

RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 24th November, 1964/the 3rd
Agrahayana, 1886 (Saka).*

The House met at eleven of the
■clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TAKING OF LIFE INSURANCE BY NEWLY COMMISSIONED PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS

♦151. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilots and
navigators in the I.A.F., who are newly
commissioned, are required to invest Rs. 100
per month for life insurance with the Life
Insurance Corporation of India out of their
flying allowances;

(b) if so, whether Government have
received any representation from them in this
connection; and

(c) whether these officers are permitted to
take Postal Life Insurance policy, if they so
desire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ER. D. S. RAJU) :

(a) Newly commissioned pilot and navigator
officers of the I.A.F. are required to take out
endowment assurance policies with the Life
Insurance Corporation of India for a 10-year
term or longer, for eligibility to draw flying
bounty during the first 10 years of service at
enhanced rates. The sum assured should be at
least Rs. 10,000 and the average premium
payable for the first 10 years should be not
less than Rs. 100 p.m.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The insurance with the Life
Insurance Corporation referred to in reply to
part (a) of the Question is, however, in
addition to any Postal Life Insurance policy
which may be taken out by these officers.

1013 RS—1.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know
whether these officers have been instructed
by any circular to take out these policies of the
Life Insurance Corporation or it is all
voluntary for them to take these policies
when they enter service?

DR. D. S. RAJU: It is not voluntary, Sir. It
is obligatory; they have got to take out these
policies from the Life Insurance Corporation.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know
whether the Government are aware that Postal
Life Insurance is cheaper than insurance with
the Life Insurance Corporation and, if so,
why should it be insisted that they should be
insured only with the Life Insurance
Corporation and they should not go in for
Postal Life insurance? Both kinds of
insurance belong to the Government.

DR. D. S. RAJU: Before the L.I.C. came
into operation, Sir, the officers used to insure
themselves with the P.L.I. At that time since
these officers were exposed to extra risks,
premiums were very heavy. So the Government
subsidised them in those days. Since the L.I.C.,
has come into existence, we are giving them a
bounty so that this bounty can be utilised for
insurance with the L.I.C.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know
whether some of the officers have represented
that they find it very difficult to spare Rs. 100
per month for these insurance policies?

DR. D. S. RAJU: No, Sir, There is no
representation from the side of the officers.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Have the Government
examined this question from the point of view
of Fundamental Rights? It is open to an
officer to construct a house under the Middle
Class Income Scheme and give Rs. 100 or Rs.
150 for that purpose. Why should
Government compel an officer to invest this
money in one particular

form of investment or scheme, namely, insurance with the L.I.C?

DR. D. S. RAJU: All these aspects were considered and this was found to be to the advantage of the officers. We are giving them a bounty so that this bounty might be utilised for this purpose.

SHRI A. D. MANI: What is the nature of the bounty?

DR. D. S. RAJU: It is from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the Government has any proposal under consideration to advance this lower limit of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 or so and meet the charge of the extra premium involved?

DR. D. S. RAJU: Yes, that is also under consideration, Sir.

ISSUE OF PASSPORT TO MIRZA MOHAMMED AFZAL BEG

•152. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minis [er of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg has been issued a passport for going abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries he is likely to visit for which endorsements on his passport have been obtained by him?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mirza Afzal Beg was issued a passport dated 19th May, 1964 valid up to 18th August, 1964.

(b) The passport was endorsed for Pakistan only.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Sir, was an application also submitted by Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah along with Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg for going

abroad? Were these applications considered together or separately?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah had also applied for the grant of a passport. These passports were applied for when, Mr. Chairman, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah and others went to Pakistan some months back.

SHRI ABID ALI: Is it not a fact that Sheikh Abdullah and some of his colleagues have announced that they are going to Islamic countries and Europe also? Has any application been received and what is the intention of the Government with regard to this matter?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No application has yet been received, Sir, but when the application is received, it will be considered.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know whether there is any ban by the Government of India on the Indian citizens applying for passports?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I do not know, Sir, what ban is in the mind of the hon. Member. There are certain rules for the issue of passports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know whether Indian citizens are free to apply for passports.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Yes, Sir. They are free to apply for passports.

SHRI A. D. MANI: My information is that Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg has also been issued a passport for visiting the U.K., West Germany, Switzerland and the U.A.R. in connection with medical treatment. Would Minister deny this statement?

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Where is the harm?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I have given the information that I had in my possession and I am sure that

the Department would have collected this information, had he any passport other than the one I have mentioned in my reply.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY¹: I ■would like to know the grounds on which this passport for visiting Pakistan had been asked for by Mirza Afzal Beg.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Tie ground was for a visit to Pakistan.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Has it any political implications?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: That, Sir, is a matter of history. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah went to Pakistan and Mirza Afzal Beg also went with him and their activities were reported in the press both in India and Pakistan.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, I would like to know the nationality mentioned by Mirza Afzal Beg in his application for passport.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: He applied to the Government of India for a passport, and the nationality mentioned was that he was an Indian national.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Generally, Sir, the reasons are given as to why a passport is sought. May I know the reason given in the passport application of this gentleman?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: The reason was that he wanted to visit Pakistan.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Do I understand that just this statement in the passport application would, under the existing rules, conform to the requirements of the rules?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It does, Sir, and in the matter of issuing passports for persons intending to visit Pakistan we are quite liberal.

श्री बिलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि जब शेख
अब्दुल्ला का खैरा काश्मीर के मामले में और
भारत के सम्बन्धों के मामले में कुछ विचित्र सा
है, ता ऐसी स्थिति में उनको अगर पासपोर्ट
दिया ही जाना था तो एक निश्चित अवधि के
लिये दिया जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन आगे
अधिक अवधि के लिये क्यों किया गया ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : शेख मुहम्मद
अब्दुल्ला के मृत्युतिलक यह सवाल नहीं है ।
मिर्जा मुहम्मद अफ़ज़ल बेग के मृत्युतिलक
है ।

SHRI G. M. MIR: May I know whether it is a fact that the Sheikh and Mirza Mohammed Afzal Beg applied for visiting certain countries at the time of Haj?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already replied to that. There is no application yet.

Next question.

ALLOTMENT OF NEWSPRINT TO COMMUNAL NEWSPAPERS

*153. SHRI ABID ALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what is the decision of Government on the suggestion made from time to time to the effect that newsprint should not be given to newspapers and periodicals which spread communalism?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. R. PATTABHAI RAMAN) : So far all newspapers and periodicals have been treated irrespective of their contents or of the policy pursued by them. Government are reconsidering whether or not newspapers of the type referred to should continue to be treated on the same footing as others.

SHRI ABID ALI: Sir, the suggestion is that newspapers and periodicals which spread communalism should

not be given not only newsprint but also advertisements so that communalism should be checked. This matter has long been under consideration. It was expected that the Government might have reached some decision. When is that decision expected to be reached?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental right and to draw a distinction between different papers in this respect on the basis of their policy and content may not be correct.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Has communalism been banned in this country?

(No reply)

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Sir, there are certain papers which, though they cannot be characterised or categorised as communal papers, are more pernicious and they are, in fact, blackmailers. Will the Government see that these papers are also scrutinised before newsprint is given to them?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. All these matters we are going into now.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Has the Government devised any method to find out what is communal and what is not communal? Have we yet made communalism illegal in India?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not really concerned with what is communal and what is not communal. I am concerned with what is anti-social and detrimental to the people of India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Deputy Minister referred to the Fundamental Rights. May I know in what manner he interprets Fundamental Rights to pass over when a newspaper in Maharashtra writes about a reception given to the accused in the Gandhi Murder case, and whether such papers should be re-

garded as anti-social, communal or what? In which category do they come and in what manner they enjoy the Fundamental Rights?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have not seen it.

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I believe there is a Calling Attention notice . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You said that the citizens have Fundamental Rights. Do I understand that in the matter of the exercise of the discriminatory power, you do not take into account the fact that there are papers which publish the reception given to the Gandhi Murder accused and would this paper, according to you, be entitled to enjoy newsprint quota and other things on the ground of the so-called Fundamental Rights?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry, I have not seen the paper in question. I have been in the villages and I did not see any newspaper at all, but I would like to say that all these questions will be looked into very, very seriously.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know what is the policy of the Government about the papers in India which propagate communal discontent, communal hatred between the different communities residing in India?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I thought I answered exactly this question.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The hon. Deputy Minister said that as long as Fundamental Rights exist, there cannot be any discrimination between papers which are preaching communalism and which are pleading secular ideals. May I know from the Minister whether preaching communal hatred in this country is not a legal offence and any person or any paper preaching communalism is committing legal offence and it should not be encouraged by the State?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think it is already covered by what I said.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I want to know the legal position, whether preaching communalism is not a legal offence according to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The legal position you should find out in a court of law.

SHRI A. D. MANI: May I enquire of the Minister whether she is aware that what the hon. Deputy Minister said to-day has the support of the newspaper profession, namely, that the Fundamental Rights should be respected and that there should be no discrimination between one paper and another on grounds of policy and may I enquire further whether she would consult the organised newspaper opinion in this country before she modifies this well-understood and salutary policy?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am quite prepared to consult the newspaper opinion, but a person's Fundamental Right can only exist so long as it does not touch or interfere with the Fundamental Right of another person and that persons of certain religions live and exist on equal rights with other citizens.

*154. [The questioner (Shri A. B. Vajpayee) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 888 infra.]

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

*१५५. श्री विमलकुमार मल्लालजी चौरड़िया : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे मंत्रालय/कार्यालय कौन कौन से हैं जिनके वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में नहीं छपते ;

(ख) उनकी हिन्दी में न छापने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सभी मंत्रालयों तथा उनके अधीनस्थ और संलग्न कार्यालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद वद्य तक छपने लगाया ?

[-(ANNUAL REPORTS OF MINISTRIES DEPARTMENTS

*155. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) the names of the Ministries/ Offices the annual reports of which are not published in Hindi;

(b) the reasons for not publishing these in Hindi; and

(c) by when Hindi translations of the annual reports of all the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices will be published?]

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) सब मंत्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में छापे जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

[THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA); (a) The Annual Reports of all Ministries are published in Hindi as well as in English.

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

श्री विमलकुमार मल्लालजी चौरड़िया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि कब से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये जाने लगें ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : १९५६ से ; १९५५ में कुछ प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में छपे थे लेकिन १९५६ से कुछ बंशी छपने लगे थे और १९६३-६४ में अब एक भी ऐसा मंत्रालय नहीं है और करीब-करीब सभी प्रतिवेदन अंग्रेजी

† [English translation.

और हिन्दी दोनों में एक साथ ही सदस्यों को मिल जाते हैं और ठीक समय पर मिलते हैं।

*156. [The questioner (Shri B. N. Bhargava) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 889-890 infra.]

* 157. [The questioner (Shri Sitaram Jaipuria) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 891-892 infra],

0 FINDINGS OF URANIUM IN LADAKH

♦158. SHRI J. C. CHATTERJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for nearly three years the scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission worked in Ladakh area to find out uranium, but failed to find any trace of it; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount spent on this three-year project?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) As a part of the wider programme of survey and prospecting for atomic minerals throughout the country, a small Field Party of the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy carried out reconnaissance surveys for uranium in the Ladakh area for very short periods in September, 1958 and August-September, 1959. No significant radioactivity, indicating the presence of uranium, was observed as a result of the above surveys.

(b) The reconnaissance was a part of the regular programme of survey and prospecting work carried out year after year and was not a separate project. The expenditure thereon was not booked separately, and was not significant.

SHRI J. C. CHATTERJI: May I know whether the Government of India is aware of the fact that up to the occupation of that area by the Chinese—Ladakh area—they had found out uranium there?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Government have no such information.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In order to stabilise the economy in Ladakh, is the Government proposing to make a detailed geological survey of that area?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: There are schemes of geological survey in that area and also in other parts of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Some work had already taken place in that connection. Although that is not related to the Atomic Energy Commission but because of my former association with the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I know that geological survey had been undertaken.

*159. [Postponed to the 1st December, 1964]

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING

f SHRI BIREN ROY: | SHRI SANKAR PRATAP ♦160. ^ SINGH DEV:
| SHRI P. ABRAHAM: / SHRI U. S. DUGAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the scheme submitted by the Rediffusion Ltd., and Pye Radio to the Government of India for introducing commercial television in India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce commercial broadcasting over All India Radio and if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN): (a) The whole question of the extension of the television service in India is still under consideration. It would not be advisable to disclose the details of the

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Biren Roy.

proposal submitted by individual firms at this stage.

(b) A proposal to introduce a commercial element during a part of the time allotted to the Vividh Bharati programmes of All India Radio is under consideration. The details have *jjot* yet been finalised,

SHRI BIREN ROY: I asked for details. I actually gave notice *or* the essentials of the scheme. If the essentials of the scheme are not there, on what the Government consideration *vill* be based and why are these essential things kept secret from Members of Parliament?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: A number of proposals are there and they are being considered and it is not fair to the parties or the Government to disclose at this stage.

SHRI BIREN ROY: Some of these proposals have already been published in the newspapers. I do not want to quote the newspapers because the Minister will say that these reports are incorrect. The Parliamentarians would like to know what the essentials of these proposals so that we can formulate not only our questions but participate later on in the debate which will be coming during the Budget Session.

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: I regret I am unable to give details. As I told you, it is under consideration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In such matters, there should be valid reasons for withholding any information. I do not know why in this matter, which is not a matter of very great State secret, the Government should not give us simple information that we have asked for. What comes in the way?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no great secrecy involved but I was given to understand that it would

not be proper to give out this information since the whole matter *waa* under consideration and this is not the only organisation or company which has given such a scheme or proposal. As a matter of fact, even the *very* fundamental decision of whether we are having TV or not has not been taken. So, there is no question of giving any details at this stage.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if the Government has received proposals from only these two firms or whether any other firms have also given proposals, and also whether in case the Government decides on the fundamental question of having television in the country, the Government will take steps to ensure that all possible firms are given equal opportunities and no preference is shown to the two firms which have now made the proposals?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Certainly, all the firms will be given equal opportunity provided it is in our interest.

SHRI BIREN ROY: In view of the fact that our late, revered Prime Minister declared in this House that unless and until India is in a position to manufacture TV sets, TV will not be publicly introduced here. May I ask whether this policy is being changed now or it is being kept up?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are exploring the matter of producing TV sets in India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I pursue the question, Sir. The hon. Minister has said something rather important, that even the fundamental decision as to whether we are going to have it or not has not been taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has not been decided.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, the decision has not been taken. **But** even before that, we are told in reply to the supplementaries and to **the**

question here, that certain firms' proposals are under consideration. I do not know exactly in what manner the Government wants to proceed in the matter. Are you to arrive at the conclusion apart from the point of view of the needs of the country, its resources and other aspects of the matter? Before that they are entertaining foreign applications and so on.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: All these matters are linked together and it is my personal view that TV is a very valuable instrument for education especially in the rural areas for the farm programmes, 'family planning and so on. However, we have to look into the matter with regard to the resources at our disposal and that is why there is this delay in taking this decision. The same applies to the various schemes and we have to see whether there is any proposal which can fit into our policy as well as our resources, foreign exchange and so on, and all these other matters.

*161. [The questioner (Shri R. K. Bhuwalka) was absent. For answer, vide col. 891 infra.]

डाक ले जाने वाले हरकारे का वेतन

*१६२. { श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूरः
श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरङ्गिया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों में एक डाकखाने से दूसरे डाकखाने को पैदल डाक ले जाने वाले हरकारे का कम से कम और अधिक अधिक वेतन क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वे डाकिये सरकारी कर्मचारी माने जाते हैं और क्या वे पेंशन के

[The question was actually asked Kapoor. t/] English translation.

प्रस्ताव सरकार का विचारणागत है, या

हां, तो वह प्रस्ताव क्या है और उसे कब तक अमल में लाया जा सकेगा ?

\$ [SALARY OF A RUNNER THAT CARRIES MAIL

*162. f SHRI G. K. KAPOOR-}:- ' \ SHRI V. M. CHORDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum and the maximum salary paid to a runner who carries mail from one post office to another in the villages;

(b) whether these postmen are treated as Government servants and whether they are eligible for pension; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for increasing their salary and if so, what is the proposal and by when it will be possible to implement it?]

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्रि (श्री बी० भगवती) :

अतिरिक्त विभागीय
विभागीय हरकारे
हरकारे

रुपये रुपये
प्रतिमास प्रतिमास

कम-से-कम वेतन . २४.५० ६०.५०
अधिक-से-अधिक वेतन . ४६.५० १०५.५०

(ख) विभागीय हरकारे पूर्णकालिक सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और वे पेंशन के हकदार हैं, लेकिन अतिरिक्त विभागीय हरकारों को कोई पेंशन नहीं दी जाती, क्योंकि उन्हें पूर्णकालिक सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं माना जाता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

on the floor of the House by Shri G. K.

[THE DEPUTY MTNISTER IN THE:
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (ai

	Extra Depart- mental Runners	Depart- mental Runners
	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
Minimum . . .	24-50	90-50
Maximum . . .	46-50	105-50

(b) The Departmental Runners are full time Government servants and are eligible to receive pension but no pension is sanctioned to Extra Departmental Runners as they are not treated as whole-time Government servants.

(c) No, Sir.]

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ये हरकारे एक गांव से दूसरे गांव जो बिट्ठी या डाक लेकर जाते हैं उन्हें रोज कितने मील का सफर करना पड़ता है ?

SHRI B. BHAGAVATI: Sir, they have generally to go from 5 to 10 miles for carrying mails. In some places they may exceed that limit and so I cannot say exactly at present. But they can cover that distance very easily.

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि एक आदमी को डाक लेकर एक-एक दिन में तीस-तीस मील पैदल चलने की कल्पना की जाती है और इसलिये डाक कभी टाइम पर पहुंचती नहीं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिये—शायद उनको सख्त खबर है—कि दस मील और बेशी से बेशी १२ मील, इससे ज्यादा दूर ये हरकारे नहीं जाते। तीस मील का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

[] English translation.

श्री बिमल हरकार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया
क्या श्रीमान् यह बतायेंगे कि यह जो विभागीय और अतिरिक्त हरकारे बताए गए तो वह अतिरिक्त रखने का क्या आधार है ?

SHRI B. BHAGAVATI: When we 'open post offices in the villages, sometimes the work-load is not for the whole day and so these part-time employees are recruited. When there is no work for more than 5 hours, we have to recruit these people for part-time work.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Since the roads in the villages are now better and cycles can ply on these roads, will the Government consider providing cycles to these runners?

AN HON. MEMBER: Or Lambret-tas?

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: I say at least cycles, because we are now in the cycle age.

SHRI B. BHAGAVATI: Many of them have their 'own cycles. We do not provide them with cycles but some allowance is given to them for using their own cycles.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Since 'the extra-departmental staff does not become eligible for pension, what other social security is proposed for them by the Government?

SHRI B. BHAGAVATI: At present there is a proposal under consideration for granting them gratuity under certain conditions.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: In view of the fact that prices in the country have soared up and the Government is unable to check these prices, or to bring them down, will the Government consider increasing the emoluments of these employees?

SHRI B. BHAGAVATI: Previously, according to the recommendations of the Extra-Departmental Enquiry Com-

mittee, their allowance was inci in 1962. At present there is no such proposai under consideration except the proposal for the grant of gratuity.

*163. [The questioner (Shri V. S. Dugttt) was absent. For answer, vide col. 891 infra.]

ALL INDIA STAFF ARTISTES ASSOCIATION

J SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: *164.

[SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA:]

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff artistes of the All India Radio in Delhi have formed an Association and applied for its formal recognition;

(b) if sU what action Government have taken on their application;

(c) whether the said artistes have forwarded any grievances against the All India Radio authorities; and

(d) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN): (a) A letter has been received about the formation tof an Association of staff artistes of All India Radio but no application for formal recognition of the body has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the steps already taken or contemplated to give better service conditions to staff artistes of All India Radio is laid 'on the Table of the Sabha. The matter relating to fee ranges, allowances, increments, etc. has large financial implications and is under consideration of Government. Other grievances against the All India Radio Authorities are also under consideration.

STATEMENT

Steps already taken or contemplated to give better service conditions to Staff Artistes of A.I.R.

Item No.	Subject	Improvement effected
1	Tenure of contract	Staff Artistes were generally given contracts for three years. It has now been decided that in future their contracts should normally be for 5 years.
2	Notice period	In future the notice period for contracts of 3 or more years will be 3 months.
3	Fee ranges	The question of granting fee scales with yearly increments and allowances, instead of present system of consolidated fee with no allowance, is under consideration.
4	Allowance.	
5	Increments	
6	Contributory Provident Fund	The Staff Artistes were entitled to gratuity. It has now been decided that a staff artiste recruited for a period of not less than 3 years should be given the benefit of contributory provident fund from 1st October, 1964.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M. P. Bhargava.

Item No.	Subject	Improvement effected
7	Advance for purchase of conveyance	It has been decided that Staff Artistes may be granted advances for the purchase of Motor cycles, scooter and cycles. The question of grant of advance for the purchase of motor cars is under consideration.
8	Classification for purchase of TA/DA	The question of revision of classification of Staff Artistes for purposes of TA/DA will be considered as soon as decision regarding fee ranges and allowances referred to at items 3 to 5 is taken.
9	Maternity Leave	The Staff Artistes were entitled to maternity leave for a period of 45 days only. It has now been decided that they should be treated on par with regular Government Servants.
10	Age of retirement	Normal age of retirement has been fixed at 60 years. In special cases, where it may not be advisable to lose the services of talented and experienced Staff Artistes who have reached 60 but who are not mentally handicapped by their age, the age limit may be relaxed.
11	Accumulation of earned leave	At present the Staff Artistes can accumulate leave upto 120 days. The question of raising the limit to 180 days is under consideration.
12	Half-Pay Leave	The question of granting half pay leave is under consideration.
13	Conversion of certain category of Staff Artistes into regular posts.	The question is under consideration.
14	Opportunities for advancement to the existing Staff Artistes.	It has been decided that the recruitment of outsiders would be reduced to the minimum and opportunities for advancement would be made available to the existing Staff Artistes.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to bring these staff artistes on par with other Government servants gradually, as far as amenities are concerned.

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, there are two classes of staff artistes, namely those engaged for actual participation in programmes and those entrusted with the planning, production and supervision. In the first group come the music accompanists, composers, *nouncers and so on. It is a long list. Then,

in the other there are the Chief Producers, the Deputy Chief Producers, Conductors and so on. As far as possible, certain categories have the chance to become permanent Government servants. But the whole matter is under consideration.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, the Ministry of Labour has laid down certain rules for recognition of trade unions of Government employees. May I know if the Association of Staff Artistes will be recognised on the same basis?

SHRI C. K. PATTAJSHI KAMA1N: I have stated, Sir, that n'o application has been received. When it is received, I am sure it will be taken into consideration.

SHRI A. D. MANI: According to the Statement, Sir, items 3, 4 and 5 which relate to fee ranges, allowances and increments, are under the consideration of the Government. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the question of giving increments retrospectively from the date of appointment is also under consideration, or only the question of giving of prospective increments?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: All this is being considered. The whole matter is really under consideration. Items 3, 4 and 5 are under consideration.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: Is it a fact that this Association has been formed at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Ministry?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have called Shri Thengari.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is it a fact that this Association was registered under the Societies Registration Act because the artistes were informed that they will not be allowed trade union rights?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: Sir, they met the Minister. All of them happened to be there on deputation. So far as I know, the Association has been registered. As far as recognition is concerned, the trade-union law is there and all these things will be duly considered under the rules which are there.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: May I know whether the Minister can give a categorical assurance that once they apply for recognition, they will be considered? Is there any difficulty in their case necessitating their case to be considered separately?

SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN: As far as the Government servants are concerned, this will have to be considered but then, it is not likely that other unions may be there for which there is the law of trade-unions.

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA: I want to know whether it is a fact that this trade union is being formed at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Ministry?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have had an informal discussion with them. I do not know whether any suggestion was made but I share the anxiety of the hon. Members that the staff artistes should get a fair deal and I realise they have not had a fair deal so far, and that is why we are going into the whole matter very thoroughly; but we are also somewhat bound by financial implications as far as these proposals are concerned.

SHRIMATI SHAKUNTALA PARANJ-PYE: I know that there are some staff artistes who have been Working for the All India Radio for more than ten years. Is the Government of India going to lay down a period of time after which they will be made permanent Government servants or is this temporary contract basis to continue always?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The staff artistes are not ordinary pe'ople like clerks and so on. Therefore, you cannot have them permanently. It depends on whether they can carry out a programme. For instance, the voice may be found suitable and he may not be as good an artiste as he was earlier. All these things have to be considered in all their various aspects.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

♦165. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have received any invi-

tation from the Government of China in connection with the holding of a summit conference to discuss complete prohibition of nuclear weapons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Yes, Sir. If I may add, Sir, with your permission, the Chinese Premier's message of October 17, 1964, and the statement of the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China, of October 16, 1964, are being examined by the Government of India. The reply is being sent shortly and will be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: This is a very important matter. I would like to know whether similar invitations have been issued to the nations of the world or is it confined to only a chosen few in Asia?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: According to the information, this is a general letter that has been issued to all heads of Governments or States and there is not much in this proposal. Some of the Governments have already sent their reply before. We are examining it and we will send a reply; as I said already, we will place a copy of it on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: The Chinese Government, soon after the explosion, made it clear that under no circumstances and at no time it will be the first to use this bomb. Probably this is a well-meaning intention of the Chinese Government. I would like to know if the Government of India is considering participation in such a conference if it ever came into being?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I think . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister has already replied. The question has not been answered. My question was . . .

reply is being considered and will be given shortly and it will be laid on the Table of the House. Then you will know.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Is the first general reaction to this invitation one of welcome or one of rebuff?

SHRI C. D. PANDE: It is a mockery.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would be disinclined to accept either of the alternatives. We will examine it dispassionately and when we issue the reply, I will place a Copy of that on the Table and the hon. Member can use any word from that.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: We would like to know whether this letter came through the Embassy here or directly, this invitation about the holding of the Conference.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: That is a matter of mechanics. I could not say whether it was handed over to our Mission or it came through the Chinese Mission here.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: I would like to know whether the Government of China has assured the Government of India that it will not manufacture any further bombs or whether it wants to manufacture the bombs while asking Others not to manufacture the bombs or whether it wants to manufacture but does not want to use these bombs.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, it is significant that in the recent statement, that had been issued by the Chinese Government, no reference has been made to the need for cessation of nuclear weapon tests and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone as was done on an earlier occasion in 1963.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: I am afraid,

MR. UMAIHMAM: it has been answered, perhaps not to your satisfaction.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: It is a specific question. There is no shilly-shallying about it; it is very clear. There has been an invitation to a particular type of summit meeting. Now, Government is considering; it is always considering something or the other, but my question was, having read the invitation, is the strong reaction one of welcome to a suggestion like that or is there a kind of reaction against it?

SHRI C. D. PANDE: It is just a mockery. No reply is called for. It is just an affront to us.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: It is like a person hitting you on your face and then asking you immediately to sit down at a table. I do not object to any discussion provided all the countries concerned are present. We have always welcomed any such proposal if it came through the United Nations but we do not attach much importance to this invitation which has come from China.

INDOCTRINATION METHODS USED BY CHINA AMONG NEFA TRIBES

*166. SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: With the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to counteract the methods of indoctrination used by the Government of China among the tribes in NEFA; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) To counteract such anti-Indian propaganda, the NEFA Administration has taken various measures. In the field of publicity, for example, Projectors community listening sets and

audio-visual aids, have been distributed. Special pamphlets have been prepared and news bulletins aimed at presentation of facts in their true perspective are also widely distributed.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: When were these counter-propaganda operations started?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: These are not operations as such. This was a desirable programme and it was undertaken soon after the invasion in 1962.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: With what results have these measures been attended so far?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Our information is that these are well appreciated by the people and the results are satisfactory.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Apart from the appreciation, may I ask whether it has done any good to these people to protect them against the vicious propaganda of the Chinese, whether they have been cushioned against any further propaganda, by the Chinese as a result of the measures taken by the Government of India?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I thought if I were to repeat my earlier answer, it will be an answer for the present question also. Good and appreciation are interchangeable words.

श्री बिमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरेडिया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि
जिन फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन वहाँ पर किया जा
रहा है वे अंग्रेजी भाषा में हैं या वहाँ की
स्थानीय भाषा में हैं ? अगर हैं, तो कितनी
अंग्रेजी भाषा में हैं और कितनी स्थानीय
भाषाओं में हैं ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके बारे में
अलाहिदा से नोटिस देंगे तो मैं बतला सकता
हूँ ।

SHRI A. D. MANI: What is the kind 'of indoctrination that the administration has found out in NEFA? I had myself been to NEFA and I know something about the conditions there. What is the extent of indoctrination that has been Conducted by the Chinese in this area?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You seem to know.

SARDAR SW AR AN SINGH: I never said that there has been any indoctrination.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: Has the Government any machinery in NEFA to get intelligence or other information there from across the border?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't be too curious.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSAR': May I know whether the hon. Minister has any information as to whether the Chinese agents are still going about in that area?

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH: Sir, I will not accept that. If there are any stray persons with such inclinations, they are handled by the administration and adequate action is taken.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: May I ask the hon. Minister if in the recent past any evaluation has been carried to see how far our propaganda is making an impact and also if any evaluation has been made of our counter-propaganda campaign against the campaign of the Chinese?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Our is is not merely counter-propaganda; it is a positive thing, but no evaluation is such has been formally made.

*167. [The questioners (Shri JViren Ghosh and Shri M. Basavapunnai) were absent. For answer, vide cols. 892—894 infra].

*168. [The questioner (Mm f. n.. Kumatan) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 894-895 infra].

MISSING RECEIPT BOOKS FOR COLLECTING N.D.F. IN DELHI

*169. SHRI. LOKANATH MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in "The Statesman" of 18th October, 1964 to the effect that the-Mayor's Defence Council of Delhi has condoned the loss of eighty receipt books of the National Defence Fund; and

(b) if so, whether any account has been made available about the total loss of receipt books?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Yes. Out of 2,610 receipt books issued by the Mayor's Council for National Defence, Delhi, only 107 receipt books are finally missing or outstanding.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Ma, I know if the Prime Minister has any conclusive evidence to prove that these books reported lost, have not been misused and the money misappropriated?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Well, Sir, it is difficult to make any statement because we have not got the necessary information from the Mayor of the Delhi Corporation.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Would the Government think it advisable to publish these receipt numbers in the ill newspapers so that people, who have donated money against these receipts, could]Come forward and report to the authorities that they are fictitious receipts that have been issued to them.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: The Corporation has already done this. In fact, they have advertised the page

numbers of these receipt books. Yet, if the hon. Member so desires, I shall again convey this to the Mayor of the Corporation.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: Has any action been taken against those who have lost these precious receipt books?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: What kind of action could be taken? They are not official they are non-officials generally. But if it is possible to take action and if it is proved clearly that there has been some misuse, certainly action could be contemplated but nothing has been done so far.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The number given is 107; it may sound small compared to the total number of receipt books issued but that would not throw light on exactly how much may have been collected through these receipt books. May I know why the Government could not have made some investigation to find out exactly the process through which these receipt books were passed on, by whom and to whom. All these things could be easily found out. I do not know why the Government is leaving the matter only to the Mayor when there is a strong presumption of some fraud on the part of some people.

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: This matter has to be dealt with by the Mayor in consultation, if he likes, with the Delhi Administration. If they can take any action, they are in a position to do so but as far as I am aware they consider this matter in the Mayor's Council and they made some probes, carried out investigations and some special enquiries were also held. After having done all that, the matter was placed before the Executive Committee of the Council and it was decided to recommend to the General House of the Council that this matter may now be closed. This is their latest report. Now it will

come to us, the Executive Council of the National Defence Council, and we will further look into the matter.

*170. [The questioner (Shri P. L. Kureel urf Talib) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 895-896 infra.]

RELEASE OF COL. G. L. BHATTACHARYA

*171 / SHRI P. ABRAHAM j-: ' \

SHRI U. S. DUGAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Col. G. L. Bhattacharya has been
- (b) released by the Government of Pakistan on
- (c) the 1st November, 1964; and
- (d) if so, whether Col. Bhattacharya has submitted any report to Government about the hardships suffered by him while he was detained in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) Col. G. L. Bhattacharya was released by the Government of Pakistan on 31st October, 1964.

(b) Col. Bhattacharya is preparing his report and this is expected to be ready shortly.

SHRI P. ABRAHAM: Has the Government paid back the amount spent by Col. Bhattacharya for his defence^{ence} in Pakistan?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have no information about that.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरडिया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायें कि
उन्होंने कोई इस तरह की मांग शासन से की
अथवा नहीं कि मेरा इतना खर्चा वहाँ पर
अपने केस को डिफेंड करने में हुआ है और वह
सरकार मुझे दे ?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri P. Abraham.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, I have no information on that because this matter, it may be recalled is under Defence and the expenditure incurred is a matter which happened several years ago, rather three or four years ago.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: After he has come here.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It was only 1962.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Yes; 1962 is two years back. If hon. Members are interested about information on that score I will certainly supply it if they table a separate question. This question was about his release from there. As I said, he is preparing a report.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :
प्रश्न यह है कि कर्नल भट्टाचार्य*अभी
छूटे हैं और उन्होंने यहाँ आने के बाद
क्या शासन से यह माँग की है कि अपने केस
को डिफेंड करने में मेरा इजाजत रुपया खर्च
हुआ है और वह मुझे शासन दे दे ?

ME. CHAIRMAN: Has he asked now after his return?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. Not to my information.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We read in the newspapers that immediately on his release he came straight¹ to Delhi instead of stopping at Calcutta. May I know whether it was done at the instance of the Government and whether in this connection the question of expenditure for conducting a case was discussed?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have already mentioned that the question of the expenditure incurred by him has not been formally represented by him not to my knowledge at any rate. If and when he represents, we will certainly consider it.

1013 RS—2.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Here is an officer of the Government of India who was prosecuted and persecuted there and the Government should know exactly all these things. *Suo motu* the Government should take up this matter and find out exactly how much money has been spent and who spent it. Why is the Government not taking the initiative in the matter instead of leaving it to the officer to make a claim on that account?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a good suggestion; I will pursue it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: May I know whether his salary has been paid or not with retrospective effect?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have no information.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: This is a peculiar thing. The Colonel came to Delhi and he had discussions with the Government of India. Are we to understand that the Colonel did not mention anything about himself and they are waiting for the report to be prepared after two or three months? For what did he come to Delhi? Did he not discuss anything with the Government of India or their officials about his salary, about his personal comforts and discomforts? Are we to understand that?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Mentioning something in a discussion is one thing and making a formal report is quite another thing. For the information of the House, I might add that the family of Col. Bhattacharya was being paid during the period he was in prison there.

*172. [The questioner (Shri S. K. Vaishampayan) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 896-897 infra.]

INDO-CEYLON. AGREEMENT

*173. SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: 'Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state whether Government ascertained the feelings of the Indians living in Ceylon before the Indo-Ceylon Agreement was signed at Delhi on 29th October, 1964?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : The Government of India have, through their High Commission in Ceylon, been continually in touch with representatives of organisations of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. There could, however, be n^o question of any formal consultations with such persons before the signature of the Agreement between the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: Sir, in 1954 there was a similar agreement between the Indian Government and the Ceylon Government, when Mr. John Kotelawala was the Prime Minister of Ceylon; when he came here for the agreement, he brought the Opposition Leader, the late Mr. Bandaranaike. Indian leaders like Mr. Thondaman, Mr. Aziz and Mr. Selvanayakam also were here. In the same manner, did you take the trouble of finding out the opinion of these important people? They are leaders of important parties there. Did you take pains to consult them before signing the agreement, following the footsteps of our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that Mr. Thondaman and Mr. Aziz are important leaders of the Indian community there, and I took the opportunity of ascertaining their views during my last visit to Ceylon. Both these gentlemen, I think, have already acquired Ceylon citizenship and the provision of travel facilities is a matter over which we do not have much control. It is really for the Ceylon Government to make arrangements for their arrival here if that suits them. If they were included in the Ceylon Government Delegation in 1954, that is a matter

which could be taken up by that organisation with the Government of Ceylon. There is not much that we would do in this respect.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: When the late Prime Minister took the trouble of bringing them to India, would it not have been advisable on the part of the Government of India to have insisted on their giving them travel facilities to come over here before signing the important agreement which sealed the fate of nearly a million persons there? What prevented the Government of India from insisting on the Ceylon Government to send those persons up here?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: We must appreciate that the composition of the delegation that is to come on behalf of the Government of Ceylon is essentially a matter for the Ceylon Government and it is not customary that we suggest as to who should be included in their delegation. The information which has been given by the hon Member that they were on an earlier occasion consulted by the Ceylon Prime Minister at that time and that they came here . . .

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: I am sorry to interrupt. They came here on behalf of Indians as a party at the invitation of the Indian Government.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: So far as my information goes, even at that time »when they were here—they happened to be here or perhaps some arrangements were made to bring them here to consult and g^{et} their views—they were not in any of the delegations, either in the Ceylon delegation or in ours. On this occasion, that process of consultation had already taken place because I had the opportunity of ascertaining their views when I went to Colombo some months back.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: When the External Affairs Minister was in Ceylon and had consultations with these leaders, did he at that time

discuss with them the possibility of our coming to an agreement with the Ceylon Government by repatriation on these lines, that the bulk of them would be taken back as Indian citizens and did he find out what their reactions were?

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH: No numbers were discussed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am not talking of numbers, but generally.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I have followed your question. No numbers were discussed, but it was understood by the two leaders that the only possible way of solving this problem was that there would be repatriation of some numbers and those who were left behind would be absorbed in the main stream of the civic life of Ceylon. This was broadly the pattern that was being discussed even at the time when I went to Ceylon.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: May I ask . . . ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but only one.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Yes, Sir. At that time did the External Affairs Minister give any assurance to him that the moment the number was agreed upon, immediately all those persons who remained there but who would be repatriated during the course of a few years, would be given Indian citizenship or they would be given citizenship only on their coming here?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: This matter did not come up for consideration at that time because we did not know what was going to be the picture emerging after the talks that were to take place later in Delhi.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: May I know whether any representatives of

Tamilnad, official or non-official, were consulted by the Prime Minister in regard to the settlement?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: Yes, Sir. We consulted a number of people, the Central Ministers here who come from Tamilnad. Then, our Minister of External Affairs had a full talk with the Chief Minister of Madras and as the Chief Minister was busy otherwise he could not participate in the Conference, but he sent one of his Ministers, who served in the delegation. He was constantly in touch, not only in touch but also participating in the discussions.

SHRI A. D. MANI: The hon. Minister stated that the Indian High Commission in Colombo was in touch with the local resident Indian Community. I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether information was received from the Indian High Commission that the Ceylon Government was going to insist on a separate national register for Indians. Did the Prime Minister raise the matter in a pointed way in the talks he had with Mrs. Bandaranaike?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is not correct. There was no indication from our High Commission in Colombo or from any other source that the Ceylon Government, after the agreement, had any intention or any proposal for placing those on whom Ceylon citizenship right was to be conferred on a separate register. In fact, about a lakh and thirty thousand persons of Indian origin, who had been given Ceylon citizenship rights in the year 1954-55, were on the general register. There was no separate register for them. So, there was no information or suggestion from our High Commissioner; nor was there any suggestion during the talks that these persons, who would be given Ceylon citizenship rights, would be placed on a separate register. This matter is being taken up by our Prime Minister with the Prime Minister of Ceylon and we feel that there was no justification

for placing them on a separate register.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: With your permission, Sir, I would like to go back to the previous question. My hon. friend just said that the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, thought it proper to invite leaders of Indian origin in Ceylon for immediate consultations while the talks were going on. What difficulties were there before the present Prime Minister and the Government of India for not inviting the leaders of Indian origin in Ceylon?

SARDAR SW ARAN SINGH: Let us not forget the facts of the situation Mr. Thondaman an important leader of persons of Indian origin, is a Ceylon citizen and he is also a nominated member of their Parliament and Mr. Aziz another Union leader. We cannot legitimately insist that we want persons who are Ceylon citizens to be brought here and even when we suggested that they pointed out to us that it was for them to decide.

SHRI[^] CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The question is not one of insisting on the Ceylon Government. You should have invited those persons. There was no question of insisting on the Ceylon Government.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I may tell him that we wanted them to come here, but it was for the Ceylon Government to ultimately decide because they have to provide travel facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over.

12 NOON

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, on this question we would like to have a half-an-hour debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You write to me.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I think it can be decided straightway now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you write to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इंडिया हाउस की कैंटीन

*१५४. श्री ए० बी० वाजपेयी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लन्दन स्थित इण्डिया हाउस एक कैंटीन चला रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि उस कैंटीन में गं तथा मुअर का मांस परोसा जाता है ?

t [INDIA HOUSE CANTEEN

*154. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a canteen is being run by the India House at London; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that beef and pork is served in that canteen?]

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लन्दन में भारत के हाई कमिश्नर द्वारा नियुक्त समिति यह कैंटीन चलाती है ।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन सिर्फ गैर-भारतीय खाने में ।

•{•[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Yes; the canteen is run by a Committee appointed by the High Commissioner for India in London.

(b) Yes, but only in non-Indian dishes.]

f [] English translation.

भारत की सीमा-भूमि का सीमांकन

भारत

*१५६. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में भारत की सीमा-भूमि का कोई सीमांकन किया गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में ?

^[DEMARCATON OF FRONTIER LAND OF INDIA

•156. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any demarcation of the frontier land of India has been made during the last three years; if so, in which areas?]

बंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पिछले तीन वर्षों में सीमांकन का कार्य होता रहा है। सीमांकन के कार्य की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में कई कदम उठाने होते हैं। भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा की कुल मिला कर लगभग ३,७६१ मील भूमि पर खम्भे लगा कर अब तक लगभग २,६७३ मील का सीमांकन किया जा चुका है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत-चीन और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर कोई सीमांकन-कार्य नहीं हुआ है।

t[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH) : Demarcation has been in progress; in the last three years on various sectors of the Indo-Pakistan border. This involves a series of steps taken at various stages in the demarcation operation. Of the total of 3,791 miles, approximately, of the Indo-Pakistan border, roughly 2,673 miles have been demar-

t[] English translation.

cated up to date, by placements of pillars.

There has been no demarcation on the India-China and India-Burma border in the last three years.]

CHINA YEAR BOOK

*157. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the "Hindustan Times" of the 27th September, 1964 in which it is stated that in the 1963-64 edition of the China Year Book brought out by the Government of Taipeh, that Government has followed the Peking regime's claim over large areas of Ladakh, claiming the entire Aksai China area and also the entire NEFA area as Chinese:

(b) if so, whether Government have seen the book;

(c) what other areas have been shown as Chinese in the book; and

(d) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Middle Sector of the India-China border also, the map claims areas of Indian territory in the same manner as maps of the Peoples' Republic of China.

(d) The KMT claims are basically the same as those made by the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China, and as Government of India do not recognise the regime, it is best to ignore these spurious claims.

As the "China Year Book 1963-64" questions the territorial integrity of India, its entry into the country is prohibited under Indian laws.

'SANGAM'

*161. SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain obscene scenes in the film 'Sangam'; and

(b) if so, whether the Censor Board took into consideration these scenes while recommending the film for exhibition under 'U' certificate?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Under Section 5(B)(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, no film or any part thereof is allowed for public exhibition if it is considered *inter alia* to be against decency or morality or public order.

(b) Does not arise.

CHINESE INCURSION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

*163. SHRI U. S. DUGAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any Chinese incursion into the Indian territory by land or air since 3rd October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to avert the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. There has been no new incursion into Indian territory since that date.

(b) does not arise.

INTERIM RELIEF BY WAGE BOARDS FOR JOURNALISTS AND NON-JOURNALISTS

f SHRI NIREN GHOSH: *167. ^ SHRI M. BASAVAPUN-(_ NAI AH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards for working journalists and non-journalists propose to award interim relief to the employees; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA): (a) and (b) Government's decision in regard to the grant of interim relief to the working journaUsts has already been announced. A copy of the notification is placed on the Table of the House.

The demand for the grant of interim relief of non-journalist employees is being considered by the Wage Board for such employees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Dated New Delhi; the
23rd November, 1964

NOTIFICATION

S.OWhereas the Central Government has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 (45 of 1955), constituted a Wage Board for the purpose of fixing or revising the rates of wages in respect of working journalists in accordance with the provisions of the said Act;

And whereas the said Board continues to function under section 9 of the said Act;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that pending receipt of the final recommendations of the Board it is necessary to fix interim rates of wages in respect of working journalists as stated hereunder;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13A of the said Act, the Central Government after consultation with the Board, hereby fixes with effect from 1st May 1964, the interim rates of wages in accordance with the resolution of the said Board set out in the Schedule hereto annexed.

The Schedule

"(i) The Board also resolved that interim relief equal to 8 per cent of the basic pay which a working journalist was drawing on 30th April 1964, subject to a minimum of Rs 15 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 25 p.m.' be paid to the working journalists.

(h) This interim relief should be granted to working journalists drawing a basic pay upto Rs. 750 per month. This is subject to marginal adjustments in cases of those working journalists who draw basic pay of more than Rs. 750 and less than Rs. 775 in whose cases an interim relief of the amount by which their basic pay falls short of Rs. 775 shall be granted.

(iii) This interim relief shall be payable to working journalists w.e.f. the 1st of May, 1964.

(iv) This interim relief shall be payable to those working journalists to whom the working journalists (Conditions of service) and Misi-el-laneous Provisions Act apply.

(v) This amount of interim relief shall be in addition to the D.A. payable to working journalists.

(vi) If the emoluments of working journalists consisting of basic pay plus dearness allowance and interim relief, if any already granted voluntarily or by way of mutual agreement, on or after the constitution of the Wage Board i.e. the 2nd

November, 1963 exceeds the emoluments which a working journalist shall be entitled to after adding the interim relief granted by the above recommendations to the basic pay and dearness allowance, in that case his emoluments shall not be affected by these recommendations. If however, it falls short, then in that case, the working journalist shall be entitled to a rise of an amount equal to the difference."

P. M. MENON *Secy, to the Govt, of India.* [F. No. 60/8/64-LRI].

STANDING MINES SAFETY EQUIPMENT ADVISORY BOARD

*168. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Standing Mines Safety Equipment Advisory Board held during 1964;

(b) the decisions taken at these meetings; and

(c) the extent to which these decisions were implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA): (a) None so far in 1964. The next meeting of the Board has been fixed on 17th December, 1964

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

विद्रोही नागाओं की गांतावाधया

*१७०. श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिव'
क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से विद्रोही नागाओं से शांति मिशन द्वारा समझौता हुआ है तब से अब तक उन्होंने कितनी बार कहाँ-कहाँ हमले किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागा सरकार को शान्ति वार्ता में फंसा कर विद्रोह को संगठित और बड़े पैमाने पर चलाने के लिये गुप्त तैयारियाँ कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागाओं ने पाकिस्तान तथा चीन की सरकारों से मदद पाने के हेतु उनसे वार्ता करने के लिये उन देशों को गुप्त रूप से अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

t[ACTIVITIES OF HOSTILE NAGAS

•170. SHRI P. L. KUREEL URF TALIB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which attacks were made by the hostile Nagas and the names of the places where these attacks were made since the agreement was reached with them through the Peace Mission;

(b) whether it is a fact that the hostile Nagas are making secret preparations to start hostilities in an organised way and on a large scale keeping Government engaged in peace talks;

(c) whether it is a fact that hostile Nagas have secretly sent their representatives to Pakistan and China to hold talks with the Government of those countries 'for getting their help; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) समझौते के अनुसार जिन इलाकों में सैनिक कार्रवाई बन्द की गई है, वहां कोई हमला होने की खबर नहीं है।

(ख) इस तथ्य के अलावा कि उपद्रवी नागाओं के दल सम्भवतः हथियार लेने की गरज से पाकिस्तान को जाते हुए बर्मा पहुंच गए हैं, हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि वे लड़ाई शुरू करने के लिए कोई गुप्त तैयारियां कर रहे हैं ?

(ग) इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना हमारे पास मुलभ नहीं है।

(घ) सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने बर्मा जाते हुए उन्हें रोकने की कोशिश की। एक बार मुठ-भेड़ हुई जिसमें लोग हताहत हुए। सुरक्षा सेनाएं जितना सम्भव होगा और भी कदम उठाएंगी।

t[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) No attacks have been reported in the areas covered by the agreement for suspension of operations.

(b) We have no information of any secret preparations to start *hostilities*, beyond the fact that gangs of hostile Nagas have crossed over into Burma presumably on their way to Pakistan.

(c) No such information is available with us.

(d) The Security Forces tried to intercept them on their way to Burma. There was an encounter in which casualties were inflicted. The Security Forces will take further measures to the extent possible.]

STATEMENT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ON ADMISSION OF CHINA IN U.N.

•172. SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have seen the statement made by the Foreign Secretary of Great* Britain in Washington on 28th October 1964, regarding the question of admitting China in the United Nations and if so, what are the views of the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Yes, Sir. The Government of India have seen a press report of that Statement. The question of the Chinese representation in the United Nations is likely to be taken up for

English translation.

consideration at the 'forthcoming session of the General Assembly. The Government of India will express their views in the matter at that time.

•174. [Transferred to the 2nd Dec, 1964.]

TELEPRINTER EXCHANGES

f SHRI SANKAR PRATAP

♦175.-4 SLNGH DEV:

[SHRI RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new teleprinter exchanges are being installed in various important cities;

(b) if so, how many and at what places; and

(c) what will be the financial burden on the Central Exchequer because of these installations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (a) Yes.

(b) Six teleprinter exchanges are under installation, one each at Kimpur, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Secunderabad and Bangalore.

(c) The estimated cost of investment in the six exchanges is about 21.3 lakhs.

•176. [Transferred to the 4th Dec, 1964.]

♦177. [Postponed to the 1st Dec, 1964.]

'KASHMIR KI KALI'

•178. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan raised objection for the showing of the Indian film 'Kashmir Ki Kali' at the film festival recently held in Lebanon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): Yes, Sir. The Pakistan Embassy in

Beirut did object to the showing of the film at the 4th International Lebanese Film Festival there, but the objection was rejected by the Board of Censors and the film was screened as planned.

•179. [Transferred to the 3rd December, 1964.]

CRICKET/FOOTBALL MATCHES' COMMENTARY ON TELEVISION

*18u. SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to televise the cricket/football matches in Calcutta with a view to reduce the crowding at the Stadium;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar steps will be taken in cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

राणा प्रताप सागर के निकट परमाणु-शक्ति परियोजना

१७३. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरङ्गिया : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा में राणा प्रताप सागर के निकट जिस परमाणु-शक्ति परियोजना की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है, उसके लिये टर्बोजेनरेटर तथा अन्य उपकरणों के लिए किन-किन फर्मों से टेंडर प्राप्त हुए तथा प्रत्येक फर्म ने किस-किस भाव के टेंडर दिये; और

(ख) टेंडर देने वाले अपना कोई समूह न बना लें, इसके निश्चयन के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या सावधानी बरती ?

-([ATOMIC POWER PROJECT NEAR
RANA PRATAP SAGAR

173. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms from whom tenders were received for turbo-generators and other equipments for the Atomic Power Project proposed to be set up near Rana Pratap Sagar, Kota, and the rates quoted by each of the firms; and

(b) the precautions taken, by Government to ensure that the tenderers do not form a cartel?]

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा परमाणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री लाल बहादुर) : (क) राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् प्रायोजना के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट्स इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन आफ कनाडा द्वारा दिये गये ३ करोड़ ७० लाख डालर के ऋण से पूरी की जा रही है। ऋण की शर्तों के अनुसार ऋण के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त किये जाने वाले उपकरणों तथा सेवाओं का कम से कम ८० प्रतिशत कनाडा से आयात करना होगा। उपरोक्त कारपोरेशन इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गई है कि टर्बोजेनरेटर सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का कनाडा से आयात किया जाने वाला भाग कुल आवश्यकता के ६५ प्रतिशत तक ही सीमित रहे।

टर्बोजेनरेटर प्राप्त करने के लिए चार प्रमुख फर्मों से टेंडर मंगाये गये थे। केवल ये फर्म ही ऐसी कनाडियन फर्म हैं जो इतनी

अधिक क्षमता वाले टर्बोजेनरेटर यूनिट सप्लाय कर सकती हैं।

उत्तर में केवल एक ही आफर प्राप्त हुआ जो स्वीकार कर लिया गया। टर्बोजेनरेटर की सप्लाय तथा स्थापना के लिये यह आफर स्वीकार किया गया जो ६६ लाख कनाडियन डालर (लगभग २.१० करोड़ रुपए) का है जिसमें १२ लाख रुपये जेनरेटर की स्थापना पर खर्च होना है। यह आफर कनाडा की स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उचित समझा गया है।

कुछ अन्य प्रमुख उपकरणों के लिए भी टेंडर प्राप्त किये जा चुके हैं, जिनका विवरण संलग्न तालिका में दिया गया है। तालिका को देखने से पता लगेगा कि उपकरणों के लिये मिलने वाले टेंडर स्पर्धी हैं। क्योंकि अभी इन टेंडरों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है अतः उनका सही मूल्य नहीं बताया जा सकता।

(ख) दो कनाडियन सलाहकार, जो अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त ख्याति तथा अनुभव प्राप्त किये हुए हैं नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं। इन में से एक की नियुक्ति प्रायोजना के न्यूक्लीय भाग के लिये की गई है तथा दूसरे की शेष भाग के लिए। प्रायोजना का एक प्रतिनिधि सम्पर्क अधिकारी मानट्रीयल में नियुक्त किया गया है। प्रायोजना के लिये आवश्यक उपकरणों के लिये कनाडा में मंगाये गये टेंडरों की पारस्परिक स्वतन्त्र स्पर्धा में किसी प्रकार की कोई बाधकता नहीं होने की सब जगह को

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	उपकरण	टेंडर देने वालों के नाम
१	फीड वाटर हीटिंग प्लान्ट	१. फोस्टर वीलर २. मानट्रीयल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स लिमिटेड ३. कनाडियन विकर्स
२	कनडिसेंट पम्प एण्ड मोटर्स	१. बिघन पम्प कम्पनी लिमिटेड २. बाईरन जैक्सन ३. कनाडियन इंगरसल रैंड ४. पीकाक ब्रदर्स लिमिटेड

† [] English translation.

क्रम संख्या	उपकरण	टेंडर देने वालों के नाम
३	सरकुलेटिंग वाटर एण्ड प्रोसेस वाटर पम्पस एण्ड मोटर्स ।	१. वाईरन जैक्सन थाफ कनाडा लिमिटेड २. कनाडियन इंगरसल ३. पीकाक ब्रदर्स लिमिटेड
४	सरकुलेटिंग वाटर ट्रेवलिंग स्क्रीनज	१. लिंक वैंल्ट लिमिटेड २. रैक्स चैनवाट लिमिटेड ३. जैफरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड
५	डीजल जेनरेटिंग यूनिट	१. रोबर्ट मोर्स २. मानट्रीयल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स लिमिटेड
६	स्टीम जेनरेटर्स	१. मानट्रीयल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स लिमिटेड २. वेवकाक विलकाक्स एण्ड गेलडाई-मक्कूलो ३. कनाडियन विकर्स ४. जान इंगलिस ५. कसबसचन इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड सुपर हीटर लिमिटेड
७	मरफेस कंडेन्सर	१. फोस्टर बीलर २. कनाडियन विकर्स ।

-KTHE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): (a) The foreign exchange requirements of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project are being met from a loan of Canadian \$ 37 million advanced by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation of Canada. The loan agreement stipulate; that the equipment and services to be financed from the loan shall be of Canadian origin at least to the extent of 80 per cent. In the case of the turbo-generator, the Corporation have agreed to reduce the percentage of Canadian content to 65 per cent.

Tenders for the turbo-generator were issued to four leading suppliers, who are the only Canadian firms capable of supplying such a large turbo-generator unit.

Only one offer was received which was accepted. This offer for the supply and erection of the turbogenerator works out to about Canadian \$66 million (about Rs. 2-90 crores) with a rupee component of

t [] English translation

about Rs. 12 lakhs for erection. This offer is considered reasonable under conditions prevailing in Canada,

Tenders for certain other major items of equipment have also been received, particulars of which are given in the statement attached, from which it will be seen that tendering of the items mentioned therein has been competitive. As these tenders are at present under evaluation, their value cannot be indicated.

(b) Two Canadian consultants, who have considerable reputation and experience in their respective fields, have been appointed—one for the conventional and the other for the nuclear portion of the project. A Liaison Officer representing the Project authority has also been posted at Montreal to watch the interests of Government. There has so far been no evidence of any interference with the free play of competition in responding to invitations to tender issued in Canada for the supply of items of equipment required for the Project

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Items of equipment	Names of tenderers
1	Feed Water Heating Plant	1. Foster Wheeler. 2. Montreal Locomotive Works Limited. 3. Canadian Vickers.
2	Condensate Pumps and Motors	1. Bingham Pump Co. Ltd. 2. Byron Jackson. 3. Canadian Ingersol Rand. 4. Peacock Brothers Ltd.
3	Circulating Water and Process Water Pumps and Motors.	1. Byron Jackson of Canada Ltd. 2. Canadian Ingersol. 3. Peacock Brothers Ltd.
4	Circulating Water Travelling Screens	1. Link Belt Ltd. 2. Rex Chainbelt Ltd. 3. Jeffrey Mfg. Co. Ltd.
5	Diesel Generating Units	1. Robert Morse. 2. Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd.
6	Steam Generators	1. Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd. 2. Babcock Wilcox & Galdie-MCCULLOUGH. 3. Canadian Vickers. 4. John Inglis. 5. Combustion Engg. & Super Heater Ltd.
7	Surface Condenser	1. Foster Wheeler. 2. Canadian Vickers.]

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले अधिकारी

१७४. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके सचिवालय में ३० सितम्बर, १९६४ को प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे थे जो कार्यालय का काम व्यावहारिक रूप से हिन्दी में करते थे ?

t [OFFICERS DOING WORK IN HINDI
174. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of officers of each class in his Secretariat as on the 30th

t[] English translation.

September, 1964 who were actually doing office work in Hindi?]

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर) : मेरे सचिवालय में एक हिन्दी अनुभाग है जिसमें मुख्यतः हिन्दी में कार्य होता है। इस अनुभाग के कार्य की देख-रेख एक प्रथम श्रेणी अधिकारी तथा ४ द्वितीय श्रेणी और ५ तृतीय श्रेणी अधिकारी करते हैं, जो दफ्तर का कार्य अधिकतर हिन्दी में ही करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, ३० सितम्बर, १९६४ तक, ४ प्रथम श्रेणी अधिकारी, १४ द्वितीय श्रेणी अधिकारी और ६ तृतीय श्रेणी अधिकारी हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों इत्यादिके बारे में कार्यालय का काम मुख्यतः हिन्दी में करते थे।

f [THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR) : The Secretariat have a Hindi Section where work is done mainly in Hindi. This Section, is looked after by a class I officer, 4 class II and 5 class III members who do their office work mostly in Hindi. Besides these, 4 class I officers, 14 class II officers and 9 class III officers were doing office work in Hindi, mostly in respect of the references that were received in Hindi, as on September 30, 1964.]

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले अधिकारी

१७५. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में ३० सितम्बर, १९६४ को प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे थे जो कार्यालय का काम व्यावहारिक रूप से हिन्दी में करते थे ?

t[OFFICERS DOING WORK IN HINDI

175. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of officers of each class, in the Ministry as on the 30th September, 1964, who were actually doing office work in Hindi?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : कार्यालय का काम केवल हिन्दी में ही करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय में कोई अधिकारी नियुक्त नहीं है। फिर भी, हिन्दी के सभी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है।

t[THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : No officer in this Ministry is employed exclusively for Hindi office work. However, all Hindi letters are replied to in Hindi.]

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले अधिकारी

१७६. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में ३० सितम्बर, १९६४ को प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे थे जो कार्यालय का काम व्यावहारिक रूप से हिन्दी में करते थे।

•([OFFICERS DOING WORK IN HINDI

176. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of officers of each class in the Ministry as on 30th September, 1964 who were actually doing office work in Hindi?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) :

श्रेणी १—१

श्रेणी २—६

श्रेणी ३—४

t[THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARN SINGH):

Class I—I. Class

II—6. Class III—

4.].

EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

/SHRI D. THENGARI: 77.

SHRI G. K. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees who are working at present as extra-departmental staff;

(b) whether they are granted full-fledged trade union rights; and

(c) if not; the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS-

t[] English translation.

TIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (a)
157,676 as on 31-3-1963.

(b) No.

(c) The extra-departmental employees are not whole-time employees of the P. & T. Department. Such of them as are not employees of other Government Departments or State Governments or local bodies, are allowed to become members of the Service associations of the whole-time P. & T. employees, who enjoy all the rights and privileges available to service associations recognised by Government.

GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM

178. SHRI A. D. MAKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 370 in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th September, 1964 and state whether Government have since decided the question of participating in a Global Satellite System of Commercial Communications which is to be established in the not too distant future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): The question of participation in the Global Commercial Satellite Communications System is still under consideration. A detailed examination of the various aspects of the case is in progress at present, and will take some time.

खोये गये बीमे

१७९. श्री राम सहाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६४-६५ में १ नवम्बर तक देश भर में कितने बीमे चोरी गये हैं और

(ख) उन बीमों के लिये विभाग द्वारा कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

LOST INSURED ARTICLES

179. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insured articles stolen during the year 1964-65 upto 1st November, all over the country; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the Department for those articles?]

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० भगवती) : (क) तथा (ख) श्रीमान्, यह जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है। आम तौर से विभाग की सालाना रिपोर्टों और ऑडिट रिपोर्ट में विचारधीन वर्ष की अपेक्षित सूचना शामिल रहती है। सन् १९६४-६५ के लिए यह सूचना आम तौर से सितम्बर, १९६५ तक उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI) (a) and (b) Sir, the information is not readily available. Usually the Department's annual reports and the audit report contain the required information for the year under report. The information for 1964.65 would usually be ready by September, 1965].

डाक-तार विभाग के बर्कशापों में माल के उत्पादन की लागत

१८०. श्री राम सहाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक-तार विभाग के विभिन्न बर्कशापों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं की उत्पादन लागत भिन्न-भिन्न आती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार कर रही है जिससे जो माल जिस बर्कशाप में सब

[] English translation.

से कम लागत पर बनता हो, वह उसी वर्कशॉप को दिया जाये ?

11 COST OF PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES AT POST AND TELEGRAPH WORKSHOPS

180. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of various articles varies at different workshops of the Post and Telegraph Department and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make any arrangement under which the production of an article would be entrusted only to that workshop where its cost of production is found to be the lowest?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० भगवती) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ । इस मामले पर डाक-तार वर्कशॉप के अधिकारियों का ध्यान गया है और जहाँ तक भी व्यावहारिक एवं सुविधाजनक हो सका है इस प्रकार होने वाले मामलों में कमी करने के लिए पहले भी कदम उठाए गये हैं और आगे भी उठाये जाते रहेंगे ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. This matter has been engaging the attention of the P, & T. workshops authorities and step; have been taken in the past and will continue to be taken to the extent practicable and feasible, to reduce the incidence of such cases?]

डाक तथा तार वर्कशॉप

१८१. श्री राम सहाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या

सरकार का विचार दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, जबलपुर तथा मद्रास में स्थित डाक तथा तार वर्कशॉपों को एक ही नियंत्रण में लाने और माल के उत्पादन तथा मशीनों तथा काम की अन्य वस्तुओं का उपयोग एक ही व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत रखने का है ?

t[PosT AND TELEGRAPH WORKSHOPS

181. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring the Post and Telegraph workshops located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jabalpur and Madras under one control and to bring the production of goods and the utilisation of machinery and other articles of use under one management?]

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० भगवती) : दिल्ली, या मद्रास में कोई डाक-तार वर्कशॉप नहीं है । केवल तीन डाक-तार वर्कशॉप हैं जो बम्बई, कलकत्ता और जबलपुर में स्थित हैं । ये कलकत्ता डाक-तार वर्कशॉप के जनरल मैनेजर के एकमात्र नियंत्रण में हैं, जो कि इन तीनों वर्कशॉप में माल (सामान और उपस्कर) के उत्पादन, मशीनों तथा काम की अन्य वस्तुओं के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार है ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): There are no P & T workshops at Delhi or Madras. There are only three P & T workshops located at Bombay, Calcutta and Jabalpur. These are under the over-all control of the General Manager, P & T Workshops, Calcutta, who is fully responsible for production of goods (stores and equipment), the utilisation of machinery and other articles of use in all the three workshops.]

रामनगर में टेलीफोन तथा तार की सुविधायें

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर :
 १८२. श्री विमलकुमार भगालालजी
 चौरङ्गिया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन के अधीन रामनगर डाक-घर से इस समय कितने डाकघर संलग्न हैं ; और

(ख) क्यों यह सच है कि सरकार ने रामनगर में टेलीफोन तथा तार की सुविधायें प्रदान करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो इस काम के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

t [TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES IN
 BAM NAGAR

18,, / SHRI G. K. KAPOOR: \ -SHRI V.
 M. CHORDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices which have been attached at ■ present to the Ram Nagar Sub-Post Office under the Rewa Division in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have started the work for providing telephone and telegraph facilities in Ram Nagar; and if so, by when the work is likely to be completed?]

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री बी० भगवती) : (क) पन्द्रह ।

(ख) जी हां। जहां तक तार-सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, दिसम्बर, १९६४ से काम शुरू

होन और जनवरी, १९६५ के अन्त तक उसके पूरा होने की संभावना है। टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के लिए मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। गारंटी और किराये के आधार पर ही ये सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं ?

t[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI B. , BHAGAVATI): (a) 15.

(b) Yes. As far as telegraph facilities are concerned, the work is expected to be started in December, 1964 and completed by the end of January, 1965. Telephone facilities have not been sanctioned and can be provided on rent and guarantee basis.]

U.K. AH) FOR SETTING UP OF AN ORDNANCE
 FACTORY

183. SHRI U.S. DUGAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the United Kingdom have agreed to provide aid to set up a factory for production of arms; and

(b) if so, where the factory is to be located?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY, OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL AT RAMAGUNDAM

184. SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. li in the Rajya Sabha on 21st April, 1964, and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Regional Hospital at Ramagundam;

(b) whether the building will be completed by August, 1965 as originally scheduled; and

f]] English translation.

(c) what is the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The foundation of the building has been concreted and masonry work in the plinth is in progress.

(b) Because of the difficulty in obtaining cement and steel, the building may not be completed by August, 1965.

(c) Rs. 26,214.

FEATURE FILMS

185. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have fixed some specific length for feature films produced in India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The Central Advisory Committee on Raw Films in their meeting held in December, 1963, recommended that there should be no restriction on the length of feature films. The Government have accepted this recommendation.

P. & T. ACCOUNTS

186. SHRI D. B. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that accountants from the Posts and Telegraphs Department are generally sent on deputation to other Departments and Government undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that of late the Department has not been able to send the required number of accountants on deputation to other departments and Government undertakings; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in affirmative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS :
1013 RS—3.

TIONS (SHRI B. BHAGAVATI): (a) Yes, Sir. On receipt of requisitions the Accountants are sent if they can be spared from the Department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE RESOLUTION

f SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
187. <(SHRI M. BASAVAPUN-
/ NATAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some trade union centres have backed out of the Industrial Truce Resolution;

(b) if so, what are the names of the organisations which have backed out; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to review the Industrial Truce Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No Central Trade Union Organisation or its affiliate has backed out of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

EMERGENCY RECRUITMENT

188. SHRI U. S. DUGAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emergency recruitment to the army after the Chinese aggression in 1962 has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether there is still any gap in medical and engineering branches?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS) :
(a) Recruitment was stepped

up after the declaration of emergency to meet the then existing shortages and additional requirements on account of expansion of the Army. As regards officers, Emergency Commissions were granted on a large scale in addition to a small number of Permanent Regular Commissions. As regards Other Ranks, they continued to be recruited on the normal pre-emergency terms of engagement. As the recruitment targets have been practically achieved, Emergency Commissions are being discontinued except in one or two Corps and the recruitment of Other Ranks is being slowed down.

(b) Yes, Sir.

टियोक में एन० सी सी० का शिविर

१८२. श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिव सागर जिले के एन० सी० सी० कैडेटों के लिये टियोक में १९ अक्टूबर, १९६४ को जो शिविर लगाया गया था, वह कितने दिनों के लिए था ; और उसमें कितने कैडेटों ने भाग लिया था ?

[N.C.C. CAMP AT TEOK

189. SHRI G. K. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of days for which a camp was set up at Teok in Shivsagar District on 19th October, 1964 for the N.C.C. cadets; and the number of cadets who participated in it?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्र (श्री ए० एम० थामस) : टियोक में १९ से २८ अक्टूबर, १९६४ तक राष्ट्रीय छात्र-दल का एक शिविर लगाया जाना था । १८ अक्टूबर, १९६४ को टियोक में ११०७ छात्र इकट्ठे हुए थे । परन्तु अप्रत्याशित अभूतपूर्व वर्षा के कारण शिविर स्थान जलमय

हो गया और वहाँ तम्बू लगाना संभव न रहा । छात्रों को रात के लिए टियोक कालिज के भवन में आश्रय देना पड़ा क्योंकि शिविर के लिये कोई अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध न था । चूंकि भारी वर्षा जारी रही, १९ अक्टूबर को फैसला किया गया, कि शिविर मन्सूख कर दिया जाए ।

[THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): An NCC camp was proposed to be held at Teok from the 19th to 28th October, 1964. Cadets numbering 1,107 assembled at Teok on the 18th October, 1964. But due to unexpected and unprecedented rain, the camp site was flooded and tents could not be pitched there. Cadets were given shelter in the Teok College building for the night, as no other suitable camp site was available. As heavy rainfall continued, it was decided on the 19th October 1964 to cancel the camp.]

ABOLITION OF COMMITTEES IN I. AND B. MINISTRY

190. SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 48 committees functioning in the Ministry have been abolished; and

(b) if so, which are those committees and what are the reasons for which they have been abolished?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement showing the names of the 48 committees which have been abolished is placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. These committees were abolished for effecting economy.

STMISMENT

Names of *Committees Abolished in I. and B. Ministry*

1. Press Consultative Committee.
2. A.I.R.'s Liaison Committee.
3. Central Co-ordination Committee.
4. Standing Committee for Participation in International Book Exhibitions.
5. Advisory Committee for | 'Builders of Modern India' series of publications.
6. Advisory Committee for selection of Feature Films for entry in the International Film Festivals.
7. Advisory Committee for selection of documentary films for entry in the International Film Festivals.
8. Committee to assist the Committee for Direction and Co-ordination in Plan Publicity attached to the Ministry (May, 1964).
9. Tapes Committee.
10. Hindi Advisory Committee attached to the News Services Division of A.I.R.
11. Urdu Advisory Committee attached to the News Services Division of A.I.R.
12. Consultative Panel for Educational Television.
13. Committee to review the pattern and scope of Hindi Lessons.
14. Departmental Committee to examine matters relating to Casual Artists.
15. Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Committee for Advertising and Visual Publicity.

16. Committee for Panel of Printers.
17. Weeding Out Reviewing Committee.
18. Reprint Reviewing Committee.
19. Print Order Committee.
20. Standing Committee for "Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi" (combined with Advisory Committee).
21. Advisory Committee for Children's Literature.
22. Advisory Committee of Film Producers.
23. Tender Committee.
24. Laboratories Panel Committee.
25. Rates Committee.
26. Pricing Committee.
27. Headquarters' Script Committee, attached to the Song and Drama Division.
28. Committee for selection of actors and actresses (Song and Drama Division).
- 29 to 41. Language-wise Script Committees (attached to the Song and Drama Division).
42. A.I.R.'s Committee to examine the equipment in use in A.I.R. and the need for replacement thereof.
43. Music Audition Board.
44. Editorial Board for 'Yojana'.
45. Standing Committee for "Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi".
46. Secretaries Committee to assist the aforesaid Committee.
47. C.I.S. Board.
48. Editorial Board of "Ajkal" (Urdu).

CHINESE PROPAGANDA FOR TIBETANS |

191. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Chinese have adopted the tactics of sending Tibetan leaders to India with propaganda leaflets depicting and offering better life for the Tibetans returning from India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): It has come to the notice of Government that some propaganda leaflets have been sent by Chinese authorities in Tibet to Tibetan refugees in India either through the post or through border inhabitants.

■ These leaflets exhort Tibetan refugees to return to Tibet and contain various promises, like freedom from reprisals and security of life, free medical treatment, payment of travel expenses, non-confiscation of personal property etc. in regard to refugees intending to return to Tibet. The Government is, however, unaware of any Tibetan leaders having been sent to India with such propaganda leaflets.

192. [Transferred to the 4th December, 1964.]

THE AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY

80. SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the average income and the average expenditure of a middle class family in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): No all India estimates of the average income and the average expenditure of middle class families have been prepared. However, such estimates for middle class families in 45 cities and towns have been compiled and published by the Central Statistical Organisation in its Report on the Middle Class Family Living Survey 1958-59 ("Volume I), copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

—(Transferred from the 18th November, 1964.

ENQUIRY RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE ON THE CEYLON INDIANS PROBLEM

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY (Madras): Sir, I gave a call attention notice on the Ceylon Indians problem. I have not heard anything about it. It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will hear in due course. You have had three or four questions. You will hear about that also in due course.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATEMENT MADE BY SHRI G. V. KETKAR REGARDING THE PLAN OF NATHURAM GODSE TO ASSASSINATE MAHATMA GANDHI

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, may I, with your permission, call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the statement made by Shri G. V. Ketkar, former editor of Kesari, on November 11, 1964, at Poona, regarding the plan of Nathuram Godse to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): Sir, so far as the call attention notice is concerned, may I mention that the Home Minister has gone to Orissa and is returning by about 12:30 P.m. 1 o'clock today. Can I claim your indulgence and the indulgence of this House that he may be allowed to make the statement a little later, say at 4 o'clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 2-30?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: At 4 o'clock, Sir, to be on the safe side.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: As you allow the Home Minister to make the statement, we shall be supplied with

a copy or the statement which the Maharashtra Chief Minister has made on the subject.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: We shall make that clear at 4 o'clock.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The suggestion that even before that statement is made, we can keep the copies ready.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We should be supplied with copies . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made the suggestion. Why do you repeat?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The only thing is, we have not been told whether we are going to be given his thing. The Maharashtra Chief Minister made a statement and we are entitled to have a copy of the statement.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Sir, may I make the suggestion that this question may be taken up tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up at 4 o'clock. The Home Minister will be here and will be replying.

ENQUIRY RE CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE ABOUT THE STATEMENTS MADE BY REV. MICHAEL SCOTT ON NAGALAND

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, since the Prime Minister is here, I wanted to raise a motion on Nagaland regarding which I have given a call attention notice. Rev. Michael Scott has been making more and more damaging statements including the one today that whatever we had done in Nagaland is the antithesis of the policies of India. I would like the Prime Minister to say whether Rev. Michael Scott has been accepted by us as a sort of a teacher who can lecture to us about the values that we have and whether he should

continue as a member of the peace mission in Nagaland.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRI LAL BAHADUR): I thought that on this there was a call attention motion. So it should be in fact discussed then. I might inform the hon. Member that we cannot entirely go by what appears in the newspapers—though generally it is correct—because when he made his first statement in Kohima, I did say in a public meeting, in fact I criticised him for that statement and said that he should not have done so; next day he sends me a letter and says that he was most surprised to read what I had said at the meeting and says that it was entirely and wholly incorrect. In these circumstances it would not be advisable neither for me nor perhaps for this House to go by each and every word of what appears in the newspapers. But in a general way when we discuss this question we could take that also into consideration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Since the matter has been pending before the Government and we have not had any opportunity to express our opinion or to know the opinion of the Government on the matter formally on the floor of the House, why should it not be possible for the Prime Minister to tell us exactly in what manner Rev. Michael Scott is proceeding in the matter, whether he accepts the simple fact that the Nagas form part of India, whether he has accepted this simple fact apart from what the Press may or may not have said. About his alleged statement, we should like to know the position because if he does not accept that position, he has no *locus standi* in the negotiations. If he does accept the position, we can understand some kind of thing being done by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have occasion to say all this when we discuss this question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He had rushed to Delhi to meet the Prime Minister, and we should know exactly what is going on between him and Rev. Michael Scott.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964

THE MINISTER OF STATE *us* THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, a copy of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals Notification G.S.R. No. 1594, dated the 26th October, 1964, publishing the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3425/64.]

ANNUAL REPORT (1962-63) OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (2) of article 338 of the Constitution, a copy of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63—Parts I and U. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3426/64.]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA IN 1964-65

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR SAHU) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing the Supplementary Demands for

Grants for Expenditure of the Government of Kerala in the year 1964-65.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION—continued.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): Mr. Chairman, may I express my gratitude to the hon. Members of the House who have participated in the debate yesterday? They have made various valuable suggestions which will certainly be taken into account. In a sense there is a common measure of agreement. I think almost every Member has expressed his appreciation of the very fine work done by the University Grants Commission and particularly its able Chairman. There is also an acceptance of the unfortunate fact that standards in the higher education have been going down. There is also a feeling that the status and the dignity of teachers should be elevated, my friend, Mr. Sapru, said, and I agree with him, that in our country teachers do not occupy that position in society which they do in other countries. He pointed out the instance of Cambridge and Oxford where the head of a college is a very important person. It is the same, in the United States, it is the same in the U.S.S.R., and it is so also in other European countries. We have not yet accorded to our teachers that recognition and that appreciation to which they are entitled. I quite agree that even if we do not pay them the salary which they receive in more affluent countries, they should at least have a feeling that they are doing a very important and responsible work, and they should get recognition for that fact. Mr. Sapru pointed out that as far as teachers in primary and secondary schools are concerned, we have instituted the system of giving national awards, and the national awards were given only the other day to about 91 teachers. They all came to Delhi, they met the Presi-

dent, they met the Vice-President, and they felt that the country was appreciating the work they had done. Now, similar appreciation must be given also to the teachers in the colleges and in the universities. Of course, they are not so badly off as the teachers of primary and secondary schools. But even so, with all the efforts that the University Grants Commission has made, the salary scale of the teachers in colleges is not what it should be.

I pointed out in my opening remarks that the University Grants Commission has laid down a scale for university professors and for college teachers. They have offered substantial aid to the colleges and the universities. They want to implement the scheme. I am sorry to say that whereas most of the universities have accepted the scales, very few colleges have done so, and therefore a large number of college teachers are still badly underpaid.

I also agree that to the extent that it is possible, we should have a parity between the salary given to the university professors and the professors in colleges. The University Grants Commission is actively considering this question.

My friend, Mr. Sapru, mentioned the terrible position in which many of the affiliated colleges particularly in U.P. find themselves in regard to standards, in regard to staff, in regard to facilities and so on. I am fully conscious of that situation and so is the University Grants Commission. And I agree that we cannot improve the standards of higher education if we concentrate merely on universities; it is essential also to concentrate on affiliated colleges. I am sure my friend from Calcutta will bear me out that the problem is similar in Calcutta. There is a large university and the number of students is **1,35,000**; it really consists of various affiliated colleges. Therefore, to raise the standard of higher education we

should not think only of university department but we have also to think of affiliated colleges. It is a big problem but the University Grants Commission is doing its best to tackle it.

Now, Mr. Sapru also suggested following the Report of the Committee of which he was the Chairman and making various alterations in the composition and constitution of the University Grants Commission. I assure him that we will give careful thought to his suggestions. As a matter of fact, I have forwarded these recommendations to the University Grants Commission for their comments and after I receive their comments, I shall take immediate steps to bring about the necessary amendment in the Act.

Now, I was really shocked to hear what my friend, Mr. Govindan Nair, from the Benches opposite said about what is happening in Kerala. He said that every student had to **pay** Rs. 2,000 for admission to M.Sc., Rs. 5,000 for the engineering college and Rs. 10,000 for the medical college. As the House knows, in this House and in the other House, I used very strong language about this sort of capitation or donation. I said that this was blackmarketeering in education. At the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in Bangalore I got all the Education Ministers to agree to a resolution that this would be put down. Well, I did not know that things were so bad in Kerala. But I will certainly look into this matter and see what can be done to do away with this terrible evil. There is profiteering in this country, there is blackmarketeering in this country, there are all sorts of evils. But I think one of the worst evils is when people put up educational institutions to make profit, commercialise education, and get money on this scale from the poor students who have got to find a place in these institutions.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY (West Bengal): The vice is not confined to

[Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray]

Kerala alone. In respect of medical and engineering colleges. The vice flourishes elsewhere also.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am sorry to hear that it also flourishes in West Bengal. But I agree that the solution is, more institutions, and more facilities for the students. Blackmarketeer-ing, profiteering, all arise because of scarcity. I have always said, when you have a society of scarcity, corruption flourishes; when you have a society of abundance these things go down automatically. It is true of education, it is true of food, it is true of any commodity. And therefore I agree that we should have more facilities for our students, more institutions, more evening classes. We must go ahead with correspondence classes so that our students have facilities and opportunities for education. What is a father to do if he wants to educate his son and no institution is available, and the institution wants capitation fees? It is a challenge to him. He begs, borrows or steals and pays this huge amount to the institution so that his child can get some education. I agree that this is a shocking state of affairs but I assure the House that we are looking into it and trying to put down this evil.

SHRI N. VENKATESWARA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): I know of many private institutions run toy committees where there is the capitation system but their motive is not profit. They are started with public donations and to stabilise them capitation fees are collected. What is wrong with a proposition like that?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, my friend, Dr. Prasad has drawn our attention to certain evils that exist and one of his suggestions is that just as you have regional colleges to train teachers for schools, there should be institutions for training college and university professors. He says that they should be as much trained as the teachers who teach in the primary and secondary schools. Now, there are two definite views about this matter.

Only the other day I was talking to the President of the Princeton University, one of the finest universities in the United States. When I expressly put this point before him, he smiled and said, "Well, there would be a strong opposition in my institution if this suggestion was accepted". And the argument was this. In the case of colleges and universities the proper training ground is research work. When a teacher or a professor passes his M.A. then he should go in for research and having acquired experience and knowledge by going up to his doctorate, he becomes fit enough to teach. Take the case of Oxford or Cambridge in England. Nobody has heard of the Dons ever being trained to teach the students. That is not so in the institutions in the United States either. Where it does exist, it exists very successfully. In France, Napo-lean had the foresight to realise that France would need trained teachers and therefore he set up in Paris one of the finest institutions—he set up three, I am referring to one—and it is called the Ecole. He set up one Ecole for the training of teachers for colleges and universities. But, as I said, this is a controversial matter and we are looking into it whether some sort of training should be necessary before a student who passes his M.A. automatically becomes a teacher in a college or university.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD (Nominated): May I clarify a point?

When I mentioned this topic, I never meant that a young man who is going to be employed as a university teacher should be given the type of training which is prevailing in the primary or the secondary schools. I said this that somehow the practice in our country is that immediately after a young man passes his M.A. or IVT.Sc. he is at once employed to take up even the Post-graduate class. I suggested that a person after passing the M.A. examination should be given a period of two years so that he may carry on advanced studies and research and then after that period,

when his knowledge becomes more stabilised, then only he should be assigned to take up the classes. By training, I never meant that it should be a sort of LT or BT class. And I have cited the example of France. That is a custom which is found to be most popular in the world.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): May I ask if it is in the Calcutta University that raw M.As. are put on post-graduate work?

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: Everywhere.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: No, Sir. In the Madras University that does not obtain.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): It is only an exception.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: I will reply when my statement is challenged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: I must have the right to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought you had your say when you participated in the debate.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: But since my statement has been challenged I must reply. If you take a survey of a number of Universities, I can say from personal experience that quite a large number of young people, immediately after passing their M.A. examination, have been employed. Even suppose for the sake of argument that the Madras University becomes an exception, that does not prove the rule. If you want I can give you the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ruthnaswamy only wanted to protect the reputation of the Madras University.

PROF. M. B. LAL: And he is prepared to spoil the reputation of all the Universities.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: The hon. Member said that raw M.As. were But

to post, graduate work. That is a statement which is not correct.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Sir, my friend knows, the House knows that we are suffering from a shortage of teachers. He himself mentioned in his speech that for two or three years professorial chairs remain vacant. On the one hand we have to face the problem of shortage of teachers. On the other hand we have to try and see that the teachers we get are qualified teachers. My own feeling is that ultimately it will be our post-graduate departments that would be the nursery for our teachers. And, therefore, we have to strengthen our post-graduate departments. And that is one thing that the University Grants Commission is concentrating on. There is the scheme of centres of advanced study. That itself shows how keen the University Grants Commission is to strengthen and improve the institution. The postgraduate department today is weak. We have some very good work, some very fine post-graduate students. But ultimately in every country the source of teachers, of leaders, of scientists must be the post-graduate departments. And therefore the test of efficiency in higher education, the question as to whether really higher education is doing well, is to find out how our postgraduate departments are doing. And I think if some time is given to us, we will find the right type of people from our postgraduate departments to take to teaching.

Now as regards salaries, may I say that all the world over Government or Universities cannot compete with industries? We cannot afford to pay the salaries to teachers that the industry can. I remember I was talking to the ex-Ambassador from the United States, Mr. Galbraith. I was joking with him that he was going to Harvard after having been an Ambassador, and having been a great personal friend of President Kennedy. And his answer was very significant. He said, "It is true that a diplomatic post like Ambassadorship in India is a very important one. And, I can

(Shri M. C. Chagla) I command any salary I like in industry. But the reason why I am going back to Harvard is that it is a challenging appointment. I can meet young men. I can mould their future and it appeals to me". It is only when we instil that feeling, that spirit, among our teachers that we will go a long way towards solving our educational problem. Our teachers should feel that they are doing something very responsible. But I agree with Mr. Sapru that for that we must improve the atmosphere in our colleges, in our Universities. We must give our teachers recognition and status.

Now there is one remark made by my friend, Mr. Mani, that is about the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University. Mr. Mani knows well enough and he will accept what I say, that I am the last man in the world who would like to have any communal institutions in India. If I had my way, I would do away with all of them because I have always taken the view that the way to solve the communal problems is to get all the communities to join the national stream.

The Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are historical institutions just as we still have the portraits of the Viceroys in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, as the late Prime Minister said, merely to mark the march of history. So these institutions bear these names in order to show what the educational policy of the British Government was. But I assure Mr. Mani that we look upon both these institutions as Central Universities, all-India institutions and not as communal institutions, either Hindu or Muslim.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): With your permission, will the hon. Minister ensure that in each of these universities at least 30 per cent, come from the other community, in the staff as well as students?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am most anxious to do that. I can easily change the name. I can introduce a Bill. But it would raise unnecessary controversy. What matters is not the name of an institution but what happens in the institution. I agree with my hon. friend there that in order to make these institutions really national, Indian, Central, we should have more intermingling of the different communities. We should not look upon the Banaras University as a Hindu institution, nor the Aligarh University as a Muslim University. They are national institutions, they are Indian institutions, they are Central institutions.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): Can we make a beginning with a Muslim Vice-Chancellor at the Banaras Hindu University and a Hindu Vice-Chancellor at the Aligarh University?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: I would welcome it.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I refuse to label any human being or any Indian. I hope that the day will never come when I will make a distinction on the ground that a person is a Hindu or a Muslim.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: I am afraid, Sir, he is unfair to me. I am not wanting that to be done. But when you agree with my friend's suggestion that 30 per cent, of the staff might be from the other community and you welcomed it enthusiastically, I pinpointed it by saying that nothing would be so good as to have at the Hindu University a distinguished Muslim Vice-Chancellor and vice versa. After all, you are not going to deny that there are Hindus and Muslims in this country,

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: It is a very good suggestion and I will certainly bear it in mind. I will just give these figures. As far as the Aligarh University is concerned, there are 35 per

cent, students from the Hindu community studying there. I know there are members of the staff also from the major community.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: And in the Hindu University?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not got the figures. I will get it. As far as the Muslim University is concerned, these are the figures.

Before I turn to the series of amendments which have been proposed by Mr. Chordia and Mr. Man., may I say first a few words about the language question because almost every speaker has made a reference to the language issue. I think one or two speakers mentioned that the Government's policy was not certain, and that the Government were speaking with different voices. I beg to say that there has been no change in the policy laid down by the Government for some years back, and I will presently point out how that is so and what the policy is. I said so in my opening remarks and I want to repeat this. There is no attempt on the part of the Government not to give full encouragement to Indian languages or to Hindi. Doubts have been expressed on that point. Almost inevitably a time will come when we will have the regional languages as the media of instruction in different Universities. But the point of the matter is—and we must not forget that—that we must have a common Indian language, a link language which is the bond between different universities, scholars as also the bar and so on. It is not the progress of the regional languages that we are trying to stop. It is the apprehension that we have that in forgetting the unity of India, in putting all the emphasis on the regional languages, you will break up India linguistically. You cannot have emotional integration in this country unless you have linguistic integration and linguistic integration can only come through all the people in India accepting one language as the common language. My friend, Mr. Ramamurti

—I have taken down his words—said: 'First switch on to the regional language, then think of Hindi or English'. He also went on to say that we must take care to see that centrifugal tendencies do not come to the front. But the centrifugal tendencies are bound to come to the front if you have regional languages in the fifteen States without seeing to it that the common language also develops. Therefore when I emphasise the importance of English—I want to speak to my friend, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, who does not agree with me—it is not because I am not in favour of Hindi. It is not because I do not want to support Gujarati or Marathi or Tamil. It is because I am conscious of the fact that our national unity will be undermined if we do not have a common language, unifying language, a link language. Therefore I wish to assure my friend, Mr. Desai and through him to many friends of his in Gujarat, that I am not against the Gujarati language. Now the Gujarat University has the medium of Gujarati. Hindi is only optional. In English only one subject is taught. Therefore unless you emphasise Hindi or English and you push ahead only with the regional languages, what will be the future of our country? What will happen ten years hence? I have often said that I hope I shall not live to see that day—it will be a sad day—when at a High-powered Conference in Delhi we may need interpreters to interpret one Indian to the other.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: In the Supreme Court?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: What will happen to the Supreme Court? We recruit Judges today from all parts of India. What will happen to the Bar? What will happen to our Universities? Many Members have spoken that you must have mobility of students and professors. How will a professor from one university in India be able to go and lecture in other universities if the languages are different? Therefore my view is that

[Shri M. C. Chagla:] even when we have the regional language as the medium of instruction in the universities, there should be both Hindi and English compulsorily taught so that a professor from one part of India can go and lecture in another part of India, when students can go from one part of India to the other. On the one hand we want to emphasise the mobility of students and teachers. On the other hand we are preaching a policy which will make that impossible. Therefore if you want mobility, if you want our universities to be treated as all-India institutions, we must keep a link language and till Hindi takes its place, till our friends in the South and Bengal accept it, let us not do away with a language which exists, which is accepted and which has played a unifying part in the history of our country.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI (Uttar Pradesh): Their only concern is to destroy Urdu.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, Urdu is too fine a language to be destroyed by anyone. No language which is great can be destroyed. Let me tell my friend there that one of the first things I learnt when I came here and it gave me great pleasure, was that fifty thousand copies were sold of the edition of Ghalib which was published in Devanagari script in Delhi. The trouble—rather I am deviating from the subject—about Hindi and Urdu controversy is not a matter of substance. It is really a matter of script. If we can solve the problem of script, I think we will go a long way in solving the Urdu problem. I am fully encouraging it. You publish Urdu Poet's works in Hindi and there will be so much love for that language that thousands of copies will be sold.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: Mushairas are attended in very large numbers.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: There is a new Association and my friend, Mulk Raj Anand, is the Chairman. He

brought me a beautiful edition of Ghalib and Mir; on one side there was the Persian script and on the other side it was in Hindi script. We are helping it. So my friend, Mr. Ansari, need not feel that there is any danger of Urdu language being destroyed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madras): That is, despite the Government's attempt to highly Sanskritise Hindi.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: If a language gets words from different languages, it becomes rich. After all Gandhiji spoke of Hindi-Hindustani. He spoke of simple language of the people and that should be the Hindi we should aim at.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: That is not this highly Sanskritised Hindi. Certainly we want a highly simplified Hindi.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: May I very briefly point out specially to my friend Mr. Desai, and also to some others who said that the policy of the Government of India was not clear, as to what has been said by all the important educational associations, institutions and Committees with regard to the medium of instruction? May I just start with it? This is what the Kunzru Committee which was appointed in 1955 by the UGC said:

"That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage should not be hastened.

That the change to an Indian language should be preceded by an adequate preparation both in the cultivation of the Indian language concerned as a medium of expression for learned purposes and by preparation of a sufficient body of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study."

"That even when a change in the medium of instruction is made, English should continue to be studied by all University students.

That a proper foundation in English should be laid at the Secondary School stage so that the students going up to the University can have an adequate knowledge of English."

This is the Kunzru Committee recommendation in 1955 made to UGC which was accepted.

Then the Inter-University Board of India in 1950 said:

"That Board feels that if fissiparous tendencies are not to develop and extreme provincialism spread, there is need for the Universities to have a common language. A common language is also necessary to enable students and teacher; to migrate from one University to another, and generally for inter-University contacts."

So the view taken was that all the universities should have one common language.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: As the medium of instruction? I want to know whether the view of the Government to-day is that all the universities in this country should have one common medium of instruction?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not said that. I am only reading what was said.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Some of us would very much like it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I want the Government of India's view on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No subsidiary debate.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, we cannot re-write history. We cannot change the trend of opinion. If it was possible, from the national and educational point of view it would have been a very good thing for India and for all the universities' to have a

common language. As Shri Jairam-das Daulatram rightly said, this is not purely an educational problem. It is also a political problem and today we have reached a stage when the view is taken that ultimately the regional languages should become the media of instruction. We have accepted this. But as I said in the beginning while accepting it, do not forget the necessity of also developing the link language. That is very important. Now, may I go on with this:

"The Board realises that in certain areas the regional language of the State is considered suitable for being introduced as the medium at the University stage. But even in such cases, at this stage of development of higher education, there will be serious difficulties in producing suitable text books of highest standards and in finding teachers in sufficient numbers in the higher grades of learning. Educational institutions should not, therefore, be deprived of the freedom to continue to use English as the medium of instruction for the time being.

The Board recommends that all-India Institutions of Teaching and Research should for some time to come continue to have English at least as one of the media."

Then we come to the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961. This is very important.

"The question of the medium for University education was discussed at length. The tendency of regional languages to become the media for University education, though desirable in many ways, may well lead to the isolation of such Universities from the rest of India unless there is a link in the shape of an all-India language."

This is exactly what I have been saying ever since I became the Minister. I have been repeating it and I have been reiterating it. People say I am striking a different note. I am

I Shri M. C. Chagla.]

not. This was said in 1961. The only thing I am doing is I am trying to implement it. So often Chief Ministers' Conferences meet and pass resolutions and forget all about it. Unfortunately I have a habit of not forgetting resolutions that are passed. May I go on?

"Teachers and students will not be able to migrate easily from one University to another, and the cause of education will suffer for lack of a common link between Universities in different linguistic areas. The importance of such a common linguistic link between Universities was emphasised. Such a common link can only be English or Hindi. Ultimately it will have to be Hindi, and it is necessary, therefore, that every attempt should be made to make Hindi suitable for this purpose. The change-over to Hindi and generally to a regional language as a medium of education will only be effective when such language has adequately developed for the purpose of modern education, and more especially for scientific and technical subjects."

This is the answer to those who say that you cannot learn to 'swim unless you enter the water. At least there should be somebody to guide you; otherwise you get drowned.

"Every effort should be made to develop Hindi and the other languages for this purpose. Till such time as this happens, English may be continued. It may also be possible and desirable for the changeover from English to Hindi or a regional language to be phased or divided up into subjects. Thus, scientific and technical subjects may be taught for as long as necessary in English while other subjects may be taught with Hindi or the regional language as the medium. In any event, the standard of teaching both in Hindi and English should be im-

proved and maintained at a high level in schools and colleges."

This was in August, 1961 and we are now in 1964. I beg of this House to think over this and tell me where even by an iota in enunciating my policy I have differed from the decision arrived at at the Chief Minister's Conference.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: May I ask a question, Sir? We welcome yr elucidation. You have made crystal clear what the situation is. But the question is, what are we doing practically from day to day, to hasten the time as much as possible, to make Hindi the link language in India? What are we practically doing about it?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well Sir, we are doing everything possible. We are translating English text books into Hindi. We get people to write original books in Hindi. We are sending Hindi teachers to non-Hindi States, and there is nothing that we are not doing in order to propagate Hindi. Even in science we are publishing a popular journal in Hindi. It is having a very wide appeal. So everything is done to propagate and support Hindi. And not only Hindi, we are supporting all the Indian languages. Dr. Kothari was the chairman of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. This is also for the same purpose of having certain common words used by all languages.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Would not one of the inevitable steps be to make Hindi a compulsory examination subject at the secondary school level? And if we avoid that, would we be facing up to the problem?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I agree, I agree. But as I said, Education is not a concurrent subject. What is taught in schools is not in my hands. I know many States should do much more for Hindi than they are doing. But I was agreeably surprised to find in the South many States have done a great deal. In Mysore I presided over a convocation of a Hindi institution—I

forget its name, Devanagari some-thing it was—where I gave away diplomas to men and women who passed in the Hindi language and I could see the enthusiasm they had. It is increasing. But for heaven's sake, let us not force it upon them, I am S'jre if you allow the South and Bengal to choose—they are as much natio al as we are—they will realise the importance of a common language and they v/ill accept it. But the more you try to dominate and domineer over them, the les, chances are there of Hindi being accepted.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Ma, I say to my hon. friend over then? that the quantitative expansion of . . .

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Sir, may I say that these questions and answers are going on. Let him first finish his speech and then—that is the usual procedure —questions may be put to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. The hon. Minister had yielded,

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: The interruption is justified.

DR. NIHAB; RANJAN RAY: I want to point out that quantitative expansion of a language is not the determinate factor nor important argiment. Qualitatively you cannot force the pace of a language. It is a natural process of development and time must be given for such organic growth One may not be impatient about it.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Yes, g.nd I think our late Prime Minister always said that a language is not something artificial. It must have a natural growth. It is not like a plant whkh you <:an make grow up just by putting more fertiliser or more water. A language must grow naturally and I agree with my hon. friend. Of course Hindi has a literatuie and it is a developing language and it is developing fast. But naturally for it to become the medium of instiuction for scientific and technological legal and highly philosophical subjects, for I

political science subjects and so on, it will take some time. You cannot force the pace. That, is all I am saying. We must look upon India as one and we must carry Madras, the South and Bengal with us and I have no doubt that if we are a little more restrained, we will be able to do so better than if we make them feel that we are really dominating over them and forcing policies upon them which they are not prepared to accept.

I was just now reading some of the decisions of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961. Then there was the National Integration Conference which is equally important. As you know, the late Prime Minister called this conference to bring about national integration and this was in September-October of 1961. Let us see what they have said.

"The Conference recognised that Hindi must develop ultimately as the link for inter-State communication. IAS, however, it would take some time for the language to evolve sufficiently to express all modern concepts English will continue to serve the purpose till Hind* is adequately developed."

Then as regards the medium for university education, they say:

"As regards the medium for University education, while a plea was made for the use of Hindi as the medium on an all-India basis, the general view was that the regional languages are bound to replace English as the medium of instruction as soon as the necessary preparations for the change-over could be made acceptable to the academic world. But it was agreed that in such an agreement, there would be necessity of a link in the shape of a language understood all over India. It was felt that this link must ultimately be Hindi, but since Hindi, like any other regional language, will take some time for its full development. English will

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

continue to be such a link. This implied that Hindi must continue to be taught as a second language as in the secondary stage of education, where necessary; and it also implied that English, apart from continuing as a transitional link, will remain as a language of international importance for the enrichment of our languages in regard to science and technology."

It has been said that I am very pro-English. that I do not support Hindi or the Indian languages sufficiently. But I say I am doing exactly what this Resolution asks me to do. Sir, I will take a few more minutes. This was reiterated at the first meeting of the National Integration Council which was held in June, 1962. So this much as far as the language issue is concerned.

May I repeat and give my solemn assurance to this House that I shall do everything in my power to strengthen and support Hindi which is the official language in the Constitution and the other Indian languages which are recognised in the Constitution as our different national languages? But—and this is an important "but"—to me, as I said at the beginning, national unity is more important than any linguistic consideration. I will therefore, effluently fight for the retention of English till Hindi is prepared to take its place. I hope the House will approve this policy because I am not saying anything which is contrary to the Government policies. I am saying what, as I said, all these high scholastic and academic bodies have said and I think that is the policy of Government and what I am saying represents that policy.

Now may I briefly deal with some of the amendments that I have been moved. I do not know whether my friends are going to press these amendments. There are several of them by Mr. Chordia and two by Mr. Mani. May I first of all deal and finish

about the one relating to the enquiry into the Orissa question? In order to study the problem in Universities in all its aspects, the University Grants Commission appointed a committee two years back and a copy of that Report, I think, is in Parliament Library. We have been giving thought to it also. I do not know what purpose would be served by a committee of the University Grants Commission going and studying a local question in Orissa which is partly educational and mainly political.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): May I inform the Minister for Education that the Orissa Government is conducting an enquiry but they have said that events before September 27 should not be enquired into? Those events relate to the students invading the premises of the Vidhan Sabha, the students occupying the Speaker's Chair and conducting a mock session of the Vidhan Sabha. This is a case of serious indiscipline. The Orissa Government is not enquiring into the matter. I am only suggesting that the University Grants Commission should go into the matter and find out why the students got so suddenly inflamed.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: With great respect to my hon. friend, for whom I have very great regard, I think it will be a mistake on the part of the University Grants Commission to get itself mixed up in this. I think Mr. Mani wanted a committee of the University Grants Commission to go into it. It would be wrong for the Commission to get itself mixed up with local politics. It should deal with broad national problems; it should investigate into the causes of indiscipline on a national basis but not go round and find out why the students are giving trouble to the authorities.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Mr. Mani is not serious about it.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As regards Mr. Chordia's amendment the first is:

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should make efforts to bring about uniformity and improvement in the standards of teaching and studies in the Universities."

I have already said, Sir, what the University Grants Commission has done. We have already appointed a Reviewing Committee which is considering the courses of study. We are considering the question of text books and everything possible is being done.

The second is:

"having considered the same this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should make efforts to bring about uniformity in the pay-scale, of the teachers in all the universities and colleges in India".

I have already referred to this problem. We are prepared to give grants to all the States if they will bear the rest. I agree matching grants have not worked well and I am seriously taking up this question with the Finance Minister to see whether in the next Five Year Plan we should have this system of matching grants at all.

The next is:

"having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should take steps for encouraging research work through teachers".

I think this also has been referred to by me at great length in my opening speech and my hon. friend will find indicated therein the action that the University Grants Commission has taken to help promote research. There is nothing on which the University Grants Commission is putting greater emphasis than on research.

The next is:

"having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should take steps to encourage inter-university-

1013 RS—4.

versity and inter-college transfers of teachers in order to increase academic mobility". On this question, the Commission has been holding seminars, summer schools, to bring professors from different Universities together and they have also got a scheme to exchange teachers for short periods between the different Universities.

The next is:

"having considered the same this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should take steps for the starting of evening classes for B. Com. and M. Com. at Delhi and other important trade centres to promote education in Commerce".

The position is this: A Committee appointed by the Delhi University to look into the working of the Institute of Post-Graduate Studies of Delhi University recommended that "arrangements may be made by the University Grants Commission for opening M. Com. evening classes. The report of the Committee has been accepted by the Commission and it is now under consideration by the University.

The next is:

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should take steps for the appointment of teachers in universities on an All-India basis to bring uniformity in the standards of the universities". We have got uniform salaries at the University level and I entirely agree with the idea of recruitment on an all-India basis. I support the idea underlying this suggestion and I think every University should recruit on an all-India basis. Now it has become possible because particularly we have common salaries and selection as far as possible is on an all-India basis.

The next is:

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the

Shri M. C. Chagla.] University Grants Commission should take early steps to start teaching universities at important place like Kanpur, Meerut, etc. which have been considered by the University Grants Commission itself as suitable places for starting such universities."

The position is this: The University Grants Commission has appointed a committee to examine the question of the establishment of new Universities. In its interim report this Committee has indicated that teaching universities are of utmost importance in the development of higher education. The question of setting up Universities at Kanpur and Meerut is a matter for the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and it is hoped that adequate steps would be taken by them in due course. My hon. friend knows that under the law we cannot establish Universities. A State must start a University and then the University Grants Commission comes into the picture and pays for its development but the starting of a University is a State subject and it is for the State to decide that.

The last amendment is:

"and having considered the same, this House is of opinion that the University Grants Commission should take steps for provision of residential accommodation to the students, teachers and other university-employees".

I have always stated the amount spent on construction of hostels and staff quarters and we propose to spend much more in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of an estimated sum of Rs. 257 crores, it is proposed to spend Rs. 120 crores on students' hostels and Rs. 137 crores on staff quarters and hostels for teachers. I hope my friend, the Finance Minister, will be able to allocate this amount to me in the Fourth Plan. If he does and if I am here still at the end of the Fourth Plan which I do not think I shall be

able to report to the House that this has been carried out.

As regards Mr. Mani, I have already dealt with the question of Orissa. He also mentioned about the text books. Various steps have been taken. The Commission has appointed a number of Reviewing Committees to examine the existing facilities and to make suggestions for the improvement and modernisation in order to raise the general level of academic attainment and research in Universities.

1 P.M.

This is important. The Committees dealing with botany, chemistry, biochemistry and mathematics have already submitted the reports. The Committees dealing with English, social work, education and library sciences have finalised their reports and these will soon be printed and sent to the universities. The University Grants Commission also proposes to form a Committee under the chairmanship of the Education Secretary to work out details of a scheme for production in India of standard text books, monographs and other reading material for the use of Indian universities and in the colleges.

As regards schools, I can tell you that already we have a Committee sitting which is producing some very fine books in different subjects in English which are going to be sent to the different States to be translated into regional languages. I am most anxious that there should be uniformity in our text books. That is a very important thing. We are conscious of it and we are doing our best.

Well, Sir, I am very grateful to you for permitting me to go two or three minutes beyond time and I am grateful to the House for the patience with which they have heard me.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Mr. Chordia, do you desire your amendments?"

श्री बिलकुमार मन्नालालजी खौरड़िया
(मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, जो माननीय मंत्री जी

ने आश्वासन दिया, उसके प्रकाश में मैं अपने
अमेन्डमेंट वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani?

SHRI A. D. MANI: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has dealt with the amendments in detail, I am not pressing my amendments.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments have been withdrawn and the discussion comes to an end.

The House stands adjourned till 2-30 in the afternoon.

The House adjourned for lunch at two minutes past om of the clock.

The House reassembled after Lunch at half-past two of the clock. THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, : 964

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI M. C. CHAGLA) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House, namely : —

1. Shri Jairamdas Daulatrarao
2. Shri P. K. Kumaran
3. Prof. Mukut Behari Lal
4. Shri Tarkeshwar Pande
5. Dr. B. N. Prasad
6. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray
7. Shri N. Narotham Reddy
8. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
9. Shri P. N. Sapro
10. Shrimati Sharda Bhargava
11. Shri R. P. N. Sinha

12. Shri Dattopant Thengari

13. Shri S. K. Vaishampayan

14. Prof. A. R. Wadia

15. Shri M. C. Chagla (mover),

and 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Sir, realising the importance of this Bill I thought it would be best that it should go to a Joint Select Committee, where all details could be worked out and the whole Bill properly thrashed out. Therefore, in introducing the Bill, I shall be as brief as possible. The House should remember that the Banaras University went through very serious troubles about

1956 and it was felt that there was an increasing deterioration in the state of affairs. Therefore, the Visitor was moved to appoint a Committee of Enquiry. An Enquiry Committee was accordingly appointed in July

1957 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University. The Committee submitted its Report in April, 1958. The Report revealed that a very sorry state of affairs prevailed in the University. The Committee made far-reaching recommendations. The main recommendations were with regard to

[Shri M. C. Chagla.]

changes in the composition of the University authorities as well as in the method of recruitment of officers and teachers at various levels. Then, after this Report had been considered, it was decided that the matter was so serious that an Ordinance should be issued. An Ordinance was promulgated by the President of India on 14th June, 1958 and on the 20th of September, 1958, the Ordinance took the form of a Bill which was passed by Parliament. Under the Ordinance and the Bill the Court was deprived of its supreme governing status and was made an advisory body only. The reason was that it was found that the Court was interfering with the day to day administration of the University. Similarly, the Executive Council was reconstituted making it a small body consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and seven other persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor. Provision was also made for a Reviewing Committee to examine the cases of all persons who were holding various offices in the University.

Then, in 1961, long-term legislation was taken in hand and a Bill to amend the University Act was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5th May, 1961. That Bill was, however, allowed to lapse. Therefore, we have now come forward with the present amending Bill. Now, as the basis of this Bill we have taken the Bill which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5th May, 1961, but we have made certain alterations and changes in the light of further thought and consideration and also, in the light of the recommendations made by the University authorities and the University Grants Commission. I will briefly summarise the main provisions of this Bill.

In the first place, I would like to emphasise the fact that primarily the Banaras Hindu University is a residential University and, therefore, we are providing in the Bill that the University should not, in future, affiliate any college or institution maintained by other agencies. We

¹ are making it clear that colleges and institutions already affiliated will continue to be so affiliated. Therefore, now the ambit, the jurisdiction, of the University will be limited. You will agree with me that in order that the University should be a teaching University and in order to give it the complexion of a residential University, its jurisdiction must be restricted.

Then, the Court is proposed to be given the supreme authority of the University. Its powers are enumerated and its powers are: —

- (i) to review from time to time the broad policies and programmes of the University,
- (ii) to suggest general measures for the improvement and development of the University; and
- (iii) to review the acts of other authorities of the University such as the Executive Council and Academic Council, except where such authorities have acted in accordance with the powers conferred by or under the Act.

Therefore, all that we are doing is this. While maintaining the supremacy of the Court, if I might so put it, while accepting in principle that that is the supreme body, we are depriving it of the power to interfere with the day to day administration of the University. It will lay down broad policies. It will review the general administration of the University but it will not create a situation which occurred in 1956, which led to serious troubles in the University.

DE. NIHAR RANJAN RAY (West Bengal): In respect of finance, what is the position? Will the Court have supreme control over the finances?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I believe the budget would come up before them.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: They cannot stop anything and everything. I believe,

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: NO. The Court will also consider the annual report and accounts and the budget of the University and can approve the budget with or without modification. We have, however, taken care to see that the Court will not interfere with the Executive Council in the day-to-day administration of the University. Then the Court itself is going to be reconstituted. It will be a compact body consisting of 83 members, 41 of whom will be from the University, and the remaining 42 from outside the University with a view to ensuring a balance between the two elements.

Then, the Reviewing Committee, which, as I told you, was set up at the time the Ordinance was promulgated is being abolished. It is no longer necessary to keep it in existence.

Then, the Standing Committee of the Academic Council is also being abolished and its functions are being restored to the Academic Council.

Then, the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor is at present six years and he is not eligible for re-appointment. It is now proposed to reduce the term to five years, but the Vice-Chancellor will be eligible for re-appointment for a second term.

Then, we are giving a very important power to the Vice-Chancellor, which is to expel any student from the University if such a course according to his opinion is necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the University after observing the principles of natural justice. Of course, principles of natural justice mean that the charge against the student will be framed. He will be allowed to show cause. He will be heard in due time. If, after all that, the Vice-Chancellor comes to the conclusion that in the interests of the University it is necessary to expel a student, he has been given that power. It is a very drastic power, but I am sure it will be very sparingly used.

Then, the offices of the Provost and Chief Rector have been abolished, but

there will be a Rector and this office will be held by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Then, the Treasurer of the University will hereafter be a whole-time salaried officer. One of the main causes of controversy was the position of the Treasurer in the old set-up. Now, we are making the Treasurer a whole-time officer.

Then, provision has been made for the University to borrow money with the approval of the Central Government.

Then, opportunity is also being taken to strengthen the provisions relating to the arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts between the University and any of its officers or teachers; secondly—and this is very important—to ensure the presence of a nominee of the Visitor in every Selection Committee charged with the duty of selecting officers of the University, so that the Centre will have control by having a representative of the Visitor on the Selection Committee to secure proper selection of candidates.

These, Sir, are the broad provisions of the Bill. Without taking any more time of the House, I commend my motion to the House which is merely to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee.

The question was proposed.

श्री निरंजन सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने है उसमें बहुत सी त्रुटियाँ हैं और जिस बात पर हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने जोर दिया है उसी बात को मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले उन्होंने यह कहा कि कोर्ट सुप्रीम है लेकिन वह डे-टु-डे इंटरफियरेंस नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन उन्होंने डे-टु-डे इंटरफियरेंस की डेफिनेशन तो बतायी नहीं। प्रमोशन होंगे, एक्जीक्यूशन होंगे, एग्जामिनेस अपाइन्ट होंगे या जितनी इर्रेगुलैरिटीज हो सकती हैं यह एक्जीक्यूटिव्ह

[श्री निरंजन सिंह]

करेगा और उस के बाद में कोर्ट इंटरफियर न करे तो वह सुप्रीम हो कैसे सकता है ? आखिर कोई तो चेक होना चाहिये। किस वजह से कोर्ट को आप सुप्रीम कह सकते हैं ? केवल एक बार आ गए और बैठ कर डिस्-जन हो गया या वजह पास कर दिया, ऐसा करने से क्या वह सुप्रीम बाड़ी मानो जायेगी ? और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट अक्सर इन चीजों में इंटरफियरेन्स करती है, रेजीमेन्टेशन करती है तभी और आमियाँ पैदा होती हैं। यदि गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से काम करे कि उसको रेजीमेन्टेशन करने की इच्छा न हो तो कभी ये शिकायतें नहीं होंगी। होता यह है कि आदमी पावर में आता है और कुर्सी पर बैठता है तो चाहता है कि उसकी मन्शा के अनुसार काम हो। तब वहाँ रिबेलियन होता है क्योंकि सर्वाइनेशन का भाव मन में आता है तो सर्वाइनेट्स में रिबेलियन पैदा होता है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट इस विल को लाई है तो उस भावना से नहीं जैसा कि शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि विजिटर्स को सारे पावर्स हों। विजिटर्स को वे पावर्स हों लेकिन उन का उपयोग यदि वे अपने त्वाय के लिये अपने रेजीमेन्टेशन के लिये करेंगे तो यूनिवर्सिटी-शिक्षा बढ़ नहीं पाएगी। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने यह कहा है कि सब से पहले हम डे-टु-डे इंटरफियर नहीं करने देंगे एग्जीक्यूटिव्ह काउन्सिल को, तो इस में बात क्या है। आखिर हमको देखना है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव्ह काउन्सिल भी काम करती है या नहीं करती है। अगर आपने ८३ मेंबरों की इलेक्टेड बाडी की है तो उसमें आप कहते हैं एग्जीक्यूटिव्ह के आदमी रहेंगे, आगे बाहर के रहेंगे। जब आपने कह दिया पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर यहाँ रहेंगे, जब आपने कह दिया १० रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ह मेंबर रहेंगे सारे देश के तो

फिर यह बात क्यों आती है कोर्ट के मेंबरों के लिये कि वे उसमें इंटरफियरेन्स न करें। वे तो इंटरफियरेन्स शब्द इस में नहीं आता है लेकिन सुपरवाइज और कंट्रोल करना ये बातें ऐसी हैं जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हमेशा होती हैं। यदि आप समझते हैं किसी को आन्तरेरी डिप्टी एग्जीक्यूटिव्ह काउन्सिल ने दे दी है तो क्या कोर्ट में वह बात नहीं आ सकती ? कौन सी चीज डे-टु-डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आती है जो यहाँ पर आप लागू करना चाहते हैं ? उसके लिए ब्राड डेफिनिशन बनानी पड़ेगी, उसके लिये शिड्यूल बनाइये कि किस तरह डे-टु-डे इंटरफियरेन्स कोर्ट नहीं करेगा।

मैं और पीइन्ट की तरफ ज्यादा न कह कर इतना ही ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—मैं पेजवाइज लेता हूँ—कि आपने रेक्टर गवर्नर को अपाइन्ट कर दिया। जहाँ और यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट्स में रेक्टर के पावर्स दिए हैं वहाँ इस एक्ट में रेक्टर का कोई पावर डिफाइन नहीं किया। क्या रेक्टर इस लिये आप अपाइन्ट करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को प्रसन्न करना चाहते हैं ? क्या गवर्नर को इसलिए रेक्टर करना चाहते हैं ? रेक्टर की ड्यूटी यह होती है कि जब वाइस चान्सलर नहीं होता है तो उसकी ड्यूटी वह करता है। जब आप रेक्टर की ड्यूटी नहीं दिखाएंगे तब उसको फिगरहेड बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में आप इसको लाते क्यों हैं ? क्योंकि रेक्टर की कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे सेक्शन में जो रेक्टर की बात आपने कही है वह सुपरफिशियल है। रेक्टर का काम यह है कि वाइस चान्सलर की एबसेन्स में वह सारी बातों को देखे। एक तरफ तो विजिटर्स हैं ही और उसके नीचे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एक रेक्टर की जगह देना चाहते हैं। इस एक्ट के अनुसार या आपकी मन्शा के अनुसार वह क्या खास वजह है यह क्लीयर नहीं होता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर

एक यूनिवर्सिटी में रेक्टर की ड्यूटी यह होती है कि वाइस चान्सलर की एबसेन्स में उसकी ड्यूटी को देखें। . . . (Interruption) . . . हमारे प्रोफेसर मुकुट बिहारी लाल साहव डिस्प्ली करते हैं मगर मैंने दुनिया भर के यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट पढ़े हैं उन में भी रेक्टर की ड्यूटी यही होती है, जब वाइस चान्सलर नहीं रहता तो उसको एपाइन्ट करते हैं। रेक्टर का काम केवल बैठने का नहीं है, केवल फिगरहेड बनने का नहीं है। तो इस नाते में यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट को . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI IV . P. BHARGAVA): You d'o not envisage hat the Governor of U.P. will act as Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, in the absence of the Vice-Chance lor. Do you envisage that?

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH; I do not think so. It is only superficial. I do not say that he will act in place of the Vice-Chancellor when he is away.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : This is exactly what you said.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH; No, no. In other universities when there s a post 'of Rector, it means Vice-Chancellor because there is no Visitor.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: We have provided f'r a Pro-Vice-Chancellor who will act when the Vice-Chancellor • is not there,

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: I do not like to confuse these terms. You have not defined the duty of the Re:tor and it ought to have been defined. What is the function of the Recto- in the Act?

PROF. B. N. PRASAD (Nominated): He is describing only the functor as performed by the so-called Rector in

the universities of Madhya Prade.v, But the functions of the Rector diff'e from place to place. As a matter of fact the function of Rector is much higher than that of Vice-Chancellor. But in the universities of Madhya Pradesh the Rector is lower than Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA; Also in the Bombay University,

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: With that I quite agree.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): What he means to say is this. When the word "Rector" is being used in different universities in different senses, there i's need for defining the functions and powers 'of the Rector.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: I say-that you have not defined the duties and functions of the Rector arid you have introduced a whole section for Rector. S'o it is only to please the Governor or the State Government, this is my contention. You ought to have said what is the duty of tht Rector in this Act, what his functions are. You have to write ali thes? things. You have written all these things for the Vice-Chancellor; you have written all these things for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. When you have written all these things, you ought to have given the duties of the Rector. You have eliminated sections 5 and 7 of the previous Act. Therefore, I say that you have to give the definition of the Rector and define what his functions are.

मेरा यह कहना है कि आपने चान्सलर के लिए तो तीन साल का टर्म रखा है और वाइस-चान्सलर के लिए ५ साल का टर्म रखा है, ऐसा क्यों किया गया है ? वाइस चान्सलर तो एग्जीक्यूटिव हैड है, उस को तो डे-टु-डे फंक्शन करना पड़ता है तो उसका टर्म कुछ कम हो अनिवार्य

[Shri Niranjana Singh.]

चान्सलर के जो कि केवल बोर्ड मीटिंग एटेंड करने आता है और वहां थोड़ा बहुत काम रहता है। कई जगहों पर तो वाइस चान्सलर्स इलैक्शन से आये हैं, यह हम को मालूम है और कई दूसरी जगहों पर इलैक्टेड हुए हैं, लेकिन आप उसको बोर्ड का फिगर हैड सरीखा बनाने जा रहे हैं। आप बड़े आदमियों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए वाइस चान्सलर एम्प्लॉय करने जा रहे हैं जो एक बार मीटिंग में आता है और चला जाता है। वह तो फिगर हैड सरीखा चान्सलर होगा जिसका तीन साल के लिए इलैक्शन होगा और कहीं पर पांच साल के लिए होगा। इस तरह की एनोमली आपको नहीं रखनी चाहिये और आपको पांच साल का टाइम रख देना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ इलैक्शन होना चाहिये चान्सलर का और उसको ज्यादा टाइम दिया जाना चाहिये। आपने जहाँ दोनों के लिए यह कहा है कि एक को तो पांच साल दिया जाय और दूसरे के लिए तीन साल, तो यह दोनों चीजें फिट इन नहीं होती हैं। जहाँ तक हम ने देखा चान्सलर तो हमेशा गवर्नर होता है या प्रेजिडेंट होता है या कहीं दूसरी जगहों में यूनिवर्सिटियों में होता है—जैसा कि आपने रेक्टर के बारे में डिफाइन किया है—इस तरह से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने वाइस चान्सलर के लिए ३ साल दिया है। यदि उसे इलैक्शन लड़ना है तो उसको भी ५ साल देना चाहिये, तीन साल क्यों दिया है। यदि ऐसा करना है जैसा कि कई जगह यूनिवर्सिटियों में होता है कि वाइस चान्सलर का पीरियड तीन साल का होता है तो वाइस चान्सलर को तीन साल के लिये रहने दीजिये। मेरा कहना यह है कि ये दोनों चीजें साथ साथ फिट इन नहीं होती हैं।

अब जहाँ पर विजिटर्स के लिए आप ने

आर्डिनेन्स दिया है कि विजिटर्स को भी कौंसिल करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन अपने यह अच्छी तरह से नहीं बतलाया है कि वह अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कब करेगा यानी कोर्ट की मीटिंग में उस समय डिसाइड होगा या जब गवर्नर डिस-एप्रूव करेगा? आपने इस पीरियड के बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया है कि कौन सा पीरियड होगा। इसलिए खास जरूरत है कि जिस समय कोर्ट की मीटिंग हो, क्योंकि आपने यह लिखा है, "It must be sent to the Visitor in the Court" क्या यह चीज कोर्ट में आटोमैटिक चली जायेगी? कोर्ट में कौन होगा, कोर्ट में प्रेजिडेंट कौन होगा? प्रेजिडेंट के बाद चान्सलर के पास जायेगी या वाइस-चान्सलर के पास जायेगी? तो इसमें "कोर्ट" शब्द के रखने की जरूरत नहीं थी। विजिटर्स के पास भेज दिया जाना चाहिये और वह अपने पास ले लेगा और जब कोर्ट की मीटिंग होगी तो आटोमैटिकली वहाँ पर आयेगी, जैसा कि दूसरे सेन्टेन्स में लिखा हुआ है। इसलिए कोर्ट के पास भेजना जरूरी नहीं है। इसमें कोर्ट या विजिटर के बारे में जो यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोर्ट कोई चीज डिसाइड करता है तो उसको विजिटर डिसएलाउ कर देगा या एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल जब टेक अप कर लेगा और वह बीच में ही आर्डिनेन्स बना लेता है तो अगर विजिटर चाहे तो उसको डिसएलाउ कर सकता है। इसमें जो यह क्लोज है वह क्लियर नहीं है। इसलिए आपको यह बात क्लियर कर देनी चाहिये कि जिस वक्त विजिटर इस चीज को डिसएलाउ कर देता है तो फिर कोर्ट की नालेज में आने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर आप यह डिसाइड करते हैं कि अगर कोर्ट डिसाइड करता है तो उसके बाद भी अगर विजिटर चाहे तो उसको डिसएलाउ कर सकता है। तो यह दोनों सेन्टेन्स आपको क्लियर करने चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आपने एकट बना दिया है और शिड्यूल में ट्रेजरर की ड्यूटी डिफाइन कर दी है। इसके संबंध में मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ पर आपने ट्रेजरर के एपाइन्टमेंट के बारे में लिखा है वहाँ पर यह कहा है, "He should not be an employee of the University" जब आप उसको होल टाइम अफसर करते हैं और यदि यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई एम्प्लॉई अप्लिकेशन देता है कि मैं ट्रेजरर बनना चाहता हूँ और अपनी नौकरी को छोड़ना चाहता हूँ तो आप उसके ऊपर कैसे बैन लगावेंगे ? आप जब इस चीज को रजिस्ट्रार के ऊपर लागू नहीं करते तो ट्रेजरर के ऊपर क्यों लागू करते हैं क्योंकि वह भी तो यूनिवर्सिटी का इम्प्लॉई है। इस तरह की अनामली आप क्यों कर रहे हैं ? यह हो सकता है कि वह होल टाइमर नहीं होगा तो क्या ट्रेजरर बनना गलत है ? लेकिन जब आप कहते हैं कि वह आदमी होल टाइमर होगा तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह प्रोफेसरी लाइन का या डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार होगा या कुछ और भी होगा। वह रिजाइन करके, या रिजाइन करके नहीं, पहले एपाइन्ट हो जाता है और उसके बाद रिजाइन करता है तो इसमें कौन सी आपत्ति है ? इसलिए आपने इसमें "एम्प्लॉई आफ दी यूनिवर्सिटी" क्यों लिखा है ? इसके ऊपर यदि आप विचार करेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आदमी एम्प्लॉई होकर भी उसमें अप्लिकेशन नहीं दे सकता है और ट्रेजरर नहीं बन सकता है। यदि आप ट्रेजरर और रजिस्ट्रार दोनों के लिए शब्द देखेंगे तो वे प्रायः एक से हैं। लेकिन उसका एपाइन्टमेंट एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल करेगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कोई भी आदमी जो योग्य है उसको लिया जाना चाहिये।

फिर एक इलेक्शन की चीज रह जाती है जहाँ आपने दस रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कहा है। जब आपने नार्थ, साउथ जॉन बना दिये हैं, पांच जॉन बना दिये हैं और पांच जॉनों से एक एक आदमी आ सकता है। अगर किसी जॉन से कोई आदमी नहीं आता है तो उसकी सीट क्या वैकेंट रहेगी और क्या उस सीट का वैकेंट रहनी चाहिये। यदि एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल या कोर्ट इस बारे में साइलेन्ट रहती है तो भी आपको बतलाना पड़ेगा कि वहाँ से कोई मेम्बर नहीं आ रहा है और उस जॉन की सीट का इलेक्शन नहीं करेंगे तो कोर्ट पूरा नहीं होगा। आपने कह दिया है कि दस मेम्बर होने चाहियें और यदि दस मेम्बरों का इलेक्शन नहीं होता है तब तक कोर्ट का फारमेशन पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए उसमें यह डालना चाहिये, यह डालना पड़ेगा कि यदि हमारे पांच मेम्बर नहीं आते हैं, एक जॉन का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं आता है तो केवल पांच रिप्रेजेंटेटिव रहेंगे और बाकी नहीं रहेंगे। अगर मान लिया जाय कि किसी जॉन का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव न हो तो उतनी सीट्स खाली रहेंगे, इस तरह का निर्णय आपको करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से जो दो या चार का फर्स्ट प्रिफरेंस मिल सकेगा उसके बारे में आपने कोई प्रोसिजियर नहीं बतलाया है। आपने कह दिया है कि एक एक को फर्स्ट प्रिफरेंस रहेगा। जब एक जॉन का एक ही आदमी रह सकता है तो बाकी पांच कहां रह सकते हैं ? इसलिए आपको बतलाना होगा कि सिंगल रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कितने वोट लेने के ऊपर होगा। जैसा कि आपने शिड्यूल में रिजर्व सीट के लिए लिख दिया है कि इतने वोट मिलने पर वह डिक्लेयर कर दिया जायेगा उसी तरह से यहाँ पर भी आपको डिक्लेयर करना होगा कि वोट इतने मिलने पर वह डिक्लेयर हो सकेगा।

[Shri Niranjan Singh.]

अगर आप इस तरह की बात डिक्लेयर नहीं करते हैं तो जो बाकी पाँच आदमी रिमनिंग रह जायेंगे, तो मान लो एक जोन का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं है, तो आपको ६ आदमियों को लेना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से इस बिल में इस बारे में कोई क्लियर चीज नहीं है। मेरा यहाँ कहना है, इन चीजों के ऊपर जो मैंने कहीं हूँ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। बाकी तो ऐक्ट बहुत बड़ा है और उसके ऊपर बहुत विवेचना हो सकती है।

3 P.M.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the reference of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill, 1964 to a Joint Select Committee, I should like to mention in the course of the few remarks that I want to make on this Bill that clause 5 of the Bill requires amendment in view of what the hon. Minister 'of Education has said in his concluding speech on the Report of the University Grants Commission. I might draw your attention, Sir, to the wording of clause 5 of the Bill. Clause 5 of the Bill says:

"In section 4A of the principal Act,—

(a) for clauses (2) and (3), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(2) to promote Oriental studies including "Vedic, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain studies, to give instruction in Hindu theology and religion and in moral and spiritual values and to impart physical training;"

The hon. Minister 'of Education stated j in the morning that if he had had his j way, he would like to do away with all J the differences and distinctions based on the basis of religion. I would like to mention to him that he gets an opportunity now on this Bill tc; consider the redrafting of clause 5.

I may also draw the attention of the House, Sir, to the fact that among the faculties in the Banaras Hindu University there is a faculty in Oriental Learning and Theology. I can understand the term "Oriental Learning and Theology". But if that is going to particularise the kind of study that should be undertaken, they should bear this in view that all the religions of this country are entitled to study at the Universities set up by the Central Government. I would, therefore, suggest a draft for clause 5 somewhat on these lines:—

"to promote Oriental studies in theology, religion and culture."

I attach much importance to culture because the Central Universities should play an important part in stimulating publicity in the development of cultures in this country. This would give a broader perspective. The kind of draft that I have suggested will ensure that Oriental studies shall belong to no certain categories mentioned in this Bill.

Sir, I would like to refer to the power of discipline which has been given to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is given the following powers:—

"7E(4): If the Vice-Chancellor is of the opinion that, for the maintenance of discipline in the University, any student 'of the University should be expelled therefrom, he may, by order in writing direct the expulsion of the student therefrom;

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor shall not make any such order until after a notice in writing has been given to the student calling upon him to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why such order should not be made and until his objections if any, and

any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been considered by the Vice-Chancellor."

Sir, I recognise that conditions of discipline in the Banaras Hindu University have not been happy in the past. But I would hesitate to give sweeping powers to any Vice-Chancellor that may function in the University. The hon. Minister of Education must take this fact into consideration that no University is likely to get public allegiance if it does not have some measure of popular support for its measures.

The Vice-Chancellor is going to be a nominee of a Committee which will be constituted in a very particular way consisting of persons not connected with the University. These persons may recommend somebody who may be temperamentally unsuited for the position of a Vice-Chancellor. He might have been a retired I.C.S. man or a retired civil servant who might have been used to misusing or using improperly administrative powers. If such a person is put in the office of the Vice-Chancellor, and the hon. Minister of Education makes him virtually a dictator in the University, a serious situation may arise when his decisions may be challenged, when colleges may be closed and students may go on strike. Sir, I feel that these powers should not be given to the Vice-Chancellor of any University, let alone the Banaras Hindu University.

But I would ask the Minister of Education whether there is any such provision in the Acts relating to other Central Universities. My information is—I will try to check up—that it is not there in the Delhi University Act. If these powers are not given to Vice-Chancellors of other Central Universities, why should an exception be made in the case of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University?

Sir, I may also draw attention to another provision of the Bill which lays down clearly . . .

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Do you suggest, Mr. Mani, Vice-Chancellor-in-the-Executive-Council?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I accept the suggestion of my hon. friend, Dr. Ray, Vice-Chancellor-in-the-Executive-Council. That is to say, he shall share the responsibility of expulsion with the Executive Council. If you examine the statutes in detail you will find that the Executive Committee shall not hear any appeal from an order made by the Vice-Chancellor in respect of discipline.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House also to the terms relating to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. My hon. friend, Thakur Niranjan Singh, referred to the fact that the Vice-Chancellor is going to be appointed for a period of five years. Generally, Sir, the custom in most of the Universities is to appoint the Vice-Chancellor for a period of three years. Three years is a good enough period for a person to be Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Aligarh has six years.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I know the Delhi University and the Aligarh Universities have different provisions. One is six years and the other is five years. But in other Universities which do not have the special favour of Central attention, the general practice is to appoint them for three years. This is my suggestion. (*Interruptions.*) I am not on the Select Committee. So I am making a suggestion. The Vice-Chancellor should be in office for a period of six years, which means that the term should be limited to three years and he should be really eligible for reelection for another period of three years. But the Bill empowers continuance of the Vice-Chancellor for a second term of five years. A Vice-Chancellor can become a burden on the University and on the Govern-

[Shri A. D. Mani.]

ment if he is allowed to stay long in office and develop more or less a vested interest in the University. I would, therefore, suggest that the Vice-Chancellor's term should be three years.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras): Does the hon. Member know that there is a Vice-Chancellor in India who has been in the office for 15 years?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I know that Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, has been in office for a long time. But he has been elected. I should like the term to be restricted to three years. And if you want to stand for reelection, you should have the vote of confidence of the Visitor; he can have it in the second term. But I would not like the term to be fixed. For five years; and then have the person to get automatically a re-appointment for five years if the Visitor is pleased to do it that such a person should continue in office.

I have great respect for Justice Bhagwati. I know that he was one of those who contributed a great deal to the prestige of the Supreme Court and as a Judge of the Bombay High Court when the Minister of Education was the Chief Justice of that Court. I know of his great contributions to the judiciary of this country. But, Sir, no such suspicion should be left in the minds of any one that any special favour is sought to be made in the Bill, in favour of certain persons.

I would like to draw the attention of the Ministers to clause 7D(4):

"The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years . . .

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold his office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office:".

One word more. I expect that the Ministry of Education would always function with expedition. If the office of the Vice-Chancellor is going to fall vacant, there is no point in delaying the renewal of appointment or the choice of another successor. An impression has been left in the minds of the people that under this clause it is proposed to extend the term of Mr. Justice Bhagwati when it expires. Let us not frame legislation on the basis of individuals. This is an appeal that I would like to make to the Minister. When this Bill is passed, we would like to have a brand new Vice-Chancellor, if that is possible for the Visitor and the Committee which is going to choose the Vice-Chancellor to make the choice, but let us not make anyone feel that he will get an extension by meeting 'A' or 'B' in the Central Government including the Minister for Education.

The second point is about the Treasurer. I am glad that the statute makes it clear that the Treasurer shall be a whole time officer but here too there is a treasurer functioning in the Banaras Hindu University and there is a saving clause which allows a Treasurer to continue in office for a period of one year at a time provided the appointment has not been made about the successor. Again I would like the Minister for Education to dispel the doubts that are being entertained that some persons are sought to be favoured in the name of statutory enactments allowing extension of the term by fits of one year. I hope that like the Vice-Chancellor, we will have also a new Treasurer when the Bill is passed. I am sure the Minister for Education has a wide choice of persons before him and he would be able to find a suitable Treasurer for the Banaras Hindu University.

My friend, Shri Niranjan Singh, made a reference to doctorates being conferred. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the draft-

ing of clause 37(3) which isays:

"The Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* shall be conferred upon persons who are distinguished lawyers, judges or jurists, statesman or have made noteworthy contribution to public good."

AN HON. MEMBER: No scholars?

SHRI A. D. MANI: No. Scholars are given Doctorates of Literature and other things. The Minister is uvare that it has become the practic > of some universities to confer Doctorates of Laws on the Chief Ministers of the States or Ministers of Education. This has lowered the value of Doctorates in this country. I do not want to mention . . .

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Doe;; he want a proviso that in no case shall a Doctorate of Law be conferred upon the Ministers?

PROF. M. B. LAL: It will be ; good idea.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): No wonder.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I may mention the case of a functioning • politician who has been conferred a degree of Doctor of Laws. He insists on everyone of us calling him a Doctor of Laws, though the general European and American practice is to call a man a Doctor only when he *> a Doctor of Science or Doctor of Medicine. Honorary Doctorates are not generally recognised. Nobody thinks of calling Mr. Krishna Menon, Dr. Menon though h_e has a Doctorate from the Oxford University,

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: I ma_y say about this that the usual custom in European Universities is that when a Doctorate is conferred upon a person *honoris ca'usa*, he never writes the ward 'Doctor' before his name but in India a person who gets an Honorary Doctorate without going through a thesis, gets the Doctorate written with a vengeance, and it has really become

difficult these days to know which of these Doctorates are got by writing thesis and which are got through the courtesy of the universities.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The other day I was reading of Dr. Bharat Ram . . .

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would make an appeal to the Minister for Education to delete the word 'statesmen', if statesmen are going to be honoured, let them be re-elected by substantial majority. Let not the Universities be used for conferring Doctorates of Law on them. It would be very well if we say:

"The Degree of Doctor of Law may be conferred on personr who are distinguished lawyers, Judges, or Jurists".

And why not journalists? The journalists do not come anywhere at all. You might consider it. In the care of U.P.. Dr. Chintamani who was the most outstanding journalist of his time, was conferred a Doctorate not by the Banaras Hindu University but by the Allahabad University. I think some provision can be made.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Dr. Chintamani got the Doctorate because he was a Minister, not because he was a journalist.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want an enabling clause. There are a number of distinguished journalists in U.P. who deserve Doctorates. There ar_e a number of distinguished journalists in India who might deserve Doctorates . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): In Madhya Pradesh also.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Do they too observe Doctorates *honoris causa*?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Yes. A journalist who has been in charge of a newspaper, criticising all th_e Doctors of

[Shri A. D. Mani.] Law or other Doctors, is not going to sit for an examination and submit a thesis. I would like him to be a little more enabling and allow these classes to be honoured but not 'statesmen'. It has been said here 'statesmen' . . .

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: In England are statesmen given Doctorates?

SHRI A. D. MANI: You have been so much immersed in British tradition and culture that you do not know what happens in our country. These people who pass as statesmen are nothing but cheap politicians—not all of them but some of them are cheap politicians and I would like . . .

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: That is a reflection on the selection.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Of course it is a reflection on all of us that we have to call them Doctors of Law.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: If it is necessary to enumerate these various professions, why not vocational workers also?

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would like it to be: 'who have made noteworthy contribution to public good'. This is something which we all understand. If a man has rendered outstanding service for public good either as a lawyer or as a jurist or in any other capacity, he may be honoured in this way but I would not like this to be specified in this fashion because what is going to happen is, more State Ministers and Ministers are entitled to get recognition under the clause and I do not want the holding of an office in the name of statesmanship or otherwise to be made a qualification for a Doctorate.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh) : What is the objection to statesmen?

SHRI A. D. MANI: My point is this. If the precedents, the case-law

that you have built up in all our universities—I am not talking only of the Banaras Hindu University—is taken into account, we will find that statesmen have not been honoured but people who wielded the power, or are likely to wield power as a result of elections. Regarding statesmen in England, as I said, again my friend, Mr. Sapru, shares all the British traditions and culture with my friend, Mr. Ruthnaswamy. Things are different in England but we have not got the climate for judging the distinctions of people here. The holding of power is a very important thing in our country and the natural tendency is for some of the Universities to go on honouring people who hold offices. I know of a University—the Nagpur University—that tried to confer on your distinguished predecessor, Dr. Shrimali, a Doctorate. He was already a Doctor. He said: 'No, thank you very much. I do not want a Doctorate'. He also said that as long as he held the office, he would not like to receive a Doctorate.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Does the hon. Member mean to say that the Universities chase the Ministers with their Doctorates?

SHRI A. D. MANI: Very often the chasing comes from the other side. The chasing comes in the form of inspired suggestions to the university circles that so and so should be honoured, that he is reaching the age of 45, that 45 years have been spent for public good and that he should be thus honoured. To put an end to the statesman class coming in for this distinction, I would suggest to the Minister to make it on the basis of any person who has made a noteworthy contribution to public good.

With these suggestions I would like to support the reference of this Bill to the Select Committee. I hope that as a result of the passing of this Bill, the Banaras University will be established on very suitable footing. Already the footings are there but not

the footing of discipline, public respect, avoidance of squabbles. I hope that this Bill would be the precursor for the ending of the sorry state of affairs which brought the Banaras Hindu University to some disrepute in the past. Thank you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, it was not my intention to speak on the subject but after hearing our friend Mr. Mani I have been inclined to say a few words on it.

We have discussed this matter earlier but I think that it is a very very good suggestion that has been made with regard to the conferment of these doctorates on various people in public life. The hon. Minister said that no Minister had been so privileged and honoured in that manner. But I do not think that he is right in making this claim, because then are people who have received this honour without having really deserved it. There are people and I would not call them statesmen. I can understand sometimes statesmen being honoured in this manner. But here we are dealing with very commonplace politicians, politicians some of whom get this honour but whose foundations are indeed very weak. Somehow or other we find that even in matters like these manipulations do take place. Some day perhaps we will find . . .

KUMARI SHANTI VASISHT (Delhi): But Mr. Mani wants these manipulations to be extended to journalists also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): No cross-talking please. Speak through the Chair.

KUMARI SHANTI VASISHT: It is always through the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Otherwise we might hear some day that Shri Atulya Ghosh had become Dr. Atulya Ghosh. No, not that I am

very particularly allergic to his being called a Doctor, but we might hear it and we would not like to hear such things.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): You might also one day become Dr. Bhupesh Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is no chance because, in order to acquire that position and wangle that honour one has to be a member of the ruling party and know how to manipulate. I am neither a member of the ruling party nor a manipulator of the kind which brings doctorates to be conferred on one, whether *honoris cause* or whatever it is.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: We will confer on you.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That is right. Therefore I think Mr. Chagla should really apply his mind to this matter. I say this thing because I have some reason for satisfaction in regard to certain matters which I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister personally and I think a good word for our hon. Minister on this occasion will not do any harm. By chance I came across a school textbook called "India through the Ages". It is a Macmillan publication. The book is in English and widely circulated and prescribed for studies by our young boys and girls in the high schools or in the higher secondary schools. Now I found in that book that in a given chapter entitled "Totalitarian Dictators" Marx, Lenin, Hitler and Mussolini had all been bracketed together with their pictures and so on. And in the following chapter I found that Soviet Union, Germany, Japan and Italy had been equally blamed for the outbreak of the Second World War. All were branded criminals alike. I happened to read that book because I had nothing else to read at that time. By chance I got that little book. Otherwise who reads such school books? Then I found in another chapter reference to Indian pat-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

riots in a very derogatory way, in the old way, in the way it used to be done by the historians in the days of the British. For example, the leaders of the rebellion, in the nineteenth century, against the British, were called ring leaders and so on. immediately I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister inviting his attention to this atrocious tuxt-book which was in wide circulation. And the hon. Minister wrote hick to me saying that he could not do very muoh because it was a State Subject and it was for the States to decide as to whether such a book should be prescribed or studied. I may add that recently I received another letter from him in which he has subsequently said that he had gone through the matter again and had advised the West Bengal Government to ban and withdraw this book, and also advised the other State Governments to ban and withdraw this particular text-book, it is a good thing that he has done. I say this thing because that is how the Minister in charge of Education should function, especially when a matter of this kind is brought to his notice. Perhaps it is not very relevant in this context.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Who happens to be the author of the book?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not remember the names. I had to send this letter away and so . . .

SHRI R. P. N. SINHA (Bihar): Has the Banaras Hindu University published the book, or is it some other publisher?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, but it is circulating all over India. It is a Macmillan publication. This book seems to have been approved by all universities. Whether every school uses it or not, I do not know. But tlie point here is that the Central Government who had an overall responsibility In such a matter have to be a little vigilant. That is what I say even though it is a State Subject.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I may tell the hon. Member, though it has no connection with the subject before the House, that Macmillan and Company who published the book have agreed to withdraw all the offensive passages, so that if another adition comes out all the passages to which ray hon. friend objects will be removed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, you stand by your letter. For the present the book stands withdrawn. But what surprised me is that our teachers have been using this book, and a person like me, who is a non-teacher in such matters, had to bring it to the notice of the authorities. I should have expected that our professors, teachers and educationists would have themselves refused to take such a book and prescribe it or use it in educational institutions. But I would tell him that the persons who wrote such a book—One claims himself to be a former Director of Public Instruction in the undivided Punjab; both he and the other author are Indians—well, they are not fit to write any book.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: What are their names?

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: They are Indians, he says.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Their book should not be allowed to be read. People who do not know this much that Marx and Hitler are not the same, people who do not know how to compare between Mussolini and Lenin should not be allowed to write text-books for anybody. I wonder if they should be allowed to write even letters to their relatives. That is what I say. Not only that.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: What is the name of that book?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: India through the Ages.

SHRI P, N, SAPRU; By whom?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The two names I have just forgotten, the names of the two co-authors. One claims himself to have been former Director of Public Instruction in Punjab, an Indian. Another is also an Indian who claims some academic qualifications and so on. Just now I had that letter, I have . . .

PROF. M. B. LAL: None of them belonged to the Banaras Hindu University.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why are you upset by the Banaras Hindu University? Banaras is a pure place, a sacred place. I agree that Banaras "being a sacred place such people should not belong to Banaras. The Minister said just a little while ago here that the book will now be revised. No. What I demand of the hon. Minister in this connection is that such authors should be banned. They are not historians. They are vulgarisers, distorters and miseducators of our young people, and these people who style themselves as educationists with English degrees and so on, one of them claiming to have been a former Director of Public Instruction, are not fit to be treated as educationists in the new set-up in the free India of to-day. Those who do not know even how to describe our national leaders, our freedom fighters, and who call them ring leaders, are they to be treated as people whose books and writings; we can safely pass on to the hands of the younger generation, or are they to be tabooed, are they to be banned or are they to be disqualified as authors and writers for our children in the schools and colleges? As far as the publishers, Macmillan and Company, are concerned, I have nothing to say, but I think the time has come for the Government to watch over this matter in the universities and other places. We should certainly go into the kind of things that are used, specially when they refer to history and so on. As you know, these things need revision in many ways and we must naturally rewrite many of the things. But this is not done. And you see that this book was going on for the last so 1013 RS.—5.

many years after independence and that is why I mention this thing and I am very happy that Mr. Chagla acted on it, because there are some Education Ministers, who may be Doctors, who may not be Doctors, who hardly read except the speeches that they make for the purposes of corruption.

PROF. B. N. PRASAD: May be honorary degrees.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Whatever it be. Now this is the position. This is the position and therefore, the Education Ministers should realise their responsibility in this matter. A very vital thing is in their hands, the cultural enlightenment and education of not only this generation that we have, but also of the generations yet unborn. Therefore, I think this is an example which I want to be publicly noted and that is why I mentioned it. As far as other things are concerned, appointment of Vice-Chancellors and so on . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: He is a democratic Education Minister and democracy believes in free competition of ideas.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I entirely agree with my hon. friend Dr. Sapru. Democracy believes in free competition of ideas. But democracy does not believe in such gross prostitution of the intellect and talent. That is what I say. If you compare Hitler with Marx, that is not free competition of ideas, you see. If you compare Gandhiji with Godse, that is not free competition of ideas. That is what I wanted to be noted here. But certainly I like free competition of ideas freely carried out in the right spirit, with right ideas and so on. Imagine if you allow such things to happen in the country, what will be the position? What is happening I do not know. I do not know how many text-books are there of that kind still in circulation. If I had my way, I would appoint a high-power commission both at the State level and at the Central level, consisting of eminent, democratic patriotic educationists, and ask them to go through all such text-books in his-

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

tory and so on, in order to find out whether they are the right type of literature we can give to our children for their education. That should have been done much earlier and I think it should be done now. This incident should be an eye-opener and I would ask Mr. Chagla who is a democratic Education Minister to do it at once. I say he could be better describe,} as a democratic jurist because many of the things he did from the Bench were good.

SHRI C. D. PANDE (Uttar Pradesh): Now he is doing better.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, you think he is doing better. I don't know. My difficulty is this. I find him in the same place together with some people. As you know, I find him with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari here, in the same body.

AN. HON. MEMBER: On the same bench.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, may be the same bench, but the association here is rather bad. Mr. Chagla of the High Court of Bombay is not the Chagla here of the Government of India and that is only because of such people as I have named. Well, I have nothing against him personally. I say this since you raised that point.

I think as far as the Vice-Chancellors are concerned, that point should be settled one way or the other and there should not be any vested interest in such matters at all. Registrars and Vice-Chancellors of Universities and all those who control the Banaras Hindu University or any other University, should be absolutely above board and they should be educationists. They should not be chosen on account of certain associations or certain influence they may have with some people high up in the government or in public life or with people who matter for the time being. Therefore, I say with regard to the selec-

tion of Vice-Chancellors the Government's policy needs to be reconsidered on principle. That is what I say. Who should be a vice-chancellor? Who should be the Chancellor for that matter? We always find our little Governors becoming Chancellors of universities. Why should they be Chancellors?

PROF. M. B. LAL: Not in Banaras Hindu University.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I have stated that Banaras is a sacred place and nothing happens in Banaras. I know that. But this is happening in other parts of the country. And what is the guarantee that some day it will not happen in Banaras also? As far as the Banaras University is concerned, don't we remember what we debated in this House earlier? It was run like a zamindari in the old days, by some people who had nothing to do with education but who took control of that University and managed its finances and used them as shares and so on, as if they were running a management concern or were some managing directors in the name of education? That also we know.

PROF. M. B. LAL: Question.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Question? A commission was appointed— and the matter was gone into and revelations were made and accounts were published. Everything was done. This is no longer a secret and much less should it be treated as a question here today. But things have improved, I agree. They have improved because Parliament intervened and I find we can claim a little credit for this House because this House intervened in this matter and some eminent Members from this side of the House and some from the other side, took special interest in setting matters right as far as the Banaras Hindu University was concerned. People were pulled up there and things were set right. To what extent they have been put right I

cannot say, but certainly the position is much better now.

PROF. M. B. LAL: You will be sorry if you know the exact state of affairs.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Well, then it is not so sacred, I would say. That is *my* fear, because universities today are getting linked up with certain vested interests who have no interest in education. That is my point. They should be educationists. I may disagree with educationists in certain matters, but then I would have the satisfaction of placing the management and conduct of the universities affairs in the hands of educationists, and not in the hands of non-educationists, all those who function as pseudo educationists or as politicians or vested interests in the country. That is what I say. Here I say that the Government should set the example. Therefore, I suggested in passing, why should we have this institution of Chancellorship always going or mostly going to the Governors? We find that one person is a Minister. Then he becomes a High Commissioner and then he becomes an Ambassador and then becomes a Governor and then a Chancellor and then a Member of Parliament. So many things happen, you see. It seems all the posts must go to the same people by rotation, depending on what new situations they are placed in. If the situation is such that it is not congenial as a member of the Government or as Member of Parliament, then make him a Governor and give him the powers of the Chancellor* of a university. If you find that that is inconvenient or not congenial, then send him or her as an Ambassador abroad. And if something is found wrong there, bring him or her back again and get the person installed somewhere. Therefore, I say this is not the right type of arrangement for appointing Chancellors. We should make a beginning now and Mr. Chagla must take courage in both hands and make it known in the country that in the highest administration

of our universities radical reorientations are going to be made, that they are going to be made in the interest of keeping in view that education must be faithfully and securely and truly in the hands of educationists and educationists alone. We have no dearth of educationists in the country provided we know how to use them, place them in high positions, trust them with responsibility and have confidence in them. Therefore I say that this question of Chancellorship should be considered. As far as the question of Vice-Chancellorship is concerned. I find that the appointment sometimes is not satisfactory. I do not, for example, like an officer of the Government of India to be appointed as Vice-Chancellor of a University. A Secretary of the Government Department or a particular Ministry, after he retires, is appointed as a Vice-Chancellor of a University. Why should it be so? People in similar situation should not be allowed to undertake this kind of responsibility. We should recruit from among the educationists themselves the high personnel for filling in these posts. Therefore, here you come to the question of Chancellorship and Vice-Chancellorship. Probably we are a little more careful when we deal with the question of the Vice-Chancellors. As far as the Chancellorship is concerned, excepting that we have not made it hereditary, all the rest, follows. The Governors, *ex-officio* in many Universities, become Chancellors of the Universities. Well, it is sort of hereditary acquisition but almost something like that; once you are a Governor and by reason of that fact, you are also the Chancellor, for example, the University of Calcutta. This is happening there and yet I know that many are opposed to this kind of arrangement and still it continues. Why? There should be a satisfactory explanation but there is no explanation. Therefore, Mr. Chagla should go into this matter. As far as the Registrars and others are concerned, here too we must see, whether it is the Banaras Hindu University or

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

any other University, that the educationists are prominent there and from among the educationists we must find the best talent, people who are devoted to the cause of education, not affiliated to any vested interest or closely linked up with any other element outside in the political life of the country because they sometimes create difficulties. It is not that I am suggesting that they should not have any political bias or party affiliations; they may have but they should not be narrow partisan people. That is what I say. Here, we think that the democratic approach should be developed as far as the students are concerned and from among them also we should see that they are properly represented, their views are represented in our higher educational councils. This is not done now. How can you have a democratic set up in a University unless we assure that the students would have a say in the matter, an effective say in the matter? The students should not be made only to wait upon the Chancellor and so on or the Vice-Chancellors, take representations and demonstrations. They should be, subject to certain limitations, part of the University, institution which is called management. I do not know how you can arrange it but there should be institutional changes in our Universities in order to bring them in line with the requirements of our present time. Well, the students and the teachers outside the class can cooperate and function in running and managing University affairs because university affairs today are not restricted to very limited things. They are expanding; our concept of education is getting wider day by day and we should not only widen the horizon of our Intellectual condition but also broaden the field of our activity in our educational institutions. In such a situation, it is very very important we should know how to find proper ways and means of co-ordinating and integrating the creative efforts of the students and the teachers in the

management and the conduct of our university affairs. Today, a kind of hiatus has developed between the student community on the one hand and the management on the other, leading sometimes to avoidable and endless friction which sometimes gives rise to indiscipline as they call it. If you run the management unresponsive to the needs of the student community, if you run the University in a particular manner which is not really democratic and broad-minded, it is very likely that there would be such a situation. Certain standards and norms begin to fall and the moral foundations of the student community get slackened and weakened with the result that certain extraneous elements begin to operate, alien trends begin to grow in our institutions which find collective expression later on in what is called student indiscipline. If we want to deal with this so-called student indiscipline, it is pointless to deliver big harangues to the student community before we know how to set our own houses as far as the management of the University is concerned right. This is very very important and yet we find in our country today the management taking sometimes very very cynical view of not only demands and suggestions coming from the student community but even from the teaching staff. We have known instances where Professors, Lecturers, Readers and so on have been humiliated and insulted by the management, have been treated with scant regard by those people who should know how better to treat the teaching staff. These are problems which have to be faced today. Mr. Chagla has a fresh mind in this matter. I, therefore, appeal to him that he should hold consultations with a new outlook with representatives of our teaching profession, at the State and Central level, and find out how best we can re-organise our educational institutions especially at the higher levels as I have suggested. This is very very important and we should

begin with the Chancellors and go down to the bottom. I think it is

possible to do so and the old arrangement is not working satisfactorily. With all your intentions, you find things are not at all well in our Universities today and the hon. Minister himself said that black-marketing goes on in education, illegal trade or whatever you call it goes on in education. That in itself is a great condemnation of the kind of things that we are experiencing but why should it be so? We do not lack talent, we do not lack experience, we are not deficient in cultural heritage and so on. We have been doing all these years and see how radical solutions could be found. In this, I am sure, they will get the cooperation of all teachers and Professors and of the student community and I think once a step in this direction is taken, this in itself will generate fresh enthusiasm and initiative and bring forth constructive suggestions and proposals from those who are intimately connected with education whether as teachers or as students. I appeal to the hon. Minister for Education, who had earlier spoken on another occasion on this particular subject, to take up this matter in the larger interests of the country with a broader perspective. He should not reconcile himself to the existing state of affairs. Conservatism in education is the worst type of conservatism that one can think of. Education must be dynamic, forward looking, vigorous, buoyant, enthusiastic in every way and that is possible only when the leadership is given especially by those who are in the control of the Government and control the affairs of the country.

Thank you.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उप-सभापति जी, आपके आदेश से मैं, इसके

पहले कि इस बिल के संबंध में कुछ कहूँ, उस पुराने इतिहास की ओर इस सदन की नज़र ले जाना चाहूँगा जिसके चलते इस बिल की ज़रूरत पड़ी। सन् १९५७ में सरकार को यह अहसास हुआ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो कुछ चल रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं चल रहा है। उस समय मुदालिखर कमेट्री बनाई गई और हमारे मित्र माननीय भूपेश गुप्त जी ने उस तरफ इशारा किया। उस कमेट्री की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उसके बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति, जिसका उस विश्व-विद्यालय से किसी भी प्रकार का संबंध रहा है, उसका सिर लज्जा से झुक जाता है। मैं इस तफ़्सील में नहीं जाऊँगा कि रिपोर्ट कहां तक जायज़ थी और कहां तक नाजायज़ थी। लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में थोड़ा भी जानने वाला हर व्यक्ति इस बात को मानेगा कि वह रिपोर्ट गुस्से में लिखी गई थी और रिपोर्ट जिस तरह से लिखी गई थी, किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के लिये और खास तौर पर बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की परम्परा को देखते हुए इस तरह की बातों को स्वीकार करना किसी माने में उचित नहीं था। सन् १९५७ में रिपोर्ट आई। सन् १९५८ में हमारी हुकूमत ने एक अध्यादेश लागू किया। उस पर एक शोर मचा कि विश्वविद्यालय के स्वशासन के ऊपर यह एक बड़ा भारी हमला है। उसके बाद सन् १९५८ में एक अमेंडमेंट लाया गया। उस समय भी कहा गया कि यह अमेंडमेंट एकट जो है, यह यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी पर हमला है। सरकार ने यह कहा कि यह एक टेम्पोरेरी अमेंडमेंट है, थोड़े समय के लिये अमेंडमेंट हो रहा है, शीघ्र ही इसको बदल दिया जायेगा। फिर सन् १९६१ में एक बिल और लाया गया और कहा गया कि आगे एक माडल बिल बनाया जायेगा और अलीगढ़ और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटियों के लिये वह बिल समान रूप से लागू किया जाएगा।

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर]

मैं नहीं जानता कि १९६४ ई० में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने जो बिल इस सदन के समक्ष रखा है, क्या यह वही मॉडल बिल है जिसका इंतजार करने के लिये, जिसकी प्रतीक्षा करने के लिये इस सदन को, इस देश को, इस विश्वविद्यालय को कहा गया था ? मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कोई मॉडल बिल है किसी विश्वविद्यालय के लिये—चाहे वह बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे वह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी हो या कोई दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय हो। १९६४ ई० में यह बिल आता है और मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस बिल की भंशा जो है, इसकी स्प्रिट जो है, इसकी आत्मा जो है, वह मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जिस गुस्से में लिखी गई थी वह गुस्सा थोड़ा सा ठंडा हुआ, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी को आटोनोमी देने की जो बात थी वह इस बिल से पूरी नहीं होती। आप इस बिल के जरिये यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं, उस यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट में आधे लोग बाहर के होंगे—उनमें से कितने लोग नामिनेटेड करोगे, कितने लोग ऐसे होंगे जो कि सरकार के कब्जे के अन्दर होंगे ?

श्रीमान, मैं आपके जरिये कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी हमारे मिला माननीय मणि साहब यह कह रहे थे कि वाइसचांसलर को अधिकार दीजिए, लेकिन अधिकार देते समय आप यह सोचिए कि अनुशासन के नाम पर वाइसचांसलर महोदय उन अधिकारों का कहीं दुरुपयोग न करें। हुकूमत की ओर से कहा जायेगा कि वाइसचांसलर जब कोई भी कार्यवाही करेगा तो सोच समझ कर करेगा और नैचुरल जस्टिस का खयाल रहेगा। लेकिन, महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उसी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर पिछले तीन, चार, पांच वर्षों में कितने फैसले लिये गए और कितने फैसलों में—विद्यार्थियों को छोड़ दीजिए,

अध्यापक अदालतों के अन्दर गए, अफसोस होता है कि न्यायाधीश, एक जज, वहां के उपकुलपति, वहां के वाइसचांसलर हैं—एक दो में नहीं अनेकों केसों में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि उपकुलपति महोदय का निर्णय जो था वह गलत था, अध्यापकों के अधिकारों का अपहरण किया गया—एक जस्टिस द्वारा जो वाइसचांसलर हैं। मैं इस बात को इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं जिसका जिक्र माननीय मणि साहब ने किया था कि कोई वाइसचांसलर चाहे विद्यार्थियों के अधिकारों को छाने, चाहे अध्यापकों के अधिकारों को छाने, तो क्या होने वाला है ?

श्रीमान, मेरा इस विद्यालय से बहुत दिनों तक संबंध नहीं रहा, दो महीने उस विश्वविद्यालय का मैं विद्यार्थी रहा, माननीय प्रोफेसर मुकुट बिहारी लाल जी यहां हैं, इनके अन्दर मैं पोलिटिकल साइंस में वहां रिसर्च करने गया, मुझे याद है, अगर मैं भूलता नहीं हूं तो आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी वाइसचांसलर थे, एक मीटिंग थी, हम लोग एक ही पार्टी में थे, आचार्य जी हमारे नेता थे, तो प्रोफेसर मुकुट बिहारी लाल जी ने कहा कि अब चन्द्र शेखर पार्टी का काम थोड़ा करेगा, वह रिसर्च कर रहा है, अब वह रिसर्च करेगा, उस पर आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी ने कहा कि चन्द्र शेखर, मुल्क टूट जायेगा तो तुम्हारा रिसर्च कौन पढ़ेगा। वहां का वाइसचांसलर एक विद्यार्थी से यह कह सकता था और मैं कहता हूं कि कोई वाइसचांसलर चाहे जस्टिस हो, चाहे विद्वान् हो, यह बताये—जिस जमाने में आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी वाइसचांसलर थे—चाहे लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइसचांसलर रहे, चाहे बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइसचांसलर रहे, एक राजनैतिक आदमी वाइसचांसलर रहा, लेकिन उस तुलना में अनुशासन की दूसरी मिसाल सारे हिन्दुस्तान के किसी विश्वविद्यालय में, इस जमाने में मिलना नामुमकिन है। श्रीमान, मैं आपको

बताऊं कि वाइस-चांसलर के लिए अधिकार देने की बात नहीं होती है, वाइस-चांसलर के अन्दर कुछ शक्ति होनी चाहिए, जिस शक्ति से कि वह विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर अनुशासन कायम रख सके। श्रीमन्, मुझे आप क्षमा करेंगे कि मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ, मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में चार साल तक केवल इसलिए नहीं गया कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने के समय परमिट लेना पड़ता था, किसी भी शिक्षा-मन्दिर के लिए इससे अधिक शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती। इस हकूमत को इस बात पर फख्र हो सकता है कि आज बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में शांति है—हमारे मित्र भूपेश गुप्त को तो वहाँ की हालत पता नहीं है—लेकिन वहाँ विद्यार्थियों की कोई यूनियन नहीं है, आज वहाँ विद्यार्थी कोई यूनियन नहीं बना सकते, आज बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की यह हालत है। जिसे बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राध्यापक विश्वविद्यालय में या विश्वविद्यालय के बाहर—चाहे वह राजनैतिक प्रश्न हो, चाहे वह आध्यात्मिक प्रश्न हो, चाहे वह शिक्षा सम्बंधी प्रश्न हो—अगर कोई सेमिनार, कोई गोष्ठी होती थी तो वहाँ बड़ी मात्रा में मौजूद होते थे। उनके सम्बन्ध में आज क्या है; अगर मैं ग़लत कहता हूँ तो प्रोफेसर मुकुट बिहारी लाल जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, वह मुझे सही करेंगे और आज मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आप एक सर्वे करा लें कि पिछले दिनों जबसे आपकी मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली है तब से ले कर आज तक यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर या बाहर जितने सेमिनार हुए हैं—चाहे वह यूनिवर्सिटी के बाहर काशी विद्यापीठ में हुआ हो, चाहे वह गांधी तत्व विचार परिषद् में हुआ हो, चाहे और दूसरी जगह हुआ हो—उसमें कितने बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राध्यापकों ने हिस्सा लिया है? बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राध्यापक उसमें नहीं जाते हैं; क्योंकि वे डरते हैं कि कल एक्सप्लेनेशन काल किया जायेगा। यह मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी पर कहता हूँ।

सारे विश्वविद्यालय में एक आतंक का वातावरण, एक परेशानी का माहौल, बना हुआ है। मैं आपसे कहूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति और सम्यता की, पुराने हिन्दू धर्म की और सारी बातों की शिक्षा देने का विचार इसमें रखा गया है, इसके उद्देश्य में यह है, लेकिन सारे भारत में एक भी ऋषिकुल या गुरुकुल नहीं था—चाहे बड़े से बड़ा शाहशाह रहा हो, बड़े से बड़ा सम्राट रहा हो—जहाँ कि किसी ने फौज और पुलिस भेजी हो लेकिन बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी आज फौज और पुलिस की संगीनों के शाये में चल रही है, उनके आतंक के अन्दर चल रही है। मैं आपसे बड़े अदब से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बात के ऊपर आप गौर करें।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहूँ, मैं जस्टिस भगवती को व्यक्तिगत नहीं जानता, लेकिन मुझे एक घटना से बड़ा अफसोस हुआ, मैं उसे कहने के लिए मजबूर हूँ, इसके लिए आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। तीन वाइस-चांसलरों की तीन बातें मुझे याद आती हैं। एक यह है कि दूसरे सदन में, लोक सभा में एक सदस्य हैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के आज कल सदस्य हैं, उनका नाम लेना मैं ठीक नहीं समझूंगा, उनके पिता जी अंग्रेजी जमाने में एक कलेक्टर के यहाँ नौकर थे, वह हाई स्कूल पास हुए, उनके पिता ने कलेक्टर से जा कर कहा कि आपका लड़का हाई स्कूल पास हो गया है, कलेक्टर ने कहा कि वह नौकरी लेना चाहे तो नौकरी ले ले, उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, हमें मालूम हुआ है, हमने सुना है कि मालवीयजी ने कोई स्कूल खोला है, आप एक चिट्ठी लिख दीजिए, उस स्कूल में मैं अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाना चाहता हूँ और अंग्रेज कलेक्टर का खत ले कर के वह गरीब बाप, एक चपरासी जाता है, मालवीयजी के यहाँ खत देता और फिर सारी एजुकेशन, सारी शिक्षा उसकी उनके विश्वविद्यालय में हुई और यही नहीं उनके बाद भी उनके लड़के, उनके सगे सम्बन्धियों

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर]

के लिए कहा गया कि तुमको शिक्षा दी जायेगी, तुम्हारा इस विश्वविद्यालय से पुराना नाता है। तो एक यह घटना है। दूसरी आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी के जमाने की एक बात मुझे याद है। एक कम्युनिस्ट लड़का विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षा के दो दिन पहले उनके पास गया और कहा कि, आचार्य जी, मैं इम्तिहान में नहीं बैठ सकता। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्यों? उसने कहा कि तीन सौ रुपये फीस के बाकी हैं, पूअर ब्यायज फंड से हमको दिलवा दीजिए तो मैं परीक्षा दे सकूंगा, आचार्य जी ने कहा कि पूअर ब्यायज फंड में रुपया नहीं है। उसने कहा कि तो मैं क्या करूं? आचार्य जी ने अपने प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी को बुलाया और तीन सौ रुपया का चेक काट कर दे दिया। वह दक्षिण भारत का एक स्टूडेंट था, उसने कहा, आचार्य जी, I am not a socialist; I am a communist The reply from Acharya Narendra Dev was, "This cheque is from the Vice-Chancellor to a student of this University; not from a socialist to a communist."

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: He was great man.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : यह एक दूसरे वाइस-चांसलर की बात है। और एक तीसरे आपके जस्टिस भगवती हैं, जिनके ऊपर फंड है, जो न्यायाधीश हैं, जिनकी न्याय-बुद्धि में किसी को एतराज नहीं होगा। इसी सदन के कुछ दिन पहले जो एक सदस्य थे, देवेन्द्र बाबू, श्री डी० पी० सिंह, प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के, उनके भाई वहां गए, श्री बी० पी० कोयराला जो नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनके लड़के के एडमिशन के सिलसिले में, इस समय जब कि कोयराला जी जेल में हैं, देवेन्द्र बाबू के छोटे भाई उस लड़के को ले कर जाते हैं, तो उस लड़के के सामने—जिसका बाप जेल के अन्दर है, जिसके अविष्य के बारे में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता—जस्टिस भगवती साहब जवाब देते हैं, बी० पी०

कोयराला का लड़का क्यों न हो, अगर राजा महेन्द्र भी कहें, तभी इस लड़के का एडमिशन यहां नहीं होगा। आप दे दीजिए अधिकार जस्टिस भगवती को। लोगों को पावर देने से ही कभी शांति नहीं रह सकती, कभी अनुशासन नहीं रह सकता, कभी वहां का विद्यार्थी इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा कि जा कर कहे कि यह हमारे गुरु हैं, इनकी आज्ञा को मानना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

एक दूसरी चीज का जिक्र मैं करना चाहूंगा। श्रीमन्, यह एकट जो आपने बनाया है, उसमें एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में अध्यापकों को कितना रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया है? मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूं कि न केवल विद्यार्थियों को वाइस-चांसलर साहब निकाल सकते हैं, बल्कि जब चाहें तब वह वहां के अध्यापकों को भी निकाल दें। मैंने अभी जिक्र किया था कि बी० एच० यू० में, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में, किस तरह अध्यापकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई थी और उसके खिलाफ सारे न्यायाधीशों ने कहा कि यह काम गलत हुआ है।

मेरा दूसरा कहना यह है कि १९५७ से १९६४ तक, सात वर्ष तक सारे देश को, सब लोगों को, इस बात के लिए इंतजार कराया गया कि कोई मॉडल बिल दिया जायेगा, तो आखिरकार क्या दिक्कत थी कि कोठारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाती और कोठारी कमेटी से रिपोर्ट मांग करके कोई मॉडल बिल पेश करते? हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का यह जो बिल है, मैं नहीं जानता कि इसका क्या होने वाला है? सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जा रहा है। क्या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में यह एकदम उलट दिया जायेगा और कोई मॉडल बिल बनेगा या ऐसा होगा कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भगवत) : चन्द्र शेखर जी, आप बाद में कंटिन्व्यू कीजिएगा।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : मैं एक मिनट में ही खतम कर देता हूँ। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद जब कोठारी कमेटी फिर रिपोर्ट देगी तो क्या एक माडल बिल फिर ले आएंगी? मैं, श्रीमन्, आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा-संस्थाओं में अनुशासन के सवाल पर विचार करते समय ज्यादा संजीदगी से, ज्यादा सौच-समझ कर और भावनाओं से ऊपर उठकर इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जाये तो उचित होगा और मैं माननीय शिक्षा-मंत्री जी से आप्रह्न कहूंगा कि इस बिल को वापस लें। कोठारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने पर या किसी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से माडल बिल प्रस्तुत करें जो यूनि-वर्सिटी की आटानामी दे सके, जो विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन के लिए प्रेरणा दे सके, जो वाइस चान्सलर को सद्बुद्धि दे सके कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को संभाल सकें।

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATEMENT MADE BY SHRI G. V.
KETKAR REGARDING THE PLAN OF NATHURAM
GODSE TO ASSASSINATE MAHATMA
GANDHI—contd.

Bharat, claimed that he had known of the intention of Nathuram Godse to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi and had conveyed this information to the late Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay, through Babu Kaka Kanetkar. He is further reported to have said that he had made an attempt to dissuade Nathuram Godse from carrying out his intention. Shri Ketkar repeated the statement substantially at another meeting held on November 15, 1964 at Poona to mark the death anniversary of the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. As both Babu Kaka Kanetkar and Shri Kher are now no more, it has not been possible immediately to verify Shri Ketkar's claim of having communicated his knowledge of the intention to assassinate Gandhiji to Shri Kher. Government are making a thorough inquiry into the matter with the help of old records and in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra.

Whatever the truth or otherwise of this matter, the fact that the death anniversary of the assassin of one of the greatest men of all times, whose memory is highly venerated and cherished not only in this country but throughout the world, should be observed and that the other ex-convicts should be felicitated on their release at a public function has come as a profound shock to the Government and the people of this country. It is amazing that an act so revolting to human decency and the highest values cherished by this ancient land since the dawn of time should hold an appeal even to an infinitesimal section of our people.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I GULZARILAL NANDA) : Sir, following the would like to know from the Home Minister recent release of the three convicts of the whether he has received a detailed report on what Mahatma Gandhi Murder Case, certain happened at the meeting. According to what has reports have appeared in the Press which have been published, Mr. Ketkar disclosed that for caused intense pain and resentment about three months prior to Gandhiji's murder. According to these reports, which have Nathuram "used to discuss with me the pros and subsequently been confirmed by the State cons" of his idea to kill Gandhiji. He was opposed Government, a meeting was organised at to the idea and "used to Poona on November 12, 1964 to felicitate two of the convicts— Gopal Godse and Vishnu Karkare—on their release. Presiding over the meeting, Shri Ketkar, Editor of Tarun

[Shri A. D. Mani.]

tell Nathuram to consider the consequences, both social and political." Mr. Ketkar said that after the first incident—this is important—(Madanlai had exploded a bomb at Gandhiji's prayer meeting a few days before the murder), Badage (who turned approver) had come to Poona and told him (Mr. Ketkar) of "their future plans." Mr. Ketkar added that he thus knew that they were going to kill Gandhiji. As Mr. Ketkar said these things, Mr. Gopal Godse asked him not to speak "more about it." But Mr. Ketkar said that "they will not arrest me how for that." Sir, I should like to ask the Home Minister and the Leader of the House, who happens to be here . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh) : I did not follow the last sentence.

SHRI A. D. MANI: The last sentence was this. As Mr. Ketkar said these things, Mr. Gopal Godse asked him not to speak "more about it." But Mr. Ketkar said that "they will not arrest me now for that." Sir, I should like to ask the Home Minister and the Leader of the House, who is an eminent Judge, whether under law the conspiracy to kill Gandhiji ended with the murder trial of Godse or the conspiracy is a continuing conspiracy. If some persons had known more about it, that fact should be ascertained from them by the Government. It is not a question of making an enquiry through the Government of Bombay. The person said that he knew about the murder plan. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether any attempt has been made by the Government of India to ask Mr. Ketkar to give all those details which he knows.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): There are some Members who had given the notice. Would you like to answer one by one or would you hear them all and then reply?

SHRI A. D. MANI: One by one, so that he may not get confused.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: As you like, Sir. So far as this particular question is concerned, it is a matter not of my opinion, but what the proper legal course and possibilities would be and I understand that it should be possible to take action against a person for having been an accessory before the act. In that sense possibly the conspiracy would not have terminated at that point. But in this case how exactly that has a bearing on the situation, I am not able to say immediately. We are in touch with the Maharashtra Government. So far as now ascertained, the position is that this gentleman claims, of course, knowledge, but also that he had tried to dissuade this person and further that he had tried to prevent such a thing happening by giving an early intimation to some persons who could have done something about it.

SHRI ABID ALI (Maharashtra): In the notice which I had submitted, this was also mentioned. I had requested the Government to kindly mention their reaction to the receptions which are being organised for the ex-prisoners recently released. In this connection, I would also request the hon. Minister to let the House know about the action they contemplate with regard to what has been mentioned. In this connection, as he knows, a copy of the Bhagawat Gita and a picture of Lord Krishna, which were with the person who was hanged and a Bhaguva Jhanda of the Hindu Maha Sabha, which he had pinned on his shirt, when he was hanged, were also displayed at this meeting. The photo of the hanged Godse was decorated and displayed there. Sir, in this connection it is known that the Government of Maharashtra has sought the advice of the Government of India. May I know whether they have received their communication and what they contemplate to do in this behalf? The situation is full of anxiety very much, net

only of this Godse, but also the photo of Mao is being decorated and displayed at many places. It is a very serious question that such traitors should be going on in this way and their photos are displayed, decorated, garlanded and respected. The Government has to be alert. Of course, it is alert about it. But the House would like to know what is contemplated by the Government, so that such things are stopped.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHR: M. P. BHARGAVA) : One by one. Let him reply to this.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA From what we have known from both press reports and the other information that we have obtained, it is obvious that, what occurred there at that reception can only be called in the nature of an atrocious manifestation of an ugly mentality bordering on insanity and I cannot characterise it in terms less severe. Now, what has to be done about it? What Government can do is merely one part. I see that there is a report that Mr. Naik, the Chief Minister, told pressmen here yesterday that the State Government would take necessary action against those who had recently arranged a public reception at Poona to felicitate Gopal Godse and Vishnu Karkare on their release from prison, etc.

So, it appears that the Maharashtra Government is considering this question.

The other part of the question was about the dangers, the hazards that it creates. I think the best answer to that certainly is an awakened community sensitive to all these happenings and therefore creating a widespread feeling against such manifestation. That social awakening is really the best and most adequate answer for this. Whether anything in the nature of a legal action is possible or not I cannot say, but we are in touch with the Maharashtra Government,

i

We have not received any communication from them, which the hon. Member referred to, but we shall certainly be in touch with that Government, and any information or help or advice that that Government seeks from us certainly we shall be prepared to give.

About the other thing which was brought into this question, I think there may be some other occasion to answer that unless the idea of the hon. Member is that there are instigations to violent activity which are associated with certain names. Wherever there is any violent activity, certainly we have to put it down or any effort or attempt or any kind of a feeling generated for that purpose.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, with your permission I may read only a few lines of the report that appeared in the Indian Express of November 15th.

"Several of those present offered pooja to a photograph of Nathuram Godse hung decoratively in an outline of undivided India. Those who offered pooja included Gopal Godse, Vishnu Karkare, both of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment and were released last month and a freelance journalist."

The report further says:

"Speakers on the occasion including Mr. N. G. Abhyankar, RSS leader, Mr. P. V. Davare and Mrs. Shantabai Gokhale said that Nathuram was a "martyr".

' Mr. Abhyankar described Nathuram as a "true follower of Bhagwan Krishna and Chatrapati Shivaji".

I am more concerned about that aspect of the question. It is not only that certain people held a reception for Godse but these people are guilty of a criminal offence for perpetuating a cult of violence, a cult of political assassination that Nathuram Godse

[Shri Chandra Shekhar.]

represents. It is not a question of people getting awakened as the hon. Home Minister has said. As it is a criminal offence under the present law of the land, why did not the Government move in the matter, whether it is the Maharashtra Government or the Union Government, to take action against those persons who are trying to glorify a person who is the symbol of political anarchy, who is the symbol of political shame? This is the supreme affront that the Indian nation can face that the assassin of the Father of the Nation is being glorified as a martyr and indirectly people are inciting that this cult of violence and political assassination should continue. It is a peculiar thing that the particular editor who is mentioned by the Home Minister sends in a report to say that the published reports of that lipeech are generally correct. This is a clear confession. I wonder why the Home Ministry here and the Government of Maharashtra did not move in the matter and arrest all those persons. Those persons who are preaching only for economic interests of poor people, are being dealt with under the Defence of India Rules. But these murderers who are preaching political assassination are going scot-free, and it is a very sorry affair that the Home Minister should say that the people should get awakened and boycott these people and not see eye to eye with them. May I know from the Home Minister what positive, immediate action he is contemplating? "Why •was no action taken? This is a criminal offence under the present law of the land.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: If the hon. Member had followed my earlier reply, he would have found an answer to the question that he has raised. I said that whatever has to be done in the matter, legal action or whatever it is, that is being considered by the Maharashtra Government, and there is no question of any land of consideration being given to

any person who is culpable in this matter. I said that in addition it is the community which has to resist and to see to it that such things are not possible.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, there are clearly twd things with which we are concerned here: (1) disclosures about the plan to murder Mahatma Gandhi that were made at that particular meeting by Mr. Ketkar; (2) the organisation of the reception itself. With regard to the first, I should like to make the following submission. I should like to know the position of the Government in the matter. At the time of the assassination of Gandhiji there was a feeling abroad that there had been some dereliction of duty somewhere, that he had not been given the protection which should have been given to him. Now this is a startling revelation after all that. A person publicly states that the intention to murder was communicated to him and that he had also communicated the same through an intermediary to the then Chief Minister of the Bombay State, and this report he has owned up—and Mr. Ketkar is there, others may not be there. Am I to understand that in view of the circumstances of the case and having regard to the grave misgivings that we had in 1948 when Gandhiji fell to the assassin's bullet, all that we have to do is to find out things from old records? Is it not a fit case for a very high-powered enquiry into the whole revelations that had been made in order to find out whether and in what manner the information was received, the communication about the intention was received by Mr. Ketkar, what he did later on, to whom he went, and so on? I think that if it had been so much talked about at that time, the would-be murderer coming and talking to Mr. Ketkar, it is tantamount to an admission that the matter had been discussed in a conspiratorial manner amongst others also. What was the Bombay Government doing at that time? We would like to know whether the Bombay Government and the

Central Government and the Central intelligence had any inkling or indication with regard to such things. This is very very important.

I think it is not enough for the Union Home Minister today, after the startling revelation that had been made by Mr. Ketkar, to say that; the records will be looked into. The country would like to be assured of a thorough, searching enquiry into the entire episode, the entire circumstances in order to find out whether there was a deliberate dereliction of duty on the part of some people, whether some people in high authority suppressed it after having got the news through Mr. Ketkar directly or indirectly. This is what I would like to know. Therefore, I would suggest here a high-powered enquiry into the whole matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You have made your point about a high-powered enquiry.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I cannot imagine this matter being treated in this manner, the manner in which the Central Government now wants to treat it. Our suspicions have been roused again, the country's suspicions have been roused again. I do not know whether Mr. Ketkar has been summoned here to make his disclosures or whether the Home Minister had sent emissaries to Mr. Ketkar to get statements from him as to what he knew at that time, what he did, and so on. Therefore, I charge the Government of India of not moving in this matter with the alertness and agility that are called for in a situation of this kind. Secondly, with regard to the reception, Mr. Naik's statement had been brought in. What Mr. Naik said is rather shocking. Mr. Naik made a statement. He said that it was not organised by any party but by only some individuals and asked, "Why blame the party for some individuals' action?" and so on.

Now, am I to understand that the Bombay Government is going to deal

with this matter properly? First of all, we would like to know whether the Government of Mr. Naik knew about the proposal for holding a reception which was held on the 12th. We know from the newspapers that invitations were sent, arrangements had been made prior to that date, and certainly there is a thing called Intelligence there, the State Intelligence, the Central Intelligence. What were they doing? Did they know that the plan was afoot in order to organise a reception to felicitate the murderers of Mahatma Gandhi on the 12th of November? Arrangements were made. And you see, the very organisation of the meeting itself would show that lots of things had been done. It was not suddenly done or too secretly done that the Government could not have known about it. Therefore I take it that the Government was in the know of things, that some such thing was going to take place. Why did not the Government act before it was late? I would like to know whether the Central Government was sent any report, what the Central Intelligence or its subsidiary Bureau or whatever it is there was doing in Bombay, what the Intelligence of the Bombay Government was doing, what the administration in Poona, its police and CID were doing. We would like to know these.

Secondly, when the meeting was in progress, there was no interference whatsoever; it went on. Do I understand then that, when the news that the meeting was in progress, that the reception was being held, reached the Government of Bombay did not send any police or officials of the Government to watch that particular meeting and find things out? I would like to know that thing also. If they were present, what were they doing? If they were not present on behalf of the Government of Bombay or the Poona Administration or the Poona authorities, why were they absent? Therefore, there also we have very strong grounds to complain against the Bombay Government. I therefore

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.] demand that the Central Government should take the initiative in this matter wholly and fully and must not leave things in the hands of Mr. Naik. Mr. Naik's statement is utterly disappointing. He has shown utter incompetence in this matter. He did not act even when the meeting was in progress nor had he acted after the thing was over. Now we are told that some action will be taken after so many days. Yet, it was open to them to act immediately.

Therefore, I think that this is a very serious matter, this holding of the meeting. Imagine Mahatma Gandhi is not just one person killed in India among persons killed. It is not the case of an ordinary assassin or a political assassin. Mahatma Gandhi was killed and the killers were these people. There are no two Mahatma Gandhis, there have not been two. And we cannot think of such monstrous killers and assassins as we say in this particular case, and this is how the Government of India is reacting to this matter. And the hon. Minister says, the nation's conscience will be roused. Yes, the nation's conscience has been roused. But we should like to know what the nation is getting from the Government of India and the administration of the State Government which are financed by the nation. I should like to know whether they, after having failed to protect Mahatma Gandhi's life, are today going to allow these kinds of things. All these things have to be explained.

SHRI ABID ALI: And also about Mao.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The Home Minister.

SHRI ABID ALI: Do not forget him.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: If the intensity of feelings on a subject is to be judged only by the pitch of one's voice, he may score over me but I cannot, I do not have words to say. But personally, I can myself

feel it. I think as if that scene of murder is being enacted before us again when I read about that meeting and the description of what had occurred there. But what is to be done? This question arose in some form even at the time of the trial. I have before me the judgment of the High Court. When this point was raised—not in the context of any information that this gentleman got or gave to anybody—it was then urged that some persons in authority in the Bombay Government then had not acted in time. This question was very thoroughly dealt with, examined, and the Court pronounced that all that was possible in those circumstances, was done. Therefore, I am now taking the one point which the hon. Member raised, as to what the Government then did. There are specific pronouncements on that subject. The Maharashtra Government and ourselves are in close contact about this. We have instituted, started, initiated a search into the records and everything possible, anything, any clue that could be obtained from it, will certainly be obtained and similarly, the Maharashtra Government are also engaged in this. Whatever it may lead to, whatever kind of enquiry is left to be pursued, well, that is going to be taken up. And as far as any action by the Maharashtra Government) is 'concerned, as I said. Sir, we are awaiting the reply of the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh): On behalf of the Jana Sangh, I strongly condemn the statement of Mr. Ketkar and the functions held at Poona on the 12th and 15th of this month. The Jana Sangh would support every move of the Government of India when it deals firmly with all the culprits who believe in violence as a method of revolution, whether those culprits proceed from Poona or Telengana.

Then there are certain questions; Sir. Is the Government aware that Mr. Ketkar . . .

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Go on with your questions.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is the Government aware that Mr. Ketkar subsequent to his statement that has been referred to resigned from the editorship of "The Tarun Bharat"?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. D. MANI: Let him ask questions.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Again, may I know whether Mr. N. G. Abhyankar whose statement has been referred to has resigned from the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh after this statement?

Again, Sir, may I know whether the Government is aware of the statement by Mr. M. G. Kanitkar, son of Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar, in the course of which he stated that the Government was forewarned by Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar and was urged to take precautions?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: Sir, the hon. Member chooses to give this information.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madras): I would like to know whether the Government has enquired into the fact of the allegation that he had given that information to the late Mr. B. G. Kher. Has the Government got anything definite to say on that matter? And has the Home Minister found out anything from the records of the Central Government to say that such information was received by the Central Government?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: It is now available; there is no clue to that at all.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): The statement of Mr. Ketkar, if reported correctly, splits up his knowledge into two parts. The first part was when he was informed in the beginning, he

vaguely had the notion that there was a vague idea—in their mind to murder Mahatma Gandhi. Secondly, when there was the bomb explosion, then he became definite that the plan was going to be executed. I would like to know whether the communication that he sent was in between these two stages or after he had formed the definite opinion after the bomb blast that there was a definite plan to murder Mahatma Gandhi. When was that information sent? Was there anything specific and definite in that information that a full-fledged plan, had been hatched and was going to be executed to murder Mahatma Gandhi? That is part number one.

Number two is this. I hope that the hon. Minister for Home Affairs is aware that while in civil law a period of limitation is prescribed for action, under the Indian criminal law no period of limitation is prescribed for prosecutions for criminal actions. In the circumstances, does he realise that even now, whether 17 years or even 70 years might have elapsed, if a crime has been committed, people can be brought before a court of law and tried and punishment can be meted out to them?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: We shall endeavour to obtain precise information on the aspects mentioned by the hon. Member. With regard to the latter part of it, I have already myself stated that it should be so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. Abdul Ghani, you will get your chance. Please sit down.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): The Home Minister's statement was full of very high sentiments. I listened with profound regard to the fine statement he made. I only missed one thing in that statement, and that was the quick ring of action. Even later, when some hon. Members from this side challenged the Home Minister, he said, "Yes, this is true. But the whole problem is what shall"

[Shri G. Ramachandran.]
 we do?" That is just the crux of the whole problem. My friend, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, said it is not the particular event that rouses distress and unhappiness and, if I may say so, strong resentment in the minds of the people. How did this happen? My friend, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, with whom for once I thought I was in agreement today—had a passionate ring in what he was saying and the manner in which he brought up the subject. He analysed the matter there must have been the notice of the meeting, there must have been preparations for the meeting. He analysed the whole thing like a lawyer, brilliantly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is a lawyer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : What is your point, Mr. Ramachandran?

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN; I am coming to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Please make your point. Do not repeat what has already been said.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN; One of the major things he mentioned has to be repeated that the statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was wholly disappointing, and something has to be done with that kind of a statement. I want to go a little deeper into this matter. Many years after the event this thing comes up again. If it reveals anything it reveals this that there is a cancer in the body-politic of this country. It is persisting and it is going to persist unless something is done about it. What can be done? The Home Minister may take penal action. But I say just penal action is not going to solve this problem. It is a problem of the culture and conduct in the national life of a great people. What has become absolutely necessary is to study this

phenomenon? Who are behind this whole thing, this whole phenomenon, because it appears there are people keeping this cancer alive in the body-politic of India. We have to approach this problem—and if I may say so with our Education Minister sitting here—from an educational angle. This is an educational problem. Have we educated the youth of Maharashtra and India against this cancer? Have we educated our young people to reject this kind of poison in the life of our people? Let us organise a project of study. Let the Education Minister take it up. Let the Home Minister take it up. Let there be a complete study of this phenomenon in Poona and roundabout. On behalf of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, of which the Chairman is sitting here, and of which I have the honour to be the Secretary, we offer to associate ourselves, not in order to take any penal action, not in order to punish anybody, but to go into the roots of the matter to find out why this phenomenon is persisting in the life of a section of our people. If we do not do that, we will be guilty of high treason against the people and the Republic.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) ; Any reply?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA; It does not call for any reply because I fully reciprocate the sentiments and that is what I started with. I agree, Sir, that this poison persists. There is evidence of it concentrated somewhere and thinner somewhere else, and it has to be dealt with by governmental action whatever possible.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: If you knew that this poison was persisting, what did you do about it?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: We took several steps, for example, national integration, emotional integration and also dealing with communalism, rapid communalism from whatever source it comes and in whatever form it comes. I have been trying

to study this. And I think the hon. Member and the institution which he represents, along with others, will, initiate a big movement in the country. And we shall be all in it.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN (Maharashtra): May I know, Sir, if the Government is aware that at the reception meeting there was read the will of Mr. Godse? Will the Government secure that will and place it on the Table of the House? There is another thing. After the will was read out, oaths were taken that they would further the expectations of the oath. That means, the persistence of the cult of Mr. Godse. That is my one question.

My another question is that Mr. Ketkar, who was the editor of *Tarun Bharat*, has not resigned but he was made to resign. But I would like to know if Mr. Ketkar was not the editor of *Kesari* when Mahatma Gandhi was murdered. And before that event, were not articles irritating the people written by Mr. Ketkar, though not exactly encouraging the murder of Mahatma Gandhi but spreading disaffection against him.

SHRI ABID ALI: Hatred, not only disaffection,

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I withdraw the word "disaffection". It should be "hatred". Replace it by "hatred".

The third question is when this event, this reception took place, according to my information, more than 500 cards were distributed. How is it that the police did not come to know of them? And when that meeting was held, it was attended by not less than 300 persons. How is it that the police intelligence department could not come to know of it?

My fourth question is that Shri Thengari referred to Shri N. G. Abhyankar who attended the meeting. He was and he is the leader of R.S.S.;

He resigned. In his resignation he has stated that he is resigning simply because his speech there may not embarrass the position of R.S.S. Not that he has given up his views. He has stated therein that his views are there, and that whatever he spoke in the meeting are his correct views. But he said that he was resigning simply because his speech might not, embarrass the position of R.S.S.

And my last question is: Will the Government, when it goes into a thorough enquiry, also go into this matter that how far R.S.S. was connected with this *-event* when its leaders were present there and they also took active part in it

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I am grateful to the hon. Member for some information given which was a repetition of what other Members had said.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR (Madhya Pradesh): I want to ask one or two questions. Firstly, may I know, Sir, why these two convicts were released when their application was pending in the Supreme Court? Is the Government not aware of an earlier Supreme Court decision regarding the interpretation of their claims? Therefore I want to know why they were released. Why did the Government not wait for the final disposal of their application in the Supreme Court?

Secondly—this is a repetition—may I know, Sir, whether the Government have found out from their records where it was suggested, during the trial also and it appeared in the newspapers also, that the Maharashtra Government had referred the matter to the Central Government? They had also prior information about this. May I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined their old record after it appeared in the newspapers?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Please repeat your second part of the question.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: The first part of the question is why they were released. The second part is that there were reports in newspapers that even the Maharashtra Government—the then Bombay Government—referred the mat'er to the Central Government. I should like to know whether the Government of India have searched their old record regarding this matter. As the hon. Minister said, something of this came in at the time of evidence during the murder trial. But apart from it, whether now the Government have searched their own old record and found out whether they had received prior intimation from the Maharashtra Government and, if so, what did they do with that information?

SHRI GULZARRAL NANDA: About the first part of the question, this release occurred as iⁿ the normal course. Under the present rules whatever is the normal action that was taken.

Secondly, about the other thing, the information which the hon. Member wants—he referred to the judgment—I have already stated, Sir, that we are trying to search for any piece of information that may be available in this connection.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I wish to ask two or three questions. Mr. Ketkar has tried to prove his innocence by two statements. The first is that he tried to dissuade Mr. Godse from committing the murder, and the second is that he communicated the news to some one in authority in Bombay, that a thing like that was going to happen. But the fact tha^t he presided over the meeting indicates that he is not so innocent as he tries to prove himself to be. Just now a Member of Parliament also revealed to us +hat at that time he had written a number of articles inciting hatred against Mahatma Gandhi Therefore, I feel, Sir, that he cannot be taken as a very itmocent person.

The second pouV that I wish to point out is this. Now we know a person who says he knows about the conspiracy. Is it not time for us to institute another enquiry and force him to place all the facts before that enquiry committee and institute a thorough enquiry into the conduct of those who are noted to be involved in this matter? Sir, as a Member of Parliament, I am not prepared to condemn the then Government of Bombay outright. But I do feel that an enquiry is needed. I have great regard for Mr. Kher who was then the Chief Minister of Bombay and I am perfectly sure that he must not have been a party to any complacency in this matter. But his own name requires to be cleared and a thorough enquiry has to be made so that it may be possible for us to say that while such a horrible incident happened, that man who was associated with Mahatma Gandhi for so many years, should not be accused of complacency in the matter. If unfortunately, being engaged in many other matters, he got himself involved in complacency, then the poor man, with due respect to him, will have to suffer from the verdict of that enquiry. I feel that the question is not merely that of the Government of Bombay. The question is of those who were involved in that conspiracy, and I feel that in the United States of America and other places high-power enquiries are held after many years, when a clue is found out.

The second thing to which I wish to invite the atten'ion of the Government is whether this reception to assassins and the worship of assassins is allowed under our law or is not allowed under our law. This is a very important ques'ion. The question is whether a person who had assassinated another person and has been convicted by a law court for assassination, can be welcomed, the way he was there welcomed and whether persons who are sentenced for assassination by a competent court can be

deified the way Mr. Godse was deified j on that day. And just now a parson asked, "Why not?" Perhaps he was ing it as a joke. But if it is a fact, then I would request the Government to look into the matter, whether the law needs to be revised in this respect or no¹. The hon. Home Minister is in no way less concerned than myself in this matter, the Home Minister was more closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi than I was,—sill I am sorry to say that he has not given us the impression that he wishes to move in the matter with the necessary speed.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: How I move? I cannot move out to him end shake hands with him. Anyway, as I said, I am moving. I agree that my glorification of such hideous crimes is certainly a heinous act, if not a *ne* in itself. My hon. colleague sitting here may know more about the precise intent of the law en the subject. But I say it is hideous; thi; glorification of such murders and such acts, any act of assassination of any person—nothing to speak of a person like Mahatma Gandhi.

Regarding the other part of what he said, about his suggestion that he has made for an enquiry, certainly it is being vigorously pursued. I would only rather request hon. Members and say let us not anticipate. He said something may go against Mr. Kher

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am not anticipating. I wish his position to be cleared.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA It is not necessary. Whatever is needed is going to be done in this matter

PROF. M. B. LAL: Will it be possible for the Leader of the House to give some opinion on the legal aspect of the question?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI: M. P. BHAKGAVA): This is not the occasion. Mr. Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL (Delhi): While I am one of those who have been considerably satisfied with the feelings expressed by the Home Minister, I only like to remind him that when Gandhiji was murdered a particular organisation was banned because we felt that it was giving way and giving expression to certain trends in life which are not healthy for democratic growth. Later on that party was again legalised on the understanding tiat they had given up their methods. Now a prominent leader of theirs goes and delivers speeches and participates actively and perhaps took over himself. Later on he resigns from that party. The question I wish to put Sir, is this. In view of the fact that such extreme communal parties have for long past given vent to, have expressed their views with hatred, have even preached hatred, would the Government now consider taking active steps against their *modus operandi*, particularly the indoctrination which they do to the young children in the mornings? Would the Government see to it that this particular type or cult, not only of hatred but of Fascism, is now nipped in the bud. On this incident I will just read out what has appeared in a local Urdu paper. It is like this:

دہ یہ تقریب نٹھو رام گڈے اور
نارائن آیتھ کی چنہوں گڈھہ جی کے
مقدمہ قتل میں سزائے موت دی گئی
تھی - ۱۶ ویں سالانہ برسی کے سلسلہ
میں منعقد ہوئی تھی - کئی اشخاص
نے جو اس تقریب میں موجود تھے
نٹھورام گڈے کی تصویر کی پوجا کی -
ان میں گوبال گڈے، وشتو کرکے اور
مسٹر اے - جے کومار چورنست شامل
تھے - نٹھو رام گڈے کے ایک چھوٹے
بانی نے نٹھو رام کی وصیت پڑھ کر

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

سنائی - جسموں لکھا تھا - میری
 راکھ سبز چھلندے کے نیچے نہیں بلکہ
 بھگورے چھلندے کے نیچے رکھ کر دریائے
 سندھ میں پروا کی جائے - اس
 موقع پر وشنو کرکے نے بھگوت گیتا -
 بھگوان کرشن کی تصویر متعلقہ
 ہندوستان کا خاکہ اور غلطو مہا سبھا
 کا بھگوا چھلندا تقریب میں پیش کیا -

اس موقع پر تقریریں کرنے والوں
 میں راشٹریہ سویم سیوک سنگھ کے لیڈر
 شری این جی اہیملکر - شری پی - وی
 داوڑے اور مسز شاننا بائی گوکھلے شامل
 تھیں - انہوں نے کہا کہ نتیو رام شہید
 تھا - شری اہیملکر نے کہا کہ نتیو رام
 بھگوان کرشن اور چھترپتی شیوا جی کا
 سچا بھگت تھا - گوپال گوڈسے اور
 کرکے نے چھل میں اپنے کچھ تجربات
 بیان کئے - ۴

†["یہ تکریب نثورام گوڈسے اور
 نارایण आष्टे की जिन्हें गांधी जी के मुकदमा
 कतल में सजा-ए-मौत दी गई थी । सोलवीं
 सालाना बरसी के लिससिले में मुनक्कद हुई
 थी । कई अशखाश ने जो इस तकरीब में
 मौजूद थे नथूराम गोडसे की तस्वीर की पूजा
 की । इन में गोपाल गोडसे, विष्णु करकरे
 और मिस्टर ए० ज० करमारकर जर्नलिस्ट
 शामिल थे । नथूराम गोडसे के एक छोट
 भाई ने नथूराम की बसीयत पढ़ कर सुनाई ।
 जिस में लिखा था, मेरी राख सब्ज झंडे के नीचे
 नहीं बल्कि भगवे झंडे के नीचे रख कर दरयाये
 सिन्ध में प्रवाह की जाये । इस मौके पर विष्णु
 करकरे ने भगवत गीता, भगवान कृष्ण की

†[] Hindi transliteration.

तस्वीर मुत्तहदा हिन्दुस्तान का खाका और
 हिन्दु महासभा का भगवा झंडा तकरीब
 में पेश किया । इस मौके पर तकरीरें करने
 वालों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लीडर
 श्री ए० जी० अभयंकर, श्री बी०वी० दावरे,
 और मिसिज शान्ता बाई गोखले शामिल थीं ।
 उन्होंने कहा कि नथूराम जहीद था । श्री
 अभयंकर ने कहा कि नथूराम भगवान कृष्ण
 और छतरपति शिवाजी का सच्चा भगत था ।
 गोपाल गोडसे और करकरे ने जेल में अपने
 कुछ तजुर्बात ब्यान किये । ”]

Sir, the simile may not apply, but I only want to bring to your notice that whenever Fascism

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): What is the name of that paper?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Pratap, dated the 17th November.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: An enquiry should be made.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Whenever Fascism is allowed to raise its head in democratic countries, these are the beginning symptoms, and if democracy does not rise in good time and curb them, then it becomes dangerous. I suggest that the Government should take strong action in this matter. I should also like the Home Minister to assure us that not only will he take strong action but that it will not be left to the State Government alone and that he also intends to see that such communal parties which are the breeding grounds of hatred and Fascism are also dealt with properly.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The question of communal parties is being considered separately. The parties which promote communal hatred is a separate question which has to be considered.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : کیا
آنریبل ممبر منسٹر صاحب بتائیں گے
جب بایو جی شہد کئے گئے تھے تو
اس وقت شہی جے ریڈکس جی نوائن
نے بایو جی کی شہادت کے سلسلہ
میں کچھ بیان دیئے تھے انکو دہئے تھے
تو اس پر سینٹورل گورنمنٹ نے کیا
انکوائری کی تھی - دوسرے جیو بایو کو
شہید کرنے والے تھے ان کی اس سیدھا
میں جہاں کہ ان کی تعریف کی گئی
تھی اس کے پہلے کوئی مضمون ایسا
لیکھنے والا نہیں تھا گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آیا
چس میں گوتے اور دوسروں کی بھی
تعریف کی گئی تھی تو اس سے
سینٹورل گورنمنٹ یا مہاراشٹر گورنمنٹ
نے کیا ایکشن لیا - دوسرے یہ سب
کچھ گورو گوالکر جیو راشٹریہ سوئم سہوک
سنکھ کے نیٹا تھے ان کی پردھان
منتروی جی کی ملاقات کے بعد ہوئی -
اگر بعد ہوئی تو اس سلسلہ میں
پردھان منتروی جی کو گورو گوالکر
جی سے بات چیت ہوئی تھی -

†[شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : کیا تب
آنانرےبل ہوم مینسٹر صاحب بتاویں گے جب
باپو جی شہید کیے گئے تھے تو اس وقت بھی
جیو پرکاش جی نارایان نے باپو جی کی شہا-
دت کے سلسلے میں کچھ بیان دیے تھے اگر دیے
تھے تو اس پر سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے کیا انکوائری
کی تھی - دوسرے جیو باپو کو شہید کرنے والے ہیں
ان کی اس سب سے جہاں کہ ان کی تعریف کی گئی
تھی اس کے پہلے کوئی مضمون ایسا
لیکھنے والا نہیں تھا گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آیا
چس میں گوتے اور دوسروں کی بھی
تعریف کی گئی تھی تو اس سے
سینٹورل گورنمنٹ یا مہاراشٹر گورنمنٹ
نے کیا ایکشن لیا - دوسرے یہ سب
کچھ گورو گوالکر جیو راشٹریہ سوئم سہوک
سنکھ کے نیٹا تھے ان کی پردھان
منتروی جی کی ملاقات کے بعد ہوئی -
اگر بعد ہوئی تو اس سلسلہ میں
پردھان منتروی جی کو گورو گوالکر
جی سے بات چیت ہوئی تھی -

میں گود سے اور دوسروں کی بڑی تارکی کی گئی
تھی تو اس میں سے سنٹرل گورنمنٹ یا مہاراشٹر
گورنمنٹ نے کیا ایکشن لیا - دوسرے یہ سب
کچھ گورو گوالکر جیو راشٹریہ سوئم سہوک
سنکھ کے نیٹا تھے ان کی پردھان
منتروی جی کی ملاقات کے بعد ہوئی -
اگر بعد ہوئی تو اس سلسلہ میں
پردھان منتروی جی کو گورو گوالکر
جی سے بات چیت ہوئی تھی -

شری گولجاری لال مندا : جو تھکیک
اور تھکیکس ہوں اس کے مندر اس سے
باتوں پر غور کیا جائیگا -

شری عبدالغنی : میں یہ پوچھنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کی گورو گوالکر
جی سے بات چیت ہوئی تھی یا
نہیں -

†[شری عبدالغنی : میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ان کی گورو گوالکر جی سے بات چیت ہوئی
تھی یا نہیں ؟]

پرو۔ منوٹو بیھاری لال : جب انکوائری
ہوگی تو پرمان منتری جی سے یہ بات پوچھی
جائے گی -

شری عبدالغنی : نہیں پوچھی
جائے گی پردھان منتروی جی سے -

†[شری عبدالغنی : نہ پوچھی جائے گی
پرمان منتری جی سے]

شری منوٹو بیھاری لال : انیس قدوائی (انو
پریش) : میں آنریبل منسٹر
صاحب کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ
اتفاق سے ۱۹۴۷ کے اس سہیلے اور
وہ دن منتری آنکھوں کے سامنے

[श्रीमती اندیس قدوائی]
گذرے ہیں۔ کانگریس سیوا دل سے
میرا تعلق رہا ہے۔ کانگریس سیوا
دل کے لوگوں نے مجھے بتایا کہ
گاندھی جی کے قتل کرنے کی اطلاع
بمبئی سے آئی ہے اور یہاں پر تین
آدمی انہوں مارنے کے لئے آئے ہیں اور
یہ خبر گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو دے
دی گئی تھی۔ میرا مطالبہ یہ ہے
کہ اس سارا سال پرانے قصہ کو جو
گاندھی جی کے مرتد کا تھا اس کی
اب آپ کو پوری پوری انکوائری کر دیں
چاہئے۔ اگر انہی سی بات سامنے
آئی ہے تو نہ معامہ کتنی اور باتیں
سامنے آئیں گی۔

دوسری چیز میں یہ کہنا چاہتی
ہوں کہ شہر گوتے کو کن لوگوں نے
فائننس کیا تھا۔ اس بات کو بھی
انکوائری میں شامل کر لیا جانا
چاہئے۔ ان دنوں دلی بمبئی اور گوالیار
سے ایسی انفارمیشن ملتی ہے جس
سے یہ شبہ ہوتا تھا کہ سارے اسکیم
بمبئی میں بگائی گئی تھی اور اس
کے بعد جو لوگ آئے وہاں سے آئے۔
میں صرف یہی عرض کرنا چاہتی
تھی۔

†[श्रीमती अनिल किवबाई (उत्तर
प्रदेश) : मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब
को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि इस्फाक से १९४७
के इस महीना और वह दिन मेरी आंखों

के सामने से गुजरे हैं। कांग्रेस सेवा दल
से मेरा ताल्लुक रहा है। कांग्रेस सेवा
दल के लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि गांधी जी
के कत्ल करने की इतला बम्बई से आई है
और यहां पर तीन आदमी इन्हें मारने
के लिए आये हैं और यह खबर
गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को दे दी थी।
मेरा मुतालबा यह है कि इस सत्तरह
साल पुराने किस्सा को जो गांधी जी के
मर्डर का था इस की अब आपको पूरी पूरी
इन्क्वायरी कर देनी चाहिये। अगर इतनी
सी बात सामने आई है तो न मालूम कितनी
और बातें सामने आएंगी।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ
कि श्री गोडसे को किन लोगों ने फाइनांस
किया था। इस बात को भी इन्क्वायरी
में शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिये। इन
दिवों दिल्ली बम्बई और ग्वालियर में
ऐसी इनफार्मेशन मिली थी जिस से यह
शुबह होता था कि ये सारी स्कीमें बम्बई
में बनाई गई थी और इस के बाद जो लोग
आये वे वहां से आये। मैं सिर्फ यही अर्ज
करना चाहती थी।]

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Madras): Sir,
the crux of the problem is this. I would like to
know what organisation or organisations were
behind the reception, or what political
organisations had organised the reception to these
assassins of Mahatma Gandhi. That is the most
important thing, Sir, -that this House should
know. And when the information about the
political organisations that organised this
reception is known, what action is proposed to
be taken to deal with these organisations? I
would like to know.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Mr. Vice-Chairman . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) : There are others. Your turn will
come.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA:
Whatever is necessary will be done.

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर (मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रपिता की हत्या के १७ साल बाद भी जनता को राष्ट्रपिता की हत्या का पूरा राज नहीं बतलाया गया है ? क्या इसलिये नहीं बतलाया कि जो शासन कर रहे हैं वे जब चाहें तब जिस के नाम पर उनकी हत्या का आरोप लगा कर अपना राजनीतिक प्रचार पूरा करें ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह तमंचा किस का था जिससे बापू जी की हत्या की गई थी ? सरकार को वह तमंचा मिला, वह गोली भी मिली, लेकिन उसका राज जनता को आज तक क्यों नहीं बतलाया गया ?

तौसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि देश में फिर ऐसी चीज हो, तो यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही है कि बापू जी के हत्यारे की देश में पूजा हो। हमारा जो गृह मंत्रालय का विभाग है, उसका जो इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट है और वह जो सरकार है वह सिर्फ यह कह कर कि हम इन्कवायरी करेंगे, इन्कवायरी करेंगे, सदन को विश्वास में नहीं ले सकेगी। क्या हमारे गृह-मंत्रा जी हमको कोई ठीक समय बतलायेंगे जब कि मुल्क को यह बतला दिया जायेगा कि आखिर महात्मा गांधी जी की हत्या का पूरा राज क्या था और जो भी अधिकारी होंगे, उनको बगैर किसी कंसिडरेशन के पूरा पूरा दंड दिया जायेगा। और तब ही देश की सुरक्षा हो सकती है।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : इस बड़े अफसोसनाक मामले में जिस पर बहस हो रही है एक अच्छी चीज मालूम होती है कि मेम्बर साहब ने जो कुछ कहा, जिन जजबात का इजहार किया, जिन भावनाओं को दर्शाया, वह एक अच्छा चिह्न है। तो आज

जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो आपने कहा कि इस वक्त क्या हो रहा है उसका असर आगे वाक्यात पर पड़ सकता है। इसलिए उनकी पार्टी और सब पार्टियां इस बात में शामिल हो जायेंगी कि हम ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं होने देंगे जिसका असर भविष्य में पड़े, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

श्री उद्धवराव साहेबराव पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं हुकूमत से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी का जो कत्ल हुआ वह पाकिस्तान के वजूद में आने के बाद जो लोग अखंड भारत बनाना चाहते थे, जो अखंड भारत के कहने वाले हैं, उनमें से हो चन्द नौजवानों ने यह कत्ल किया था। इसलिए जिन लोगों ने कसम खाई थी कि अखंड भारत होकर रहेगा, तो क्या हुकूमत को ऐसे लोगों के बारे में पूरी पूरी जानकारी है और उनकी जो रोजाना की एक्टिविटीज है उन पर वह कड़ी नज़र रखती है या नहीं ? क्योंकि न सिर्फ़ पूना में यह हलचल है बल्कि इन ब्यालात का इजहार हर प्रान्त में किया गया है और वे लोग अपने को अखंड भारत का बतलाते हैं और इस तरह के लोगों का साथ देते हैं। तो ऐसे लोगों पर कड़ी नज़र रखी जानी चाहिये चाहे उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० से रिजाइन क्यों न कर दिया हो, मगर उनका आर्गनाइजेशन हर प्रान्त में है और वह काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी हुकूमत से यह दरखास्त है कि इस तरह के लोगों के ऊपर कड़ी नज़र रखी जानी चाहिये।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : यह कड़ी नज़र रहनी चाहिये और सिर्फ़ आगे फंसला करने की बात नहीं है। जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस चीज को बहुत गम्भीर समझता हूँ और इस पर हम कड़ी नज़र रख रहे हैं।

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, what I would like to say is that the matter is of a most serious character and the inquiry should be

of a high-powered character. It would be desirable to have a judicial inquiry or quasi-judicial inquiry such as they had in the United States under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Earl Warren into the assassination of President Kennedy. I think the inquiry should not be left in the hands of the police only.

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: This will be kept in view.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, as I gather, Mr. Ketkar has been naming two persons, who are no more to whom he had passed on the information. One is Mr. Kher and the other is Babu Kaka Kantekar. But both of them are no more, and it may be that he is trying to get away by saying that he had passed on the information to persons who can never now be consulted about the matter. about whether he had passed on any such information. Because he knew that the things were developing according to the designs of the murderers, did he think it proper to pass on the information to the Centre? Or, is there any evidence here at the Centre now to show that he absolved at least himself of the responsibility of keeping secret such an important information? This is one. The second is whether the meeting in Poona had taken place in a public premises or in a private premises. If it had taken place in a public

premises, I think the Maharashtra police failed completely in their duty as they did not obstruct it. (*Interrupt-s*) I would charge the police for not having prevented such an objectionable assembly carrying on objectionable proceedings in a public place. If the Intelligence Department had failed, the police should not have failed. The District Magistrate should not have failed. The S.D.O. should not have failed, because they were all persons who could have taken action on the spot. What happened to them? Why was this particular meeting, which was thought to be objectionable, not prevented? Why was such an unlawful assembly allowed to proceed with such an objectionable affair?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: These questions have been raised by other Members also, but I must add this that whatever may be said by this gentleman in defence, that he had communicated this information, there is no answer to this that he again associated himself with a similar function subsequently. Therefore it reveals his spirit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 25th November, 1944.