the basis on which they said so. I believe that previous to the report, the Chief Minister of Punjab had already made an unequivocal declaration and said in so many words that there cannot be any change without agreement because, it has already been postulated in the regional formula. Unless those parties to the agreement agree, there cannot be any change, and there is no question of having two scripts. Punjabi has its natural script. Yet, it is reported that they have said so. I am sure that the Punjab Government will not touch it even with a pair of tongs. It is not worth the paper on which it is written. We want the unity of the country. We want its strength and stability. It is after much discussion that we have come to a decision. So, it must be maintained. That is why I am trying to place these facts before the House. Not only this. It was settled that the PEPSU formula would apply to the population of the erstwhile State. Yet, the High Court issued a circular applying its own orders and Rules about language of Courts without caring to know what the orders of the PEPSU High Court, the then High Court of Patiala, were. So, then again the settlement was infringed. I am drawing your

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.]

attention to this to show that these are things which in a way will create reaction, against which we have to safeguard ourselves.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The ultimate result should be that the regional language should have a full right to grow and prosper. I was very much pleased to hear—and I congratulate the Home Minister for that—that in all the High Courts also the regional language will be used. The language of the administration at all levels, and also medium of instruction in the University should be the regional language. May I say in the end that we should function in such a way that the regional language suffers nowhere?

बंधित ब्रह्म नारायण "बबोल" (बिचपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे इस विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया उस के लिये आप को धन्यवाद है।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि सभी एक मत से इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि इस राष्ट्र की भाषा एक होनी चाहिये। जिस समय इस राष्ट्र को स्वतन्त्र करने के लिये संघर्ष चल रहा था और जब हमारे मस्तिष्क में किसी प्रकार का विकार नहीं था, ठीक एक बीबी की अवस्था में हम थे, उस समय हम ने यह निर्णय लिया था, और प्रायः अगर कहीं विरोध दिखाई पड़ता है तो उस का कारण यह है कि एक तो हम सब भोगी हो गये हैं और साथ में ही रोगी भी हो गये हैं। साथ ही यह लोग जिनका इस देश से बियोग हो गया है और जो बियोगी हैं, उन के मत में इस का पुनः प्राप्त करने की आशाका है। वे पुनः हमारे ऊपर अपना अधिकार जमाने का चयन कर रहे हैं, वे हमारे भीतर ही भीतर विच मोल कर, हमारे ही लोगों में फूट पैदा

करने का चयन कर रहे हैं। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि यह देश विविध भाषाभाषी है और इस कारण इस देश में हिन्दी के प्रति विरोध उत्पन्न हो गया है, वे स्वयं इस विरोध के जन्मदाता हैं। कभी भी इस देश में इस प्रकार का विचार उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ, न हो सकता है और न पागे होने वाला है। कुछ लोग बोड़े दिन यह झगड़ा चला सकते हैं, चला लें, भागे तो यह चलने वाला नहीं है। इस का कारण यह है कि इस देश की घातका एक है। और एकात्मिकता के साथ इस देश को स्वतन्त्र करने के लिये हम लड़े हैं और एकात्मिकता के साथ इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करने के लिये हम अपना आत्मसर्पण करने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने अनेक बार यह निवेदन किया है कि हमारे देश में बाहर से दुर्भाव प्रथा है और बाहर की ताकतें हमारे देश में बिलबाद कर रही हैं। और इस देश के विपक्ष-गामी बनाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिम बक्त यहाँ के लोग बर्तमान बन जायेंगे वे इस दुश्चक्र को समझने लगेँ और उन का मार्ग ठीक हो जायेगा।

इस में सन्देह नहीं कि यह देश विविध भाषाभाषी है किन्तु इस में देश में कोई विरोध उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकता। जिस प्रकार एक उद्यान में अनेक प्रकार के पुष्प खिलते हैं और अपनी सीरम से उस उद्यान को सुवासित कर देते हैं। ठीक इसी प्रकार इस देश में विविध भाषायों देश के गौरव को बढ़ाने वाली हैं उस के पतन की ओर लं जाने वाली नहीं हैं। यह भी नि.सन्देह है कि भारतोद्भूत भाषायों और हिन्दी में किसी प्रकार का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। हिन्दी बोलने वालों को ऐसी पद्धति नहीं अपनानी चाहिये जिस से कि दूसरे प्राणों की भाषा बोलने वालों को यह भावुक दें कि वे हमारे छिर पर चले जा रहे हैं। और दूसरी भाषायों के बोलने वालों को भी यह

नहीं समझना चाहिये कि सम्पूर्ण देश का राज्य इन्हीं के हाथ में चला जायेगा और हमारा कोई स्थान ही नहीं रहेगा। ऐसा तो निकाल में भी हो नहीं सकता।

वैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया, हिन्दी तो इतनी सरल भाषा है कि साधारण परिश्रम से इस को पढ़ा जा सकता है। जिन लोगों ने दस दस बीस बीस वर्ष अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में लगाये हैं यदि वे दस बीस दिन भी सच्ची लगन के साथ हिन्दी के लिये लगा दें तो उस का भाषा ज्ञान तो उन को संकलन प्राप्त हो जायेगा। लेकिन कोई जान बूझ कर कहे कि हम हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने नहीं क्योंकि हम किसी दूसरे के मानस पुत्र हैं, इस प्रकार का जिनका निश्चय है उन को कौन समझा सकता है। जो सो गया है उस को तो जगाया जा सकता है लेकिन जो जागते हुए सोने का बहाना किये पड़ा है अथवा यदि वे अंग्रेजी का शब्द इन्टेंशनली कहू तो शायद अंग्रेजी प्रेमियों को प्रसन्नता होगी—जो लोग इन्टेंशनली पदार्थन कर रहे हैं उन को कौन समझा सकता है। उन को समझाने में तो बहूना भी समर्थ नहीं हो सकते। क्योंकि वे तो निश्चयात्मक रूप से विरोध कर रहे हैं।

एक आनन्दोय तबस्थ . बहूना चाह उन को समझाने में समर्थ न हो पर बड़ेसा जी तो समझा सकते हैं।

पंडित बच्च नारायण "बबोज" . प्राय मुझे इस योग्य समझाने हैं तो ठीक है। मैंने मैं तो एक छोटा सा सेवक हू।

तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश में एक प्रकार के भ्रम का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। यह कहना कि यदि हम अंग्रेजी का परित्याग कर देंगे तो हम ज्ञान विरहित हो जायेंगे, महा मुर्ख हो जायेंगे, यह भ्रम है। हम कोई अंग्रेजी को इस दृष्टि से नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं कि हम को उस से जो कुछ प्राप्त हो सकता है उस को भी हम प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे। हम तो इस दृष्टि से

छोड़ रहे हैं कि अब हम धामनिर्भर हो गये हैं, भाषा के क्षेत्र में हमारा अपना अधिकार हो गया है, संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में हमारा अपना अधिकार हो गया है, सम्पत्ता के क्षेत्र में हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो गये हैं, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में हमारा स्वल्प प्रकट हो गया है। सत्सारा के सामने जैसे अन्याय्य देश खड़े हुए हैं ठीक उसी प्रकार अपनी भाषा, अपने इतिहास, अपनी संस्कृति, अपनी परम्परा के साथ हम भी खड़े हुए हैं और जैसा वह हम से प्रेम करते हैं वैसा ही प्रेम हम भी उन को देने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन यदि वे हम को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो शान्ति की प्रार्थना करते हुए भी संघर्ष में हम उन ने पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। इस भावना के साथ हम खड़े हैं। हम ने केवल पिटने पिटने का ही ठेका नहीं लिया है। हम ने केवल खोड़ने का ही काम अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है, बचाने का काम भी अपने हाथ में लिया है। और जैसा कि मैं ने निवेदन किया जो संघर्ष हम ने किया वह भी दूसरो के प्रति, प्रेम प्रकट करते हुए अपने अधिकारो की याचना के लिये किया था। ठीक इसी प्रकार मे जिनके मन में हिन्दी का विरोध है उन से भी हमारी यही नम्र प्रार्थना है कि उन को भी हम शत्रु भाव से नहीं देखते। हम तो हिन्दी को देश की एकता के लिये धारो लाना चाहते हैं। और कोई दूसरा कारण नहीं है।

कुछ लोगों को यह भय पड़ा हो गया है कि हिन्दी की उन्नति हो जायेगी तो हम राजकीय कार्यों में पिछड़ जायेंगे, हमारे बालबच्चे धारो नहीं धारो पायेंगे। मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है कि यदि वे नहीं पढ़ सकने तो जाने दे। जब तक उन की जिन्दगी है तब तक तो लाभ प्रयत्न करने पर भी अंग्रेजी चनेगी उस को कोई हटा नहीं सकता। जब तक वह जीवित है वह अपना काम अंग्रेजी में चला सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस दस्तचिस्तता के साथ उन्होने अंग्रेजी का अध्ययन किया उसी प्रकार यदि वे अपने बच्चा को हिन्दी के अध्ययन में लगा दें तो जैसे वे अंग्रेजी के पंडित

[पंडित राज नारायण "बडेल"]

बन गये उन के बच्चे हिन्दी के पंडित बन जायेंगे। और प्रांतीय भाषा तो वे बिना कष्ट के सीखते ही चले जायेंगे। और यह निर्विवाद स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि प्रांतों में प्रांतीय भाषायें चलेगी और उन को पनपने का पूरा अवसर मिलना चाहिये। और जो लोग इस प्रकार हिन्दी सीखें उन से हिन्दी जानने वालों को गौरव अनुभव करना चाहिये, उन के प्रति सम्मान भी प्रदर्शित करना चाहिये। मैं ने तो भ्रनेक बार कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुई भाषायें सब मेरी भाषायें हैं। मैं तो देश की अन्य भाषायों को अपनी मौखी समझता हूँ। मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूँ। और कोई दूसरा बंगला बोलता है तो वह मुझे अपनी मौखी मालूम होती है, मौखी के मानी है "जस्ट लाइक मदर"। मा तो वह नहीं है लेकिन उस की प्राकृति, उस की बनावट, उस का चलन आदि सब मा जैसा है, इसलिये वह हमारी भाषी है। अगर कोई बंगला बोलता है, पंजाबी बोलता है, बिहारी बोलता है, तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मेरी मा तो नहीं बोल रही है पर मेरी मौखी बोल रही है।

जहां तक अन्य भाषाओं से शब्द लेने का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी ने इस विषय में तो कभी सकोच किया ही नहीं। अगर वह लैनटर्न को नहीं ले सकी तो उस ने उस को लालटेन कर के ले लिया। अगर वह वेस्टकोट को नहीं ले सकी तो उस ने उस को बासकट के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया और अगर आप किसी गांव में चले जायें तो आप देखेंगे कि यदि वे कडेम को इसी रूप में नहीं समझ सकते तो उन्होंने उस को कडम के रूप में पकड़ लिया जिस के मानी वह खराब समझते हैं। बिम तरह सूट से लूटेड कर लिया गया उसी तरह हम ने कडेम को कडम कर लिया। लेकिन इन्ही तरह आप हिन्दी को भी कडम कर दे ता यह बात ठीक नहीं होगी।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कुछ लोग जानबूझ कर हिन्दी में संस्कृत के शब्द डाल कर

उस को बोझिल बना देते हैं। जैसे किसी सुन्दर स्त्री को धामूषणों से इस तरह लाद दिया जाय कि उस के घंगों का दर्शन ही न हो सके, उस के घंगों का दर्शन दुर्लभ हो जायें, ठीक इसी प्रकार से कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो जान बूझ कर हिन्दी को नगा करने की चेष्टा करते हैं। कुछ तो आचरण चाहिये। अब कोई बोलेंगे कि "जित्ना काम करोगे, उतना ही"। यह "जित्ना" "उतना" क्या होता है? "जितना" और "उतना" क्या नहीं कहते? फिर कहा जाता है कि "किम ने कहां" "उसने कहा" कहना चाहिए। यह "जित्ना", "उतना" "जित्ना" इत्यादि जानबूझ कर प्रयोग करना भाषा को बिल्कुल नगा करना है। इस के साथ ही, जान-बूझ कर हिन्दी में परिभाषित, शुद्ध संस्कृत के शब्दों का डाला जाना, जब कि प्रचलित हिन्दी के शब्द हम को मालूम हैं और प्रचलित शब्दों का प्रयोग हम कर सकते हैं और जिन को सामान्य-जन समझता है, और साधारण शब्द को हटा कर बोझिल और साहित्यिक की भाषा को जन-साधारण की भाषा में घुसेड़ने का प्रयत्न करना कोई उदारता, बुद्धिमत्ता और दूरदर्शिता का लक्षण नहीं है। इसलिये इस प्रकार का संस्कृतितता निकाल देनी चाहिये। यदि इस प्रकार के शब्द, जो भाषा की प्रौढ़ता को प्रकट करते हैं, धा जायें, तो हमारे सामने के माननीय सदस्य घबरा जाते हैं। इस में कोई बात नहीं है। धीरे-धीरे अभ्यास करने से किसी भी भाषा का ज्ञान हां जाता है। मैं साधारण इंग्लिश समझ पाता था। मैं जब इस सदन में धा गया, तो और ज्यादा जानन लगा, क्योंकि रोज फकाफक कानों में अंग्रेजी भाषा पड़ती रहती है। सम्पर्क में धाने से, अंग्रेजी में जिस को "टच" कहते हैं—उस टच में रहने से काम बन जाता है। यदि इस कार्य को जोड़ा साथ जायें, तो अधिक सरलता पूर्वक और सुगमतापूर्वक यह कार्य हो सकता है।

आज देश में प्रांतीयता और भाषा का जो अंगड़ा बाड़ा है, उस में राजनीतिकों

का भी दोष है। वे अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिये छाने जाने के लिये कोई बहाना ढूँढते हैं कि जन साधारण को कैसे मूख बनाया जाय। वे नब्ब पर हाथ रख कर सोचते हैं कि इस से हमारा काम चल सकता है और उसी को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। मुझे अभी व्याजूम हुआ कि गवर्नमेंट और सब की पार्टी के लोग सोचते हैं कि गुजरात और बम्बई की अलग-अलग कर दिया जाये तो महाराष्ट्र समिति वाले बैठ कर रोते हैं कि हाथ दे, हमने चुनाव में क्या होगा? यह जो मनोवृत्ति है, वह मनोवृत्ति सदैव मनोवृत्ति है। हम को तो देश का कल्याण करना है। लेकिन सोचा यह जाता है कि देश चाहे मर जाये, हम जिन्दा रहें। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश मर जाये, तो मैं पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर कैसे रहूँगा। बेश रहूँगा, तो भय की नहीं, तो फिर कभी चुन कर भा जाऊँगा। लेकिन मनोवृत्ति यह है कि मैं बराबर लोक सभा में बना रहूँ देश को कुछ भी हो जाये। यह तो बड़ी निम्न कोटि की भावना है और यदि इस देश के चुने हुए लोगों के मन में, जो कि एक प्रकार से बहुत बुद्धिमान माने जाते हैं, यह भावना रही, तो देश का सोचने का बहुत निम्न कोटि का स्तर हो जायेगा। इस भावना को हम को दूर करना होगा।

साधारण गाँवों में कैसे हुए जितने कुछ बर्न हैं, वे सब हिन्दी जानते हैं। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक भी महाराष्ट्रीयन नहीं निकलेगा, जो हिन्दी नहीं समझता होगा। एक भी पंजाबी नहीं निकलेगा, जो हिन्दी न समझता और जानता हो। मैं क्या हूँ। वे बड़े प्रेम से सुनते हैं। यहाँ पर सिखों का भी बिक्र किया जाता है। प्रायः हिन्दू और सिख आपस में लड़ें, वह हमारी मूर्खता का शोतक है। चाहे किचर से लड़ाई आरम्भ हो, चाहे कोई करे, यह मूर्खता का शोतक है। जिस समाज में राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये बुकनुसी चली—और वह बुकनुसी पुर के मुख से निकली—उस से

यदि मैं लड़ूँ, तो मुझ से बढ़ कर मुझ और पापी और कौन हो सकता है? यह जो बोबणा की गई कि "अखिल हिन्द में खालसा पन्थ गाजे", यह फारसी है, अरबी है, रमान है या चीनी है? यह किस के मुख से निकली? यह गुरु के मुख से निकली। "अखिल हिन्द में खालसा पन्थ गाजे"। सारे देश में खालसा पन्थ गर्जना क्यों करेगा? "जगें बर्न हिन्दू सकल भड भाजे"। कहीं भयभे की बात नहीं है। झगड़ा तो नेतागण पैदा करते हैं। दोष छाता है जनता पर। भारतवर्ष की जनता आज भी भली है और भलाई चाहती है और भले लोगों के साथ लगना चाहती है। लेकिन हमारा स्तर बिर रखा है और हम जनता को पथभ्रष्ट करते हैं। हम उस को मित्र-मित्र चलत मार्गों पर ले जाने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमको एकात्मियता की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये और ये जो तिरछी निगाह से कानाफूसी करते हुए चूमते हैं, इन से सावधान रहना चाहिये। यह अपनी विशिष्ट भाषा को छुपर भी चलाते हैं खर उतर भी चलाते हैं इन की कास्पेरेसी—इन का बडबयन चलता रहता है। इस से कानाफूसी, उस से कानाफूसी, इसको बनाओ, उस को बनाओ, यह सब चलता रहता है। यह क्यों चलता है? यह भा पढ़ाते हैं, उसका अस्वीकार करना चाहिये। यदि कोई प्रादमी मेरा सगा ही क्यों न हो, लेकिन अगर मैं देखता हूँ कि राष्ट्र के हित को दृष्टि से वह भिन्न मार्ग पर जाता है, उससे मुझे कोई तात्कालिक लाभ होगा ही, लेकिन अगर प्रागे चल के देश को उस से बड़ा क्षति होने वाली है, तो मुझे उसका भी परित्याग कर देना चाहिये—चाहे वह मेरा पिता हो क्यों न हो, चाहे वह मुझे जन्म देने वाला हो क्यों न हो। जब हम इस दृष्टि से विचार करेंगे, तो हिन्दी का विरोध नहीं रहेगा और हिन्दी बोलने वालों और हिन्दी का एक प्रकार से बल देने वालों और उसका पक्ष लेने वालों के प्रति जो भावना पैदा हुई है, वह भी मिट

[संक्षिप्त रूप नारायण "बजेस"]

जायगी। क्योंकि कुछ अन्तःकरण से जब विचार निकलते हैं, तो वे किसी को बुरे नहीं लगते हैं। और जब बनाबटी रूप में किसी भावों को सामने रख कर, उस भावों का दिखावा कर के कपटपूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो ऐसी भाषा को सशोक माना जाता है, उस पर विस्वास नहीं किया जाता है, चाहे वह कोई भी भाषा हो। भाषा बड़ी उत्तम है, जो उत्तम भाषों को प्रकट करती है, उत्तम प्रकार से लोगों को भावों से जाने को चेष्टा करती है। हिन्दी के मन में इस प्रकार की द्वेष बुद्धि अभी तक नहीं आई है। आज तक तो नहीं आई है, इस लिये मैं हिन्दी बोलता हूँ। यदि हिन्दी भाषा में यह दोष आ जायगा, तो मैं हिन्दी को अनकारक मानूँगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हिन्दी में इस प्रकार का दोष नहीं आया है। आज जो उस में आश्चर्यता की बात है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हिन्दी कोई बड़ा सम्पन्न भाषा नहीं है, लेकिन यह बड़ी बहन है। बहुत दिनों से पिट रही थी, उस पर मार पड़ रही थी, यह रो रही थी। सब छोटी बहनों ने उस का सम्मानित कर दिया, कुछ को राजभाषा बना दिया। आज अगर बेकारी की टांग पकड़ कर चौपट की कोशिश की जायेगी उन बहनों के द्वारा, तो उन को भी दुर्बल होनी और इस को भी दुर्बल होनी और कोई तोहरा बाहर से मैथिल आ कर हमारे चिर पर उबार हो जायगी। इस लिये वेद में यह अवसर न आने पाये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं ने चौड़ा अन्वित समय के लिया है। इस के लिये मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

Shri Sampath: I am at a loss for words to express my feelings in this House at the outset, that I have not been privileged, just like our Hindi friends, to express my opinions and

feelings in my own mother-tongue in which I have been accustomed to speak. Of course, I shall be allowed to do so with certain restrictions, namely that I should have given you a translation of my speech previously. But, in a way, we are underprivileged. Especially, when I requested Seth Govind Das to speak in English at least when he had to say something about the south, and he refused stubbornly, which was applauded by the Hindi friends very enthusiastically, I felt I was a bit out of place in this House.

Anyhow, to the best of my abilities, I shall try to voice forth my feelings. Today, when we heard our Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, we were disappointed at the tenor of his speech. We expected a different speech from him. But he in his usual manner, in his usual suave manner, was telling us that nothing serious is going to happen to the non-Hindi-speaking areas, they are being accommodated, they are being consulted, their grievances are his utmost concern, and so on. In this way, he was indulging in all sorts of sweet words. But he and his people have been advancing this plea all these years.

What we had expected today, especially after the Prime Minister's speech on the discussion on Shri Frank Anthony's resolution to include English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, was quite different. We had expected that his speech would be one of endorsing the Prime Minister's fresh and realistic approach. But he disappointed us; especially, when he was very stubborn that no amendments must be allowed to be moved, we were quite clear about his designs, and his intentions, namely that he is not prepared to accept the Prime Minister's new assurance. In his reply at least, we would like to hear from him what his views are

because it is a serious matter. If the Prime Minister's assurance is to be carried out by any sincere policy, then some of the proposals made in the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language will have to be completely revised, especially the opinion of the Committee on recommendation, serial No. 22, on page 38, which is as follows:

"The Committee desires the Union Government to prepare and implement a plan of action, for the progressive use of Hindi as the official language of the Union, in pursuance of the opinions of the Committee on the recommendations of the Official Language Commission".

The relevant recommendation of the Official Language Commission runs as follows:

"It has not been possible for us to furnish a regular time-table by dates and stages as to how Hindi should be introduced into the business of the Union so as to accomplish the general change-over within the period fixed by the Constitution. Since the Ministries of the Government of India are components of a single organic unity, the phasing of the progressive use of Hindi must, in general, be lateral and coherent in the different Ministries and Departments . . ."

and as on. Similarly recommendations, serial Nos. 35, 36 and 37 will have to be revised. They pertain to the language of the law courts. Recommendation, serial No. 35 says:

"So far as the language of the Supreme Court is concerned, eventually there can be only one language, i.e. Hindi, in respect of the entire court proceedings and records, including of course, the judgements and orders. When the time comes for the change-over, the Supreme Court will have to function only in Hindi language. The authoritative texts of the reported judgements of the

Supreme Court will also be published in the same language".

Then we have recommendation, serial No. 36: 1

"Processes issued in Hindi by the Supreme Court, when addressed to a non-Hindi region or against a person whose mother-tongue is not Hindi, should be accompanied by a translation for the convenience of the concerned party".

Then follows recommendation, serial No. 37, which says:

"Provision should also be made for reliable translations of Supreme Court decisions being available in the State languages in separate regional language series":

Of course, this does not come under that. Anyhow, I do not want to go into the details of the findings of the Committee. But what is the kind of approach—even our Home Minister referred to "approaches" in the beginning of his speech—that has been sought to be made by the Official Language Commission, what is the kind of approach made by the Official Language Committee? Of course, it is a very difficult job to express one's opinion on this vexacious question of language. But all the same, we have arrived at a time when plain-speaking and unequivocal opinions are badly needed.

Shri Bharucha: Yes, quite right.

Shri Sampath: On one side of the picture, what do we see? Arrogance and utter disregard for other languages and cultures of this land. (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should be allowed to express his views.

Shri Sampath: Megalomanias are parading in their ghastly nakedness

[Shri Sampath]

with the banner 'Hindi at any cost' (Interruptions). It has been witnessed more than once. An hon. Member, for whose age I have every respect, only the other day—that is, very recently—took the Defence Minister and his Deputies to task for not answering questions in Hindi, knowing full well that they do not know Hindi. He is a very responsible Member. He is not an ordinary Member; he is a very responsible, aged, elderly Member. He was very keen on that. He expressed such a gusto. Not only on that occasion, but on many occasions we have been witnessing that it is always funny to find him getting into the fighting mood, especially when . . .

Shri Kalika Singh: (Azamgarh): I think the word 'funny' is not very parliamentary.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): It is parliamentary.

Shri Kalika Singh: To say 'It is very funny on his part' is not parliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing objectionable in using the word 'funny'.

Shri Sampath: I am not blaming him. That is the kind of approach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not object to that. 'Funny' is all right.

In this House we have been witnessing such scenes more often. That only indicates that things have not changed since 1949 when the Constituent Assembly was considering these articles concerning language. Even then many warnings had been sounded in that House by the Prime Minister, by you and the late lamented Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar whose

words, I think, will be appropriate to be quoted here. He said on the 13th September, 1949:

"I may say that the South is feeling frustrated. If there is the feeling of having obtained liberty, freedom and all that, there is very little of it felt in the South. Sir, coming here to the capital in the northern-most part of the country; and feeling ourselves as strangers in this land, we do not feel that we are a nation to whom the whole thing belongs, and that the whole country is ours. Unless steps are taken to make the people in the South feel that they have something to do with the country, and that there is some sort of unity in the country, I do not think the South is going to be satisfied at all. There will be a bitter feeling left behind. To what it may lead, it is not easy to say at present."

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar was a Congress member. He was a very responsible and very respected member from Tamil Nad. He said that and nobody heeded these words.

I can understand the feeling with which you would have spoken, Sir when you uttered these words. You said—I assure you I will not put you in an embarrassing position. In the beginning of your speech on the 14th September, 1949 in the Constituent Assembly you said:

"Even after I was elected a Member of this House and when this question arose here for the first time I was consulted by several Members and I gave my unreserved support for Hindi in the Devnagari script. I might emphasise here that I took it for granted that there could be no other language which could be accepted as the lingua franca or Rashtra Bhasha of our country.

As the days have passed I have changed my mind. The most enthusiastic protagonists of this

Hindi have alienated my sympathy and I must say that I agree with Mr. Anthony. I am one of those who have withdrawn their support from Hindi in Devnagari script simply because of the fanaticism and intolerance of those who support it."

Sir, even our Prime Minister was . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sampath: On the 13th, the Prime Minister sounded a note of warning. He said:

"So, to come back to the basic approach to the problem: Is your approach going to be a democratic approach or what might be termed an authoritarian approach? I venture to put this question to the enthusiasts for Hindi, because in some of the speeches I have listened here and elsewhere there is very much a tone of the Hindi-speaking area being the centre of things in India, the centre of gravity, and others being just the fringes of India. That is not only an incorrect approach, but it is a dangerous approach. If you consider the question with wisdom, this approach will do more injury to the development of the Hindi language than the other approach. You just cannot force any language down the people or group who resist that. You cannot do it successfully. You know that it is conceivably possible that a foreign conqueror with the strength of the sword might try to do so, but history shows that even he has failed. Certainly, in the democratic context of India it is an impossibility. You have to win through the goodwill of those people, those groups in India in the various provinces whose mother tongue is not Hindi. You have to win the goodwill of those groups who speak, let us say, some variation of Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani."

Sir, I am reading all these excerpts because things have not changed in-

spite of these warnings. What do we see today? What do we hear in Bihar? In some of the places where there had been schools which taught Bengali to the Bengali population of that area, those schools have been closed by the Bihar Government. I heard it more than once in this House.... (Interruptions.) That position, my friend says, applies to Oriya also. What is happening in U.P.? It is more or less the birthplace of the Urdu language. Have they given the status of a State language to Urdu? I want to ask the Members from U.P.... (Interruptions.) In Andhra Pradesh they have given that status . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: People who do not know say something. I heard an hon. Member saying that they are destroying. There, they have got every right to communicate in Urdu; they have got the right to apply in Urdu (Interruptions.)

Shri Sampath: It has not been given that status of Official language in Uttar Pradesh. Last year when our Prime Minister attended some meeting in connection with the Urdu language, he gave his opinion that this was wrong and he was very much concerned about the State of affairs in U.P. Nobody can hide it. Now, nobody can come and preach to us we must all be united. I can say one thing. The arguments that they are using against English are in favour of the regional languages and not in favour of Hindi. When they speak that there should be an official language which is the language of the masses, then it is the regional language and not Hindi alone . . .

Seth Govind Das: We all agree

Shri Sampath: You agree here. But what does the Commission say? It says that after the primary stage every school throughout the country should make Hindi a compulsory subject and that in the universities the medium should be Hindi. What is the use of saying 'We agree'? It is there.

[Shri Sampath]

What do we find in Tamil Nad? In the mile stones they are writing the Hindi numerals. Where have they got the right to do that? In the House there was a question and unfortunately it did not reach that day for answer in the House and I went and referred to the answer in the official proceedings. They have not given the answer: why they have used the Hindi numerals. They simply say that the international Indian numerals are to be used. But the question was this: Are there in Tamil Nad mile stones with Hindi numerals? There was opposition but nobody cares for that. Now that Dr. Subbarayan has become the Minister of Transport and Communications, I believe he will be able to understand it and do something in that direction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him end with this hope.

Shri Vajpayee: that mile stones are to be changed with Ministers!

Shri Tangasani: Even Madras Ministers have expressed their views.

Shri Sampath: Without giving any regard to the feelings of the non-Hindi speaking areas, if by their consciousness that they are in a majority, that they are 42 per cent or 45 per cent of the population, if they try to do something, they will not be successful in it. That is the mildest way in which I can express that warning.

Shri Kalika Singh: Sir, the Constitution of India nowhere provides that Hindi shall be the national language of India. The question that has been in dispute or controversy here is: what should be the language of the Union. If the dispute is about the national language I think it is quite off the track as the Constitution only says that Hindi in Devanagiri script shall be the official language of the Union. It does not say about the official language of the States. That very article, article 343, says that international form of Indian numerals shall

be used for official purposes. Therefore, the word "official" also has been defined in that very article. That article of the Constitution confines itself, limits itself only to the official purposes of the Union. By that I mean that the language will be used in the offices of the Central Government either in the Central Government's communications with the States or in its communications with the Supreme Court or in its communications with other offices. That is the only thing that has been provided in the Constitution of India. It nowhere states anything about the national language.

Now, what is the position regarding the national language? We were in the Gauhati Congress Session. There it was decided by resolution that all the 14 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India shall be the national languages of India. Therefore, the position today is that all the 14 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India are the national languages. Tamil, Telugu, Gurmukhi, Urdu, all these are national languages of India. There is no doubt about that. Therefore, all the States in India are quite free to adopt any of these 14 languages for the purpose of education in the primary stage or in the university stage, for the purpose of administration and for all other purposes, because these 14 languages are the national languages.

The same problem arose in Soviet Russia also. In Soviet Russia they have got 119 national languages. The problem there also was the same. Nine crores of Russian people of the European part of Russia had occupied the Asian part of U.S.S.R. and that Asian part had so many languages. Therefore, it was very difficult for the Russian people of the European part of Russia to bring them under their clutches. They, therefore, came to an agreed solution and they said that all the 119 languages will be national languages in Russia. That was a very

good solution. Here also, in India, we have already said that all the 14 languages will be national languages of India. There is no controversy about that.

Now, coming to the question of Hindi, my learned friends here have not read that portion of the report of the Official Language Commission which says in one chapter 'which Hindi?' is to be the official language. The Official Language Commission has opened a very important question there. It says that the Hindi which is the regional language shall not be the official language of the Union. That is very clear. According to article 351 of the Constitution of India Hindi shall be developed as representing a composite culture akin to Hindustani and it will assimilate and enrich itself by having the form, style and expression of all the 14 languages of India and in that process it will have assimilated from the Sanskrit language most of the form, style and expression. Therefore, it is the Hindi which will be developed that will come in use as official language after 1965, that will not be the Hindi which is a regional language. I say and I assert that a regional language cannot become the official language of the Union. It is only for this reason that English also cannot be included as a regional language, although there is another argument that English is a foreign language and therefore it cannot be put in in the Eighth Schedule. But, at the same time, English cannot be put in as one of the regional languages, just as Hindi, which is the official language of the Union, cannot be put in as a regional language, because the Hindi that has been described as the official language has got nothing to do with the Hindi of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan. That Hindi is named after Hind, because the word 'Hindustani' has been used in the Constitution. Hindi should be akin to Hindustani. Hindustani is nowhere mentioned in the census. Hindustani is a word which Mahatma Gandhi gave to the nation in 1930. That Hindustani meant nothing but an

Indian language. That word, Hindustani, has been used in article 351. So, what is that Hindi which should be akin to Hindustani? The word 'Hindi' is from Hind just as the word 'Bharati' which is the name of a journal from Bombay. From Bharat we get the word 'Bharati'. From Hindustan we have Hindustani. From Hind we have the language Hindi. So, when we read article 351 carefully, we will come to the conclusion that Hindi which is the official language of the Union is quite different. The Official Language Commission has posed the question, "Which Hindi" with a question mark. The Commission has been appointed by the President of India under the Constitution to make recommendation in regard to the progress of Hindi which is coming up after 1965. So, we are waiting for that day when all the fourteen languages will combine and contribute to Hindi to make it really an element expressive of the composite culture of the whole of India. There is no question of imposing on anyone the Hindi of Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan in any part of India. That is not what is meant in the Constitution of India. That point should be very clear to all of us.

If we have got Hindi in Uttar Pradesh, there is the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act. We passed it in 1951. It is only because of that Act that the State preferred to have Hindi as the official language for the purpose of the proceedings in the legislature. We speak in Hindi there, in Lucknow, only because we have an Act there. Under the Act and under separate orders, it has been provided that Hindi should be progressively used in the courts also. It is very wrong to say that Uttar Pradesh is not allowing Urdu or any other language in the courts. Everywhere, in Uttar Pradesh, in all districts, plaints are filed in Urdu and written statements are filed in Urdu. The documents can be filed in Urdu. There is no question of discouraging it at all there. Bihar also has a similar provision to follow Hindi as the official language in that State. The same thing has been done

[Shri Kalika Singh]

in Madhya Pradesh also for certain purposes. Now, it is very clear that if the State of Madras wants to have Tamil as the official language, it can pass a Bill that Tamil shall be the official language in the Madras State.

An Hon. Member: They have already passed it.

Shri Kalika Singh: So, the question really is, what kind of Hindi shall be developed. The Official Language Commission is conscious of that question. It recommends the establishment of a national academy of Indian languages. Of course I have got my own views about it. I want that the name should be the national academy of official language of India, or something like that. The name they have suggested is, national academy of Indian languages. Then, when that Hindi has to be developed, later on certain developments may arise. For instance, in Bengal, they may write Bengali in the Devanagari script and ask the nation to accept it because Hindi has to assimilate the forms, style and expressions used in the other languages of India also. The Tamil people may say that they will write Tamil in Devanagari script and may say that according to article 351 that is the form, style and expression which they are giving to Hindi. My learned friend was saying that UP has got an Urdu-mixed Hindi. So, that objection they can still have in future when the Hindi that is spoken in UP is assimilated with the culture of the Urdu-speaking people. Therefore, the Marathis or the Tamilians may say we are not going to adopt that Hindi. They may bring out a journal saying that is the official language, and they may write Marathi or Tamil, or any other language of that State, in Devanagari, saying that is the form and style of impression that they are going to give to Hindi. Then a controversy might arise after the year 1953 when so many journals will begin to be issued from all the States and then it will be up to the Government of India just to bring out a journal to show which should be the correct

form. But the question will still be confined to the offices of the Central Government. That stage will not be reached and, as our Prime Minister has already said, unless the States accept Hindi, that language cannot be imposed. It is not going to be imposed on the nation. It is not the national language; it is only the official language. Therefore, my learned friends of all the States can remain assured that there is no question of imposing this language. It will come only through their acceptance, because of the provision in the Constitution itself, because it is akin to Hindustani, and Hindustani means the composite language of all the 14 languages that are mentioned in the Constitution of India.

काशी बरीब (गिरिडीह) जगज्जिटी स्वीकर, दुनिया की तारीख दुनिया का इतिहास दुनिया की हिस्ट्री जहा जन व बदल और प्रसन्न पर काम पर रोकनी वाली है बहा तारीख हने फवाद की एक और बजह भी बताती है जिसका कि नाम जवान है। बुतावे भाज ही नहीं बल्कि इस्लाम से भी पहले दुनिया में जवान का लज्जा जवान का फवाद जवान का तास्वुब इतना शदीद इतना सक्त और इतना जबदस्त था कि घर व भी जवान के भागे मारी दुनिया को मज्म यानी बूगा कहने से। इस्लाम ने भा कर जहा नस्ली और कौमी बरतरी और बडाई के तस्मुबर का Superiority of race and nationality के सवाल को घाइडिया का घालमवार इमानी बिरादरी और बराबरी के तस्मुबर से Universal brother-hood और इन्वेजिटी की घाइडियालीजी से बदला वहां उसने जवान के तास्वुब को भी हुमेबा के लिये सतम कर देने का ऐमान कर दिया और फिर इस्लामी लड़की व अब दुनिया के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक दुनिया के एक मोर्चे से दूसरे मोर्चे तक, दुनिया के एक कोर्नर से दूसरे कोर्नर तक बीबी तो मुसलमानों के

न सिर्फ अपनी धरती जवान ही को बल्कि दुनिया की सभ्यता की सभ्यता जवान और तहजीबों की विकास करना अपना फर्ज मनसुबी करार दिया। लेकिन जब उन्होंने सभ्यता जवानों की नादिर व नायाब, धक्की कीमती और इम्पीटेंट किताबों को एक जवान से दूसरी जवान में तबदील करने ट्रांसफर करने या ट्रांसफ्रेट करने का काम शुरू किया तो जवान विप्टी स्वीकर, यह दुनिया की सारीक में पहली कोशिश की जो जवान को धगड़े की बजह बनने से रोक सकती थी। लेकिन यह कोशिश नाकाम हो गई। यहां तक कि योरप की सारीक की जवान के कपड़ों की एक सरीक और सन्वी याददास्त पेश करती है जो छोटे छोटे सिगविस्टक यूनिट्स में तकसीम है। इसी तरह से जब हिन्दुस्तान में धार्य धार्य तो अपने साथ जवान भी लेकर धार्य वे। अपनी बोली भी लेकर धार्य वे लेकिन सारीक के धमस ने जब इन्हें इजने बड़े सन्वे चौड़े मुल्क से मुक्तालिक इजाकों में तकसीम करके इलाकगी जवानों को जन्म दिया और मुसलमान, धरबी, फारसी और तुर्की लेकर दासिम हुए तो हिन्दुस्तान के धमनपसन्द मिजाज ने जवान के साथ, ससाधुम, टकराव के बजाय, प्रेम, मुहब्बत, मसलहत और रबादारी से काम लेना पसन्द किया और एक नई जवान की दास बेल पड़ने तक जिसकी कि बुनियाद फाउंडेशन धरबी, फारसी और तुर्की जवानों की मसाधर बानी बर्ब की बजाय मुकामी, जवानों की मसाधर पर रखी गई। जिन में संस्कृत धास तीर पर काबिले चिक है। और इसी मिसी मुनी जवान का नाम धाने चल कर उर्दू रखा गया, जिस ने बहुत ही जल्द धवाम की मवान, अनता की जवान, मालेज की जवान को हैसियत अस्तियार कर की और उसका धामन मकामी और मर मकामी उमूम व कलूम, धवम और तहजीब व नमदूम (साहूबं इंड क्लफ्ट्स लिटरेचर विविसादबेकाम इंड कल्चर) के बेसुजार

मोतियों से इतना माला माल हो गया कि आज कोई भी मकामी जवान अपने बखीरे के एतबार से इतना सरकराव व बुजन्द होने का बाबा नहीं कर सकती। बुनाये आज भी जब कि उर्दू को एक धवामों और मालेज की जवान को हैसियत में तकसीम करने से इन्कार किया जा रहा है, दिन को रात और रात को दिन कहा जा रहा है, इस पर भी दुनिया देखती है कि तहजीब व तमद्दून और धवम व धाट के बेसुकरधामी (इंटरनेशनल) जलतों में ज्यादातर उर्दू ही हिन्दुस्तान की नुमायन्दगी करती है।

इस कुर्रें जमीन पर, इस म्मोब पर, जब इन्सान ने कदम रखा था, तो धावद उस वक्त भी कोई जवान बोली जाती होगी, चाहे वह जवान इसारो में हो, चाहे धावाज में हो, चाहे अल्फाज में हो। लेकिन बीजूदा जमाने का कोई इन्सान, कोई मनुष्य, धगर इन पुरानी जवानों को फिर के राबज करना चाहे, बलाना चाहे और मीजूदा जमाने की पसन्दीदा, बालू जवानों को तर्क करना चाहे, छोड़ना चाहे तो यह सरापा भूल और बेबकूकी होगी। क्योंकि पुरानी जवान धाव की इन्सानी जरूरियत को पूरा करने के लिये नाकाफी होगी। इस-लिये उसमें इजाफा कराना पड़ेगा, तर-सीम करनी पड़ेगी, धमेडमेंट करने पड़ेगे। और जब तरसीम व इजाफा होगा तो वह अपनी शकल बदल कर नई सूरत अस्तियार कर लेगी। फिर एक नई जवान को बलाना कोई धासान काम नहीं है क्योंकि उसके लिये बेपनाह बलाना और सूरज की लालों गरदिने दरकार है।

धगर इन बीजों को धाप नधरधन्दाव भी कर दीजिये, तो वह सभ्यता बड़ी धाहमियत रखता है, इम्पारटेंस रखता है कि जवानों को मीथेज को फिस्वाव की बजह बना कर क्या कोई कीम धपने इतहाव को, यूनिटी को, और एक मुल्क अपनी सामनियत को, इंटे-

[काशी मरीन]

बिटी को, बाकी धीर बरकरार रखने में कामयाब हो सकता है। यूरोप की सारीक जो धाब हमसे बहुत ज्यादा तरकी याफता है, इस सवाल का जबाब नकी में देती हैं। इसलिये जवान को जगड़े की बजह बनाना, धीर जोश में धाकर रायज, चालू धीर पसन्दीया जवानों को पामाल करना, बरबाद करना बतनी मफावात के, नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट के कलधन खिलाफ है। मैं ज्यादातर बिहार का हाल बता सकता हू। हकूमत बिहार को अच्छी तरह मासूम है कि वहां काफो तादाद में रोजाना, हफ्तेवार धीर माहवार उर्दू के अक्षवारत धीर रिसाले, मैगजीन निकलते हैं। लेकिन ताज्जुब है कि बिहार सरकार को, बसूसन हमारे सूबे के हरदिलधजीब धीर भोले भाले धी बाबू को यह भी मासूम नहीं कि बिहार में किस जगह धीर कौन लोग उर्दू बोलते हैं हालांकि अगर वह अपने एजू-केसन मिनिस्ट्री से दरियाफत करमाने की तकलीफ नबारा करवाते तो मासूम हो जाता कि उर्दू बोलने वाले लड़कों के लिये बिहार की यूनिवर्सिटी सामाना हजारा हजारा की तादाद में इम्तिहान के परचे उर्दू में छापती हैं, तो यह समझ में आ जाता कि कौन धीर कहाँ यह जवान बोली जाती हैं।

फिर इसी बजह से "कैम्पस एंड फिलर्स अबाउट बिहार" के नाम से जो किताब छपी है, धीर उसमें बिहार की आबादी लैंग्वेज के हिसाब से जो दी गई है तो वहा जानबूझ कर उर्दू बोलने वाले भाषी इन्सानों की कोई तादाद ही नहीं दी गई, जो बहुत अफसोस-नाक है।

दूसरे बिहार का वह इलाका जिसमें भाषी की तादाद में लोग बंगला, जवान बोलते हैं धीर उन लोगों के लैड रिफाईस कमीन के कागजात, बंगला में हैं, अगर उन कागजात की जवान को बंगला की जगह हिन्दी में बरन दिया जायेवा तो

भाषी इन्सानों के लिये परेसानी धीर बरबादी का सामना होगा, जिसे आपको ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

बहरसूरत इस बतल सवाल सिर्फ उर्दू धीर बंगला ही का नहीं, बल्कि मुल्क की दूसरी जवानों भी जो मुस्लिम कम्प्यूनिटीज में, मुस्लिम इन्सानों में, मुस्लिम सूबों में, मुस्लिम प्राविसेज में बोली जाती है, एक शरीब धीर सक्त दबाव, प्रधर महसूस कर रही हैं, जिसकी बजह से उत्तर से ले कर दक्षिण तक, धीर पूरब से लेकर पश्चिम तक, जनता में, मासेज में, एक तरह की सखी एक तरह की तलखी, एक तरह की कड़वाहट दिखाई दे रही है। जो कमी कमी जवान के जगड़ों की सूरत अस्तियार कर लेती है धीर मुल्क के अमन व अमान को, सा एंड धार्डर को, जलजले की तरह, भूकम्प की तरह, अर्धबबेक की तरह हिला देती है। धीर जिससे हमारी बजारत, राखिला, मिनिस्ट्री धाफ होम एफेयर्स की मशीनरी डोल जाती है।

इसलिये मेरे ध्याल मे इन तमाम चीजो को देखते हुये एक ही सूरत है कि हिन्दी को मुल्क की एक सरकारी जवान करार दे कर, सब ही मुकामी जवानों को उनके इन्सानों में, दूसरी सरकारी जवान करार देने का प्रैक्टिकल इमानदारी, धीर खुलस के साथ एमान कर दिया जाव क्योंकि एक जवान की तरकी को दूसरी जवान की तरकी में रकाबट नही बनना चाहिये।

दूसरे लैंग्वेज कमेटी रिपोर्ट में होम मिनिस्ट्री का सरकुलर दो बार नेक विल इन्सानो को मुतमइन कर संकता है, जवान के तमाम बोलने वाले मुतमइन नहीं हो सकते क्योंकि उरकी कोई भी कानूनी अह-मियत नहीं है।

बहुतेरी बात यह कि रत्नमल्लत में जो सर-
कारी बयान रायच की बात यह बयान की
बयान ही, बगता की बयान ही, भासेज की
बयान ही, बापी जी के बयान की बयान ही,
हमारे दोस्त डा० केसकर के आकाशवाणी की
बयान न ही, सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की बयान न
ही, टंडन बाप बयान न ही ।

लक्ष्मी मेहता (कर्मिणी) : जलब तेली

सोहकर - दुनिया की तारीख - दुनिया का
अहसास - दुनिया की हस्तरी जलक व
जदाल के आसपास पर - लोर काउंज पर
दुशली काल्पनी है वहाल तारीख में
फसद की अहक और वजे भी बतानी है -
जस का नाम डबान है - जलतजे अज ही
नेहण बलके असल से भी पहले दुनिया
में डबान का जेकरा - डबान का फसद -
डबान का तेसब अला शदेद अला सखत
और अला बरुसत ता के मरु भी अहली
डबान के अके सारी दुनिया को मजम बेली कौनला
कहेते ते - असल ने अकर जेहाल नसली
और नुमी बरुती और बरुती के तसुर को
Superiority of race and nation-
ality के खेहाल को - अनी तया को बालके
अनसानी बरुदरी और बरुदरी के तसुर से
universal brotherhood लोर
Equality की Idiology से बदा
वहाल लस ने डबान के तेसब
को भी हमेशे कहेते खतम को बलके का
अएलन को दया - लोर बेर असली तेडबे
जब दुनिया के अहक सरु से दुसरे
सरु तक दुनिया के अहक कौशे से दुसरे
कौशे तक दुनिया के अहक काउंज से दुसरे
काउंज तक पहली तो मुसलतों ने नद
मरु अहली मरु डबान ही को बलके

दुनिया की तम डबानों लोर तेडबे की
खफालत कौना अहला फरुष मलसुनी लोर
दया - लहेन जब अहण ने तम डबानों
की नालर व नालब अहेनी लहेती लोर
असलतेलक कताओं को अहक डबान से
दुसरी डबान में तेदबल करने - ठुरासलर
करने या ठुरासलहेत करने का म शुरुज कया
तो जलब तेली सोहकर - ये दुनिया की
तारीख में पहली कौशे तेली जो डबान
को जेकरे की वजे बलके से रुक सकती
तेली - लहेन ये कौशे नाकम हो गली -
पहली तक के बरुप की तारीख भी
डबान के जेकरों की अहक लोर लसी
बलदलसत पेस कती है जो जेठे जेठे
Linguistic Units में लसम है -

असी लरु से जब हलदुसतलन में
अहे अके तो अहे सलते डबान भी लहेकर
अके ते - अहली बेली भी लहेकर अके ते
लहेन तारीख के लल ने जब अहण अले
बरे लसे लोर जेठे लक के मखतलक
लकल में लसम करके लकाली डबानों
को जलम दया लोर मुसलन -
मरुती - फारसी लोर नुकी लहेकर
दलखल हौने तो हलदुसतलन के लसन
बसद मरुज ने डबान के सलते तसलम -
तेकरु के बजाले परुम मखत -
मखत लोर रुरादलरी से लम लहना बेल
बसद कया लोर अहक नली डबान की दलख
पेठने लकी जस की बलहाद foundation
मरुती - फारसी लोर तुरकी डबानों की
मखलर पहली लरुप की बजाले लकाली
डबानों की मखलर पर दकली गली

[کالی متنیں]

جن میں سلسکرت خاص طور پر قابل ذکر ہے۔ اور اس ملی جلی زبان کا نام آگے چلکر اردو رکھا گیا ہے۔ جس نے بہت جلد عوام کی زبان - چلتا کی زبان - ماسز کی زبان کی حیثیت اختیار کر لی۔ اور اس کا دامن مقامی اور نھو مقامی علوم و فنون - ادب و تہذیب و تمدن اترتس ایلتہ کرائٹس - لٹریچر - سولایزیشن ایلتہ کلچر نے بے شمار موتوں سے اتنا سالمال ہو گیا کہ آج کوئی بھی مقامی زبان اچھے ذخیرہ کے اعتبار سے اتنا سرگراز و بلند ہونے کا دعویٰ نہیں کر سکتی۔ چنانچہ آج بھی جبکہ اردو کے وجود کو ایک عوامی اور ماسز کی زبان کی حیثیت میں تسلیم کرنے سے انکار کیا جا رہا ہے - دن کو رات اور رات کو دن کہا جا رہا ہے - اس پر بھی دنیا دیکھتی ہے کہ تہذیب و تمدن ادب و آرٹ کے ہون الاواسی - انٹرنیشنل - جلسوں میں زیادہ تر اردو ہی ہلدوستان کی ناپہلگی کرتی ہے -

اس کردہ زمین پر اس گلوب پر جب انسان نے قدم رکھا تھا تو شاید اس وقت بھی کوئی زبان بولی جاتی ہوگی - چاہے وہ زمینی اشیاوں میں ہو - چاہے آواز میں ہو - چاہے الفاظ میں ہو - لیکن موجودہ زمانے کا کوئی انسان - کوئی منصفہ - اگر ن ہوائی زبانوں کو ہر سے والیج

کرنا چاہے - چلانا چاہے - اور موجودہ زبان کی پسندیدہ اور چالو زبانوں کو ترک کرنا چاہے - چھوڑنا چاہے تو یہ سولیا بھول اور بے وٹوئی ہوگی - کہونکہ وہ ہوائی زبانیں آج کی انسانی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لئے نکالنی ہوگی - اس لئے اس میں اضافہ کرنا پڑتا - ترمیم کرنی پڑگی - اسملتہ سٹائٹس کرنے پڑینگے - اور جب ترمیم و اضافہ ہوا - تو وہ اپنی شکل بدل کر نئی صورت اختیار کرلے گی - پھر ایک نئی زبان کو چلانا کوئی آسان کام نہیں ہے - کہونکہ اس کے لئے بے پناہ خزانہ اور سوچ کی لاکھوں گودشوں درکار ہیں -

اگر ان چیزوں کو آپ نظر انداز بھی کر دیکھتے تو یہ سوال بڑی اہمیت رکھتا ہے - اسمارٹمنس رکھتا ہے کہ زبان کو - لینگویج کو فساد کی وجہ بناکر کہا ایک قوم ایلتہ انصاف کو - یونگی کو - اور ایک ملک اپنی سالمیت کو - انگویٹی کو - ہائی اور برقرار رکھنے میں کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے -

یورپ کی تاریخ جو آج ہم سے بہت ترقی یافتہ ہے - اس سوال کا جواب نئی میں دیتی ہے - اس لئے زبان کو چھڑنے کی وجہ بنانا اور جوہی میں آکر والیج - چالو اور پسندیدہ زبانوں کو ہاسل کرنا - بہتاد کرنا وطن کے مفادات کے - نیشنل

انٹریسٹ کے لحاظ سے - میں
 زیادہ تر بہار کا حال بتا سکتا ہوں -
 حکومت بہار کو اچھی طرح معلوم ہے
 کہ وہاں کافی تعداد میں روزانہ -
 ہفتہ وار - ماہوار اردو کے اخبارات اور
 رسالے میگزینس نکلتے ہیں - لیکن
 تعجب ہے کہ بہار سرکار کو خصوصاً
 ہمارے صوبے کے ہر دلچسپ اور بولنے والے
 سری بابو کو یہ بھی معلوم نہیں کہ
 بہار میں کس - جگہ اور کون کون
 اردو بولتے ہیں - حالانکہ اگر وہ انہیں
 ایجوکیشن منسٹری سے دریافت فرماتے
 کی تکلیف گزارا فرماتے تو معلوم ہو
 جاتا کہ اردو بولنے والے لوگوں کے لئے
 بہار کی یونیورسٹیوں سالانہ ہزاروں
 ہزار کی تعداد میں استحصان کے پرچے
 اردو میں بھی چھاپتی ہیں تو یہ
 سمجھ میں آجاتا کہ کون اور کہاں یہ
 زبان بولی جاتی ہے -

پھر اسی وجہ سے ٹیکنس ایلڈ
 ٹیکرز ایڈٹ بہار کے نام سے جو کتاب
 چھپی ہے اور اس میں بہار کی آبائی
 لہجوں کے حساب سے جو دی گئی
 ہے تو وہاں جان بوجہ کر اردو بولنے
 والے لاکھوں انسانوں کی کوئی تعداد
 ہی نہیں دی گئی - جو بہت
 افسوسناک ہے - دوسرے بہار کا وہ
 علاقہ جس میں لاکھوں کی تعداد
 میں لوگ ہنگلہ زبان بولتے ہیں اور
 ان لوگوں کے لہلہ وگرتوڑ - زمہی کے
 لفظات ہنگلہ زبان میں ہیں - اگر

ان لفظات کی زبان کو ہنگلہ کی
 بجائے ہندی میں بدل دیا جائے گا
 تو ان لاکھوں انسانوں کے لئے پریشانی
 اور بربادی کا سامان ہوگا - جس پر
 آپ کو دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے -

بہر صورت اس وقت سوال صرف
 دو اور ہنگلہ ہی کا نہیں ہے بلکہ
 ملک کی دوسری زبانوں ہی جو
 مختلف کمیونٹیوں میں - مختلف
 علاقوں میں - مختلف صوبوں میں -
 مختلف پراونسز میں بولی جاتی
 ہیں - ایک شدید اور سخت دباؤ -
 پریشر محسوس کر رہی ہیں - جس
 کی وجہ سے اتر سے لیکر دکھن تک اور
 پورب سے لیکر پچھم تک چلنا میں -
 سب میں ایک طرح کی سختی -
 ایک طرح کی تلخی - ایک طرح کی
 عداوت دکھائی دے رہی ہے - جو
 کبھی کبھی زبان کے جھگڑوں کی صورت
 اختیار کر لیتی ہے - اور ملک کے
 امن و امان کو - لایفڈ آرڈر کو - زلزلہ
 کی طرح - ہوکیمپ کی طرح -
 ارتھکویک کی طرح ہلا دیتی ہے اور
 جس سے ہماری وزارت داخلہ -
 منسٹری آف ہوم ائیرز کی مشینری
 قبول جاتی ہے -

اس لئے میرے خیال میں ان
 تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے ایک
 ہی صورت ہے کہ ہندی کو ملک
 کی ایک سرکاری زبان قرار دے کر
 سب ہی مقامی زبانوں کو ان کے

[کلمی تمہیں]

علاقوں میں دوسری سرکاری زبان قبول دینے کا پروپوزیشنل ایسائنمنٹ اور خطوط کے ساتھ اعلان کر دیا جائے۔ کیونکہ ایک زبان کی تولدی کو دوسری زبان کی تولدی میں رکاوٹ نہیں بلکہ چاہئے۔ دوسرے ٹیکنیکل کھیتی رپورٹ میں ہوم منسٹری کا سرکلر دو چار نیک دل انسانوں کو مطمئن کر سکتا ہے۔ زبان کے تمام بولنے والے مطمئن نہیں ہو سکتے۔ کیونکہ کسی کی کوئی بھی قانونی اہمیت نہیں ہے دوسری بات یہ کہ عدلیہ رسم الخط میں جو سرکاری زبان رائج کی جائے وہ عوام کی زبان ہو۔ چھٹا کی زبان ہو۔ مسلمز کی زبان ہو۔ گندھی جی کے خیال کی زبان ہو۔ ہمارے دوست ڈاکٹر کھسکر کی آگے رفتی کی زبان نہ ہو۔ سمہورنا نند جی کی زبان نہ ہو۔ گنگوٹی چھاپہ زبان نہ ہو۔

بھی ج۔ ۳۰۔ لیٹ (بےگوسراہ)

انجمنہما مہودے، یہ ہندی کی بھس جو بن رہی ہے یہ کبھی کبھی کھنکھن کر رہ جاتی ہے۔ پھر آپکو اسکی گرمی کو دیکھنا ہو تو اسکو باپ کیک انجمنی ساہب کے نوٹ پرائیویٹ میں دیکھ سکتے ہیں جو انہوں نے کونگریسی کی رپورٹ کے ساتھ میں سامیج کر دیا ہے۔ تو ہمیں سوچنا چاہیے کہ یہ ہندی ناچا کھا ہے۔ کیا یہ ہندی یہ ناچا ہے جسکو موہ کھنکھن میں بولتے ہیں یا کہ یہ یہ ناچا ہے جسکو کہ راجیہ ناچا کے نام میں سبکیار کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ

ہندی تو راجیہ کی ناچا ہوگی۔ راجیہ میں کھنکھن کھنکھن ناچا ہے، لیکن پرائیویٹ کے ساتھ پرائیویٹ میں بات چیت کرنے کے لیے، پرائیویٹ میں ایکتا، میسجوں بڑھانے کے لیے، دیش کو ایک رکن کے لیے ایک ناچا چاہیے، یہ ناچا ہندی ناچوں کے کبھی نہیں بڑھائی۔ پہلے پہل یہ ناچا بنگال سے بڑھی لیکن دیکھنا ہے کہ پرائیویٹ میں بنگال میں ہندی کا سب سے بڑھیک بڑھیک ہو رہا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پرائیویٹ میں بنگال میں ہندی کا بڑھیک نہیں ہو رہا جتنا کہ بنگال میں ہو رہا ہے۔ لیکن اسکی بنگال سے سب سے پہلے راجیہ رام موہن راج نے پرائیویٹ بنگال بنگال بنگال نے یہ ناچا بڑھائی ہے کہ ہندی کو سب سے دیش کی ناچا بنا دیا جائے۔ اسکی بنگال میں پرائیویٹ بنگال بنگال بنگال بنگال کو یہ راجیہ کی ہے کہ یہ پرائیویٹ بنگال بنگال بنگال بنگال میں نہ لیکھ، بنگال بنگال میں لیکھ، نہیں تو پرائیویٹ میں پرائیویٹ کو بنگال میں ہی لیکھنے والے ہے۔ ایک بنگالی نیک کی راجیہ کو مان کر انہوں نے پرائیویٹ بنگال بنگال کو ہندی میں لیکھا۔ تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ناچا پہلے پہل بنگال سے ہی بڑھی۔

اسکی سب سے بڑھیک بنگال میں پرائیویٹ بنگال بنگال میں یہ ہندی ہی لیکھ جائے لیکن اس ناچوں کو ہی ہندی ناچوں نے نہیں لیکھا تھا۔ اسکا نیک بنگال ہی ایک بنگالی نیک ہی بنگال بنگال میں کیا تھا۔

سب سے بڑھیک کام ہندی کے لیے تو پرائیویٹ میں کیا۔ یہ ہی ہندی کے لیے نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک بنگالی ہے۔ پرائیویٹ میں یہ بنگال بنگال سے بڑھیک بنگال بنگال ہی تو انہوں نے اسکی لیے ہندی یا ہندی بنگالی ناچا لیکھ گیا ہے کہ یہ بنگال ہی ہے۔

जिस संविधान सभा ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र-भाषा स्वीकार किया उसने भी हिन्दी बालों को बतते ऐसा नहीं किया बल्कि उन लोगों के बतते किया जो कि हिन्दी बाले नहीं थे । और जब देश आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त भी एक भाषाज ऐसी नहीं उठी कि हिन्दी भी जगह कोई दूसरी भाषा या एंग्ली साहब की भाषा धर्रेजो को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया जाय ।

18 hrs.

लेकिन सोचना चाहिये कि क्या कारण है कि स्वाधीनता के बाद हिन्दी का विरोध किया जाने लगा है । जब कांस्टीच्युएन्ट प्रसेम्बली—संविधान सभा—बनी, तो उस समय भी कोई झगड़े नहीं हुये कि हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा कौन हो । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज यह घान्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है और झूठा प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि हिन्दी जो राज भाषा मानी गई, वह एक बोट से मानी गई । एक धर्रेज पत्रकार, श्री किशोरे मार्टिन हिन्दुस्तान आये और उन्होंने लोगों से बातचीत करके यह बात अपने अखबार न्यू स्ट्रेट्स टाइम्स में लिख दी । हम समझ सकते थे कि यह बूल उन्होंने जान-बूझ कर नहीं की, उनकी शस्ती से हुई क्योंकि उन्होंने जिन लोगों से बातचीत की, उन्होंने उनको शसत सबर दी । लेकिन अभी भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त संस्कृत

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट निकली है, जिसको मौलाना आजाद साहब ने बनाया था । उस कमीशन के सभापति थे सुनीतिंद्र साहब चटर्जी, जो कि ग्राफिस्वियल लैंग्वेज कमीशन में भी थे । उस रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही गई है कि संविधान सभा में हिन्दी जो हिन्दुस्तान की राजभाषा मानी गई, वह बहुत थोड़े बहुमत से—सिर्फ एक बोट से—मानी गई । मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा गलत और झूठा प्रचार गाबरूज भी नहीं कर सकता था । संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाया गया, सर्वमम्मति से वह सबकी राय से, मुकम्मल राय से बनाया गया । सब ने उस को स्वीकार किया । एक भी बोट उसके विरुद्ध नहीं पडा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वह निर्णय धुनैनिमस था ।

श्री ज० प्र० मिश्र : वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ । एक भी बोट संविधान सभा में उसके खिलाफ नहीं पडा था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य भव भयना जांचन कल जारी रखें ।

18:02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1980|Bhadra 12, 1981 (Saka).

[Wednesday, September 2, 1959/Bhadra II, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q No	Subject	5727-68	S.Q No	Subject	
1054	Co-operative Farming	5727-30	1079	Train accident near Vijayavada	5773
1055	Agricultural Development Schemes in States.	5730-32	1080	Kakarapara Project	5773
1056	Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay	5733-34	1081	Requisitioning of lands	5774
1058	Putharkandi-Dharama-nagar Railway Line	5734-35	1082	Exchange of goods with Russia	5774
1059	Steel allotment to Bombay	5736-38	1083	Tourist Coupon Scheme	5775
1060	Rural electrification in Delhi	5738-41	1084	Bhutan-India Road Link	5775-76
1061	Development of Than-gasser Port	5741-44	1085	Asian Highways Plan	5776
1063	Rice in Government Godown in Calcutta	5744-47	1086	Death of Shri Ashum Shome in Railway Hospital	5776-77
1064	Central Seed Potato Control Board	5747-48	1087	Purchase of rice by Middle West Countries	5777-78
1065	B. C. G vaccine	5748-52	1088	Incubator hatching of eggs	5778
1066	Specialists in construction work	5753-55	1089	Regional Centres for Food Technology	5778
1069	Platform Tickets	5755-57	1090	Waterlogging in Punjab	5779
1070	Bridge on River Rapti near Gorakhpur	5757-59	1094	Macaroni plant, Kerala	5779-80
1071	Muslim Wakfs in Punjab	5759-60	1092	Damaged American Wheat	5780-81
1073	Land near Patpargan, Delhi	5760-61	1093	Strike by Pilots of I.A.C.	5781-82
1074	Bridge at Paonta in Himachal Pradesh	5761-63	1094	Detention and looting of train at Cuddapah	5783-84
1075	Hirakud Project	5763-65	U S Q No.		
1077	Bhakra Dam	5765-66	1973	Tourist Bureaus	5784
1078	Movement of Khand-sari Sugar	5766-68	1974	Tonnage handled at sea ports	5784-85
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		5768-5851	1975	Water supply to refugee colonies in Delhi	5785
S.Q. No.			1976	Construction of roads in Bombay	5785-86
1053	Japanese Gardens	5768-69	1977	Road development schemes in Bombay	5786
1057	Road Transport in Punjab	5769	1978	T.B. Clinics	5786
1062	Murder in train	5769-70	1979	Lepers Hospital, Shah-dara, Delhi	5787
1067	Hotels by foreigners in India	5770	1980	Hospitals in Delhi	5787
1068	Nagarjunasagar Project	5770-71	1981	Treatment of M.P.s as V.I.P.s	5787-88
1072	Poultry	5771-72	1982	Study of agriculture in U.S.A.	5788-89
1076	Assam Trunk Road	5772-73	1983	Cuddapah Railway Station	5789-90
			1984	Bridges on Pipili-Konarak Road	5790-91

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1985	Damodar Valley Soil	5791-92
1986	Fact Finding Committee on Khandwari Industry	5792-93
1987	Public Health Engineering	5793
1988	Determination of backward areas for postal facilities	5794
1989	New Railway Lines in Punjab	5794-95
1990	Mangalore Port	5795-96
1991	Silt in Bombay Harbour	5796
1992	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi	4796-97
1993	Family Planning	5797
1994	Nangal Dam Station	5797
1995	Overbridge near Ambala	5798
1996	Rail Level Crossing near Safdarjang	5798-99
1997	Silt in Calcutta Port	5799
1998	Bhakra waters for Gurgaon District	5799-5800
1999	Teak Plantation in Bombay	5800
2000	Tobacco prices in Bombay	5800-01
2001	Chemical fertilizers for Bombay	5801-02
2002	Cooperative Societies	5801-04
2003	T B Isolation beds in Orissa	5805
2004	Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop	5805
2005	Tourism in Orissa	5806
2006	Schemes for Minor Irrigation, Orissa	5806
2007	Functions of the Primary and Marketing Societies	5807
2008	Ford Foundation Grants	5807
2009	Large Co-operative Societies	5807-08
2010	Sheep breeding in Punjab	5808
2011	Forest development	5809
2012	Chandigarh Station	5809
2013	P. & T. building at Gwalganj	5809
206 (a)	LSD 10	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2014	Supply of wheat and rice to States	5810
2015	Haringhata milk colony	5810-11
2016	Invention of new transmitting machine by Russia	5811
2017	Shifting of Railway Offices	5811-12
2018	Use of regional languages on railways	5812
2019	Overhead bridge between Ludhiana and Millerganj	5813
2020	Supply of foodgrains to West Bengal	5814
2021	Claims settlement on W. Railway	5814-15
2022	Moghal Sarai Yard	5815-16
2023	Construction of roads in Punjab	5816
2024	Construction of roads in Manipur	5816-17
2025	Irrigation Schemes in Tripura	5817
2026	Captain Anwar of I.A.C.	5818-19
2027	Stations in Bikaner Division	5819
2028	Ayodhya Station	5819-20
2029	Ganga bridge at Ghazipur	5820
2030	New Lines on N.E. Railway	5821
2031	Decasualisation Scheme for Porters	5821-22
2032	Slaughter Houses	5822-23
2033	Electrification of Stations on S. Railway	5823
2034	Covering of platforms on S. Railway	5823-24
2035	Train accident at Lumding	5824-25
2036	Tube-wells in Madras	5825
2037	Telephone Exchanges	5825-26
2038	Agricultural Information Units	5826-27
2039	Railam-Banswara-Dungarpur Rail Link	5827-28
2040	Bride at Kumbi (Manipur)	5828
2041	Metre-gauge coach factory in Tiruchirappalli	5828-29
2042	Pepper	5829
2043	Headquarters of N.E.S. blocks	5829-30

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—Contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column
2044	Grants for drainage schemes	5830
2045	Railway Bridge, Azamgarh	5831
2046	Irrigation and Power Programmes in Orissa	5831-32
2047	T. B. among Central Government Employees	5832
2048	Silt in Govind Sagar Reservoir	5833-34
2049	Supply of fertilizers to Andhra	5834
2050	Flood Control Capacity of Bhakra Dam Project	5835
2051	Landless labourers in Punjab	5835-36
2052	Power Development Schemes in U.P.	5836
2053	Supply of fertilizers to States	5837-38
2054	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.	5837
2055	Commercial Staff on Railways	5838
2056	Corruption on Railways	5839-40
2057	"Payment by Results" Scheme	5840
2058	Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Ajmer	5841
2059	Drinking water arrangements in Assam Division	5841-42
2060	Animal husbandry and milk supply schemes in Assam	5842-43
2061	Rural electrification schemes in Assam	5843-44
2062	Development of fisheries in Assam	5844-45
2063	Delhi Zoo	5845-46
2064	Loading and unloading of goods at Manduadih Trenchment Yard	5846
2065	Agmark Ghee	5846-47
2066	Derailment near Khalik (N.E. Railway)	5847
2067	Accidents at Barabanki Station	5848
2068	Income from Cinders	5848-49
2069	Colliery siding from Ramagundam	5849
2070	Confirmation of Engineers	5850
2071	Train collision averted	5850-51

Continued

5851-74

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the seven adjournment motions given notice of by the following members on the 1st September, 1959, regarding the reported resignation of the Chief of Staff, Indian Army, to be followed by the resignations of the Chiefs of the Indian Air Force and Indian Navy.

Sarveshri J. B. Kripalani, Asoka Mehra, Narayana Ghatak Gosty, Khushwaqi Rai, Hem Barua, S. M. Banerjee, Prakash Vir Shastri, Surendra Mahapatra, Shriudhakar Supakar, S.C. Gupta and Tribh Kumar Chaudhuri.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5874-80

Shri S M Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the food situation in West Bengal and the steps taken or proposed in this regard.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S K. Patil) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPER Laid ON THE
TABLE

5890-91, 5896

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha

(i) Supplementary Seventh Statement Session, No. VI 1959.

(ii) Supplementary Sixth Statement Session No. X. 1958.

(a) A copy of the Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences for the year 1958-59, under Section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(b) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Maintenance of Current Accounts) Rules, 1959, published in

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

	COLUMNS	BILLS INTRODUCED	COLUMNS
Notification No. G.S.R. 944 dated the 15th August, 1959, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.		(1) The Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1959.	5895—97
(4) A copy of statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1959, (No. 4 of 1959) promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 9th July, 1959 under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha .		(2) The Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED	5091	MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	5897—6012
Forty-ninth Report was presented		The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) moved a motion for the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The discussion was not concluded.	
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	5891-95	AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1959/BHADRÄ 12, 1881 (SAKA)	
The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim) made a further statement regarding the damage caused by accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam.		Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959 and further discussion on the motion re: Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language	