

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Sir, what about the latter part of my question?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On a point of order, Sir. There is an obvious contradiction between what the hon. Home Minister has stated on the floor of this House and the reply given by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the State Assembly in reply to a question by a Jan Sangh member. There the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir confirmed that five reception centres had been set up to receive those who had crossed over to Pakistan.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The thing is there are others also who had moved into inaccessible parts and retreated into different places. They have been coming back to their own places or wherever they used to live before. That is one part or one element. The other situation as I said, has not arisen.

श्री जगत नारायण : क्या वजीर साहब बतलाएंगे कि रजौरी और पूंछ सेक्टर के एम० एल० एज०, जो हिन्दुस्तान के रहनेवाले थे लेकिन बग़ावत करके पाकिस्तान चले गए थे, क्या वे वापस आ गए हैं और उनको बिल्कुल *carte blanche* दे दिया गया है कि वे ठीकठाक हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के रहनेवाले हैं ?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: I am not aware of any such things, Sir.

श्री सभापति : यही तो कह रहे हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यही तो अफसोस है कि जानबूझ कर सदन को ग़लत जवाब दिए जा रहे हैं और सदन को गुमराह किया जा रहा है ।

श्री बी० सी० शुक्ल : बिल्कुल झूठ बात है ।

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: This is my information, Sir—I may be wrong—but there is no question of giving any false information.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : सभापति महोदय, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने "झूठ" शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है । यह अनपार्लियामेन्टरी है और उनको इसे विदङ्ग करना चाहिए ।

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: My information is that those persons who had crossed over to the other side from Jammu and Kashmir, as far as we know, they are not coming back into Jammu and Kashmir in any size that we can give any specific information about it. One or two here and there may be there, but I cannot say categorically, I cannot say definitely, about these persons.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Sir, I fail to understand one thing, this crossing over. When the Pakistani army advanced into some sectors, some areas came under their possession and people who were settled there from before, they remained within the line occupied by the Pakistani forces. You cannot say in such a case that they have crossed over to Pakistan. They were there and so no question of their loyalty in such a situation arises.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: There are two parts. Some people had crossed over to Pakistan. Others had moved and shifted because of the hostilities and the army operations. Regarding the latter, of course, arrangements are there and they are coming back. Regarding the other a certain number is there, it cannot be denied. But my information is that there is no such thing as coming back into Jammu and Kashmir in any considerable number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

#### ADULT LITERACY IN INDIA

\*224. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations which were made at the Seminar sponsored by the UNESCO and the Ministry of Education in the month of April 1966 on Adult Literacy and Adult Education; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): (a) No such seminar on Adult Literacy and Adult Education was held during April, 1966.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: There was a report in the papers of such a seminar having been held and I do not know how the hon. Minister is saying that there was no such seminar held.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Because the hon. Minister did not inaugurate it perhaps.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: The pace and progress of the campaign of adult literacy in the country is slow, considering the magnitude of the problem. Is this due to the fact that the State Governments have no adequate funds or is it due to lack of keenness or desire on their part?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: My belief is that we will never be able to solve this problem of illiteracy unless we can mobilise the people of this country as a whole, and to a large extent it must be done by voluntary organisations. Neither the Centre nor the States can have the funds or the resources to make 250 million people literate. But the nation should feel the shame of illiteracy and committees should be set up and people should volunteer to come and teach. We are trying to work it out on this basis. But I may give the hon. Member the information that although under the UNESCO there was no symposium, we had a team of four persons who have come to India from the UNESCO and we are also getting assistance from the United Nations' special fund to make our literacy functional. It is not enough that a man becomes literate. Along with literacy he should be able to do something and we are working out a farm programme. The idea is that farmers should be made literate and while they are being made literate, they should be able to improve their agriculture have more scientific agriculture, have better farming methods and so on. That is being done. The report has not been submitted. These four persons have toured the country and we have not yet received their report.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Sir, my specific question was whether the pace of spread of literacy is slow because of lack

of funds with the States or because of lack of keenness on the part of the States.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I must confess that the States are more interested in primary education partly because of political pressure—I am sorry to say that—because if there is pressure from a village for a school, it has to be given. But the States have to realise how essential it is for our progress that everyone should be literate. Literacy does not mean only reading and writing. It also means better production.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: In order to accelerate the pace of literacy in our country and in view of the forthcoming Gandhi Centenary celebrations, will it not be appropriate to set up a target for that year and, as a tribute to Gandhiji, mobilise all the resources and agencies including all the schools and colleges and enlist them for work in this scheme? Will the Government consider that suggestion?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: It is a good suggestion for action, Sir, and I will put it to the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee to see if they could take it up.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Is it the view of the Government that more attention need not be paid to adult education because that is a passing generation and more attention should be given to primary education because it deals with the budding generation? If that is so, why does not the Government give appropriate assistance for the spread of primary education in the States which are demanding more allocations for primary education?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Sir, primary education is a State subject and the States have not been denied any help they wanted. It is not right to say that we should think only of future generations and not of the present. We should think of both generations.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: What is the amount of financial help given so far by the Central Government to voluntary agencies that are engaged in the promotion of adult literacy?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not got the figure here. I can let the hon. Member know if he wants.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: I would like to know from the Government whether they have conceded failure on the front of literacy because it has been one of the aims of every Plan to increase literacy in this country and today the hon. Minister has come forward saying that it is the job of the voluntary organisations and the Government has very little to do in this matter.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I did not say that.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: I would like to know from the Minister whether he concedes that the Government has failed in achieving a sizeable percentage of adult literacy in the country and whether the Government would divert such funds as will be available from the so-called Indo-American Foundation which is going to be formed out of the PL 480 funds to adult literacy.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Let us hope it is not formed.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: I would like to know whether the Government would specifically make available those funds for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are in favour of the Foundation?

SHRI G. MURAHARI: That is another question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the Foundation is formed, he said.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: I would like to have an answer from the Minister.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, the Foundation has not yet been set up. Rules have not been framed. The utmost which will be received from this Foundation will be Rs. 6 crores which will be a drop in the ocean to fight the problem of illiteracy. It requires hundreds and hundreds of crores. And I do not accept the suggestion made by the hon. Member: I never said that the Government has not done its best. I said it is not sufficient. In any country, even in Russia which had terrific illiteracy—the whole of Uzbekistan for instance was illiterate—what did they do? They wiped it out in the course of 15 years. How did they do it? Of course, the Government can help but it is the country and the people who must feel the shame of it.

SHRI M. C. SHAH : May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the percentage of literacy and illiteracy in our country both among males and females as at the time of the end of the Third Plan ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I think it is 28 per cent.

SHRI M. C. SHAH : [ want the percentage both for males and females.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not got the figures with me.

SHRI D. THENGARI: What voluntary organisations are already in the field doing this work and will the Government earmark specific amounts for this purpose so that even voluntary organisations would be encouraged?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: We have got a project for the Fourth Five Year Plan and we will certainly give every assistance to voluntary organisations. There are voluntary organisations which are doing this work. We have asked the universities, we have asked the schools and we have asked the students, during their vacation, during their leisure hours, to go out and make people literate. If every student made one person literate in this country it would be a big thing. That should be the idea; it should be done with a missionary zeal and we are prepared to help both financially and otherwise.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Sir, this is indeed a national problem. May we know whether the Minister is considering to take advice even from the Opposition parties and in order to have that participation of the people are any schemes likely to be launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Sir, I will always be happy to receive any suggestion from the Opposition and to see if I could implement it. We shall certainly consider the suggestions that have been made and see how we can put them into practice.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know to what extent we have progressed in adult education since independence?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: We have progressed. When we became independent and

shook off the British yoke the literacy was 12 per cent, and today it is 28 per cent. But that is not enough; I am not satisfied with it but we have certainly progressed.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: In view of the fact that in countries which got independence much later than India like Indonesia the percentage of literacy is 90, may I know what is the actual difficulty that the Government of India faces in making adult education a success?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, if you can have regimentation, if you do *not* democratic institutions, we can do i thing. What Indonesia could achieve, we can also do; if you permit us to have regimentation in the country and people to do certain things, we can certainly do it. But democracy is slow.

#### ATTACK BY MIZOHOSTILES

♦225. SHRI JAIRAMDAS

DAULTRAM: SHRI B. K. MAHANTI:

SHRI V. M. CHORIDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasion after 4th March, 1966 when the Mizo hostiles tried to attack Government Offices or Police Stations or Check-Posts in Mizo District; and

(b) the estimated number of the armed Mizo hostiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) The Mizo rebels attacked Government offices and Army and Police posts and positions forty-six times after the 4th March, 196(1.

(b) The weapons in possession of Mizo Hostiles are estimated to be about 1,000 of various kinds. The number of armed hostiles could thus also be put around this figure.

SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if it is true that the anus captured from

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jairamdas Daulatram.

some of the Mizos indicated that Pakistan was giving assistance to the Mizo rebels and if true, will the Government place on the Table a statement giving concrete and full details about these arms and their markings and other indications on them proving this fact of Pakistan assistance of any nature?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: Details of the arms captured from the Mizo hostiles have already been given in this House and if the hon. Member is interested that list could again be read out. As far as the complicity of Pakistan in the supply of arms is concerned, the hon. Home Minister has already stated that we have proof that these weapons were supplied to the Mizo hostiles by Pakistan.

SHRI JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state which of the two following alternative policies have Government decided to adopt in dealing with the Mizo rebels, namely, (1) the one alternative being to adopt a policy of minimum military action and of being largely on the defensive and thus lengthening out the operations with serious consequential adverse repercussions as in the case of the Naga hostiles both on the nature of the ultimate solution of the Mizo problem and on India's reputation both inside and outside the country of being a strong military power, (2) and the other alternative being to adopt a policy of adequate unrestricted military action subject only to correct behaviour towards women and children and of quick offensive operations of the nature necessary for an early termination of the Mizo rebellion so that the forces may be available for duties elsewhere ?

SHRI V. C. SHUKLA: There is no question of being on the defensive as far as the Mizo rebels are concerned. We have taken all the measures that are necessary to quell the rebellion and we shall continue to do so in future also.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: It is reported that the Mizos are being trained in guerilla warfare by Pakistan agents. May I know if it is true and, if true, in how many places, as the Government information goes, are they being trained in guerilla warfare?