

Fourth Series Vol. VI - No. 32

Wednesday, July 5, 1967  
Asadha 14, 1889 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 31-40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

## C O N T E N T S

	COLUMNS
No. 32—Wednesday, July 5, 1967/Asadha 14, 1889 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 931 and 934 to 936	9453-86
Short Notice Question No. 23	9486-90
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 932, 933, 937 to 960	9490-9508
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4492 to 4504, 4506 to 4521, 4523 to 4541, 4543 to 4600, 4602 to 4650, 4652 to 4662, 4665 to 4672, 4674 and 4675	9508-9645
Papers Laid on the Table	9645-51
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Seventh Report	9651
Estimares Committee—	
Fifth Report	9651
Election to Committee—	
Employees State Insurance Corporation	9651-52
Matter under Rule 377—	
Disposal of Adjournment Motions	9652-60
Demands for Grants, 1967-68	
Ministry of Home Affairs	9660-9759
Shri Manubhai Patel	9660-65
Shri J. B. Kripalani	9666-73
Shri P. M. Sayeed	9674-78
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	9678-83
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	9683-88
Shri Paokai Haokip	9689-92
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	9692-9701
Shri A. N. Mulla	9701-06
Dr. Sushila Nayar	9707-16
Shri Anbuchezhian	9717-18
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	9718-26
Shri D. N. Patodia	9726-36
Shri Prem Chand Verma	9736-43
Shri A. S. Saigal	9743-48
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	9748-58

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Half-an-hour Discussion re. Arbitration on Chandigarh	9759-80
Shri Shri Chand Goel	9759-64
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	9764-65
Shri G. S. Dhillon	9765
Shri Randhir Singh	9765-66
Shri Raghubir Singh Shastri	9766-67
Shri D. C. Sharma	9767
Shri George Fernandes	9767-69
Shri Prem Chand Verma	9769
Shri Devinder Singh	9769-70
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	9771-72
Shri Ram Kishan	9772-73
Shri Y. B. Chavan	9774-80

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

9453

9454

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 5, 1967/Asadha 14.  
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

महाराष्ट्र-बैंसूर लोकालय विवाद

+

"१३१. श्री बाधाकर सुपकार :

श्री बोहूल लक्ष्मण :

श्री निं. रं. सास्कर :

श्री ना० स्व० लार्ड :

श्री लारदा गन्द :

श्री लाल विहारी लालमेही :

श्री लूल लूलचल लाल :

श्री लिंदोहर प्रसाद :

श्री विष्णुसिंह विष्णु :

श्री र० ना० लिलारी :

श्री ललराम ललोक :

श्री लालमार :

लोकालय विवाद लोकालय में कृपा करने कि :

(क) लोकालय विवाद लोकालय के लोकालय में विवाद किये गये लोकालय लोकालय में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) कहि हो, श्री इसकी लूल लूल

लाले था है; श्रीर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो लोकालय का प्रतिवेदन का तक प्रस्तुत हो जाने की तथा प्रकाशित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

मूह-कार्य लंबालय में राज्य वंशी (श्री विद्यासारन शुक्ल) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) प्राप्त ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) आपा है कि लोकालय प्रवस्त, 1967 के भूत तक अपने प्रतिवेदन को अनियंत्रित से तैयार कर लेगा। इस प्रतिवेदन के सरकार को प्राप्त होने के बाद इसके प्रकाशन के प्राप्त पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: The States Reorganisation Commission, in its report in 1956, left many things vague so far as the delimitation of this boundary is concerned. Then the Pataskar Committee evolved certain formula which was not also acceptable to the concerned parties. May I know whether this Mahajan Commission is proceeding on the basis of the Pataskar formula and whether it is now acceptable to both the parties?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This Commission is not proceeding on any such basis as referred to by the hon. Member. The Commission has been asked to give its verdict on this border dispute mainly using the fundamental criteria which were used by the States Reorganisation Commission itself, and the Commission is proceeding with its work on this basis only.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Is there any apprehension that, since the formula of the Pataskar Committee

was not acceptable to both the parties and therefore that was given the go-by, even the report of this Commission may not be accepted? Is there any such apprehension?

**Shri Vidy Charan Shukla:** It is very difficult to anticipate this conclusion.

**बी घटन विहारी यादवेंदी:** परावर्तन के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में जो यादों नियुक्त हुए थे, उसकी सिफारिशों को सरकार ने अनियन्त्रण के स्वीकार नहीं किया, क्या महाबल प्रायोग की सिफारिशों का जी यही विविध होता या सरकार उन को अनियन्त्रण के स्वीकार करेगी और उसको एक एवं ही तर्जेनी?

**बी विजावरण शुल्क:** एक नाड़ीराज नियन्त्रण की तरह के इस तरह के यायोगों की विकारियाँ यान भी जाती हैं, जब तक कि दोनों सम्बन्धित परिवर्तन एवं यान से किसी एक भी वो बदलने के लिये तीव्रार न हो जाय, अधिकतर इसी तरह से विद्या आता है। इस तरह के यायोगों को एवं ही यान भी नहीं डब्ल्यू और न कभी जाना जाया है।

**बी विजावरण शुल्क:** यह यादी महाराष्ट्र वास्तवें के बहुत पर फिलम यायोग की वरप्रवाह है जो अन्धर-विन्ध्यू है, वह के परांती स्वीकिय उच्च कलाई-स्वीकिय भोजी की वरप्रवाह किसी ही और वो खेड़ेहुँगे जा रही है जो बाय-बाइव होगी या विद्युत-बाइव होगी?

**बी विजावरण शुल्क:** बहुत तरक यांत्रों का यान है—जीव में 814 यांत्र है, जिनमें बुद्ध वाहर की जाती है, जैसे बेलगांव इलाहिया 260 और यांत्र है, जिन में कलाई 3 यांत्र 30 बायर यांत्र रहते हैं।

**बी विदेशर शराव:** स्वराज्य के 26 वर्ष बायर की यांत्रों के पुनर्गठन का यानपत्र बहावर रहता है। 1956 में एवं 1960

बी बगा, उसके बाद जी याहाराष्ट्र और बैंगुर का यानपत्र रहता। ऐसी जिताई समस्याएँ हैं, सरकार उन के सम्बन्ध में किसी निविकल जीति पर यहो नहीं बतती है, जिनके कारब तनाव ऐसा होता है, मतभेद ऐसा होता है, आन्ध्रोत्तम ऐसा होता है—इनकी समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार कोई निविकल जीति यहो नहीं बताती है?

**बी विजावरण शुल्क:** यह राज्य के पुनर्गठन का यानपत्र नहीं है, यह जी यानपत्र के एक्सटेंड का यानपत्र है। जैसा कि यानपत्र वरप्रवाह को यान्त्र है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रश्न करीब करीब पूर्ण कप से हल हो चुका है, कहीं कहीं एक दो पुरानी चीजें यही हुई हैं, जिन को इन करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और उन्हींने यह है कि इस यायोग की मिकारिंग याने के बाद इस वरप्रवाह का धर्म इस निकाल मिलेगा।

**बी विजूत नियन्त्रण:** यह जी यायोग याहाराष्ट्र और बैंगुर के लिये बनाया है यह क्या बेलग यायोग की बाय करेगा या विविकल विविकलीय की बाय करेगा? जैसे कोई एरिया ऐसा है जो बराडी बाया बोलता है, देखिन उन में कोई यैसी नहीं है या ऐसी फिविकल विविकल है जिसकी बायामें बहु बैंगुर या यायोग या इसी तरह में कोई देंगा एरिया है जो याहाराष्ट्र में यायोग—जो मैं जानना बाहना हूँ कि सरकार ने यायाहारिक दूरिये से इस कमीजन को कोई निर्वेज किया है कि युव इस तरह से रिसेट ऐसा करो कि बहु का काम यानियन्त्रण से यान मके और यिर दोनों स्टेटों के योगों जी यातों को युनियन के बाद तब उन रिसेट एवं यही विचार करें?

**बी विजावरण शुल्क:** यह एक निर्वेज देने का यानपत्र है, देखा कोई निर्वेज यायोग को नहीं किया जाया है। यही कहा जाया है कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन जिस बाहार पर किया

गवा था, तमन्हम उसी भावार पर हे घण्टा तद कार्य कर सकते हैं तथा उन तद भावारों के देखने के बाहे हे स्वयं कोई भावार निर्भरित करें।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that in a country where we have a large number of linguistic States, there is bound to be some kind of linguistic overlapping on the part of every State and the fact that such disputes between different linguistic States have been arising ever since the linguistic States came into being, may I know whether Government has considered the setting up of any permanent machinery which may settle all such disputes on the basis of certain set criterions and the findings of that machinery should be taken as final and such disputes should not be allowed to crop up again and again, creating bad blood with the people of the same country in different regions?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said earlier, there are not many disputes left. One or two have been left and we are making efforts to settle them.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: For the last 10 years and more, boundary disputes between Maharashtra and Karnataka and between Karnataka and Kerala have remained. The appointment of the Mahajan Commission was opposed by all parties including the Congress in Kerala. When the Commission was enquiring into the disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore, Maharashtra officials obstructed the Karnataka people from giving evidence before the Commission and a resolution was passed by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee Karnataka people demand 4 taluks from Maharashtra on the basis of the village. May I know whether Government will take steps to reorganise the boundary on the village basis, i.e., where the majority of the people in a village speak a particular language, that village should be given to that particular State? May I know whether Government will take positive

measures to solve the boundary disputes on this basis. Secondly, what is the attitude of the Government to the Mahajan Commission enquiring into the Kerala-Karnataka boundary dispute, in view of the fact that all the parties in Kerala, including the Congress, have opposed the appointment of the Mahajan Commission?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: About the first part of the question, I have already replied to it. About the second part, the attitude of the Government is to wait for the report of the Mahajan Commission and then take a decision about it.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I do not think the Minister is quite well informed when in avoiding replying to Professor Madhok's question he stated that there are no remaining questions of this nature pending before the country. I think he is aware there are questions of this nature between Orissa and Andhra and between Orissa and Bihar. and the suggestion was a very valuable one and the Constitution makes provision under article 272, that if the Government because of political expediency cannot tackle it they have got to tackle it on the sound principle adopted when your State's dispute with Tamilnad was settled (interruption). The report of the Mahajan Commission was supposed to be submitted to Government by the end of June. What have been the causes of this delay? Did the two Governments—the Government of Mysore and Maharashtra fail in making their submissions in time? Did they ask for extension of time? May I know what is exactly the cause of delay in submitting to us this much-awaited report?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The situation and the matter, as the hon. House knows, is very complex. The Mahajan Commission has indicated that while they are examining witnesses and the documents received by them it will take some more time before they reach any conclusion about it, and they have themselves indicated that by the end of August they will be

able to give their conclusion about it. They have not given any other reasons for asking for extra time.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hanumanthaiya

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, being Chairman of a non-partisan Commission he should not be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: He is only Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Is the Govt. going to decide this question on a matter of principle that is resolving all disputes of this nature throughout India once and for all, or is it going to settle this one problem and leave the other problems to settle themselves?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, may I intervene to say, because a general question has been raised, that at the time of the states reorganisation in 1955-56, these two questions, as a result of states reorganisation, were left to be decided and it was conceded that these two questions required consideration by the Government. One was this question of Mysore-Maharashtra border and the other was Kasergod and Mysore.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That was not in dispute at all.

An hon. Member: Kasergod and Kerala, not Mysore (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Kerala was dragged in without the consent of Kerala. It was a unilateral decision.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Hon. Members may have another view. I am not expressing any view. I am only making statement of fact as the matter stood in 1955-56. Therefore, these two matters required re-examination, re-consideration. That is why this Commission was appointed. We cannot anticipate all the problems and make announcements about all the problems. I wish there are no more problems.

Shri E. K. Naymar: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that Kasergod is included in Karnataka. That question at present is a settled one. How is it that the Home Minister has raised it again in this House?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did not say that. He is alleging that I said something which I did not say.

Shri A. Sreedharan: The Home Minister's statement very clearly shows that the Centre has always treated Kerala's case with utter callousness and indifference. In view of the fact that there was no popular government in Kerala when the Mahajan Commission was appointed and also in view of the fact that there was deep popular resentment and still there is deep popular resentment against the appointment of this Commission, will the Government of India consult the Government of Kerala and also take measures to elicit public opinion before they take a decision on the Mahajan Commission's recommendations?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Now that we have referred the matter to the Commission we can only await the report of the Commission.

Shri Sonavane: The Government have said that the report would be submitted by the end of August. After the submission of the report what time will the Government take to consider the recommendations and by what time will it be implemented?

Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla: It is very difficult for me to indicate that now.

Shri E. Lakshappa: At the time the Mahajan Commission went there for enquiry for eliciting public opinion, is it not a fact that in the area belonging to Maharashtra the Maharnatrines induced by the police harassed the people, including one Hallikar, MLC, one MP belonging to this House and also one party member for which a resolution has been passed condemning the provocation of the Mysore people.

to tender evidence by the Maharastrians when Mysore has claimed four talukas from Maharashtra? What action has the Government of India taken against the terrorising of the tendering of evidence before the Commission?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, there is no such information with us. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the matter is under active consideration of the Commission.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Let the hon. Minister read the contents of the report he has received. He will find

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered the question. I do not think any purpose will be served by asking any number of questions when the report of the Commission is yet to be received. A dispute which has not been solved for 12 years cannot be solved 'n 12 minutes during the question hour. Therefore, we will go to the next question.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: You can have a discussion, if you want. I do not mind it. But we cannot spend the whole question hour on this. We have already spent 15 minutes on this. Now, the next question.

हिन्दी का विशेष

+

\*934. श्री बलदासीर जास्ती :

श्री जिंदुपाल जास्ती :

श्री राम बोनाल जास्ती :

श्री शौ. शौ. जास्ती :

श्री राम चारच :

श्री लंबार जास्ती :

श्री नामुराम लंहिरचार :

का यूहमार्दी नंदी यह बताने की कृता दर्शें दिः

(क) संविधान के उपर्योग की आवाना को व्याप में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी को प्रयोग में लाने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार की अनिवार्य की नीति के कारण कुछ कार्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की हिन्दी में काम करने की इच्छा में फ्रेशट पढ़ दी गयी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन आवानों को दूर करने के लिये क्या विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं?

पूह-कायं बंडानय में राज्य नंदी (श्री विजयराम शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण बदन के पटन पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं। सब के सरकारी बामकाव में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिये मन् 1966 ने कुछ और कार्यालयों की गई।

(ग) प्रभ्ल हो नहीं उठता।

#### विवरण

लंद के सरकारी बामकाव में हिन्दी के विशेष लोकाने के लिये 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक हुई प्रविति

सरकारी बामकाव के लिए हिन्दी का विशेष :

पद-भारहार।

सरकारी संस्कृतों का हिन्दी में बदानन :

संसद के सम्बूद्ध प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली रिपोर्टों लहित ब्राह्मणिक रिपोर्टों का हिन्दी में बदानन।

बारत के राजसभा में पूरे हुए वंदों का हिन्दी में बदानन।

विभागीय कानूनों और मैनप्रूप्तों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद ।

30-12-1966 तक सभी अवाही के दोहरा हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों में से जिनके उत्तर दिये गये, उन के 80 प्रतिशत पत्रोंतर हिन्दी में भेजे गये ।

लगभग सभी सरकारी विभागों की प्रकाशित किये गये ।

ऐसी रिपोर्टों में से 87 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित की गयी ।

सांविधिक मामलों से सबधित भारत के राज्यवाल आग 2 को छोड़ कर सभी भाग 26 जनवरी, 1965 से हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित दिये जाते हैं ।

(क) विभागीय कानून 17,021

(ख) मैनप्रूप्त 964

ऐसे 1300 से अधिक धन्मुकामों में हिन्दी के टिप्पणी लुक किया गया है, जिन में अधिकतर कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं ।

बी भ्रांतिकारी जास्ती : गृह मन्त्रालय के अधिक प्रतिवेदन में भी इस प्रकार की वर्चा है कि सरकारी वायनियों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन का हिन्दी ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तरकार की ओर से कुछ कामाएं जगाई जा रही है जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक जिन कर्मचारियों ने यह ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है उन की जांचा किती है, कितना सब्द जगा और वितना कम्पा व्याप्त हुआ है के अन्तर और क्या वह सर्व है कि 2 ज्ञान के लगभग कर्मचारियों को जिता देने के बाबजूद भी उन से काम नहीं लिया गया और इतनिए यह बच्चे उन हिन्दी ज्ञान से जबाबद करते जा रहे हैं और उन से कमा राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान और समय का अपव्यय नहीं हुआ ?

बी विभागात्मक ज्ञान : वहाँ एक हिन्दी सीखने का ज्ञान है ज्ञान 1966-67 में

37000 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए अपना माय उन्होंने बर्बं कराया है जब कि 1959 में केवल 16000 कर्मचारियों ने अपना नाम हिन्दी लीखने के लिए बर्बं कराया था । अभी तक 1 लाख 84 हजार लोगों ने हिन्दी के विभिन्न विभागों की जिता प्राप्त की है । 6858 सरकारी अधिकारियों में हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग की ओर 1098 ने हिन्दी स्टीनोफोनों की परीका पास की है । यहाँ तक उपर्योग का सबाल है इस समय उस की व्याप्ति, ये ए...पर्स...व्याप्ति, के...पर्स...प्रस्तुति व्याप्ति जावना तो भी उस की जालकारी दें दूँगा ।

बी भ्रांतिकारी जास्ती : अब्बक यहोदय, जाप ने भेरा प्रस्तुति होया । भेरा प्रस्तुति यह वा जैसे कि बड़ी जी ने कहा कि 1 लाख 84 हजार उन की सकाल दै, भेरे हारा उन पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए बड़ी जी कहते हैं कि दूसरा प्रस्तुति पूछा जाय, जिस्ये उन को भी छोड़िये भेकिन सकाल सो यह है कि 1 लाख 84 हजार के अंतर जो भी ज्ञान, करोड़ व्यय व्यय हुआ वा समय व्यय हुआ उस का उपरोक्त स्था है 1 लाख 84 हजार से हिन्दी में काम करने में जिता जा रहा है का नहीं ? नहीं जिता जा रहा है तो सरकार का जन जीव नष्ट किया जा रहा है ?

बी विभागात्मक ज्ञान : अब्बक यहोदय, 1306 सेवकान्त जो वहाँ पर है उनमें हिन्दी में काम करने की इच्छा लोगों को ही नहीं है और 960 लक्ष जो हिन्दी ज्ञान भावी स्वामीयों में स्वित है वहाँ पर भी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में काम करने ही इच्छाही ही नहीं है । उन्हें काम करने की व्युविकारें भी जा रही हैं । वह जात ठीक है कि विभाग काम हिन्दी में ही सकाल है का अब कर बच्चे हैं सकाल जीवी नहीं ही यह है । पर इस में कठिनाइयाँ हैं और वह जास्तीकरणीयों की जालून है । उन कठिनाइयों के कारण यूंहे ज्ञान के हिन्दी में काम नहीं हो

रहा है परन्तु कोलिन हो रही है और हिन्दी में काम बढ़ता जा रहा है।

जी ब्रिटिशरीय भारती में व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध नहीं उठाना चाहता, किन्तु किर भाषा के व्याप्रम से उसी बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्रबन्ध बढ़ा स्पष्ट था कि यह जिन 1 लाख 84 हजार व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी लिखा ही गई उनसे काम लिया जा रहा है। यही महोदय ने कह दिया कि उन को काम करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। मेरा यह प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन को लिखा ही गई उन की लिखा का उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं?

जी लिखावरण चूल : यही बहस्ताने के लिये मैंने यह संक्षया दी है कि 1306 सेप्टेम्बर यही काम करते हैं, और जो दूसरे व्यक्तियों हैं उन में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन को हिन्दी में काम करने की सुविधा ही गई है जिन से जिन्होंने हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है वह उन का उपयोग कर सके। यह कहना यहूत गृहित है कि जिन 1 लाख 84 हजार व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दी की लिखा प्राप्त की है उन को काम करने का व्यवस्था जिन रहा है। उन को हिन्दी में काम करने की सुविधा ही बा यही है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उन को हिन्दी में काम करने की सुविधा नहीं जिन रही है बा योग नहीं जिन रहा है। हमारी कोलिन बरावर यह है कि जिन को हिन्दी का ज्ञान है उन को काम करने का व्यवस्था।

जी ब्रिटिशरीय भारती : ब्रिटिशरीय राज्यालय कलिल की रिपोर्ट जाने के बाद राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक भाद्रेश हिन्दी के व्याप्रम के सम्बन्ध में जारी किया था। उन भाद्रेशों में से तुम भाद्रेशों के सम्बन्ध में यह उत्तर 1967 में दिया जा रहा है कि हिन्दी भाषों के उत्तर 80 व्यक्तियों दे रहे हैं। यिन्होंने 87 व्यक्तियों को लिखा हो रहा है। नैवालय चाहता है कि उत्तरप्रदी व्याप्रम में 1969 में राज्यालय

के प्रयोग के मध्यवन्द में जो भाद्रेश दिये जे ज्ञान कारण है कि 1967 तक भी उन भाद्रेशों का ज्ञान नहीं किया जाना? क्या यह भ्रातामय राष्ट्रपति के भाद्रेशों की भी व्यवहारिता है? क्या राष्ट्रपति के भाद्रेशों और लक्ष्मीनाथ भाषा के निर्णयों का भी भ्रकार व्यवहारी के ज्ञान ज्ञान नहीं है इन्होंना चाहती है और उनकी उपेक्षा करना चाहती है?

जी लिखावरण चूल : भ्रातामय भ्रातामय, राष्ट्रपति के भाद्रेशों की उपेक्षा करने का काई प्रश्न नहीं है। जो भाद्रेश उन्होंने दिया है भ्रमक उन्हे पूछ करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, परन्तु उन्होंने भारतीय कहा, इन मध्य जीवों को नागू बनाने में कुछ कठि नाइया जानने पा रही है भ्रकार के द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों का जाननीय व्यवस्था जानन है कि भारत भ्रकार के जां भ्रकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन में मध्य जोगों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है। उनको हिन्दी का ज्ञान देने का व्यवस्था किया जा रहा है। जीवों को दे दी जूँके हैं। ऐसिन जूँक बहुते हैं यान हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान नहीं है इस लिये जिन कम में हम हिन्दी को ज्ञान चाहते हैं उन कम में सह नहीं पा रहे हैं क्योंकि इन्हे भ्रकारी काम काम ये बाजा परेगी द्वारा देर होगी। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि भारत भ्रकार इस बात को यही चाहती है हिन्दी का राज भाषा के सभ के व्याप्रम न लिया जावे। हम याहो हैं कि लिया जावे। परन्तु इस तरह से राज भाषा के सभ में उसको इस्तेमाल करने के बाद भ्रकारी काम काम में बाजा पढ़े द्वारा देर हो जो यह दीक नहीं रहेगा। कुछ ऐसे चाहियी जाना जावी भ्रकारी कर्मचारी है जिनको उसका पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं है वह काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह बाजा इवारे रास्ते में है।

Mr. Speaker: The question was a bit lengthy and the reply also was lengthy.

जी संतुर भाल चूल : भ्रकार ने यह ब्रह्मालय कि दो यह हिन्दी में जाते हैं उनके उत्तर भ्रव : हिन्दी में जाते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से वह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से मंत्री हैं या मंत्रालय है जो सिर्फ हिन्दी में ही पढ़ लिखते हैं, और कौन कौन सी राज्य सरकारे ऐसी हैं जिनके पढ़ मंत्री जी के पास हिन्दी में आने हैं? क्या आप उन्हें हिन्दी में पढ़ देते हैं?

बी विद्यावरण शुल्क : जहाँ नक प्रबन्ध भाषा का सवाल है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे मंत्रालय से न्यूयार्क दूसरे राज्यों का पढ़ हिन्दी में आते हैं। दूसरे मंत्रालयों की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है। जहाँ तक राज्य सरकारों का सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश, अस्सी प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, हरियाणा और दिल्ली। अस्साम से हमारा पढ़ अवधार हिन्दी में होता है। वहाँ से जो पढ़ हिन्दी में पाते हैं भारत सरकार के पास, जहाँ तक हा सकता ह, हम उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

बी कवर साल शुल्क : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप स्वयं हिन्दी में पढ़ लिखते हैं? इसका जवाब दिया जाये।

बी विद्यावरण शुल्क : मैंने कहा कि नृह मंत्रालय से हम स्वयं हिन्दी में पढ़ लिखते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua. May I know if it is a fact that some officers of the Centre, some of whose difficulties are of course genuine and some of whose difficulties spring from a psychological hostility to the use of Hindi, are opposed to the use of Hindi, if so, what steps Government have taken to chisel off their psychological edges or to remove the genuine difficulties they are confronted with?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as the genuine difficulties are concerned, we are trying to have them removed by the Hindi teaching scheme. As far as the so-called psychological difficulties are concerned, I do not think such psychological difficulties exist, but it is a question of habit. Some people who are accustomed to

the use of English find it difficult to express themselves or to do the official work in Hindi. That is the difficulty we have to remove.

बी नालू राज अहिरलाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन लोगों को हिन्दी की जिज्ञा वी गई है उन में क्या कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो जान बूझ कर हिन्दी की अवधेलना कर के अपनी को जारी रहना चाहते हैं और अपनी अवधेलें बतलाते हैं कि हिन्दी के प्रयोग में उनको कठिनाई होती है, और क्या इसीनिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में अधिक विवरण हो रहा है?

बी विद्यावरण शुल्क में नहीं समझता कि ऐसे कोई अधिकारी हैं जो जान बूझ कर हिन्दी की अवधेलना करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ नक हिन्दी में काम करने में मुश्किल का मालाल है, मैंने कहा है कि हम आहों हैं कि हिन्दी जिज्ञा बाजाना के द्वारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकारी हिन्दी मध्यमे और साथ मात्र हिन्दी में काम करना शुरू करें।

बी एस० एस० जोली बी कवर साल गवाना ने जो पूछा था उसका जवाब नहीं आया कि क्या मंत्री के दफ्तर से हिन्दी में पढ़ लिखना शुरू ह रहा है। मेरे उस के बाद दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलावेंगे कि बिहार जैसे कई राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय दफ्तर से जो पढ़ अदेशी में गये उन्हें बापस लेज दिया था?

बी विद्यावरण शुल्क : जहाँ नक प्रबन्ध भाषा की बात है, मैं कह चुका हूँ कि नृह मंत्रालय से हम जोन रववर्ष अपनी ओर से पढ़ अवधार कुछ राज्यों के हिन्दी में करते हैं। जहाँ तक बिहार सरकार का सवाल है कि उन्होंने कोई अदेशी का पढ़ शापस किया है या नहीं, इसके बारे में बेरे पाल इह बहुत सूचना नहीं है।

बी बीज बह मर्मी : हमारे जितने मंत्री ऐसे हैं जो हिन्दी नहीं आनते हैं, और जो मंत्री हिन्दी नहीं आनते हैं उन में के जितने ऐसे हैं जो हिन्दी लोकों का बाला कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: How can he give statistics about the ministries? If you all permit me, I will go to the next question.

Some hon. Members: No, Sir

Shri Seshiyan: In the last paragraph of the statement given by the Home Minister it has been stated:—

"Use of Hindi for noting etc has been introduced in over 1300 sections where the bulk of the staff is Hindi knowing."

The term used there, bulk of the staff, is a very vague one. I want to know as to what happens to those persons who do not know Hindi and who are working in that section, what facilities have been provided for them to work there and whether there is a persistent silent move to eject all the non Hindi-knowing people from these sections.

Shri Vidya Charan Shakia: The hon Member need not have any such fear. Persons, who do not know Hindi and are working in sections where Hindi nothing has been allowed, are allowed to do noting in English, and to do all their official work in English.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I wonder whether so many of you can really put a question. It will take another half an hour if all of you are to be called. Let us be honest about it.

Shri Seshiyan: Sir, the question has not been properly answered. What about non-Hindi-knowing staff working in those sections? He cannot make out what is written in Hindi and he can give his reply or make his comments only in English. Therefore, unless a translation accompanies all the Hindi noting, he cannot work only with Hindi noting. That means that all the non-Hindi staff will be ejected out of the Central Secretariat. I want to get a reply to this.

Shri Vidya Charan Shakia: Enough arrangements exist in all such sections to do translation work in the sections themselves. There is no question of non-Hindi staff suffering and not understanding the Hindi noting. The translation facilities have been provided in those sections.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ला भरोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने हिन्दी में जन लिख कर भेजा है, लेकिन सांडे बैकले के मानमन्तुओं ने अपेक्षी में उत्तर दिया है। ये जन मेरे पास हैं। मैंने कई बार लिख कर दिया है कि विदेयकों आदि कं. कापिया हिन्दी में दी जायें, लेकिन इस ममत्य में भी तक काई नायेवाही नहीं की गई है। (अप्रत्यक्ष)

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He may please sit down. This is not complaint hour, this is Question Hour.

श्री वल्लभ लिखदे भरोदय, हमारे यह मदस्य एक प्रसेस में कह रहे हैं कि उनका विदेयकों की हिन्दी प्रतिया नहीं मिल रही है, प्रस्तो के बजाए हिन्दी में नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I know I will call you if you want.

श्री सोलेश्वर सोलंकी हमारे संविधान के धनुसार देश की राष्ट्रधारा हिन्दी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन देश के दो तीन प्रांत इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रधारा के रूप में साने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या स्टेप ले रही है।

भरोदय भरोदय श्री वल्लभ लिखदे :

श्री वल्लभ लिखदे, मानवीय सदस्य ने विदेयकों आदि की हिन्दी प्रतिया और पर्सों के बारे में यो कहा है, मैं उस प्रस्तु को स्वाक्षर भावार के बाब उठाऊंगा।

## Conditions of Service of Scavengers

+

\*935. **Shri Madhu Limaye :**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee :**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :**  
**Shri George Fernandes**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have collected any material about the conditions of service and pay-scales of the scavengers in the various States, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b) No. Sir, but the National Labour Commission has recently set up a Committee to study the working and service conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers

The National Labour Commission is expected to submit its report by December, 1968 when the details of the report of this Committee also will be available

बी भयु लिखे पायथ महोदय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रस्तक पर यैसा होने की बह ब्रका हकारे निए चाहन है। इसनिए में भी महोदय में वह निश्चित आवासिन चाहना हूँ कि वह राज्य सरकारी के महोदय में इस प्रका को कब तक छाट्य कर देंगे।

बी भयु इस काम को सामन देन्हेवर डिपार्टमेंट देख रहा है। उन ने इस बारे-में स्टेट नर्सरीमेंट्स को लिखा भी है स्टेट नर्सरीमेंट्स से जो सहयोग निम रहा है, उसे यह भावून होता है कि इस नर्सरी में कुछ चारे प्रगति हो जाएगी।

बी भयु लिखे में वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भरकार इन लोगों की तुलचाह चाहि दें बहोतरी करने के लिए दी जाने

जानी रक्ष में बृद्धि करेगी, जिससे यान्द लोग भी वह काम करने के लिए सामने आये और यह जाति प्रवा और छूत प्राप्त का सारा मामला छाट्य हो जाये।

बी भयु जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस काम को डिपार्टमेंट भाइ लोकाम देन्हेवर देख रहा है कि भूगिलिपिलिटीज को कितनी सहायता दी जानी चाहिए चाहि। इसनिए मैंने स्पीकर साहब को लिखा है कि इस सवाल के दूसरे बांहिसों को उस डिपार्टमेंट को ड्रासफर कर दिया जाये।

बी भयु लिखे वह प्रबन कब आयेगा? क्या वह इसी कम से आयेगा?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** I would like to know whether it is a fact that Shri Jagjivan Ram, when he was the Labour Minister, promised to appoint a Wage Board and not this sort of a committee or pilot scheme and so on, for the welfare and upliftment of the scavengers, and if so, I would like to know why that particular assurance was not translated into action and why this committee has been appointed, and also whether a Wage Board will be appointed even after the submission of this report.

**Shri Hathi:** It is true that Shri Jagjivan Ram did announce that he would appoint a committee, a Study Group, to look into the service conditions, wages and everything so far as sweepers and scavengers were concerned. But ultimately when we appointed a national commission, this part also was included within its scope. Therefore, the study group which was proposed to be appointed for that very purpose is now working as a committee set up by the national commission. Therefore, this committee will look into all that.

बी भयु चारसेविक : भी महोदय ने कहा है कि एक नया स्टटी एप देवर कीवाल की ओर दे जाया जाना है। यह भी महोदय देवर दी जाएगी।

जी करी स्केलर्स के बारे में जिसी समिति का गठन हुआ था और क्या उसने कभी अपनी रपट दी थी, यदि हाँ, तो उस रपट को अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया और क्या यह तभी है कि वह रपट भाज तक अमल में नहीं आई गई है?

Shri Hathi: There were committees appointed previously also. One of them was appointed as far back as 1854 and its report is now obsolete and, therefore, we have nothing much to do on that. The other committees were appointed by the Health Ministry and they were with reference to the question asked by Shri Madhu Limaye about the carrying of night soil in baskets. On that, that Ministry has taken certain decisions, and is giving assistance to the State Governments to discontinue the practice of carrying night soil in baskets.

जी यह जिसके उन समितियों की रिपोर्ट सदैन की टेबल पर रखी जायें, ताकि हमें पता चले कि उन के निकाय क्या हैं।

Shri Hathi: It is for that Ministry

जी यह जिसके समझ-कार्य भवी बैठे हुए हैं। वह कुछ कहे। वह इन रिपोर्ट में को टेबल पर नहे।

Shri Hathi: I have not got the report with me. That was what I said. That is being dealt with by the other Ministry.

जी तुलसीदास जालव में यह जानना चाहना है कि वह जो सिर पर बैठा होने की पठानि है, वह देख में धर्या तक कहाँ कहा चालू है और कहाँ कहा पर उसको बदल कर दिया गया है और यह यह पठानि चालू है. उसको बदल करने के लिए सरकार स्टेट सर्विसेंट को कल्पना बद्दों नहीं करती है. लोकिं स्वास्थ्यसंग्राहित के दीन बरस के बाद जी इन लोकों के द्वारा सिर पर बैठा होना देख के लिए लक्ष्यान्वय है। क्या

सरकार ने इस अवसर में स्टेट सर्विसेंट्स को सिखा है?

जी हाँ जो हाँ, सिखा है।

जी तुलसीदास जालव दिने वह जी पूछा है कि यह पढ़ानि कहा कहा चालू है।

जी हाँ वह इन्हें सब भेजे पाय नहीं है। I would clarify the position so that supplementary may not be asked. The main question consists of four parts. Part (a) relates to the pay scales and service conditions of the scavengers. That is a subject which is being dealt with by the Labour Ministry. Part (b) is whether Government have given any assistance to the State municipalities and other local bodies. That subject is being dealt with by the Health Ministry. Part (c) is whether Government have advised the States to discontinue the practice of carrying night soil in baskets. That is dealt with by the Department of Social Welfare and the Health Ministry.

Therefore I had told Shri Madhu Limaye and also Shri S M Banerjee that I would get the information and reply to the question. But it may be that I may not be able to do justice to it because I am not dealing with the subject. Supposing an assurance is asked for from me could I give the assurance on certain aspects if I am not dealing with those aspects? Therefore, I had made this request to both the Members and I had requested you, Sir, also and you were also pleased to agree. I am grateful to the Members and also to you for agreeing that the other parts of the question namely parts (b), (c) and (d) may be transferred to the other Ministries, and I may reply only to part (a).

जी तुलसीदास जालव. धर्यल महोदय भेरा चार्ट घाँट घाँट है।

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered the question already.

जी तुलसीदास जालव. धाप भेरा चार्ट घाँट घाँट तो लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question very well already

बी तुलसीदात आवश्यक घर कोई सदस्य ऐसा नवीनता पूछता है, जिसमें दो तोन भिनिस्ट्रोज से सम्बन्धित बातें हों, तां पह आपके भास्त्रिय का काम है कि वह उस सवाल को हर एक भिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दे या किर भिनिस्टर माहब हाउस में सवाल। जबाब देने से पहले सब भिनिस्टरों से विचार करके ज ताक दिया करे।

Mr. Speaker: He need not explain the procedure. This is the Question Hour.

भी तुलसीदास आवाज़ : जब ऐसे गदाल  
पूछे जाये, तो धारपे का धारिस का कर्तव्य है कि  
वह सब सम्बन्धित मिनिस्ट्रीज का मवाल  
देज़ दे ।

Mr. Speaker: May I request the hon Member to sit down? The other parts would be replied to later on by Government.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the fact that this task is such a subhuman and inhuman thing and it is already high time that we should have got rid of it, may I know why it is that Government have thought it fit to transfer this activity, as mentioned in part (c) of the question to another Minister? Does it not really fall within the purview of the Labour Ministry because it is that Ministry which has to consider the conditions of work of workers? If anybody is to be treated as a worker at all, then it is these people who are to be called worker, and these are the most suppressed and the most neglected people. So, would Government consider the advisability of the Labour Ministry itself taking over this work instead of passing the buck to somebody else?

Shri Hazra: So far as the working conditions of these workers are concerned, whether it may be housing or unhygienic conditions of service or other conditions of service, whether it

may be carrying of the night soil and so on, that also would be a part of the work of this committee to examine. Then we shall certainly discuss as to what action needs to be taken by the Government as a whole. Whether it may be this department or another department, so far as the working conditions in whatever capacity are concerned, certainly it will be our endeavour to see that when the report of the committee is submitted, whatever they recommend, we shall, in consultation with other departments, do it. I agree with that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: These deplorable conditions of the suppressed people of the society remain unsolved and the Ministry will go on finding out who has to deal with it. In many cases, municipalities and local bodies plead their inability to implement these recommendations because of paucity of funds. May I know whether Government will treat it as a social problem, apart from other matters, and try to provide enough financial assistance to solve it?

Shri Rath: Yes, so far as I have been able to collect information, the Ministry concerned is giving assistance to the different States for this purpose.

भी एस० एम० लोही : क्या मंत्री  
महोदय बता सकते हैं कि यह काम क्या  
इतना ज़रूरी है, तिर पर ढोने का काम  
इसान के करने के लायक नहीं है, तब यह  
यह सोचना उचित नहीं है कि इस काम को  
गैर कानूनी किया जाय ?

Shri Mathi: It is a suggestion for action. It is also a matter for consideration.

जी रखवार सिंह टट्टी साक करने वा उस को सिर पर ढोने का काम हमारे समाज में सब से बढ़िया और सब के कम इच्छित का काम है और जो लोग इन काम को करते हैं वे इस देश में सब से गरीब तरीके रुपका हैं । मैं, प्रधान महोदय, एक सीधी उचित आपकी आपका निर्वाचित साक के

साथे रखना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई ऐसी समीक्षा सरकार के पास है कि इस काम के करनेवालों को दूसरे भवदूरों के मूकावले दुहरी उनक्षाह या उचित यी जाय? क्या सरकार कम से कम वह सौ रुपये मुकावले इन बाकरों को देने के लिये तैयार है?

Shri Hathi: The Committee which we have set up will consider it

डा० राम अनोहर लोहिया क्या सरकार ने जानकारी इन्फटी करते बहत एक सबाल की जानकारी सी है कि भेहतरों की उनक्षाह 250-300 रु. महीने के प्राप्त-पास हत लिये को जाप कि जिसे जाति प्रवासी हो भी और उन्होंने जाति के लोग भी इस काम में आ सकें। मैंने 250-300 रु. माहवार इसलिये कहा है कि बम्बदं के गिरनो-कामदार कपड़ा बनानेवाले भवदूरों को या टाटानगर के भवदूरों की कम से कम उनक्षाह 250-300 रु. है, इस लिये मैंने 250-300 रु. रखा है, ऐसे जाप जावा रख सकते हैं। अगर यह जानकारी हासिल नहीं की है तो इस पर भरो तक सोब-विचार करों नहीं किया गया, उसका क्या कारण है? डागर सोब-विचार किया गया है तो सरकार किस नीतीं पर पहुँची है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

बी अवसुख जाल हाथी: अभी तक 250-300 रु. के बारे में, मेरा स्वाल है, सोब विचार नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन उनको देखें क्या होती चाहिये, उन के काम को बचा कैसे हो रो चाहिये, उन को मुकावले के बारे में क्या करना चाहिये; इन गवाहों के लिये एक कमेटी सेट-अप की गई है और वह सारी बातों को देख रही है।

डा० राम अनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष भवदूर, मैं जाप का व्याप और जान चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक विशेष प्रश्न पूछा है जिसका

सम्बन्ध उनक्षाह और जाति प्रवा है वा। मैं अंग्री भवदूरम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह 250-300 रु. महीना कम से कम उनक्षाह इन भेहतरों को विलाने के लिये तैयार है ताकि जाति प्रवा या नाम हो भी और उन्होंने जाति के सोब इस काम में आये—मैंने इसका जवाब चाहिये।

बी अवसुख जाल हाथी: मैंने कहा है कि जिस कमेटी को यह काम मुरुर्द किया गया है, वह इस को देखेगी। आपका यो मुकावल है वह मैं उस कमेटी के पास

डा० राम अनोहर लोहिया भेरा मुकावल नहीं।

बी अवसुख जाल हाथी आपके मुकावल को उस कमेटी को देख दूया।

डा० राम अनोहर लोहिया अध्यक्ष भवदूर, भेरा मुकावल कह कर देंगे तो उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। अपना मुकावल कह कर देंगे या नहीं—यह भेरा सबाल है। भेहतरानी कर के आप इस से भेरी भदद कीजिये—यह भेरा मुकावल है या हाथी जी का मुकावल है—इस पर आप निर्णय दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष भवदूर: भेहतरानी कामका है, आनंदर विनिस्टर का है।

डा० राम अनोहर लोहिया: हाथी साहू भान सेते हैं कि अपना मुकावल कर के देंगे, उब तो ठीक है।

बी लिंगपिंड का प्रतार अध्यक्ष भवदूर, आपके हारा मैं लोहिया साहू को जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि जमवेदपुर में किसी को अझार्तीन सौ रुपये भवदूरी नहीं विलती है, अभी तक केवल टिस्कों में किसी तरह सौ सदा सौ के बीच भवदूरों को निम्नतम भवदूरी शाप्त हो जायी है।

बी रामाकालर जाल हाथी: अध्यक्ष भवदूर, भेरकार जो भेहतरों को कर्जा देते हैं, वह उन को उनक्षाह विलती है, उनक्षाह विलत ही

सारा बयां उन से छीन लेते हैं। मैं आमता बाहुदा हूँ कि यह कोई इस तरह की बीचना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, जिसके लेहृत भेहूरों को बचाकारों और बहारों के बीच से बचाया जा सके, ताकि जो भी बयां उनको बिलता है, वे उन का मनुष्योग कर सकें, अपने बाल-बच्चों की परवरित में उन को बचा सकें।

Shri Hathi: I think the hon. Member's suggestion is that if these people are being exploited, certainly something should be done. We shall consider this also.

Shri Sonavane: Government had appointed this committee to go into the working conditions of the scavengers. Have the recommendations of this committee been accepted by the Government? What steps are taken against the defaulting municipalities or corporations which do not follow these recommendations?

Shri Hathi: This question may be addressed to the Health Ministry.

Shri K. M. Abraham: May I know from the Minister whether the Government are proposing to give some interim relief to these workers before the final decision on the committee's recommendations?

Shri Hathi: No, there is no question of any interim relief and we are awaiting the report of the committee.

पूरस्य नवरों के लाय लीका टेलीफोन करने की अवस्था के लिये टेलीफोन का बाल-सामाजिक

\*938. भी ल० च० सामाजिक :  
भी च० च० फिल्म :  
भी च० च० बाली :  
भी विविध कुलार बीवरी :

भी बलवान लिंग :

यह संचार मंत्री यह बताने की जुरा करें कि :

(क) यह सरकार ने पूरस्य नवरों के लाय सीका टेलीफोन करने की अवस्था के लिये लायी विदेशों से सांख्यकान का आयात करता है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो कितना; और

(ग) भारत कब तक अपनी धारावकाता का पूरा सांख्यकान देश के लाय ही बनाने में आरम्भ-निवृत्त हो जायेगा?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral): (a) No, Sir. Generally no imports are required. The exceptions to this are made when for reasons of economy equipments utilising latest techniques are imported.

(b) Less than ten per cent in value and confined essentially to one type of microwave equipment and the 2700 circuit coaxial line equipment.

(c) The microwave system has been designed and the 2700 circuit transistorised coaxial line equipments has been taken up for design in the Tele-communication Research Centre. These will become available progressively within three years.

भी ल० च० सामाजिक : सरकार को सन् 1987 के दम्भर मई विली के लाय इलाहाबाद, बीनगर और जम्मू के लीका टेलीफोन की अवस्था कहती है। मैं आमता बाहुदा हूँ कि यह यह अवस्था हो गई है? यदि हो गई है तो उस में बिलने प्रतिवर्त बाली-सामाजिक देशी बनाया हुआ इस्तेमाल किया यादा है?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहां तक जम्मू काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है दिल्ली से जम्मू-काश्मीर का प्वाएंट टु प्वाएंट अर्थात् डायरेक्ट डायल कनेक्शन इस साल के अन्दर अन्दर हो जायेगा और ज़ सामान उस के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है वह इस देश का बन हुआ होगा ।

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी साजसामान बनाने वाले कारखानों में क्या कोई इंसेटिव देने वाली स्कीम है, यदि हां तो उस पर अब तक कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है वह इस मौजूदा सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि यह कारखानों के मुतालिक है कि कितना सामान हम यहा अपना देशी बनाते हैं और बाहर से कितना मंगवाते हैं लेकिन अगर वह कारखाने में काम करने वाले लोगों को इंसेटिव देने की बाबत जानना चाहते हैं तो उस के मुतालिक भी मैं उन को पता कर के बतला दूँगा ।

Shri S. S. Kothari : The telephone exchanges in the leading cities of India like Bombay, Delhi and Madras are going to be equipped with cross bar automatic dialling systems but Calcutta, I believe, is not equipped with the same type of equipment. Calcutta is a live city, it should not be treated as a dead city. What efforts are going to be made to bring it at a par with other cities in regard to automatic cross bar dialling systems?

Shri I. K. Gujral : I think the hon. Member is under a wrong impression. Calcutta is not at all barred wherever we put up new equipment, we put up cross bar equipment. We are not putting any other equipment in any automatic exchange. Therefore, whenever additions are made in Calcutta also, they are made on this basis.

Shri S. S. Kothari : What about connecting Calcutta with other cities—he has not answered that.

Shri I. K. Gujral : I did not understand the hon. Member because unfortunately he used wrong terminology. So far as connection with other cities is concerned, Calcutta is not being treated adversely. We have a phased programme to connect the entire country by the STD on a universal basis and Calcutta will receive it next. We are working at the scheme and it is one of our first phases. It will receive attention.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह बात ठीक है कि डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग से कुछ लोगों को फायदा हुआ है लेकिन क्या गवर्नरमेंट को यह मालूम है कि गवर्नरमेंट के सरकारी अधिकारी इस डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग का बहुत नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं और उस की बजह से लाखों रुपया सरकार का खराब जाता है? उसके अलावा क्या सरकार के पास कुछ लोगों से ऐसी भी मांग आ रही है कि यह चाज डिस्केशनरी होना चाहिए अर्थात् जो डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग लेना चाहे उसे डायरेक्ट डायलिंग का टेलीफोन दिया जाय अन्यथा वैसा उसे न दिया जाय, तो यह जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी टेलीफोन का मिस्यूज होता है और दूसरे जो यह कुछ लोगों की इस बारे में डिस्केशन देने की मांग है उसके बारे में सरकार वया कदम उठाना चाहता है?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहां तक सरकारी टेलीफोन के नाजायज इस्तेमाल का ताल्लुक है मेरे मुहकमे से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हम तो टेलीफोन देने वाले हैं और जो उनको इस्तेमाल करते वाले हैं उन से पैसा लेने वाले हैं अब वह ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं या कम इस्तेमाल करते हैं यह हमारे देखने का चाज नहीं है। सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा टेलीफोन के नाजायज इस्तेमाल के बारे में अगर आनंदेबुल मैम्बर को शिकायत है तो उन को यह सवाल होगा मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहिए या किर उन

मुहकमों से पूछना चाहिए जहां कि उनके ख्याल में टलींगों का मिस्यूज होता है।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था उस के दो हिस्से थे। क्या सरकार के पास, आप के डिपार्टमेंट के पास इस तरह की शिकायत आई है कि सरकारा कर्मचारों द्वालीकोन का मिस्यूज करते हैं? क्या आप के डिपार्टमेंट के पास इस तरह की शिकायत आई है? यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल :** जहां तक मुझे इलम है हमारे पास कोई ऐसी इतिला नहीं आई है। जहां तक उनके सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का ताल्लुक है...

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मैंने स्वयं इस बारे में मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखकर भेजा है, डा० राम सुभग सिंह बैठे हुए हैं उन्हें इस का पता है और वह इस का जवाब दें।

**संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** जी हां, उन्होंने मुझे पत्र भी भेजा था और जवानी भी कहा था उस पर विचार किया जायगा।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** फिर यह गुजराल साहब गलत क्यों बतलाते हैं?

**श्री भवु लिमये :** परसों मैंने न्यु प्रभात पब्लिकेशंस, अहमदाबाद के बारे में पूछा था जो कि न्यूज़प्रिंट का कालाबाजार करते हैं तो उस बवत भा ऐसा ही हुआ था।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** यह व्यवस्था की बात है। अब अगर एक मंत्री को स्वयं न पता हो तो उसे चाहिए कि अपने सहयोग मंत्री से पूछे या यह कहे कि उसे नहीं मालूम है। बहरहाल वह उस को जांच करेंगे लेकिन ऐसा करने के बजाय यह डंर्निट उत्तर दे देना कि वैसा नहीं है यह गलत चाज है और इस प्रकार को बात रुकनी चाहिए।

**Shri I. K. Gujral :** I must correct the hon. Member. What I said was that "so far as I know". I preambled my reply with that.

**Mr. Speaker :** I know, but the same Ministry cannot do that. If a letter has been written to the Cabinet Minister, the Minister cannot reply as "I do not know." Then he should not reply if he does not know.

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी ज्ञान बोलने में सहायक होती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, प्लीज।

**श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :** दिल्ली से कई शहरों को हम डायरेक्ट डायल कर सकते हैं और उन शहरों से दिल्ली को डायरेक्ट डायल कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन शहरों में आपस में कब से यह डायरेक्ट डायरिंग शुरू हो जायगी?

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल :** इस बक्त 17 ऐसे शहर हैं जिन में आपस में डायरेक्ट डायरिंग से बातचीत हो सकती है बाकी कोर्य फाइव इयर प्लान के द्वारा 50 ऐसे शहर हो जायेंगे जिन में कि आपस में बातचीत हो सकेंगी। मैं एक बात अर्ज करता चाहता हूं कि एक फर्क यह होगा कि आजकल हमारे इस प्लाइट टु प्लाइट सिस्टम में दिल्ली से आगरा और आगरा से दिल्ली तो बातचीत कर सकते हैं लेकिन जयपुर से आगरा इस तरह से बातचीत नहीं कर सकते लेकिन यह नया सिस्टम लागू हो जाने से हर शहर जो उस में शामिल होगा वह सब शहर आपस में डाक्टरेक्ट डायरिंग से बातचीत कर सकेंगे। यह कोर्य फाइव इयर प्लान में मुर्मिल हो जायगा और 50 शहर इस तरफ से आपस में बातचीत कर सकेंगे।

**Dr. Karni Singh :** May I know if it has been brought to the attention of the hon. Minister that communications

of cities on the India-Pakistan border with Delhi are so poor that it is almost impossible to get through. I was told by the hon. Minister that this is caused by a great deal of theft and wire-cutting. May I know what steps the Government are taking to restore the communication between the border cities and Delhi so that no such trouble occurs?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** It is true. We have brought this matter to the attention of the Chief Ministers there, and I have received some replies also from the concerned Chief Ministers, and they are taking suitable steps. I also know that Bikaner City is very difficult to get at, but we are taking steps to overcome the difficulties.

**Shri R. Barua:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to cover the entire eastern region with the micro-wave system and, if not, how long will it take for the Government to cover the entire eastern region with this system?

**Shri L. K. Gujral:** As at present, most of the eastern region is covered by the micro-wave system and is connected with Calcutta; we are further extending the system to cover the whole region.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि अब भी ऐसे टेलिफोन शोगों के पास हैं कि जब उन का टेलिफोन मिलता है तो दूसरे टेलिफोन आवाज नहीं देते और यह डिस्पर्सिटी आप कब तक दूर करेंगे जिससे जनता को एक समान साम पहुँच सके?

**Shri L. K. Gujral:** I think the hon. Member is justified in his complaint that the telephone service is not as efficient as it should be. The main reason for this is that we are unable to supply or equip the telephones to the standards as they should be, due to the paucity of funds. I am sure if

more funds are available, the telephone service will improve.

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 50 नगरों में यह डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग टेलिफोन सिस्टम लागू हो जायगा तो क्या उन 50 नगरों में क्या हर एक प्रान्त की राजधानी शामिल है?

**Shri I. K. Gujral:** The hon. Member has asked for the list of towns; it is a long list; but I think most of the important towns are connected.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** कई सालों से हम यह सुनते चले आ रहे हैं कि टेलिफोन डाइरेक्टरी हिन्दी में बनेगी या हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में बनेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी की टेलिफोन डाइरेक्टरी बन चुकी है। अगर नहीं बन चुकी है तो इस के बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है?

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल:** सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि जहां हिन्दी बोली जाती है वहां हिन्दी डाइरेक्टरी छापी जाये। इस के अनुसार हिन्दी की डाइरेक्टरी छप भी चुकी है।

12.00 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Postal Racket

+

**S.N.Q. 23. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma :**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a postal racket has been recently unearthed in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by the public and Government as a result of the activities of the gang?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No loss to the Government has come to light so far, as the contents appear to have been abstracted from unregistered articles. The loss suffered by the public, from the information of the contents recovered and the complaints received by the police, amounts to ₹ 4133.44 in bank drafts and ₹ 2 in British Postal Orders. Police investigations into the case are still in progress.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** This concerns loss of dollars, which means this is part of a foreign exchange racket. May I know how many persons have been suspended from the department and what action Government have taken to see that this entire gang is broken up?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** 3 persons have been arrested. The PMG, Calcutta has also asked the SPE to go into the matter. We will keep a strict watch on it, so that this might be stopped.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether, apart from the departmental personnel, some of the persons who have bought these drafts have been brought to book and whether this investigation has revealed that this is part of a very big foreign-exchange racket going on? May I know that measures Government are taking to find out how this big transaction in foreign exchange takes place?

**बी. राम सेक्षन वार्ड:** यह दो गिरहारी हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकते हैं?

**डॉ. राम बुमल तिहू :** हम ये भी बालों से जी हिन्दी में कोरोने।

वैसा भी वहसे बताया पुनिमित्तिकारियों से निवेदन किया गया है कि इस वाल की अपीली राज से बैक रेख करें। इस में विष कारेन एस्टेंट इकायत है जिसके 4133 डाक्टर के बैक इकायत की वाल है।

विट्ठियों में जो छोटी छोटी रकमें भेजी जाती है उन्हीं को लोग निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** While I congratulate the PMG, Calcutta for unearthing this racket. I wish to point out that this kind of gangsterism is going on all over India. May I know whether this kind of racket will be unearthed and entrusted for investigation to the SPE not only in West Bengal, but all over India, so that this foreign-exchange racket comes to an end very soon?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I agree with him. This has been done in Punjab also. In Jullundur some persons have been arrested in a case similar to this.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that this gang operating in Calcutta is part of an international gang having their tentacles in this country. If so, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that the connection between this gang and the international gang is broken?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As I said earlier, we have approached the police authorities and they have arrested about nine employees who have been suspended. Regarding the international gang, it is not within our competence to take any action but whatever possibly can be done at this end will be done.

**बी. लिलाराम:** सरकार की जो व्यवस्था तार विभाग या वरी भाईं भी भ्रष्ट की जाया दिये जाते हैं वे आंतरिक कानून हैं और इस देश में वहे वहे गेपस्टर्स कानून हैं.....।

**Shri Ram Barua:** Sir, did he say 'gangsters' or 'ministers'?

**बी. लिलाराम:** मैं आगामा भाष्टा जी कि दात का जो पुनिमित्तिकार दूसरे है वह इसके बैक इकायत में रहा है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह सवाल बड़ा माकूल है, लेकिन यदि माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता ध्यान देंगे तो पता चलेगा कि कितनी तत्परता से पुलिस ने काम किया है। 17 तारीख से 22 तारीख तक 9 आदिमियों को पकड़ा गया।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मेरी शिकायत यह है कि गोरखपुर जिले के राजधानी पोस्ट आफिस के जो पहले के पोस्ट मास्टर थे उन पर गवन का मुकदमा चला और उन की बर्खास्तिगी हो गई। उन की जगह महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह चुन लिए गये 24-5-67 को पोस्ट मास्टर के तौर पर वह काम करते रहे परन्तु मेरे पास चिट्ठी आई है कि अभी तक उन्हें वार्ज नहीं दिया गया। आज इन तरह का गड़बड़ घोटाला वहां पर चल रहा है।

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister may make a note of it.

Shri S. S. Kothari : Does the Government have any departmental machinery to ensure that the postal employees perform their duty properly and that letters, packets, registered letters and money orders are properly delivered? I ask this question because there have been reports that in Calcutta some letters were thrown into a pool and they were not delivered at all.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : We are taking all steps to tighten the working of the department and if any complaint of this nature is brought to my notice I shall definitely take proper action.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि डिस्ट्रिनेटल कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ऐसा ही नेपाल बाईर पर रक्सौल में होता है। इन्ध्योर्ड कागज वगैरह आते हैं और गुम हो जाते हैं। जिस तरह से कलकत्ते में निकला है वैसे ही यहां से निकलता है। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है ताकि पुलिस एन्कवारी में शीघ्रता हो?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पुलिस एन्कवारी में कितनी शीघ्रता होती है यह तो

माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय इसी से जानेंगे कि 17 तारीख को एक आदमी पकड़ा गया और 22 तारीख तक, यानी पांच दिन में 9 आदमीयों को पकड़ लिया गया। जिन बाकी लोगों का इस में कोल्यू-जन होगा उन की भी छान बीन की जा रही है। जहां तक रक्सौल की बात उन्होंने बतलाई, अगर वह कोई केस देंगे तो तत्काल उस की जांच कराई जायेगी।

Shri K. Narayana Rao : May I know, Sir, how foreign exchange is involved in a postal racket? Is it possible that some foreign exchange has been smuggled in through ordinary post? If such is the case, one can understand it. Then it is not merely a question of ordinary postal racket, there is also the question of violation of foreign exchange regulations involved in it. Therefore, I would like to know what is the mechanism involved in this particular case?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Actually, in these cases some persons from America and England have sent some money in the form of postal order, cheques or bank drafts along with their letters to their relatives or their missionary etc. Those things were taken away by persons who are involved in this.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विद्रोही मिजो लोग

\* 932. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 110 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्रोही मिजो लोग की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये पुनर्गठित योजना का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार इस का पुनर्गठन किया गया है; और

(ग) सुरक्षा सेना में हाल में किए गये कम्बारी बढ़ावे गये हैं?

शूरुकाव अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ने राष्ट्र भेजी (धीरे विद्या चारण शुल्क) . (क) और (ब).  
पुलिंग की योजना 20 फरवरी, 1967 को पूरी कर ली गई। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बैरागते लुगरेह सड़क के दोनों ओर इस इतीम के लिए मे पड़ने वाले समय 100 मार्गों के मारे निवासियों को ऐसे छुने हुए केज़ों मे स्थानान्वरित किया गया जहां वह और सड़न वालों की स्थापना की गई थी।

(ग) यह सूचना देना जनहित मे नहीं होगा।

#### All-India Equestrian Association

\*933. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to form an All-India Equestrian Association and to have it affiliated to an international body of equestrians; and

(b) if so, where the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Asad):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Mexico Olympic Games

\*937. Shri P. K. Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico in 1968;

(b) the names of sports in which India will participate; and

(c) the composition of the Indian contingent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Asad):  
(a) India hopes to participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico in 1968.

(b) and (c) Proposals from the Indian Olympic Association about the size of the contingent and participation in various events have not yet been received. When received, they will be examined in consultation with the All India Council of Sports and decision taken, keeping in view the standard of teams and individual sportsmen and the availability of funds and foreign exchange etc.

#### Police Verifications

\*938. Shri S. M. Banerjee.  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have taken a decision to abolish Police verification of the political background of those seeking Government jobs.

(b) whether they have also informed the Central Government of this decision;

(c) whether as a result of this, the people of Kerala are being denied jobs at the Centre, and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not apply.

## Meters to record Telephone Calls

\*939. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri A. K. Kisku:

Shri S. N. Mallick:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of installing meters to record telephone calls at the residences of the subscribers; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to arrive at a decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

## Distribution of Leaflets by Chinese

\*940. Shri Baburao Patel. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese are spreading mischievous anti-Indian propaganda through the distribution of Chinese leaflets among the people in the NEFA border;

(b) the nature of this propaganda and the people affected by it;

(c) the steps taken by the NEFA administration to counteract this propaganda; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyasagar Shekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. Chinese leaflets entered NEFA in 1965 and 1966.

(b) The leaflets are illustrated and highlight the achievements of the Chinese in various fields of development in Tibet. These leaflets also show

the welcome accorded to the returning Tibetans who left Tibet during rebellion as also freedom of worship now enjoyed by them.

(c) and (d). The following steps have been taken by the NEFA Administration:—

(i) intensification of our publicity programme;

(ii) stepping up development of border area;

(iii) sending NEFA youths on Bharat Darshan Tours and to good Schools in the rest of India to develop sturdy nationalism among them; and

(iv) villagers have been requested to assist in Seizing Chinese leaflets.

राज्यों के सब द्वारा देश व्यवस्था

\*941. श्री विद्याशारद शेखर : क्या चीनी कांग्रेस द्वारा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ प्रदान करने में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को इस संबंध में कोई कठिनाइया हो रही है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन कठिनाइयों को हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) यिन किन राज्यों ने सरकारी लूँ-व्यवस्था हिन्दी में करने का नियम कर लिया है?

चीनी कांग्रेस द्वारा यह मंत्री (वी विद्याशारद शेखर) : (क) सितम्बर, 1966 में देशवासियों की गयी थी, कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पदों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जावें या उन उत्तर सभीमें दिया जाये तो उन के लाभ हिन्दी का लौंगुलार सभा दिया जावे।

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता ।

(च) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान विहार, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और हरियाणा ने केन्द्र को पव हिन्दी में मेज़ने का निर्वाचन किया है ।

**International Students' Hostel**

\*942 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Onkar Singh :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University authorities have refused to take over the International Students' Hostel because of the growing indiscipline in the hostel, and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to check indiscipline among its inmates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Compulsory Primary Education in Delhi**

\*943. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether primary education has been made compulsory in Delhi, and

(b) whether all children of the age group of six to eleven in Delhi are attending schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

**India-U.S. Educational Foundation**

\*944. Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri H. N. Mukherjee:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 39 on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether, as a result of the discussion between him and the U.S. Ambassador, the proposals for an Indo-U.S. Educational Foundation has been reviewed and is under active consideration and

(b) if so the conditions on which the Government of India have agreed to reconsider the proposal favourably?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Tricuna Sen): (a) As stated earlier, the matter was only briefly discussed in the meeting and no specific proposals as such have been received.

(b) Does not arise

**केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय में छांटनी**

\* 945. जी भोलू ब्रसाद :

जी महाराष्ट्र तिहां बाबती :

जी रवि राय :

क्या जिला मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय के तकनीकी अभियारियों की बड़े पैमाने पर छांटनी कर दी गई है जब कि शिक्षासिक्क कार्यालयों की छांटनी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

जिला दंवालय से र. ल. बोदी (जी महाराष्ट्र बाबती) : (क) और (ख), वित्त भवालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण एक ने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय के कार्य का हाल ही में निरीक्षण किया था । इस ने निवेशालय

के बतंभान कार्द-भार के प्रावार पर कर्मचारियों की संघर्षा निर्णायित की थी, जिस के कल्पनाकृत कुछ तकनीकी कर्मचारी कालू पाये गये। ऐसे कालू कर्मचारियों को तकनीकी अव्यावसी आयोग ने समकाल रिक्त पदों पर सगा दिया गया है और अभी तक किसी कर्मचारी को छठनी नहीं की गई है।

**Reference of Workers Demand to Industrial Tribunal**

\*946 Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. M. Abraham.

Shri Umanath.

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Shri P. P. Esthose

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government did not refer the workmen's demand for wages for the lock-out period in the "Statesman" Ltd., New Delhi to an industrial tribunal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have referred the same demand of the workmen of the "Statesman" Ltd., Calcutta to an industrial tribunal; and

(d) the reasons for discrimination among the Calcutta and Delhi workmen of the "Statesman" Ltd. in this regard?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) No. The Delhi Administration has referred this dispute for adjudication on 3rd June, 1967 to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

**Sale of Jewels by Nizam**

\*947 Shri G. S. Misra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item published in a section of the Press that the Nizam of Hyderabad may possibly take away some of the legendary jewels in his possession for sale to Sotheby's sales room

(b) whether Government have given any permission if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the measures, if any, being taken for the safe custody of these jewels which are more or less a national heritage?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The Government of India have seen newspaper reports in which allegations have been made that the Nizam of Hyderabad was intending to sell jewels through Sotheby's sale room.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The custody of the jewels is the Nizam's responsibility. They are his private property and are in his possession

For preventing illegal export of any thing, the normal precautionary and preventive steps are taken to the best extent possible

**Allotment of Land in Andamans**

\*948. Shri A. S. Salga: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that old settlers of South Andamans had not been allotted land for house building and cultivation for over 7 years whereas it is proposed to settle 4 lakhs of refugees and to allot them five acres of paddy land and 5 acres of hill land;

(b) whether this has led to discontent among the old settlers; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of the old settlers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyasaran Shukla): (a) There is no scheme at present to settle 4 lakhs of refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and allot them five acres of paddy land and five acres of hilly land.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Old settlers have been making persistent demands for additional land to meet their growing requirements. The local Administration are taking steps to provide to these people (i) house sites in South Andamans as well as at other places, (ii) agricultural land in Rutland Island and (iii) land for raising plantation crops in Alexander Island.

#### Rehabilitation of Refugees in West Bengal

\*949 Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri Kameshwar Singh.

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has agreed with the West Bengal Government to rehabilitate refugees of ex-camp sites of West Bengal numbering nearly 10,000 families in West Bengal at the Centre's cost; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Ministry has agreed to consider proposals from the State Government for the rehabilitation of ex-camp families on defunct camp sites in West Bengal. According to the latest survey conducted by the West Bengal Government in May, 1966 the total number of ex-camp families on defunct camp sites was 6,520. The West Bengal Govern-

ment have sent a proposal for the settlement at their present site of 1,237 families out of the above, which is under examination. Proposals for the settlement of remaining 5,283 families are still awaited from the State Government.

#### Engineering Industries

\*950. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri P. N. Selamki:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several establishments in the engineering industry in the Bombay-Poona region have resorted to lay-off and retrenchment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 2,000 workers in this region have already been laid-off.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps Government have taken to avoid any further lay-offs?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The matter falls in the State sphere. According to the State Government, about 1500 workers are being laid off at present due to shortage of raw materials and lack of orders. The reasons for such lay-off are investigated by the State Government and if they are due to shortage of raw materials, the cases are referred to the Director of Industries for necessary action.

#### Presidency of All India Lawn Tennis Association

\*951. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recently a Union Cabinet Minister contested and won the Presidency of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association;

(b) if so, the name of the said Minister and his association, if any, with lawn tennis;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the Sports Congress held in 1964 and inaugurated by the then Education Minister had laid down that Ministers should not fill such offices, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take regarding the anomaly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who has been elected as the President of the All Indian Lawn Tennis Association has played tennis and is interested in the game

(c) The 1962 Session of the Sports Congress advised as a general rule not to ask Ministers to become Presidents of their organisations

(d) The All-India Lawn Tennis Association are aware of the advice of the Sports Congress and in view of their autonomy are free to select their President

**Mine Attack on Aijal Town**

\*952. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Raghbir Singh Shastri:  
 Shri Atam Das:  
 Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
 Shri Y. S. Kashwah:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kochwah:  
 Shri Ram Gopal Shastri:  
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhaderia:  
 Shri J. Sopar Lal:  
 Shri Ramji Ram:  
 Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Armed Mizo rebels killed and kidnapped many officials from different areas in Aijal town in the Mizo Hills on the 16th June, 1967,

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

(c) whether Government are considering the withdrawal of the Ceasefire agreement in view of the increasing activities of Mizos and Nagas rebels,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken to recover the kidnapped officials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shakya): (a), (b) and (e) 12 persons were kidnapped by Mizo rebels in different batches from some areas of Aijal on the night of 16th June. Details of the incident had been furnished in the Home Minister's statement made in the Lok Sabha on 20th June, 1967, in response to a calling attention notice. Since the statement was made six more kidnapped persons have been recovered or released, leaving only one yet to be traced. The operations by our security forces are continuing and security measures have been strengthened.

(c) and (d) There is no cessation of operations agreement with Mizo rebels

**Pass Percentages in University Examinations**

\*953. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:  
 Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Universities have fixed different percentages for passing students in different divisions;

(b) if so, whether students passing from Universities fixing a higher percentage are not put to disadvantage in getting admissions in higher classes in comparison to those who pass from universities where this percentage is less, and

(c) remedies proposed to undo this wrong, which leads to discrimination and gives undue advantage to one over the others for no fault of theirs?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yet, Sir, in certain cases where the admissions are made on the basis of divisions only without taking into consideration the percentage of marks

(c) This question has been under consideration of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and the Inter-University Board. The Commission and the Board have addressed the Universities on the need for adopting uniform procedure

**Naxalbari:**

\*554. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:**

**Shri Ramavtar Shastri:**

**Shri K. M. Madhukar:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Border Security Force in Naxalbari area has sealed its entire border with Pakistan and Nepal to prevent the miscreants to cross over to any foreign country;

(b) whether any attempts have been made by them to cross over; and

(c) the detailed measures taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri V. B. Chavhan):** (a) to (e). Movement across the border in East Pakistan is

not permitted except on the basis of valid travel documents and the vigilance on the border of East Pakistan has been made more effective by establishing additional Border Security Posts. Formal travel documents are not required for movement across the Indo-Nepal border in case of nationals of the two countries. The State Government are being advised to be vigilant regarding the possibility of miscreants escaping across the border and take appropriate measures in this regard.

#### CIA. Links in West Bengal

\*555. **Shri E. K. Nayamar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government have decided to set up a Special Intelligence Wing of the State Police to unearth CIA links,

(b) whether Government have got reports that CIA agents are mainly concentrating on the trade unions, universities, Newspapers and cultural sections of the Society, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri V. B. Chavhan):** (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government they have no such proposal.

(b) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(c) The Intelligence Bureau had been asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes. A report has recently been received from the Intelligence Bureau and is being examined carefully. The Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary.

**Taxation Proposals of Union Territories**

\*956. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that all the taxation proposals of the Union Territories and all legislations have first to be scrutinised by his Ministry or the Central Government in the first instance,

(b) if so whether the proposal for equalization of the sales tax, property-tax, professional-tax which were either not existent or different in old Himachal Pradesh as compared to the merging areas of Punjab has been received,

(c) if so the decision of the Central Government thereon, and

(d) when this proposal was received from the Himachal Pradesh Government?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) No Sir, not in all cases.

(b) to (d) In the areas transferred to Himachal Pradesh a professions tax is levied and foreign liquor is subject to sales tax at 10 per cent. No such tax is levied in other areas of that Union territory. In May, 1967 the Himachal Pradesh Government proposed the abolition of the professions tax on the ground that Punjab has decided to abolish the tax. In June, 1967 they proposed the abolition of sales tax on foreign liquor on the ground that Haryana Government has abolished the tax. The Himachal Pradesh Government have been requested to furnish copy of the Punjab law abolishing the professions tax and Haryana Government's orders abolishing the sales tax on foreign liquor to enable the Government to examine the proposals. These are awaited. No other proposal has been received for equalizing the taxes in the transferred areas and the rest of the Union territory.

**Study Group for Handloom Industry**

\*957. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

**Shri M. S. Murti:**

**Shri Umanaih:**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

**Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**

**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Study Group appointed by his Ministry to examine the feasibility of appointing a Wage Board for the Handloom Industry has been received, and

(b) if so the main recommendations made in the report and the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Two views have been expressed in the Report. One view is that the organised private sector of the industry as well as the industrial co-operative handloom societies and the master weavers' establishments working on the lines of the factory establishments may be covered by the existing Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry for purposes of wage fixation. The other view is that the present economy of the handloom industry should not be disturbed by a wage revision on an all-India basis and that the question might be tackled on a State basis by the concerned State Governments.

The report is under Government's examination.

**Cable Rates**

\*958. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

**Shri P. Gopalan:**

**Shri Bradhakar Supakar:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are

aware that the U.K. Government have increased the cable rates;

(b) if so, the exact increase thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the U.K. Government, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications. (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b) The British Government have decided to increase the Commonwealth press telegraph rate from 1 d per word ordinary to 3 d per word ordinary with effect from the 1st September, 1967.

(c) No, sir

(d) Does not arise

**Abstentions from Extra Half Hour by P. & T Staff**

\*MSR. Shri Ummath:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri P. P. Rathore:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions have decided to abstain from the extra half hour work as from 1st July, 1967 which they had been doing ever since the declaration of the Emergency;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). The N.F.P.T.U. have not sent any formal notice to the P. & T Department of their intention to abstain from extra hours of work from 1st July, 1967. They have, however, issued and published a circular to this effect.

**Parliamentary Delegation to Naxalbari**

\*960 Shri Bibhutti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Government of West Bengal have taken serious objection to the visit by a Parliamentary Delegation to Naxalbari,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavhan): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal has, in a message to the Prime Minister, advised against the visit of any Parliamentary Delegation to the Naxalbari area on the ground that the problems in that area related to matters which were State subjects and the visit of a Parliamentary Delegation might affect Centre-State relationship and create embarrassment for the State Government. He has also stated that the State Government was fully alive to the problems and had sent a team of Cabinet Ministers to tackle the problems of law and order, to resolve conflicts and land interests and generally to bring the situation back to normal.

(c) The views of the Chief Minister had been brought to the notice of the Hon. Speaker, who has discussed the matter with leaders of opposition parties.

शमरीका की सेन्ट्रल ईंटरीजेंस एजेंसी

4492. श्री कृष्ण याहुवर : क्या यह सत्त्वार्थी यह जाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शमरीका की सेन्ट्रल ईंटरीजेंस एजेंसी की, जिस का अधिकार देशों में व्यापक जाल फैला दूःख है, भारत में भी एक भाला है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की ईंटरीजेंस एजेंसी के विषय में तक कोई कायदाबद्धी की है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की अन्य की गतिविधियों के लिये अनुमति देने के लिये गहरात है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो देश की आन्तरिक गतिविधियों पर इस के लिये कितना प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

यह-कर्तव्य चंद्रो (भृंग यज्ञवल्ल राज वर्षाचान) (क) से (घ). सरकार ऐसी किसी भाँति सज्जावना के प्रति मनकर है ; यासूसी और तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों पर कहीं भ्रष्ट रक्षी जाती है ; और जब कहीं इस बारे में सरकार का ज्यान किसी व्यक्ति की गतिविधियों पर पड़ता है तब उचित कायदाबद्धी की जाती है ।

#### Facilities for Tourists at Taj

4493. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महाद्वा : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entry into the premises of Taj is regulated by tickets but there is no indication to that effect at the entrance for the guidance of tourists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the facilities for drinking water and tea there are inadequate and the toi-

lets there are not properly maintained; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Azad): (a) Entry into the premises of the Taj is regulated by tickets and there is a board displayed near the main gate indicating that admission to Taj is against tickets.

(b) Facilities for drinking water (tap water) at monuments exist and refrigerated water is also available on a small charge of 2 paise per glass. There is a cafeteria of the Tourist Department near the monument and the toilets are satisfactorily maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Mine Disasters in Bihar and West Bengal

4494. श्री बाबुराम पटेल : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine disasters in Bihar and West Bengal during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for the frequent explosions and accidents in the mines;

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such disasters;

(e) the amount of compensation paid per male/female in case of death or accident; and

(f) whether the mine-owners are compelled to insure the workers, and if so, for what amount per head and for what risks?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) There has been no mine disaster (i.e. a fatal accident involving 10 or more deaths) during the last 2 years. Earlier there had been one at the Dhoci colliery in the district of Hasonribagh, Bihar, in May 1968.

(b) Does not arise; 268 persons were killed and 9 seriously injured in the Dhori explosion.

(c) It is not a fact that there are frequent explosions in mines. Accidents do occur now and then involving loss of lives due to fall of roof or of sides, or failure of the human element or of machinery, etc etc

(d) The problem is being attacked from all possible angles, better enforcement of the safety provisions of the Mines Act and Rules & Regulations framed thereunder, spread of safety-consciousness amongst managements and workers education and training of workers, etc etc

(e) Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the compensation payable for death ranges from a minimum of Rs 1,000 to a maximum of Rs 10,000 and for permanent total disablement from a minimum of Rs 1,400 to a maximum of Rs 14,000 depending upon the monthly wages of the workman.

(f) No.

#### Grant to Travancore Dewaswom Board

4495. Shri P. Visambharan:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Travancore Dewaswom Board for enhanced grant;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to amend Article 290-A of the Constitution to enable the enhancement of grants to Dewaswom Board?

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

(b) The memorandum has been forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action and the State Govt. are reported to be examining it

(c) No, Sir.

#### Archaeological Excavation at Lothal

4496. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the archaeological excavation at Lothal has not been published although seven years have past since the excavation was over;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Lothal archaeological site in Gujarat, which is considered the Mohenjodaro of India is in a neglected condition; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for its proper preservation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It takes time to prepare and publish the scientific report of an extensive excavation.

(c) It is not known why Lothal should be known as the Mohenjodaro of India. It should stand in its own right as a great Harappa site and not by comparison with Mohenjodaro or any other site. However, the excavated remains are being looked after, as far as possible, by way of annual and special repairs.

(d) Does not arise.

**Missionaries in Gujarat**

4497. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the number of foreign christian missionaries working in Gujarat,

(b) the nature and character of their activities, and

(c) whether there has been a substantial increase in their number after Independence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla). (a) According to the latest information available the number of registered foreign and Commonwealth missionaries in Gujarat is 178 and 8 respectively

(b) The main activities on which they are generally engaged are medical educational social and evangelical

(c) The figures for Gujarat up to May 1960 were included in those for the composite State of Bombay. There has been no substantial increase in the number of foreign missionaries in Gujarat since then the number of registered missionaries on 1st January 1961, being 170 as against 175 on 1st January, 1967

**Vacancies Notified and Filled in Gujarat**

4498 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the number of vacancies notified in the public and private sector establishments in Gujarat as on the 30th April, 1967, and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through the various Employment Exchanges till the end of April, 1967?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Mathi): (a) and (b) The information is given below

Sector	No of vacancies notified during January—April, 1967	No. of vacancies filled during January—April, 1967
Public	7,412	3,642
Private	2,202	102
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>3,744</b>

**Post Offices in Gujarat State**

4499 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Post Offices at present in the Gujarat State and the number of those having the Savings Bank facility

(b) the number of new Post Offices proposed to be opened in Gujarat during the next two years

(c) whether some of the new Post Offices are proposed to be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities and

(d) if so the details thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Out of 5,869 Post Offices existing at present in Gujarat State 4,976 offices are having Savings Bank facility

(b) 427 subject to removal of present restrictions on the opening of new Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and fulfilment of the departmental standards

(c) and (d). Some of the proposed new post offices will be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities. Provision of these facilities is however, dependent on the post Offices being situated in "Category Stations" in accordance with the policy laid down by the department, otherwise the proposal should be remunerative or guaranteed against loss.

"Category Stations" normally are

(1) for telegraphs facilities Sub-Divisional and tehsil headquarters, places with over 5,000 population, places with police stations under charge of an officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police, and Block Headquarters

(2) for public call offices: District and Sub-Divisional headquarter towns places with population more than 20,000, tehsil and corresponding towns

भारत सूरक्षा नियमों का हिन्दी संस्करण

4500. श्री कौ. शिं. अद्युक्तर :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या नृह-कार्य भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने भारत सूरक्षा नियमों का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

नृह-कार्य भंडास्तर व राज्य-भंडी (श्री विजा चरण चौहान) : (क) नहीं :

(ख) प्रसन्न ही नहीं उठता :

Tribal Students in Madhya Pradesh

4501. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of special grant paid during the Fourth Plan period so far for developing Tribal educational institutions and giving scholarships to Tribal students in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Total anticipated expenditure during the first two years of the present Plan comes to Rs 132.95 lakhs (Rs 20.41 lakhs in the Central Sector and Rs 112.54 lakhs in the State Sector)

(b) Rs 253.26 lakhs has been provided in the State Sector for the remaining three years of the Plan. The allocations in the Central Sector for this period have not been finalised as yet

P. and T. Offices in Bihar

4502. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new Post and Telegraphs Offices to be opened in Bihar, District-wise, during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gehrai): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-908/1967].

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बोर्ड

4503. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरला : क्या अब तक पुलवामा बंदी यह बदामे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंसुर राज्य में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत अस्पताल तथा हिस्टोरियम बोर्डों के बारे में अब तक किननी प्रगति हुई; और

(ब) इन काम पर अब तक किनना अब तक किया गया है?

अब तक पुलवामा बंदी (श्री हाथी) :

(क) अस्पताल : 170 पलांगों वाला एक अस्पताल और एस०डी०डी०डी० सैनीटोरियम से संबंधित किया गया 32 पलांगों का एक काल बंगलौर में कुछ बच्चों से काम कर रहे हैं। इस अस्पताल में 130 और पर्सन इस्टेमाल के लिये तैयार हैं और अब तक भी पलांगों की संख्या 420 तक पहुँच जायेगी। इस्टेली में 24 पलांगों के एक लॉटे अस्पताल का निर्माण कार्य भी चालू है नवा बंगलौर में 150 पलांगों के एक और अस्पताल के निर्माण की स्वीकृति भी जा चुकी है।

दबावाने : उम्मीद में एक दबावाने का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा बंगलौर के राजाबीनगर में हूसरे दबावाने के निर्माण की भूमिकी दे ली गई है। बलीपेट, भूलार्ह, यावतामा-पुर तथा हुबली में 4 और दबावानों के निर्माण के लिये जबैन बचूर (अधिकारी) की गई है।

(ब) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बोर्ड के अस्पतालों (अनुबंध कार्डों) दबावानों इत्यादि के निर्माण के लिये अब तक बंगलौर की गई जब राजि 1,03,31,820.77 रु है। इस में से राज्य तरफार की, जिस के हारा कि निर्माण कार्य कराया जाता है, अब तक 56,37,865.77 रु की अवादपी की जा चुकी है।

Theft of wire in Orissa

4504. श्री R. R. Singh Deo:  
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph and telephone lines are frequently out of order due to theft of wire in Orissa,

(b) if so the action taken in the matter so far, and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for frequent dislocations?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes

(b) (i) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 is being amended to provide heavier penalties

(ii) Departmental Officers have been maintaining closer liaison with local Police authorities.

(iii) The Chief Minister of the State has been addressed semi-officially to take steps to prevent thefts.

(iv) Gradually on important routes copper wires are being replaced by copper coated steel wires to reduce the incidence of thefts.

(c) Does not arise

Aid to Libraries in Gujarat

4506. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public Libraries and School and College Libraries in the State of Gujarat which received financial assistance from the Central Government during 1966-67; and

(b) the amounts proposed to be given for the same purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education: (Shri Bhagwan Jha Asad): (a) The following libraries in the State of Gujarat were given grants during 1966-67—

1 Shri Fateh Singh Rao Saravjanik Pustakalya Patan

2 Lang Library, Rajkot.

3 Dholka Education Society, Ahmedabad Distt

(b) Grants for the purpose are not given on State basis but on the merit of each case after it is recommended by the State Government

P & T. Advisory Board, Ambala Circle

4507 Shri Virbhadr Singh  
Shri Partap Singh;

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board, Ambala Circle still exists,

(b) if so, the reasons for not holding any meeting of the Board for the last two years or so and

(c) when the next meeting of the Board is expected to be held?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujarati): (a) There is no such Board. There is however, a Regional P & T Advisory Committee attached to each circle

(b) Due to outbreak of hostilities, it was decided to hold these Advisory Committees in abeyance for some time, especially in the border areas

(c) The Advisory Committee for Purna Circle is now being reorganised, and a meeting will be held soon after the reorganised Committee has been notified

मध्य प्रदेश में सन्तुष्टित आदित वालियों के बाबी की मध्य लिका के लिये बन जा लिया गया

4508. श्री रामचन्द्र शीरणा :  
श्री श्री तुम्हराजाल :

मध्य लिका बड़ी यह बताने की हुए करें जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश में सन्तुष्टित आदित वालियों के बाबी को उच्चतर लिका देने के लिये बोधी योजना में कितनी राजि नियत की गई है?

लिका बड़ी (डा० शिष्य लेप) :  
सन्तुष्टित क्षेत्रों के विज्ञापियों की मध्य लिका के सिए मध्य प्रदेश की बाबी बायोक्तव्य में आगम से कोई विनियोग नहीं किया गया है।

#### Rise of Prices in Goa

4509 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee,

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that prices have risen steeply in Goa lately;

(b) whether there is also an acute scarcity of water and shortfall in supplies to the Goan towns; and

(c) if so, the steps the local Government and the Central Government are taking to alleviate the people's sufferings there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Videsh Charan Shukla): (a) There has not been any abnormal rise in prices in Goa, Daman and Diu, apart from the

rise in general price level all over the country.

(b) and (c). The towns of Vasco, Marmagoa, Panjim and Margao are supplied water by the OPA Water Works. The daily yield of this Water Works is 18 million gallons, whereas the demand is higher. There is a scheme to augment the output of OPA Water Works by an additional 2.5 million gallons per day. This scheme is expected to be completed in about a month's time and it is hoped that the supply position of drinking water so far as these towns are concerned will improve.

As for the supply of water to the towns in the northern region, the local Government is already engaged on the Assanora water supply scheme, which is expected to be completed in about six months' time. It is hoped that the supply position of drinking water in this area will improve after the completion of this scheme.

### गोली कांड

4510. क्या गृह-कांड राज गोली :

क्योंकि यह वायरलाय :

की राय तिहां वायरलाय :

की छोलार तिहां :

की छोलार लाल वारवा :

की रवि राय :

या गृह-कांड मंडी यह वायारे की कुपा करावे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1966 से कर लाव तक देख में कुपा लिली वार गोली वायारे के लावेक दिले गये;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम देख है किम में विनम्रे गोली वायारे के लावेक दिले गए थे,

(ग) इन गोली कांडों में प्रथेक राज्य में कितने अविस वारे गये; और

(घ) इन गोली कांडों में गोली वायारे के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कांड मंडालय में राज्य मंडी (वी विहार वायरलाय) : (क) से (घ) यह तक प्राप्त सूचना विवरण में दे दी गई है जो सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [गुस्तकालय में रखा गया : देखिये लंबा एवं टी—909-  
-67] पूरे सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और वायरलाय मदन की सभा पटल पर रख दी जायनी ।

### Theft of Telephone Wire

4511. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the theft of telephone wire is on the increase on the Northern Railway,

(b) if so, the total number of cases detected during the year 1967 so far, and

(c) the steps taken to check this menace?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):  
(a) Yes.

(b) 1166 cases from January 1967 to May 1967

(c) (i) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 is being amended to provide for heavier penalties.

(u) Departmental officers have been maintaining closer liaison with local Police authorities

(v) The Chief Ministers of all States have been addressed demi-officially to take steps to prevent thefts

(vi) Action is being taken to replace copper wire by copper weld (copper coated steel) wire in the worst affected areas consistent with availability of resources and of foreign exchange

**Attempt to Burn Congress President's House**

4512. **Shri George Fernandes:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri J. H. Patel:**

**Dr Ram Manohar Lohia.**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any inquiry was instituted by Government through any of their agencies into the attempt to burn the New Delhi house of the Congress President on the 7th November, 1966, and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla):** (a) Investigation under the Code of Criminal Procedure into the cases arising out of the incidents of 7th November, 1966, was conducted under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector General of Delhi Police

(b) A case under sections 147, 148, 149, 452, 436, 186, 380, 506, 360, 394 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered in connection with the incidents relating to the attack on the residence of Shri Kamaraj. The case has been committed to Sessions and is pending trial.

बीड़ी बांगने वाले वरिष्ठ

4513. **Shri Bhupinder Singh Kohli:**

**Shri Bhupinder Singh Kohli:**

**Shri Ram Singh Chaturvedi:**

क्या यह तथा पुनर्वात्तमनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामपुर के बीड़ी कारबाजे के मालिकों द्वारा बीड़ी बांगने के लिये काम में आने वाले परे तथा तटीकून न दिये जाने के कारण हजारों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं.

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

बम तथा पुनर्वात्तमनी (बीड़ी बांगनी) :

(क) मे (ग) यह मामला राज्य के लोकाविकार में आता है और भारत सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ?

दिल्ली में डाक तार विभाग में बीड़ी बांगनी के कर्मचारी

4514. **Shri Bhupinder Singh Kohli:**

**Shri Ram Singh Chaturvedi:**

क्या संकार मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में डाक और तार विभाग में बीड़ी बांगनी के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं और ऐसे कितने लोग बीड़ी बांगनी में तीसरी बीड़ी में परोत्तमी की गई है, और

(ब) इस समय मैट्रिक पास एसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो भीची श्रेणी में ही काम कर रहे हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य भंडी (जी १० कु० गुजरात) : (क) 100 ।

(क) 291 ।

विलसी में ईटों के भट्ट

4515. जी हुकम चाल कक्षायाप ।

जी राज तिह अवरवाल

क्या गृह-कार्य भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह मत है कि ऐसे कड़ ईटों के भट्टो पर ११८ में छ पा मात्रा गया था जो छटिया किम्म की ईटे बता रहे थे ,

(ब) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस मामले के क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य भंडासय में राज्य भंडी (जी विज्ञा वरन सुस्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(क) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

नई विलसी में रीमल चारे में पटाके करने की बहना

4516. जी हुकम चाल कक्षायाप : जी शोकार सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य भंडी ५ अप्रैल, १९६७ के भवराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३८ के उत्तर के तम्भाल में वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २७ फरवरी, १९६७ की नई विलसी में रीमल-चारे में पटाके करने

की बटना के बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ब) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य भंडासय में राज्य भंडी (जी विज्ञा वरन सुस्त) : (क) जी हा ।

(क) और (ग) बटना के दिन भारतीय दह सहित की थारा २८६ के अधीन एक गिरफ्तारी की गई थी। मामला जांच की अन्तिम स्थिति में है ।

विज्ञोही नागार्थों डारा आक्षय

4517. जी हुकम चाल कक्षायाप : जी शोकार सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य भंडी ५ अप्रैल, १९६७ के भवराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५२९ के उत्तर के मम्बन्द में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २२ फरवरी, १९६७ को मनीपुर के रणनुपात्र सब-डिक्षियन के बन्देश मुकुशासय पर विज्ञोही-नागार्थों डारा किये गये आक्षय के बारे में जाच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ब) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना स भय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

गुह-सार्व भंगालय में राज्य बंधी (बी विद्या वर्ष भाषा) : (क) जी है।

(ब) और (ग) इस मामले में तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे; किन्तु जांच में पर्याप्त सबूत न पाये जाने के कारण किंतु भी व्यक्ति के बिषद् मामला नहीं बनाया गया।

बेरोजगार बीमा योजना

4518. जी जोकार लिह :

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बन्ध भविष्यात्मक :

बहु बच्चा तथा पुनर्जनन मध्ये 29 मार्च, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संक्षय 134 के उत्तर के मन्दन्दन में यह बनाने की कृपा करेग कि।

(क) यदि 25 अप्रैल, 1967 को हुई स्थायी अम मिशन की बैठक में बेरोजगार बीमा योजना के बारे में इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया था

(ब) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौग यथा है, आओ

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके बाया कारण हैं

बच्चा तथा पुनर्जनन बंधी (बी हासी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

(ग) मन्दन के अन्तर्वाच के कारण स्थायी अम समिति हारा इस मामले पर विचार-विवर नहीं किया जा सका।

Promotion of Urdu.

4519. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote Urdu in the country;

(b) whether various suggestions made by non-official organisations like Majlis-e-Mushavarat and Anjamane-Taraque Urdu Zaban have been considered; and

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

The Minister o' State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) (i) The following grants were given by the Ministry for the promotion of Urdu under the schemes administered by it —

	Rs.
1958-59	1,02,500
1959-60	89,167
1960-61	1,12,689
1961-62	98,100
1962-63	1,30,250
1963-64	73,261
1964-65	75,873
1965-66	52,920
1966-67	1,27,905
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,62,665</b>

Grants were paid to voluntary organisations, State Governments and individuals.

(ii) The Ministry also awards prizes for the best children's books in Urdu at the rate of Rs. 1,000 annually. 18 prizes have been awarded since 1954-55. 2,000 copies of each of these prize-winning books are purchased for distribution.

(b) No representations seem to have been made to this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

## Scientists' Pool

4528. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the scientists and engineers in the Scientists Pool have been offered employment in the country.

(b) if so, total number of such scientists and engineers in the Pool on the 1st April 1967;

(c) the number of those who have been offered jobs in the various places up to the 1st April 1967, and

(d) the number of those who are still without employment and the steps taken by Government?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total number of persons including scientists and engineers who were offered placement in the Scientists' Pool by April 1, 1967 was 4979

(c) The number of persons who left the Pool on securing employment upto the 1st April, 1967 was 1498

(d) the number of persons working in the Scientists' Pool on April 1, 1967 and looking for regular employment in the country was 504. They are free to apply for any suitable position and leave the Pool any moment. A Statement showing the various steps taken to assist them in finding employment is laid on the Table at the House [Placed in Library See No LT-910/67]

**विभाग सूच में संस्कृत की स्थिति**

4521. **कौशलालीर शास्त्री:** क्या विभाग ने यह बताए ली हुए करेंगे कि

(क) विभाग सूच में संस्कृत की क्या स्थिति है;

(ल) क्या जिला मणियों के सम्बोधन में भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनमें क्या विवरण निकालें ?

**विभाग नंदी (डा० बिप्लब सेन):** (क) 1961 में हुए युक्त मणियों के सम्बोधन में अनुनादित विभाषा सूच में संस्कृत शामिल नहीं है।

(ल) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

## refugees from East Pakistan

4523. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

**Shri N. S. Sharma:**

**Shri Sharda Nand:**

**Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:**

**Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large influx of refugees has started from East Pakistan recently,

(b) whether more than 2,000 families crossed over to Tripura from East Pakistan during the last two months, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop this influx of refugees from Pakistan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) There has been an upward trend in the influx of migrants from East Pakistan in recent months, though the in-

flux cannot be termed large in relation to the figures of influx for the year 1964 and up to the end of August, 65

(b) No, Sir, 537 families are reported to have crossed over to Tripura from East Pakistan during the period 23-4-67 to 24-6-67

(c) The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Government of Pakistan regarding the plight of the minorities there and have reminded them of their obligation under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which requires them to guarantee to their minorities security, full freedom and equality of rights. Unfortunately, the Government of Pakistan, despite their professions to the contrary, have done very little to improve the conditions of the minorities there

#### Iron Ore Mines

4524. Shrimati Tarkashwari Sinha:  
Shri Gokar Lal Berwa

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to have a special machinery for improving the plight of workers in the Iron Ore Mines through some welfare organisation, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) At present we have a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of Officials to coordinate the work of the five separate Advisory Committees for the predominantly iron ore mining States of Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and Goa, Daman and Diu. In the Meeting of the Coordinating Committee held at Jamshedpur on 28-4-1967, it has been decided that to advise the

working of the Fund, the Coordinating Committee should be converted into a Central Advisory Board on which representatives of Government, workers and employers from the five regions should be appointed. Action has been initiated to convert the Co-ordinating Committee into a Central Advisory Board

#### High School and Intermediate Examinations in U.P.

4525. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the U.P. Government have informed the Central Government about their intention to abolish the annual High School and Intermediate examinations in the State

(b) whether other States, too, have sent in similar intimation to the Centre,

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a uniform policy in regard to the reform of the examination system throughout the country in consultation with the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) National Council of Educational Research and Training is working with the State Boards of Education to reform the present system of examination at the School stage by improving among other things the nature of question papers and the scoring procedures

**Stipends for Scheduled Castes and Tribes**

**4526. Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1038 on the 9th November, 1966, and state

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the proposal to enhance the rate of stipends for boarding for school and college students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in view of the rise in the cost of living, and

(b) If so, the quantum by which the stipend has been increased?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) and (b) The matter has since been reviewed and a decision taken. On a scrutiny of the rates consolidated value after taking into consideration other concessions, e.g., exemption from tuition-fees etc., it was held that these rates did not compare unfavourably with those admissible under the National Scholarships Scheme. Besides the scheme allowed part-time employees also to take advantage of this scheme which was denied to the recipients under the scheme of National Scholarships. The scheme further provides that a student can accept a grant or monetary help from the State Government or any other source for the purchase of books, equipment or for meeting the expenses on board and lodging, in addition to the scholarship amount paid under this scheme. In view of these considerations, it was decided to maintain the present rates.

**All India State Employees' Conference**

**4527. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Conference of State Employees' was held at Patna on the 24th April, 1967,

(b) whether they demanded that Central Government should urge the various State Governments to raise their pay to the level of the pay of the Central Government Employees of equal ranks, and

(c) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) We have no official information. However, the question of revision of the pay scales of State Government employees is one for the State Governments to consider

(c) Does not arise

**Employees' State Insurance**

**4528. Shri M. Sudarsanam.** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether any representations have been received against the recent directive of the Employees State Insurance Corporation to Industrial undertakings that both employers and employees' contributions have to be paid on the annual bonus disbursed to workers under the Payment of Bonus Act, and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. It has been represented that there are practical difficulties in the realisation of contributions on the annual bonus.

(b) The matter is under examination by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in the light of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

**Triple Benefit Scheme for Teachers**

4530. Shri G. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Triple Benefit scheme for the teachers has been implemented by all the States;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the scheme implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhawat Jha Azad): (a) to (c). Most of the States have already taken steps to implement the Scheme, some States are still considering it while others do not propose to implement it for various reasons which include the following:—

(i) financial costs;

(ii) possibility of taking over the aided schools;

(iii) smallness of the number of aided schools.

**Coaching in Sports**

4530. Shri P. K. Doo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Sports has recommended the appointment of Zonal Coaching Supervisors for coaching promising boys and girls in sports in the different State centres,

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has also made similar recommendations, and

(c) if so, the action taken in that regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Board governing the National Institute of Sports have recommended the appointment of zonal Supervisors to keep liaison with State Sports Councils etc and to supervise the activities of the Regional Coaching Centres

(b) No, Sir

(c) As a measure of economy no fresh appointments of Zonal Supervisors can be made at present

T.A. and D.A. of Ministers

4531. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether certain Ministers have drawn Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance for tours undertaken in connection with canvassing support for their candidate for Presidential;

(b) if so, the names of Ministers, the places they visited and the purpose for the visits undertaken after the 15th of April and before 5th May, 1967; and

(c) the money spent on this account?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy):** (a) No Sir According to the rules. Ministers are entitled to travelling and daily allowances only in respect of tours undertaken by them in the discharge of their official duty

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**Rehabilitation of Refugees from East Pakistan**

**4532. Shri Deven Joshi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the number of places outside West Bengal where the East Bengal refugees have been rehabilitated with the names of places and the number of refugees rehabilitated in each area

(b) the expenditure incurred in an area excluding the capital expenditure

(c) the source of livelihood in each area

(d) the establishment of schools, hospitals, tanks and wells and

(e) how the expenditure for East Pakistan refugees compares with that of West Pakistan refugees"

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) A statement giving the number of new migrants families from East Pakistan who have either been moved to rehabilitation sites or given regular employment in various States is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-811/67]

(b) The total estimated expenditure on the rehabilitation of refugees excluding capital expenditure is Rs 16.40 (crores, from 1-1-1964 to 31-3-1967)

(c) The information is given in cols 2, 3 and 4 of the statement referred to in part (a) of the Question, which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No P-812/67].

(d) Up to 31-3-1967, 23 primary schools, 2 middle schools, 2 high schools/higher secondary schools, 1 college, 2 hostels and 3 I.T.I.s have been sanctioned for the benefit of new migrants. In the case of 3 high schools/higher secondary schools expansion of existing schools has been sanctioned

1 Dispensary, 4 Dispensary cum-Maternity Centres, 2 Compounder's Unit-cum-Maternity Centres have been sanctioned in various States. In one State expansion of an existing Hospital has been sanctioned

54 Nistar Tanks and 305 Open Wells/Tubewells have been constructed in various States for irrigation purposes

(e) Since the partition of India and upto the end of financial year 1966-67, an estimated sum of Rs 201.04 crores will have been spent on the rehabilitation of West Pakistan refugees and a sum of Rs 262.51 crores on East Pakistan refugees

**Spanish Priest in Maharashtra**

**4533. Shri Umanath.**

**Shri P. Gopalkar:**

**Shri Nambiar:**

**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have served notice on a Catholic priest, a Spanish National to leave India.

(b) the name of that priest, and

(c) the reasons for taking such action?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) to (c). Father Vincent Ferrer, a Spanish national whose period of stay expired in March, 1967, was

not granted extension in the first instance. However, he has since been allowed to stay on in India till 31st July 1967.

**Interruption in the Long Distance Communications**

**4534. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**  
Shri S C Samanta

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the long term and short term measures adopted to reduce the frequent interruptions in the long distance telephone communications system in the country

(b) whether complaints are increasing in number in the recent months, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I K Gujral):  
(a) Interruptions in the long distance telephone communications systems in the country are caused by —

- (1) Copper wire thefts from the lines
- (2) Instability and failure of local power supply mains
- (3) Damage due to natural causes

The remedial measures are

- (i) Provision of long distance telephone communication circuits over underground coaxial cables and Microwave Radio relay systems to avoid interruptions due to theft of copper wires from open wire lines.
- (ii) Amending the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 providing heavier penalties

(iii) Replacement of copper wires by copper coated steel wires and manufacture of the same in the country

(iv) Maintaining closer liaison with local police authorities

(v) Bringing to the notice of Chief Ministers of States through Demi-official letters the menace of frequent copper wire thefts in their states requesting them to take deterrent measures to prevent the same

(vi) Provision of standby engine alternators at various communication centres to cover the periods of mains failure

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

**Writ Petitions in Orissa High Court**

**4535 Shri Ramachandra Ulka:**  
Shri Dhakeshwari Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K Pradhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of writ petitions filed in the Orissa High Court during the last three months, and

(b) the number of writ petitions pending in the High Court since one year?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y B Chavan). (a) 94

(b) 303 (This figure includes cases pending since 1st June 1966 and prior to that date)

**Appeal for Funds**

**4536 Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that while appealing for funds from the Indian Nationals in foreign countries, the Prime Minister has requested the Indian Princes to partly or fully part with the privy purses to help the people in the distressed areas; and

(b) if so, how many princes have favourably responded to the Prime Minister's appeal

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b) In November 1966, Prime Minister made a general appeal to the people of India to contribute generously to Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund. While drawing attention to the appeal the Government requested the Rulers to make generous contribution to the fund. 33 Rulers responded to this appeal and contributed to the fund

#### Congress President

**4537. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Congress President is covered by the official security,

(b) if so, the monthly expenditure incurred on his security; and

(c) whether similar facility is also proposed to be provided to the Presidents and Chairman of other political parties?"

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Following threat to the safety of Shri Kamraj, certain security arrangements have been made for his protection since 1965.

(b) Rs 513 60 per month.

(c) Security arrangements are not made for the President or Chairman of any political party. They are made when in the judgment of those concerned with security matters such arrangements are essential for the protection of a person.

#### Pak Rangers' Intrusion in Rajasthan

**4538. Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that ten Pakistanis including three Pakistani rangers entered the border village of Yaliwala in Ganganagar District of Rajasthan on the night of the 28th April, 1967 and shot dead an Indian,

(b) if so, the reasons for our security guards not being able to intervene, and

(c) why the Pakistanis were allowed to escape?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c) No such incident took place on April 28, 1967. However, three Pak rangers and seven Pakistani civilians trespassed into Indian territory in Ganganagar District on April 14, 1967 to take away an animal which had been shot dead by them from across the border. They fled on seeing our border patrol

#### Prohibition

**4539. Shrimati Savitri Shyam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of Tourism has said in Bombay that Prohibition was one of the disincentives for the promotion of tourism, and

(b) if so, whether this is the considered view of Government?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) The Deputy Minister of Tourism did not express her opinion but merely related the impressions of other people conveyed to her that prohibition was a disincentive to promotion of tourism. The press report was not quite accurate in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

## Mobile Post Office in U.P.

**4540. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state-

(a) the number of Mobile Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh State, and

(c) If so, their field of operation?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**

(a) None, Sir

(b) and (c) One Mobile Post Office will be commissioned shortly at Kanpur

उत्तर प्रदेश के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता

**4541. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे :** भया

गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें की

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को 1966-67 में सहायता के रूप में कितना बचन दिया गया, और

(ख) इससे वहां के कितने राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को नाम हुआ है तथा उन्हें प्रति नाम कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जाती है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय चारन शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख),

1966-67 के दौरान उत्तर-प्रदेश के 26 राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को 10,750 रुपये की राशि दी गई। गृह मंत्री की विवेक-चारन निविं में से किसी राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कोई भागिक सहायता नहीं दी जाती।

## Persons Registered in Employment Exchanges in U.P.

**4543. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state-

(a) the number of persons registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967, and

(b) the steps taken to get them employed within a year from the date of their registration?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Mathi) :** (a) 301 864

(b) Applicants are sponsored by the employment exchanges against suitable vacancies notified to them. Keeping in view the existing employment situation, it may not be possible to place all the applicants within a year of their registration.

## Mischievous Activities of Pakistan in Laccadive Islands

**4544. Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any reports have been received about Pakistani trying to instigate trouble in the Laccadive Islands; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla) :** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Unclaimed Money in Postal Savings Bank Account**

4545. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu :**

**Shri Umanath :**

**Shri B. K. Modak :**

**Shri P. Gopalan :**

**Shri Bhagaban Das :**

**Shri C. K. Chakrapani :**

**Pay of Indian Scientists**

4546. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu :**

**Shri K. M. Abraham :**

**Shri Umanath :**

**Shri B. K. Modak :**

**Shri Bhagaban Das :**

**Shri P. Gopalan :**

**Shri C. K. Chakrapani :**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount of unclaimed money lying in the Postal Savings Bank Account at present

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to pay off these amounts to the right claimants, and

(c) if so the nature of the steps taken?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) : (a) No amount in Post Office Savings Bank can be treated as "unclaimed" If there are no transaction in an account for six complete years, the account is treated as "silent" and such an account can be revived by the depositor on his making an application The net cumulative balance on 30th April, 1967 in the Savings Bank Accounts treated "silent" was Rs 9,54,32,061.25

(b) and (c) The depositors or their heirs have to claim the amount However, the P. & T. Department proposes to issue notices to depositors of "silent" accounts where complete records are available and where the balance is more than Rs 100 requesting them to revive their accounts.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports of an observation made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research that Indian scientists are being paid low remuneration;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the condition of the scientists?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen) : (a) Yes, Sir. The press report is based on a Survey Report entitled "Opinion Survey of Scientists and Technologists" by Aquell Ahmed and S. P. Gupta of the Research Survey and Planning Organisation, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament

(b) and (c) The Government's policy and steps regarding the improvement of service conditions of scientists are well stated in the Scientific Policy Resolution of the Government passed by Parliament on 4th March, 1958. The implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution is a long term process and is continually under review. To the extent possible, several steps have already been taken to improve conditions of service of scientists such as merit promotion, grant of advance increments, etc. The question of remuneration is a matter which has to be related to conditions in the country and is relative-

Computers in P. and T.

4547. Shri Omkar Lal Berwa :  
Shri Omkar Singh :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Master General, Rajasthan in a Press Conference has opposed the use of computers which proved to be a costly device because of foreign exchange involved, and

(b) if so, whether any work-study has been carried out on the use of computers?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):  
(a) and (b) The Government is aware of the views of the Postmaster-General, Rajasthan as appeared in the Press which are his personal views. No computer is used in the P & T for the purpose of telephone billing and accounting work. However, part of the work relating to telephone billing and accounting of Calcutta Telephones which has been entrusted to a Contractor, on a service basis is done on computers in their Service Bureau. The question of work study does not arise as no computer of their own is used by the P. & T. for the purpose.

#### Merit Scholarships to Students in Orissa

4548. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :  
Shri Duleshwar Meena :  
Shri K. Pradhani :  
Shri Heerji Bhai :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Orissa Government for the grant of merit scholarships to the

poor students to continue their University Education during 1966-67 under the National Scholarship Scheme; and

(b) the details and the amount spent out of this by the State Government during the same period.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad):

(a) Rs 3.40 lakhs

(b) An expenditure of Rs 2.50 lakhs was incurred by the State Government; Rs 64,930 on the award of fresh scholarships to candidates selected in 1966-67 and Rs 105,070 on the renewal of scholarships of candidates selected in earlier years

#### Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in Orissa Technical Institutes

4549. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :  
Shri Duleshwar Meena :  
Shri K. Pradhani :  
Shri Heerji Bhai :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the amount given on account of Merit-cum-Means Scholarships to each technical institute in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad):

- (a) 1 University College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar Rs. 48,000
2. Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack Rs. 6,250
3. Shadrak School of Engineering, Bhubaneswar Rs. 1,350
4. Jharsuguda School of Engineering, Jharsuguda Rs. 2,700

6. Berhampur School of Engineering, Berhampore	Rs. 7,800	(b) if so, the details thereof?
6. Kendrapara School of Engineering, Kendrapara	Rs. 1,700	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Anand): (a) No, Sir.
7. Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Keonjharagh	Rs. 1,050	(b) Does not arise.
TOTAL Rs. 69,450		Grants to Engineering Colleges in Orissa

(b) Rs. 1,11,400.

Cultural Centres in Orissa

4550. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Shri K. Pradhan :

Shri Heerji Bhai :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa for the construction of cultural centres in the State during 1966-67; and

4551. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Shri Heerji Bhai :

Shri K. Pradhan :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount actually granted to the Engineering Colleges in Orissa during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen) :

(a) Grants .....	7,50,000.00
Loans .....	7,05,000.00

(Figures in lakhs)

Name of the institution	Non-Recurring			Total
	Buildings	Equipment	Staff quarters	
	2	3	4	5
(i) Regional Engineering College, Rourkela	4.66	0.30	0.35	5.31
(ii) University College of Engineering, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	0.0414953	0.55	1.00	1.5914953

Name of the institution	Recurring	Total Grant-in- aid	Loans		
			Hostels	Staff	Total Quarters
I	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Regional Engineering College, Rourkela	10.663	15.973	5.7	1.35	7.05
(ii) University College of Engineering, Utkal University, Burla	..	1.5914953	..	..	..

### Adult Education in Orissa

4552. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhai:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by Government to the Orissa Government for Adult Education during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1967-68?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):**  
 (a) and (b). Central assistance on Plan schemes is released on the basis of actual expenditure on a particular head of development e.g., General Education and not for each scheme or sub-head separately. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate separately the amount of Central Assistance given for Adult Education to Orissa Government.

### Archaeological Treasures

4553. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhai:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2489 on the 17th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to enact legislation to check the steady depletion of archaeological treasures in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government.

### Central Schools

4554. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhai:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools which are proposed to be opened during the current year in the country; and

(b) the number of such schools at present in the country?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) Seven, subject to availability of funds.

(b) One hundred and eleven as on 31-3-67.

**Direct-Dial Telephone System**

**4555. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in the country connected so far by the direct-dialling telephone system; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in connecting cities and towns directly?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**  
(a) Thirteen cities by the point to point subscriber dialling system. These are:

Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jaipur, Patna, Varanasi, Meerut, Jullundur, Simla, Ahmedabad, Madras and Bangalore.

(b) The cost of Switching equipment for providing subscriber trunk dialling at the above mentioned places is about Rs. 29 lakhs. In addition, long distance circuits in the various routes have been provided as general improvement to the trunk network.

**Reviewing Committee on C.S.I.R.**

**4556. Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee of the C.S.I.R. has recommended that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research headquarters should function less as an administrative centre and more as a technical and scientific planning and policy making agency; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the recommendation?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter which is continually engaging the attention of the Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research and following steps have been taken:—

(i) D.G.S.I.R. who is a leading scientist ensures that the headquarters function as a scientific policy making body and not merely an administrative office. To assist him in this task, leading scientists, technologists and industrialists in the country and also Directors on the National Laboratories are nominated on various Committees which are appointed from time to time to consider specific matters. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which is the principal advisory body and the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. also consist of leading scientists and technologists.

(ii) Functions and powers of the Governing Body, C.S.I.R. have been considerably delegated to the Executive Councils of National Laboratories/Institutes so that they may manage the affairs of the Laboratories within the allotted budget provisions;

(iii) Scientists and technologists in the field and industrialists have been closely associated in the formulation of the research policies and programmes of the Laboratories; and

(iv) The administrative set up at the headquarters is mainly intended to follow up and facilitate the implementation of the decisions taken by the planning and policy making bodies of the C.S.I.R. at various levels.

## Teaching of Hindi

4557. **Shri Molahu Prasad:**

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether his Ministry propose to take over the Hindi Teaching Scheme at present under the Ministry of Home Affairs, from the latter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** No, Sir.

## NEO Hindus in Goa

4558. **Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Goa there are more than 30 thousand neo-Hindus, converted to Hinduism 25 years ago, who are eager to change their names and surnames, but are handicapped to do so because of heavy costs in legal proceedings according to the Portuguese laws in this respect, still in force in Goa;

(b) whether it is a fact that this process of changing the names and surnames is very simple and economic in all other States of the Indian Union; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to facilitate the above mentioned changes?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Government have no information.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of amending the law in this regard will be considered if the difficulties are brought to their notice.

## Primary School Buildings in Kerala

4559. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government offered loan assistance to the Kerala Government in 1963-64 for the construction of buildings for primary schools;

(b) if so, how much loan was offered; and

(c) whether that amount has been given to the Kerala Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) and (b). Under an *ad-hoc* scheme which only operated in 1963-64, the Government of India offered loan assistance to State Governments for construction of elementary school buildings and quarters for women teachers working in rural elementary schools. The Government of Kerala made a request in February, 1964, for a loan of Rs. 30 lakh during 1964-65 and of Rs. 45 lakh during 1965-66. But as there was no scheme in 1964-65 and 1965-66 under which to consider the request, no loans were sanctioned to the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

## Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India

4560. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post of Social Dean at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehradun;

(b) if so, the reasons for this appointment; and

(c) the teaching experience of the two soil experts at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehradun?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The two soil experts have been provided by the Netherlands Government. They are qualified as teachers for university level in their country. Information regarding their teaching experience, however, is not available.

**National Tribunal on Recommendations of Wage Board for Non-Working Journalists**

**4561. Shri K. Anirudhan:**

Shri Umanath:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national tribunal to go into the question of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for non-journalists for interim relief by M/s. Bennett Colemans and Co.:

(b) if so, when the proposed Tribunal will be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri J. Hathi):** (a) and (b). Yes. The order referring the question to a national tribunal has been issued on 4th July, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

### World Assembly of Youth

**4562. Shri Rabi Ray:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trustees belonging to the World Assembly of Youth have declared that they have received financial assistance from two American Organisations;

(b) if so, the names of those two organisations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) Government have no information in the matter.

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

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय में नियुक्तियां

**4563. श्री राम चरण :**

श्री तुकम चन्द्र कछवाया :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की एक समिति ने विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति के बारे में उस विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

**विज्ञा नंदी (ठाठ० विज्ञप्त लेन)** :  
 (क) से (च). ये नहीं। तथापि, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्वापित एक "दीर्घ समिति" ने यीकी योजना के लिए विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकताओं का भूल्यांकन करने के लिए नवम्बर 1966 में विश्वविद्यालय का दीर्घ किया था। विश्वविद्यालय ने समिति के सामने, अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ-साथ, कुछ विज्ञान विद्याओं के लिए प्रोफेसरों के पद बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया था। समिति ने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट दे ही है जिस पर आयोग विचार कर रहा है।

**बद्र तथा पुनर्वात्त मंडी (बी हासी) :**  
 (क) यह यामला राज्य के विद्याधिकार में पाता है। राज्य सरकार ने सुनित किया है कि अब विद्यार्थी के कारण सूती कपड़ा विलों के बद्द होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Results of Bihar Matriculation Examinations

**4565. Shri Rabindra Ray:**

**Shri Bhagendra Jha:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

**4564. यो राम्योर तिह आस्ती :**

यो हुकम बद्द कल्पाय :

यो प्रकाशीर आस्ती :

यो लिकुमार आस्ती :

यो राम्योराल आस्तामे :

यो राम्याक्तार झर्ना :

उ० सूतं प्रकाश पूरी

यो अर्जुन तिह आस्तिया :

या बद्द तथा दुनर्वात्त मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) या अब विद्यार्थी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा विलों के बद्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है; यीर

(ब) यदि हो, तो या सरकार ने अनियों तथा प्रबन्धकों के द्वारा बच्चे सम्बन्ध स्वापित करने के लिये कोई कार्रवाही की है?

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government have taken a decision to the effect that those students who got plucked only in English and have passed in all other subjects in the Matriculation examination, would be considered to have passed the examination; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Asad):** (a) According to the press reports students who had failed this year only in English paper in the Secondary Examination have been declared successful.

(b) This will arise only after details are received from the State Government who are primarily concerned.

#### Enquiries Against Ministers

**4566. Shri K. K. Nayar:**

**Shri Bhimeshwar Prasad:**

Shri A. B. Vaiphee:

Shri Kaawar Lal Gupta:

Shri K. Lakkappa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of investigations or inquiries carried out by the Police agencies from 1947 onwards against the Ministers of the Central Government;

(b) the number out of these which have been completed and the results thereof;

(c) the number still pending, and

(d) the action, if any, taken against the delinquents to place them on trial?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavaa): (a) to (d). As far as could be ascertained no regular investigations or inquiries were carried out by the Police agencies from 1947 onwards against any Minister of the Central Government. In respect of two Central Ministers however, some information was received by a Police agency in the course of regular investigation of certain cases involving certain government officials and these items of information, after being assessed, were passed on to Government. These instances were pursued further by Government and results were made known in this House.

#### Litigations in the U.P. Regional Office, Lucknow

4567. Shri Sarjee Pandey:

Shri Ishaq Samkhali:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the number of suits/writs filed by the employees of the Uttar Pradesh Regional office at Lucknow against the Rehabilitation Department;

(b) the number of cases that have been decided together with copies of judgements thereof,

(c) the expenses incurred in these suits/writs,

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed on the officers whose decision had resulted in these litigations; and

(e) whether any recovery has been made from officers held responsible?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Three Writ Petitions during the last three years

(b) One Writ Petition has been decided. It was dismissed with cost on the parties. Copy of the judgement has been applied and will be supplied when received

(c) Rs 479 on the Writ Petition already decided. Other Writ Petitions are still pending

(d) No. The judgement is yet to be examined to see whether the Court has held any of our officer in any way responsible for the litigation. The writ petition has been decided in favour of Government

(e) Does not arise

#### हिन्दी टेलीकोन विभाग

4568. श्री बाबामन तिह तुमाहाह :

क्या संसार नहीं यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या टेलीकोन विभाग ने टेलीकोन विभाग का हिन्दी संस्करण (टेलीकोन विभाग में) ब्राकार्डिंग करने तथा उनकी ब्राकार्डिंग लगाई करने का काम आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(a) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बारे कारण हैं, और

(b) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन नवारों में हिन्दी टेलीफोन नियंत्रिका संस्थाएँ की गई हैं?

संसद्-कार्य तथा सचार विभाग में राज्य नवारी (धो ३० हु० गुवराम) :  
(क) तथा (क) जी हाँ, केवल हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, बध्य प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली में।

(c) उत्तर प्रदेश की टेलीफोन नियंत्रिका प्रकाशित हो चुकी है और उस उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक-तार संबंध के सभी टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को सम्मान कर दिया गया है।

#### Class IV Employees

4563 Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the upper age limit for joining the Government service in clerical grades is 21 years and for the Class IV the same is 25 years,

(b) whether it is also a fact that a man who joins class IV service at the age of 21/25 cannot, even after passing the requisite departmental examinations, and after obtaining necessary educational degrees, enter the clerical grade throughout his life only because he joined the class IV post after the age of 21; and

(c) the prospects for a class IV employee who has joined service after the age of 21 years, in the various Government departments after his

passing matric or higher studies and completing the typing courses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. M. Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Class IV employees possessing matriculation or higher qualification can be considered for appointment to the post of Lower Division Clerk in offices where this post is filled through the Employment Exchange. For this purpose, they have been given age concession to the extent of the service rendered by them in Class IV. In view of the reduction, with effect from 3rd December, 1959 of the upper age limit for Class III clerical services from 25 to 21 years, those persons who entered Class IV service before 3rd December, 1959, and who had already completed 21 years of age on the date of entry into Class IV have been given further age concession for appointment as Lower Division Clerk, vide Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. F. 16266 Estt(D), dated 18th April, 1966. A copy of this Office Memorandum which explains the position in detail is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-913/67]

#### Employees in Andamans

4570 Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees in the various Government Departments in Andamans in 1951-52 and in 1966-67.

(b) how many out of them were from Kerala in 1951-52 and how many in 1966-67;

(c) the reasons for abnormal increase, if any; and

(d) how Government propose to absorb 12,000 local students now in Schools when they pass examination, if all Government posts are occupied by outsiders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-914/67]

(c) The increase in percentage of persons coming from Kerala is obviously due to the fact that more persons from Kerala come for employment are selected on merits

(d) The reference to 12,000 local students is presumably to the total number of students, both boys and girls, at present studying in Classes I to XI in the various schools in urban and rural areas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Since they will become eligible for Government employment only after attaining the prescribed age and educational qualifications the question of absorbing 12,000 local students at one time does not arise. With the increase in educational base employment opportunities are also increasing and local eligible students will also avail of those opportunities at the appropriate time

Middle Point H.S. Boys School,  
Andamans

4571. Shri A. S. Gaigal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman Government resumed paddy field of old settlers near Middle Point Higher Secondary Boys School for converting it into play ground for boys.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the P.W.D. after spending several lakhs in reclaiming it, left it incomplete as a result of which it is lying unused for several years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for completion of the job without any further delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Anand): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs 54,326 was incurred for levelling the ground. The work was completed in 1963 but the land could not be utilized as no drains had been provided for rain water flowing from the adjoining hill sides

(c) The Administration has decided to construct office and residential accommodation on the land after the necessary drains are provided

Pakistani Infiltrators

4572. Shri Baburao Patel:  
Shri Prakash Var Shastri.  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri  
Shri Atam Das  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri  
Shri Y S Kushwah  
Shri D. C. Sharma  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta  
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha  
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Period of one year since the cease-fire, over 50,000 Pakistanis living in Pakistan-occupied area of the old Kashmir State have secretly crossed the cease-fire line and entered the Poonch-Rajauri border districts on our side with the intention of sabotage.

(b) the reasons why such a huge infiltration of Pakistanis could not be checked by our Forces posted on the border.

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that these Pakistani infiltrators are shielded and protected and encouraged by the local Muslim population, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to throw out these people and to prevent further fresh infiltration of such persons?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is in this connection invited to what I stated in this House in reply to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 632 on 21st June, 1967. The State Government's estimate is that of the persons who crossed over from our side to the other side during the Indo-Pak conflict some 30,000 have returned. Such is the nature of the terrain that it is not possible to erect a physical barrier against people coming in small groups. When Indian citizens who had gone across in the wake of army operations wish to come back after hostilities have ceased it is difficult from the practical and human point of view to stop them. It is not a question of the local people shielding Pakistani infiltrators. They are local people returning to their homes.

#### Transfer of U.S. Research Vessel

4573. Shri Rabi Ray: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report that the President of the U.S.A. has authorized the transfer of an oceanographic research vessel to the Indian Government later this year, and

(b) if so, the full facts of the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The U.S. Research Ship Anton Bruun which participated in the International Indian Ocean Expedition was being presented to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as a support to the Oceanographic programme of the National Institute of Oceanography. However, a Cable has since been received from the Indian Embassy in U.S.A. stating that the ship has capsized while lying in dry dock. Further developments are awaited.

#### Price of Wine and Beer in Delhi

4574. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proposal of the Delhi Wine Merchants Association to increase the price of beer;

(b) if so, the extent of proposed rise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the Government regulations to regulate the prices of wine and beer in the Capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 25 paise per bottle on account of rise in brewery rates

(c) There is no provision for regulating the prices of beer or wine in the Union Territory of Delhi.

सूचारस्त लोकों में अंतिमों के हीरे

4575. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की तृप्ति करेंगे कि

(क) बनवारी, 1966 और 31 मई 1967 के बीच की अवधि में केन्द्र के किसी ने अंतिमों तथा उप अंतिमों ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के सूचारस्त लोकों के हीरे किए हैं तथा वे उन सूचारस्त लोकों के गांठों में किसी दिन रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन हीरों पर कृपा किसान भव व्यवस्था है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री डॉ. एस. रामचंद्राली) : (क) शारीर (ख) : उत्तरप्रदेश की बताने वाला एक विवरण

सत्ता पट्ट पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L T-915/67]

भारत, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा विहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय

4576. श्री बोल्हू प्रताद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री अहाराज तिह भारती :

श्री राम लेखक यादव :

तथा गृह-कार्य मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करें, कि

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 में मद्दाम, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा विहार में किनने नं कार्यालय स्थापित किय गये, और

(ख) उक्त प्रबंधि में उन पर पृथक पृथक कितना छन बर्च किया गया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री विजा चरण चूल्हा) : गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों के बारे में सूचना इस प्रकार है —

(क) 2

(ख) 1965-66 में 1480,225 रुपया 1966-67 में 28,93,680 रुपया।

अन्य मंत्रालयों के बारे में सूचना एकवित की जा रही है और सबसे के सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जावेगी।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लालों को आवृत्तिया

4577. श्री बोल्हू प्रताद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री राम लेखक यादव :

श्री अहाराज तिह भारती :

तथा शिखा नवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) यह भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित योजनाओं परियोजनाओं के, जो पहले सीधे उसके नियवणाधीन थी परन्तु बाद में कियान्वित के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी गई थी, ममुचित प्रधार के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है —

(एक) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लालों को आवृत्तिया देना, (दो) योग्यता आवृत्तिया देना, (नीन) अम तथा मामाज मेवा जिविर आयोजित करने के लिये अनुदान देना, और (चार) गरीब नवा जकरतमन्द लालों को नदर्च नगद अनुदान देना

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका संलिप्त घोरा क्या है, और

(ग) 1966-67 म उपरोक्त योजनाओं/परियोजनाओं वे बारे में मंत्रालय द्वारा सामान्य विस्त के किनने उत्तर भेजे गये?

जिक्र अंतराल में राज्य बंडी (श्री वाल्मीता ज्ञानालय) : (क) और (ख) उन योजनाओं के प्रधार करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित

ओं कार्योंकरने हैं ओं कार्यान्वयित करने के लिये उनको हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है। अनुशूलित जातियों धार्वि के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की योजना के मामले में राज्य सरकारों की समराज्यारपालों ने विज्ञापन निकल कर, आकाशवाहनी के द्वारा और विभिन्न सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं को परिपत्र जारी करके काफी प्रचार करने की सलाह पहुंचे ही दे दी गई है। राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के मामले में छात्रवृत्तियों सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों और बोर्ड से प्राप्त परीक्षा परिणामों के पासार पर केवल योग्यता के अनुसार दी जाती है और इसलिए इनको प्रकारित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब तथा समाज सेवा विद्यार्थियों की योजना का सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उस समय यथाविधि विज्ञापन विकास जाएगा, जब कभी वे सामग्रे-समग्रे बजटों में इसके लिए अधिकारी करेंगे। गरीब तथा ज़रूरतमय छात्रों को तदर्थं नगद अनुदान देने के बारे में मतालय के पाम कोई नियमित योजना नहीं है।

(ग) (एक) 216

(दो) 400

(तीन) 28

(चार) प्राप्त नहीं उठता।

### हिन्दी में परिपत्र (संतुलन)

4578. ओं नोलहु प्रसाद :

बी एवि राज :

बी महाराज तिंह जारी :

यदा विज्ञा मही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 के पूर्वार्द्ध में उनके मंत्रालय के प्रबन्ध, वित्तीय, सूचीय तथा अन्य विभिन्नों के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कितने देश, परिपत्र तथा दूसराएं (नोटिस)

जारी की गई और उन में से कितने ऐसे परिपत्र हिन्दी में जारी किये गये; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन कर्मचारियों से कितने आवेदन पढ़, तथा याचिकाएं हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुई और उन पर किये गये कितने निर्णय उन्हें हिन्दी में सूचित किये गये?

विज्ञा मंत्रालय में राज्य बंडी (बी मानवत तथा आजाद) : (क) कम्पन 326 और 4।

(ख) कम्पन: 353 और 350।

### डाकघर

4579. ओं नालू राम अहिरवार : क्या संचार बंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) 1967-68 में कितने उप-डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या यद्यपि प्रवेश में इस प्रकार के उप-डाकघर खोलने की मांग की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या नियंत्रण करेगी?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य बंडी (बी ३० तू ३० गुजरात) : (क) सभा-पट्टल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है। [पृष्ठकालिय में इसका लिया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—916/67]

(ख) बी हाँ।

(ग) इस अम्यावेदनों के द्वितीय स्वरूप मिलने एक वर्ष के द्वितीय 11 उप-डाकघर खोले गए, जब कि बार अस्थायों को

रह किया गया । आशा है कि सेव प्रस्तावों पर फोटो स्टार जनरल, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा अपने उम्मीदों में निर्णय के लिया जाएगा ।

**Kidnapping by Naga Hostiles**

4580. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam to the effect that three persons kidnapped by the Naga hostiles from Panimora Village in Sibsagar District of Assam have been beheaded, and

(b) if so, the details of this incident from kidnapping to killing

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the State Government on the morning of 10th July 1966 three persons of Panimora Village went out in search of fuel wood from the jungle and did not return till 13th July, 1966. On search made by villagers three dead bodies were found in the forest four miles east of Bandarhalia Border Outpost beside Kachajan River in a highly decomposed state on 14th July, 1966. Two of them were beheaded with heads placed on stones and the third one was not beheaded. The State Police had registered a case and investigation has shown that these murders were committed by Naga hostiles.

पुरातत्त्वीय विभाग का जलालदी समारोह

4581 श्री भाव राम अहिरवार क्या विज्ञा भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1961 में पुरातत्त्वीय विभाग द्वारा आयोजित जलालदी

समारोह तथा प्रदर्शनी वें जन के गोलमाल का पता लगा है,

(ब) यदि हा, तो कितनी राति का गोलमाल हुआ है,

(ग) इस गोलमाल के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारी का नाम क्या है,

(ब) क्या उत्तरदायी पाये गये अधिकारी के विषद कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(इ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिखा मन्त्री (आ० त्रिपुर सेन) : (क)

से (ड) दिसम्बर, 1961 में पुरातत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा आयोजित सर्वेक्षण के जलालदी की समारोह के सिलसिले में भारत के पुरातत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा भारतीय जन के गवन के मामले की जांच विशेष पुलिस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा की गई थी। उनकी रिपोर्ट मकानय को अभी हाल ही मिली है और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

**पुरातत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण**

4582. श्री भाव राम अहिरवार क्या विज्ञा मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) 1953 में 31 मई, 1967 तक को अवधि में भारत के भूतत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा किन किन स्थानों में बूदाई का कार्य किया गया था? प्रत्येक स्थान पर यह कार्य कब किया गया था

(ब) क्या सभी सर्वेक्षणों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन शकाशित किये गये हैं,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ब) प्रत्येक स्थान पर किये गये बूदाई कार्य पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय किया गया?

लिला अंतर्राष्ट्र में राष्ट्र अंगी (बी भारतवर्ष वा भारत) : (क) और (ब). सूचना ममा पट्ट पर एवं गवे विवरण में भी यही है। [पारंपराकालम एवं राज विद्या ममा। बेलिए संस्का LT—917/67]

(ग) इनमे से अधिकतर बूदाई एक ही शीलन की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य सीमित था। "इच्छित्र आकियालाजी-ए रिप्पू" के सम्बन्धित घटों में जो लिपा है उसके अलावा और कुछ रिपोर्ट आवश्यक नहीं ममती जाती है।

जिन स्थानों में बूदाई ममी चल रही है, अर्थात् बुज्जा होम, कालीबगन, गविन-गट्टीरम-पाकम पौंडी और तापा ऐयामपाल्ली के अलावा, रूपड, बाहा और सलीरा, सोबल नामार्जुन-कोंडा, नागदा, उम्मीन, रत्नगिरि, आदमगड, कुचर्ह, अक्कंह, तुमाम, वेसनगर और लिलितपुर केवल तेहु स्थान ऐसे हैं, जिनकी बूदाई की पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं लिपी है। इनमे ये सोबल, नागदा और उम्मीन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट लगभग लैयार है और नामार्जुन-कोंडा, रत्नगिरि, आदमगड, कुचर्ह, वेसनगर, लिलितपुर, अक्कंह और तुमाम सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट लैयारी के विविध स्तरों पर है। यहां नक्का स्पष्ट, बाहा और सलीरा का सम्बन्ध है, अन्य प्रकाशिक सम्बन्धों के बोल के काण्ड रिपोर्टों को पूछा करना अन्यथा नहीं हो सका है।

(द) इम सूचना को एकत्र करने में जो बेहतर भी वह उम्मीन नामीओं के सम्बन्धित न होगी।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक सम्बादी ज्ञानों

4583. बी लिलूलम जाली :

बी लोल्हू ज्ञान :

या लिजा ममी यह बदाने की हुपा करेंगे दि ।

(क) या जिन अंतर्राष्ट्र के कर्मचारी विद्यार्थ एक ही, जिसे वैज्ञानिक तथा

पारिभाषिक सम्बादी ज्ञानों के काम का सूचाकान करने के लिये लेजा गया था, लिकारियों के अनुसरण में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर भी गई है;

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो उसके बाबा कारण है, और

(ग) उस की लिकारियों के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति कब की जायेगी ?

लिला अंतर्राष्ट्र में राष्ट्र अंगी (बी भारतवर्ष वा भारत) : (क) और (ब). यह विषय विचाराधीन है।

(ग) यह प्रमाण अभी नहीं उठता।

वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक सम्बादी ज्ञानों

4584. बी लिलूलम जाली :

बी लोल्हू ज्ञान :

या लिजा ममी यह बदाने की हुपा करेंगे दि

(क) या यह नह है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक सम्बादी ज्ञानों के कर्मचारी विविध जगतों में बैठते हैं और या इन जगतों का काम ठीक तरह से करने में कठिनाहस्ता पें जाती है,

(ब) या यह भी नह है कि इन जगतों का पुनर्जागरण विद्यार्थ में है औ इन जगतों में लगभग दो बीस दूर है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो या जारी कर्मचारियों को एक ही जगत में रखने के लिये पर तुरन्त विचार लिजा जायेगा ?

लिया' लंबालय में राज्य बंडी और भारतीय का लालाहार) : (क) इस समय भारतीय के कर्वाचारी और विविध भवनों में बिंदे हैं, जिससे भारतीय के लाल में कुछ अनुशिष्टा लंबालय होती है।

(ख) भारतीय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के पुस्तकालय का उपयोग करता है, और भारतीय के कार्यालय से बहुत दूर नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय के कार्यालय और पुस्तकालय को एक ही भवन में सीधे ही जाने को अवश्य पहले से ही हाथ में है और प्रयत्न बारी है।

**Posts of Parliament Assistants in Home Ministry**

4585 Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No 569 on the 5th April, 1987 and state

(a) the number of posts of Parliament Assistants in his Ministry,

(b) the number of persons working against these posts and since when;

(c) whether there is any person who is officiating against these posts for more than three years; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to transfer such persons?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyarishi):** (a) Two.

(b) Two—One with effect from 24th December 1986 and the other with effect from 16th March 1987.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

110 L.R.—4

**Reserve Quota for Admission in Delhi Polytechnics**

4586. Shri E. S. Vidyarishi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no separate merit list of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is drawn up for admission to the Delhi Polytechnics and the Delhi Engineering College and that these candidates are allotted such branch of Engineering as may be in lesser demand on the basis of general merit list without reference to their preferences.

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of permissible reduction of five per cent in the minimum percentage of marks for admission of candidates of these communities, this provision was disregarded in the Delhi Polytechnics during 1986-87 and it was mentioned in the prospectus issued by the Directorate of Employment, Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration, that no candidate with less than 45 per cent marks will be considered for admission whether under reserved or unreserved categories, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the reserved quota is fully utilised in favour of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):** (a) In the Delhi College of Engineering and in the Polytechnics in Delhi, separate lists are drawn up for Reserved and Unreserved candidates and on the basis of these lists, candidates belonging to the respective categories are allotted seats in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering courses.

(b) Though in the Prospectus for the Polytechnics in Delhi for the year 1986-87, no specific mention was made of the permissible reduction of 5 per cent in the minimum percentage of marks for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes, in actual practice, however, candidates even with 39 per cent were admitted.

(c) In the prospectus for 1967-68, it has been specifically stated that the percentage in the aggregate marks in the qualifying examination for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates is 40 per cent instead of 45 per cent prescribed for others.

**Stipends to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Delhi Polytechnics**

4587. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the income-limits for the grant of stipends and freeships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delhi Polytechnics and the Delhi Engineering College and when these income-limits were fixed; and

(b) whether these income-limits call for any revision now due to high cost of living?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):

(a) *Income-limits for stipends*

Scheduled Tribe	... No limit
Scheduled Caste	Rs. 500 per month

*Income-limit for freeship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

College of Engineering	... No limit
Polytechnics	... Rs. 300 per month

This limit was fixed in June, 1963.

(b) No, Sir.

**P. and T. Complaint Cells**

4588. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up P. and T. cells at Delhi for redressal of public complaints;

(b) whether such cells will also be set up in other States, and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the redressal of grievances of public?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral):

(a) and (b). Complaint Cells already exist in all the P&T Circles including Delhi. There is, however, a proposal to reorganise and strengthen these cells

(c) Certain time limits are being indicated to the subordinate offices as guide lines to expedite settlement of public complaints

**Neighbourhood Schools System in Delhi**

4589. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Shri Sri Chand Geel:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the "neighbourhood schools system" in Delhi under which it is proposed that the students of a particular locality will be admitted to schools of that locality only and not elsewhere;

(b) if so, when it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Andh):

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Representation from Haryana Employees**

4590. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**  
Shri Sri Chand Goel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Consolidation Department of Haryana who are residents of Punjab and whose services have been allocated to Haryana

(b) whether they have demanded that their services be retransferred to Punjab, and

(c) if so the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y B Chavan):** (a) and (b) Some representations of this kind have been received

(c) Action will be taken after receipt of recommendations of the Committee of Chief Secretaries, which has been set up to consider such representations

**Religious Intolerance in Bombay School**

4591. **Shri Madha Limaye:**

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Bombay "Indian Express" report of the 16th June, 1967 that 26 Hindu girls in Bombay were

punished for their having worn bangles, applied kum-kum in defiance of the prohibition imposed by the St Anthony School (Vakola, Bombay) authorities;

(b) whether any teacher was suspended for protesting against this,

(c) whether any stamps were sold suggesting baptising of the 'heathens',

(d) if so, the advice given by the Centre to uphold the principle of religious tolerance; and

(e) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):**

(a) Yes Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) The matter is under investigation by the State Government

(d) and (e) Do not arise for the present

दिल्ली के शिला निवेशालय में अध्यापक

4592. **श्री रामजी राम :**

श्री रम चरण :

क्या शिला भवी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में दिल्ली के शिला निवेशालय में कितने अध्यापक भर्ती किये गये ,

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित धार्मिक जातियों के कितने सोबत हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त वर्षों के उम्मीदवारों से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे और उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को भौंट के लिये बुलाया गया और कितने उम्मीदवार अनियमित काम से चुने गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत ज्ञा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी दिल्ली प्रशासन से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### अनिवार्य शिक्षा योजना

4593. श्री रामजी राम : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय अनिवार्य शिक्षा योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने अध्यापक नियक्त हैं ; और

(ख) उन में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने अध्यापक हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत ज्ञा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Pak. Intrusion in Nadia

4594. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Pakistanis armed with guns trespassed into the Indian territory at Phulbari under Chapra Police Station in Nadia District on the 11th June, 1967;

(b) if so, whether they have killed several persons and looted their property;

- (c) if so, whether a protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken to check such activities of Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) to (e). According to reports received, some Pakistani dacoits, armed with guns and other deadly weapons, trespassed into Indian territory and committed dacoity in the house of a resident of Phulbari under Police Station Chapra, District Nadia, on 11th June, 1967, at about 0115 hrs. One of the dacoits was recognised as a former resident of Chapra Police Station. Cash and ornaments worth Rs. 3,000 were taken away by the criminals. While retreating they fired three rounds, as a result of which some inmates of the house received minor injuries. However, none was killed. A protest has been lodged by the District Magistrate, Nadia, with his counterpart in East Pakistan. The State Government are also taking up the matter at their level.

Partrolling has been intensified and all the border police stations and outposts have been alerted.

### Director of National Archives

4595. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the academic and archival qualifications of the Directors of the National Archives since Independence;

(b) the relevant academic and archival qualifications of the present incumbent; and

(c) whether Government are aware of a widespread impression in the academic community about the drastic decline in the calibre of appointees to such a weighty office?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):**  
(a) A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-918/67.]

(b) The requisite information is given at Serial Nos. 9 and 11 of the above-mentioned statement.

(c) No, Sir.

**National Discipline Scheme Instructors**

4596. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to transfer some 7000 National Discipline Scheme Instructors from the Centre to the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether it will not be flying in the face of assurances given last year in the House; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to allow the apprehensions of the said instructors regarding the security of their service and their pay and prospects?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):**  
(a) to (c). The matter is under consideration and a final decision has yet to be taken.

**Commemorative Stamps on Veer Savarkar**

4597. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of postage stamps in the memory of Veer Savarkar has been postponed

in view of the alleged shortage of adequate paper;

(b) whether it is also a fact that between January and May 1967, some fourteen stamps have been issued in spite of the reported shortage; and

(c) when the promised Savarkar Commemoration stamp will be issued?

**The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):**

(a) such special stamps are issued on the basis of the recommendations of the Philatelic Advisory Committee. This Committee takes into consideration amongst other factors, the limited capacity of the Security Press and the difficulty in obtaining imported paper at the time of recommending proposals for the issue of new stamps during a particular year. The Committee did not recommend the acceptance of this proposal when considering proposals for 1967.

(b) 8 special/commemorative postage stamps in addition to 6 public postage stamps in the new definitive series in replacement of the old series have been issued during the period January-May, 1967.

(c) The proposal will again be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for its consideration for inclusion in the programme for 1968.

**Dock Labour Board, Calcutta**

4598. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri Muhammad Ismail:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clerical and supervisory staff under stevedores, contractors and agents in Calcutta docks are not registered under the Dock Labour Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) whether similar categories of workers are registered in Cochin Port;

(d) whether Government are considering the proposal to register these employees under the Dock Labour Board, and

(e) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hattal)** : (a) Yes

(b) The Calcutta Dock Labour Board does not consider it possible to register them as the nature of the work done by such staff has very little connection the work of the Board.

(c) The categories of Tally Sorting Clerks and Table Clerks were registered by the Cochin Dock Labour Board with effect from the 15th February 1966.

(d) No

(e) Does not arise

#### टेलीकोर समाहकार नियमिति

4589 श्रीमो च० दीक्षित बया सवार वर्षो यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी नियाह और होलगाबाद जिलों के मुकाबलों में टेलीकोर समाहकार नियमिति है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके वद्दों के नाम और पते क्या हैं तब इन सदस्यों का किस आधार पर नामनियुक्ति विधा दीया जाएगा

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो ये नियमिति वह स्वापित की जायेगी ?

संसद वार्ष तथा संसार विवाह में राज्य बंडी (श्री इ० श० शुभराम) : (क) यही नहीं ।

(ख) प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यही वे स्थान काफी छोटे हैं जहाँ इन स्थानों पर इन समय टेलीकोर समाहकार नियमिति न्यायसंगत नहीं बनाई गई है ।

#### दिल्ली में शीतालार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज)

4600. श्री क० श्री० शुभराम

श्री रामाकृष्णरामस्थी ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह ।

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम न मक्कियों से शीतालार बन्द करने का निषय किया है

(ख) क्या आमा करने में लोगों की वर्ष भर हीरे मिलाया जिसने में बठिनाई नहीं हो जायगी और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार दिल्ली नगर निगम को समाह करने का है कि वह ग्राम्य नियंत्रण बदल दे ।

गृह-कार्य नियमिति में राज्य बंडी (श्री विलाल बर्म शुल्क) : (क) से (ग), दिल्ली नगर निगम ने लक्कियों के शीतालार बन्द करने का नियंत्रण नहीं किया है। ही लक्कियों के मूल्यों में बढ़ियों को रोकने की वृत्तिं दी गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन बातों की व्यवस्था करने के

तिरे, कि ग्रामांक वा उत्तर द्वारा अधिकृत नियोगी विविधारी द्वारा जारी किये गए परिवर्त के बिना जोई वीतावार संघर्ष के लिए तकनीकी स्वीकार न करे, अनिवार्य रूप सुनिविषय की द्वारा 3 के पार्श्वीन एक वारेंग जारी किया गया है।

तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के लिये रोकथार

4602. जी रामचन्द्र शीरण्या : क्या अब तक तथा पूर्वांत मंडी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वैसूर राज्य में रोकथार दिलाक वस्तीयों में विस्तार, 1966 तक पंजीकृत वकालीकी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी, और

(ख) जनवरी, 1966 से विस्तार, 1966 के बीच कितने तकनीकी व्यक्तियों को रोकथार दिलाया गया?

अब तक तथा पूर्वांत मंडी (जी हाँ) :

(क) रोकथार काव्यतियों के चालू रजिस्टरों में 31 दिसम्बर 1966 की 13,096 तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे।

(ख) 1603।

विविध सोसों की वेरोक्यारी

4603. जी रामचन्द्र शीरण्या क्या अब तक तथा पूर्वांत मंडी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक देश के क्षेत्रेक राज्य में विविध वेरोक्यारी सोसों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा कानूनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों के विविध कितने हैं?

अब तक तथा पूर्वांत मंडी (जी हाँ) :

(क) और (ख). देश में विविध वेरोक्यारी सोसों की संख्यान्तर लाकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य में रोकथार काव्यतियों की संख्यान्तर नियुक्ति संहायता आहे वासों की संख्या सभा-पट्टल पर रखे गये विवरण में ही नहीं है। [पृष्ठसंकालय में एक दिया गया। देखिये लंबा LT 919/67]

भारत में जीवी राष्ट्रजन

4604. जी रामचन्द्र शीरण्या क्या गृह-कार्य मंडी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत में जीवी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) भारत में के किन किन ज्ञानों के रहने हैं।

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें वहा रहने की अनुमति दे रखी है; और

(घ) ऐसे जीवी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी भारत में रहने की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है?

गृह-कार्य विभाग द्वारा दूसरा (जी विडा चरण सूक्ष्म) (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा जाता है [पृष्ठसंकालय में एक दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 920/67]

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) विवेशियों को, भारत में रहने की स्थीकृति भवधि के समाप्त होने से पूर्व, भवधि को बढ़ाने की अनुमति सेवी पक्षी

है। अब नियोजी देश विधायकों को विदेशी वार्षिक बहाने की बान्धनति न थी वायर भारत से आना पड़ता है। ऐसा न करने पर उस पर भारत में अनाधिकृत रूप में उन्हें के प्रतिरोध में गुरुदमा विद्याया आता है और फिर उसे देश छोड़ने के लिये विदेश कर दिया जाता है।

#### Allowances to Members of Parliament

4685. Shri G C Dixit Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the daily allowance paid to members of Parliament during 1963

(b) the cost of living index then and now,

(c) whether Government consider it advisable to raise the daily allowance in proportion to the increase in the cost of living index, and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Dr Ram Subhag Singh) (a) Rs. 21

(b) All India Working Class Consumer Price Indices —

(1949 = 100)

1963	1967
134	January 197
	February 198
	March 200
	April 203

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

#### Delhi University Library

4686. Shri M. Meghachandra : Shri Dhireswar Khatia.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some

American Agencies are investing huge sums of money in the Delhi University Library thereby making the University Library a hot-bed of dollar politics,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the investment has brought in its wake conditions and pressures; and

(c) if so Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen) : (a) No, Sir. The Government have, however, agreed in principle to assistance by Ford Foundation for certain programmes of Delhi University, including the development of the University Library

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Recognition to Foreign Diplomas

4687. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recognised some foreign diplomas during 1966-67, and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following foreign degrees/diplomas have been recognised by the Government of India in 1966-67 for purposes of recruitment to posts and services under the Central Government in the appropriate fields —

(i) Degrees of 'Candidate of Science' in Engineering and Technical subjects awarded by the Universities/Institutions in Hungary.

(ii) "Dr Ing" awarded by the Technical Universities in the Federal Republic of Germany

(iii) Nogaku-Shushi (Master of Science in Agriculture) of the University of Tokyo (Japan).

- (iv) Associateship in Chemical Engineering awarded by the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.
- (v) B.Sc in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering awarded by the East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca
- (vi) Associateship Diploma in Production Engineering awarded by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne, (Australia).
- (vii) Post-graduate diploma in Petroleum Geology from the Advanced School of Hydrocarbon Studies, Milan, Italy, subject to certain conditions laid down in this behalf
- (viii) Pass in the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, London
- (ix) Associate Membership of the Institute of Welding, London, obtained by passing the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute subject to certain conditions laid down in this behalf.
- (x) Diplomas of Licentiate in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering awarded by the University of Dacca (East Pakistan).
- (xi) Associateship Examination of the Institute of Wood Science, London.

Admission to Nehru Memorial,  
New Delhi

4600. Shri Oskar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to put up tickets for the visitors to the Nehru Memorial at Teen Murti Bhawan, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what will be the rate of tickets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwan Jha Anand): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to put tickets for visitors to the Nehru Memorial Museum

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलकूदों में भाग लेना

4609. श्री शौकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिला मंदी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह नहीं है कि अंतिम भारतीय जलकूद परिषद ने माग की है कि मध्यी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलकूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिये उसे विदेशी मुद्रा दी जायें;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) 1967-68 के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी जा रही है ?

सिल्क भंडसलव में राज्य मंत्री (वो भागवत जा जावार) : (क) नहीं हाँ।

(ख) जावारभागवा विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे की ऐसी 'प्रदूष' मदो के लिए विविधान नहीं दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक मामले पर उसके वृक्षावृक्ष के जावार पर विचार किया जाता है और इसके लिए उपयोग विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Allocation of properties in Punjab,  
H.P. and Haryana

4610. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the properties outside the undivided Punjab Area which have been allocated to the succeeding States of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territories of Himachal and Chandigarh;

(b) whether any protest notes have been received from the Governments of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for discrimination being made in favour of Punjab, and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Under Section 48 (1)(b) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966, all properties belonging to the undivided State of Punjab situated outside that State immediately before the 1st November, 1966 except those which formed part of the Bhakra Nangal Project under section 78 of that Act, passed to the State of Punjab. However on a reference received from the Government of Haryana under Section 65 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 the following buildings and assets have been allocated to the State of Haryana -

- 1 Nabha House Brindaban
- 2 Kalsia House, Kanthal
- 3 Patiala House, Hardwar
- 4 Jind House Banaras
- 5 Glenleg Wood Villa Mussourie
- 6 Buildings of the Irrigation Department including the Canal Rest House at Alipur Boad and other properties held for purposes of administration of canals and drains situated in the Union territory of Delhi
- 7 Nabha plot, New Delhi (an area of 3 acres)
- 8 Jind House, New Delhi (an area of 3.2 acres)

One acre of the Nabha plot in New Delhi has been allocated to the Union and this has been placed at the disposal of the Administrator of the Union

Territory of Himachal Pradesh. No building or asset situated outside the undivided State of Punjab has been allocated to the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

**Compensation Claims of Refugees from West Pakistan**

4611. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of consistent efforts for the last 20 years compensation claims of refugees from erst Pakistan now being in Bareilly region (UP) have not been finalised as yet,

(b) if so the reasons for this delay, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (e) In the absence of the full particulars of the cases it is not possible to supply the information

**Extension of Bonus Act to Handloom Weavers**

4612. Shri M. S. Murli:

Shri Umarnath:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Sushila Gopalan.

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the Bonus Act, 1965 to the handloom weavers working under master weavers; and

(b) if so, from which date?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The Act is already applicable to all establishments, including handloom establishments employing 20 or more persons, from the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1964.

**Employees of the Late Maharaja of Sirmur**

**4613. Shri Pratap Singh:**

**Shri Virbhadra Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation on behalf of the household employees of the late Maharaja of Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh regarding the non-payment of their salaries since the demise of the Maharaja;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Gaddi of Sirmur has lapsed to Government; and

(c) if so, who is liable to pay the arrears of salary, allowances and pensions, if any, to the employees and to meet other household liabilities of the late Maharaja?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the President has decided not to recognise any person as successor to the late Ruler of Sirmur.

(c) The claims of the household employees and any other liabilities of the late Ruler would be governed by the normal law.

**दिल्ली में निरीक्षक/उप-निरीक्षक**

**4614. श्री राम चरण :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस में निरीक्षकों/उप-निरीक्षकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित सब पदों को भरा गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) निरीक्षक- 122

उप-निरीक्षक 732

(ख) निरीक्षक शुन्य

उप-निरीक्षक 47

(ग) और (घ) . सीधी भरती के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिये स्थानों के आरक्षण के आदेशों का कड़ाई के साथ पालन किया जा रहा है । पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में स्थानों के आरक्षण का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

**Hindi Training**

**4615. Shri Ram Charan :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those Lower Division Clerks who have passed the examination in Hindi Shorthand under the Hindi Training Scheme so far;

(b) the number of those employees amongst them whose services for Hindi shorthand have been utilized so far; and

(c) if their services have not been utilized, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) :** (a) 48.

(b) and (c). The Scheme for training of Central Government employees in

Hindi Typewriting and Stenography is primarily a preparatory measure for switch-over to use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union. This trained staff would gradually be utilized to a greater extent as the quantum of work done in Hindi increases.

**Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

4616. Shri Shambhu Nath :  
Shri Rajdeo Singh :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to wipe out 'bariwalli' in the recruitment of vacancies in the quota of Scheduled Castes and Tribes specially under the Technical Categories,

(b) if so, whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is being consulted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy) : (a) A study Group has been formed with Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, as Chairman, to devise measures to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes in the services under the Government. The recommendations of the Group will be considered by Government as soon as they are available.

(b) and (c). The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes makes recommendations in his Annual Report suggesting to Government measures to be taken to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under Government. Such recommendations are duly examined and those which are accepted are implemented.

**Telephone connections in Bihar**

4617. Shri Shiv Chandra Prasad :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the grant of telephone connections pending in the various Telephone Exchanges in Bihar State as on the 31st May, 1987,

(b) the steps taken to expedite the connections and

(c) when the last meeting was held by the Telephone Advisory Committee in the State of Bihar?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral)

(a) 11,381

(b) Subject to availability of resources efforts are continuously being made to open new exchanges, expand the existing exchanges and lay underground cables to give more and more connections.

(c) Telephone Advisory Committee are functioning at important Stations like Patna, Jharia and Ranchi in Bihar. The last TAC meeting in Patna was held on 3rd April 1987 in Jharia on 22nd April, 1986 and in Ranchi on 12th May, 1986.

**विवाहकाल वीणावाल**

4618 श्री ब्राह्मणीर शास्त्री

श्री रामीर शिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवपुरार शास्त्री :

श्री राम वीणावाल शास्त्री :

श्री द्वारकाल वालशास्त्री :

श्री वालवाल शिंह कुलशास्त्री :

श्री शुद्ध शकाल शुरी :

श्री शर्वन शिंह शास्त्री :

वर्षा विकास मंडी 14 जून, 1987 के प्रताराफिल नम्बर 2467 के उद्दर के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की जुषा करेंगे कि:

(क) विश्वासय योग्यता के पुनर्मित भावी बोई के लक्षणों के नाम यथा है तथा उत्तरार ने उनके लाभमें कौन सी पूर्ण जर्ते रखी थी, जिनको स्वीकार कर लिये जाने के बाद उक्त योग्यता को पुनः अनु-दान देना आरम्भ किया गया था,

(ख) इस योग्यता की जावायें कहा कहा पर हैं, और

(ग) कुछ वर्षों तक अनुदान रोक रखने के बाद इस योग्यता को कुछ किताना अनुदान दिया गया थोर इस योग्यता को अनुदान देना पुनः आरम्भ करने के क्या कारण हैं?

विज्ञा वंशालय में राज्य भौती (भी वल्लभ जा जावाद) : (क) पुनर्मित भावतारी बोई के लक्षण्य इस समय इस प्रकार हैं —

- (1) डा० सही भल्ल सिवायी-ब्रह्मद्वय
- (2) डा० अनूप तिह सप्त सदस्य
- (3) स्वास्य वंशालय का एक प्रतिनिधि ।
- (4) विज्ञा वंशालय का एक प्रतिनिधि ।

(5) भी दुक्षील कुपार १०-१/६८, लक्ष्मदर्शन रेजिस्ट्रेशनल एरिया, नई दिल्ली

(6) भी विंसेन्ट वहावन, एडवोकेट अवैन्य वंशालय

(7) स्वामी शीरेन्द्र वहावारी-वंशालय वंशालय

स्वामी जी निर्दे जी वालू करने के बाहू नुस्खार के वायव जी वंशीरो के लिए विस्तृतिकर्त्ता रखी रखी थीं :—

(1) वंशालय का योग्यता के लाभ अनिष्ट सम्पर्क रखने के लिए, योग्यता के व्यासवारी बोई का पुनर्गठन किया जाना चाहिए ।

(2) वंशालय द्वारा अनुमोदित निवी योग्यता को स्वीकार करारा योग्यता का हिंस्य-किताब सम्बुद्धित रूप से रखा जाना चाहिए ।

(3) योग्यता द्वारा कटरा विवाह देवी में इनाए गए यद्यों का प्रयोग, योग्यता में योग्यापको को प्रतिक्रियित करने के लिये किताना जाना चाहिए ।

(4) योग्यता द्वारा भौती यही सूचना के अनुसार, कटरा विवाह देवी के अतिरिक्त, बन्धी, वल्कनी सखानक, फैजावाद, अकोका और जयपुर में भी योग्यता की जावाए हैं ।

(ग) 1963-64 32127 ९१३०

1964-65 20741.52३०

1965-66 कुछ नहीं

1966-67 31000.००३०

बोइ 83,869. 43 ३०

1963-64 और 1964-65 के अनुदान, पुरानी जिम्मेदारियों पूरी करने के लिये दिये गये हैं और 1966-67 के लिए अनुदान, उत्तर्वक्त जाग (क) में विस्तृत जर्तों के वायव द्वारा बंदूर लिये जाने पर ही दिया जायगा ।

## Telephone Service

4618. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha :  
 Shri Yashpal Singh :  
 Shri S. C. Samanta :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the irregular telephone services in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure quick and efficient telephone service in these big cities and other State towns in the country during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) on an average, six complaints per telephone per year

(c) The following steps are being taken to ensure quick and efficient telephone service:

- (i) Prompt attention to complaints
- (ii) Routine testing of the telephones and dials at intervals
- (iii) Drive for higher efficiency in maintaining plant by centralised quality control
- (iv) Introduction of advanced technology in local and trunk service,
- (v) Intensive training, running of refresher courses, etc. to educate the staff in the latest improvements in the technology,
- (vi) Increasing the equipment and plant, consistent with the limited resources available.
  - (1) to meet the heavy traffic, and
  - (2) to give more telephone connections to reduce the load on each telephone and thus reduce the heavy wear and tear of the equipment

## Archaeological Finds near Ahmednagar

4620. Shri George Fernandes :  
 Shri J. H. Patel :  
 Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Archaeologists have examined the excavations at Chirkion Nevassa near Ahmednagar in Maharashtra and if so, their observations.

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Dr. Mrs. Corvinus Karve, a German scholar attached to the Department of Archaeology, Deccan College, Poona, Chirkion Nevassa excavations reveal that the place might have been the home of the pre-historic man in India, and

(c) whether Government propose to pursue the lead given by Dr. Mrs Karve and conduct more research in the area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad) :

(a) Yes, Sir, the site has been visited by the Superintending Archaeologist of the Prehistory Branch of Archaeological Survey of India. Excavation has revealed that the site belongs to the Early Stone Age.

(b) Yes, Sir, the occurrence of the Early Stone Age tools both in finished and unfinished forms no doubt indicates that the region might have been the home of the prehistoric man in India.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Survey. The region has, however, been intensively explored by the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona.

## Depleted Funds with C.S.I.R.

4621. Shri R. Barua :  
 Shri D. N. Patel :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the depleted funds available with the C.S.I.R. Government propose to reorganise the different units of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated;

(c) whether any decision has been taken about the priority projects to be taken up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c) In view of the allocation of Rs. 46 crores only towards the Plan provision of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as against Rs. 153 crores recommended by the Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission for Scientific Research in the C.S.I.R., the Government Body of the CSIR at its meeting held on 19th November, 1960 decided that the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the Council should be carefully scrutinised de novo and items which might not have immediate relevance to the country's needs may be deleted, and that, if any anticipatory or advance action had been initiated, this should also be reviewed with the same end in view.

In accordance with the above decision of the Governing Body, a Committee has been appointed to review the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the C.S.I.R. The Committee has submitted its first Report which is under study.

#### Lawlessness in the Country

4622. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the state of lawlessness prevailing in some parts of the country where the fundamental rights of the citizens are being denied;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some such areas, the respective State Government has either failed or refused to provide protection to the people, and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken so far in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Mukherjee): (a) to (c). Government are keeping themselves in touch with the general state of law and order in the country. Appropriate action such as advising the State Government concerned suitably is taken to meet specific situations.

जी लंका से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीय राष्ट्रजन

4623. जी यसवन्त तिह मुनर्बास :

क्या बन तथा पुनर्वास यस तिह मुनर्बास के रूप करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964 के भारत-शीलका करार के अन्तर्गत कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रजन भारत पा चुके हैं, और

(ख) इन अविनयों को भारतीय नायरिकना प्रदान करने, उन के लिये जीविकोपाजन के माध्यमों को व्यवस्था करने तथा उन्हें फिर मे बमाने के लिये क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

जी, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास नेत्रालय दे रख यंत्री (जी ल० न० लिय) :

(क) भारत - शीलका करार 1964 के अन्तर्गत भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों का अभी तक भारत आना आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है। तथापि सूचना मिली है कि कुछ भारतीयों ने भारत लौटने के लिये स्वयं व्यवस्था ली है।

(ख) लंका मे भारत के हाई कमीशन द्वारा इन अविनयों को भारतीय नायरिक वंचीकृत किया गया है। अनुमान है कि दे वरिया अपने आप बसने की जगता मे है। इक विवरण जिसमे शीलका से लौटे भारतीयों के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी निर्भयों का ज्ञान

तेजा यता है, तभी पटम पर रखा जाता है।  
[प्रत्यक्षसंवाद में रख दिया गया देखिये  
कथा LT—921/67]

### सारीरिक प्रतिक्रिया कालेज

4624 ची व्यापार विह कुल्यान :

तथा जितना भी वह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें देख म सारीरिक प्रतिक्रिया का कोई कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया जाए ?

(ब) यांद हा, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्योरा कथा है और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देज के सब उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों तथा कालेजों न बैकिक प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिक्रिया बनाने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया ?

लिखा व्यापार में राज्य भवी (ची व्यापार जा आवाद) (क) और (ब) भी हा। कृबलमिति की इस सिफारिश को बदूर करने के फलस्वरूप वि विद्यालय कार्यक्रमों के स्थान पर स्कूल स्तर पर सारीरिक विकास का एक समेकित कार्यक्रम हाना चाहिए, वही राज्य सरकारों को धन्यने सभी विदिल, हाई तथा उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों में 1965-66 से एक अनिवार्य पाठ्यचर्चा कार्यक्रमाप के रूप में एक अधिक कार्यक्रम अनुसार जारी करने के लिए सारीरिक विकास के एक लैनिक तथा बहुदीनीय कार्यक्रम, जिसके "राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थ्यन कोर" की लिखित की गई थी। नवा कार्यक्रम, जो विकास अधिकारी का एक अधिकारी भी है, विन कार्यक्रमों के स्थान पर अवधार सारीरिक विकास, कार्यक्रम अनुसार जीवन और सहजक

6, 1967 WRITING ANSWERS 9008

हैना जार रख के स्थान पर अनुसार जीवन है, उनकी सभी अच्छी बातों का एक सम्मेलन है

(ग) भी नहीं ।

सार्वसंवत्सरों की देखीकोन पर होने वाली वातवरीत भी बीच में तुलना

4625 ची च० वि० अनुकूल :

भी राजाव्यापार जास्ती ।

तथा भूह-कार्य भंडी वह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वह तर हि उत्कार जी और से सार्वसंवत्सरों की देखीकोन पर होने वाली वातवरीत को बीच में सुनने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है,

(ब) क्या सरकार ऐसा प्रवास विषय विरीदी दलों के सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में ही करती है प्रवास सभी सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में और

(ग) इस प्रवास के प्रवास को तुरन्त रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यकारी करने का विचार है तथा ऐसा प्रवास कर रोक दिया जायेगा ?

भूह कार्य भंडार में राज्य भंडी (ची विकास वर्ष तुलना) (क) भी नहीं।

(ब) और (ग), प्रवास ही नहीं उठाएँ।

### विकास वान्युल

4626 ची राज विषय वान्युल :

वा भूह-कार्य भंडी वह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) कैदीव सरकार जाए विषय विकास वान्युल की जीवी जह लिखी वान्युल वान्युल हुए हैं;

(a) उनमें से कितनों का अन्तिम वर्ष के निवारा किया जा चुका है तथा जिनमें भी विचाराधीन हैं,

(b) क्या यह सच है कि जिकायत आवृत्ति को अपना काम करने में कठिनाई देता रही है क्योंकि मजालयों के अधिकारी जिकायतों में सम्बन्धित प्रावश्यक सूचना, वस्तावेज तथा काइलें नहीं देते हैं, और

(c) यदि हा, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पृष्ठ-कार्य मजालय में राज्य-भवी (जो विकायरण भूमि) (क) 1680 (31 नवंबर, 1967 तक)

(a) 1299 : लेव सम्बन्धित मजालयों/विचाराधीनों के साथ पव-व्यवहार/विचार-विवारण के विभिन्न दिवारियों में है।

(b) अक्षमर सम्बन्धित मजालयों/विचाराधीनों को गते दर्शित तथा प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा दिलायी गई सूचना प्राप्त करनी होती है और कभी कार्यालयों के दिली से वाहर स्थित होने के कारण भी जिकायत पर उनके विचार तथा सम्बन्धित कागजात को प्राप्त करने से हीरी के उदाहरण सामने आये हैं।

(c) (i) 16 सितम्बर, 1966 को हुए जिकायत अधिकारियों की एक बैठक में जिकायतों को लीक्रिता से निवारने की आवश्यकता पर विलेव रूप से बल दिया गया था।

(ii) जब जिकायत अधिकारियों को स्वरूप वर्ष देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता तब सम्बन्धित मजालय/विचाराधीन ने विस्तृत के साथ आवाजों की सूचना उसके सचिव की दी जाती है।

(iii) सम्बन्धित पर अधिक तथा जिकायतों पर कार्य करने वाले उसके कर्म-कारी दलों के साथ बैठकें की जाती हैं।

#### Payment of Bonus in Kolar Gold Mines

4627. Shri G. Y. Krishnan :

Shri Tulsidas Dassappa :

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of bonus to the employees of the Kolar Gold Mines is pending for the last four years,

(b) whether any representation has been received in that behalf,

(c) if so, the action taken thereon, and

(d) whether the claims would be settled early in the interest of the labourers?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Mathil) : (a) The dispute was referred to adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal on 16th January, 1965

(b) Yes

(c) and (d) The case is posted for hearing before the Tribunal on the 26th July, 1967. It has been reported that every effort is being made to expedite the passing of the award.

पोलोटेस्मिन्स्को के लालों को साम्राज्यिकी

4628. श्री बेंगलुरु पटेल :

श्री बोल्ट्स व्यवसाय :

श्री बहाराब तिह मारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

स्था जिरा नंबर: यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पोलिटे-पिनकों के लालों को दी जाने वाला लाल-बूतियां हर महीने नियमित रूप से नहीं दी जाती हैं,

(ब) यदि हा, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या अधिक्षय में इन छात्र-वृत्तियों की राशि हर महीने देने की अवधिस्था का जायेगा, और

(द) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी अधिक्षय करने में क्या बहिनाइया हैं?

विकास मंत्री (दा० विष्णु लेप) :

(क) से (च) योग्यता व संपन्नता छात्र-वृत्तिया प्रदान करने के लिए जब उन्मीदवार आय प्रयाण-पद तक यात्राविधि भरा हुआ (रंग पद) भेज देते हैं, तो मंत्रालय के सेवीय कार्यालय प्रावश्यक घन अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में स्थित संस्थाओं को सौप देते हैं तथा संस्थाओं द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति भत्ता पाने वालों को घन हर महीने देना होता है। आमतौर पर छात्रवृत्ति की पहली रकम के भूगतान में कुछ देरी होती है क्योंकि संस्थाओं से काग-जात भेजने, महालेखाकार के लिए प्राप्ति कर्त्ताओं के नामों का विवरण नैयार करने और किरणानने यात्रा रिजर्वेशन से रकम शाप्त होने में कुछ देरी होती है। साथ ही भूगतान संस्था में प्राप्तिकर्ता के सम्बन्ध-जनक कार्य की जरूरत के लिए किया जाता है।

बारा 314 और 302 के अन्तर्गत विवेकी वन्ने प्रवारकों पर भूकदमा चलाया

4629. श्री ले० ए० पटेल :

श्री लोकेश प्रसाद :

श्री लहाराज तिहारी भारती :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या पूह-कार्ब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में भारतीय वर्ष संहिता की बारा 314 और 302 के अन्तर्गत कितने विवेकी वन्ने प्रवारकों पर भूकदमा चलाया गया; और

(द) उनमें से कितने वन्ने प्रवारकों को रिहा किया गया तथा कितनों को सजा दी गई?

पूह-कार्ब मंत्रालय में राश्न मंत्री (श्री विकास वर्मा लूपल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचक के अनुसार ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ।

(द) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

वलों में यात्रा करने वाले पुनिम वर्षालयी

4630. श्री लहाराज तिहारी भारती :

श्री लोकेश प्रसाद :

श्री ले० ए० पटेल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या पूह-कार्ब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बच है कि दिल्ली पुनिम दल के पुनिम कर्मचारी दिल्ली परिवहन को बसों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं तथा जहां वे बाहते हैं बसों को बढ़ा करके उनमें चढ़ जाते हैं,

(द) यदि ।, तो क्या दिल्ली पुनिम अधिकारियों द्वारा दिल्ली परिवहन के अधिकारियों के बावजूद इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता हुआ है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस अनियमितता को रोकने का है; और

(द) यदि हा, तो यह अनियमितता किस प्रकार ने रोकी जायेगी?

पूह-कार्ब मंत्रालय में राश्न-मंत्री (श्री विकास वर्मा लूपल) : (क) और (द). विरह कटी, भरावक तर्फों के पुर्ववहार तथा संचालक कर्मचारियों पर बालाक श्री वटनाथों को रोकने की दृष्टि है दिल्ली परिवहन नियम ने बड़ीबादी दी जिम्म बड़ी-एवं कर्मचारियों (कास्टेलों तथा हीज कास्टेलों) को दिल्ली परिवहन की दृष्टि में भूमत यात्रा करने को भूला दिया है।

सरकार के व्याप में किसी कांस्टिट्यूशन के बिला विकट याता करने भयवा चाहे जहां वह रोड कर चढ़े की कोई बटना नहीं आई ।

(म) और (न). ब्रह्म ही नहीं उठे ।

हिन्दी में यह

4631. श्री महाराज तिह भारती :

श्री मोल्ह प्रतादः  
श्री जे० एव० पटेलः  
श्री राम सेवक यादवः

क्या शिला-नम्बो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 के उत्तरांश में उसके अंतर्गत तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में कुम कितने चल आये थे;

(ख) कितने पदों का उत्तर अवलम्बन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में दिये गये;

(ग) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पदों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये जाने के क्षमा कारण थे;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अधिक्य में हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले सभी पदों के उत्तर हिन्दी में होने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्षमा कारण है?

शिला अंतर्गत में राज्य-पंडी (श्री चालक या उपाय) : (क) है (ख). क्षमा एकलिंग की या यही है और यहां पटल पर यह दी जायेगी।

सरकारी अधिकारियों की विदेशी-परिवार

4632. श्री महाराज तिह भारती :

श्री मोल्ह प्रतादः  
श्री जे० एव० पटेलः  
श्री राम सेवक यादवः

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितने अंतियों, राज्य-प्रतियों, राजराजित अधिकारियों तथा भारतीय राजदूतों की पत्नियों विदेशी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्र की मुरक्का के हित में इन विदेशी महिलाओं पर नियाराती रखने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध हिया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह मुनिक्षिण करने के लिये कि भारत सरकार का गृह बांगे इन विदेशी महिलाओं के जरिये विदेशी में न पहुँच जाये, सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-पंडी (श्री विला चरन शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना एकलिंग की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर यह दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी गुप्त चालों की मुरक्का के प्रबन्ध हैं। वे भारतीय राष्ट्रदूतों तथा विदेशी यो पर भी लागू होने हैं।

हिन्दी में गुडायरी

4633. श्री महाराज तिह भारती :

श्री मोल्ह प्रतादः  
श्री जे० एव० पटेलः  
श्री राम सेवक यादवः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का व्याप "नृ भारत दाहन्य" के 29 पर्याय, 1967 के अंक में

प्रकाशित इस वास्तव के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में गुंडागर्दी के दीड़े पुलिस अधिकारियों का हाथ है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है, और

(ग) जो अधिकारी दोषी पाये जायेंगे उन्हें क्या दण्ड देने का विचार है ?

मृह-जाये बंद्रास्तव में राज्य-मंत्री (बी विद्या भवन शुल्क) (क) सरकार का व्यापार 29 अप्रैल, 1967 के "नव भारत टाइम्स" में "पुलिस तथा धरपराष" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित पाठकों के पर्वों को ओर लाकूप्ट कराया गया है।

(क) और (ग) जिन परों का हवासा दिया गया है उनमें कोई ऐसी सामीक्षा नहीं है जिसके मिये किसी जांच को ज़रूरत पड़े।

#### Attack by Mizo Rebels.

4634. Shri Rabi Ray:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Arjun Singh Bhandari.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the information regarding attack by the Mizo rebels on Lt Col. Dhillon and members of his party in Thingsul Thilliha area was given by him to the country through the newspapers;

(b) if so (as stated by him in the House on 26th May, 1967), the names of the newspapers to which this news was released and of those which published it; and

(c) whether a copy of the Press Notices released to the newspapers would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). On the 10th January, 1967, 21 casualties occurred amongst our Security Forces when Mizo rebels opened fire at Tualbung (25 miles east of Aijal and 12 miles north of Thimguithihs). In this incident a Second Lieutenant of the name of D.S. Dhillon was also killed. Reports regarding this incident had appeared on the 12th January in several newspapers including the Indian Express, Times of India, Hindustan Times and Amrita Bazar Patrika. The news report quoted official sources, on the basis of informal briefing of the press. No formal handouts had been issued.

#### Papers Presented to National Archives

4635 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Council has presented to the National Archives, collection of papers belonging to Sir Robert Cawam, former Chief of Factory at Goa and Governor of Boinhay as well as those belonging to Hon. Frederic John Robinson, former President of Board of Council for Indian Affairs; and

(b) if so, the nature of these documents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asadi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cowan Papers consist of the correspondence of Sir Robert Cowan who was Chief of the Factory at Goa and later Governor of Bombay (1720—1734), a large number of diaries, journals and account books, all covering the period 1723—41. These provide valuable information on the commercial and economic history of India during the first half of the 18th century. Especially interesting are the documents relating to Cowan's activities as a private trader at Goa, Mocha and Bombay between 1719 and 1761. They describe not only the nature and volume of the external trade of India

during this period but also the entire mechanism of that trade and its bearing on Indian Commercial classes. Equally interesting is his correspondence between 1721 and 1724 both in Portuguese and English on political and related matters.

**Ripon Papers** These are microfilm copies of additional Ms. of the British Museum. These are the correspondence of the Hon. Frederick John Robinson (b. 1782 d. 1854), First Earl of Ripon. The bulk of the collection relates to the affairs of India during the critical period (May 1843—June 1846) when Ripon was President of the Board of Control, the supreme body in England in charge of Indian affairs at that time. His chief correspondents are Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hardinge, successive Governor Generals of India at the time and Lord Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

**P.Ss / P.As to Ministers**

4636 Shri M. K. Krishna  
Shri Kamleshwar Singh  
Shri Shri Chand Goel

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministers have discretion to bring persons, even from outside the Government Service for appointment as their P.Ss/P.As

(b) whether such appointments would not deprive the departmental candidates of their chances of promotion,

(c) whether in order not to deprive the departmental candidates of their chances of promotion, there is a provision in the rules for the creation of an equal number of supernumerary posts, and

(d) if so, whether this rule is strictly enforced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V. M. Charan Shankar). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The personal staff of Ministers generally consists of the following categories—

- (1) Private Secretary/Additional Private Secretary/Assistant Private Secretary
- (2) First P.A.
- (3) Second P.A.
- (4) Hindi/Language Stenographer
- (5) Lower Division Clerk
- (6) Jamadars/Peons

The posts of Private Secretary, Additional Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary and Hindi/Language Stenographer are not included in any organised Service. The post of First P.A. is included in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, the post of Second P.A. in Grade II of that Service and the post of Lower Division Clerk in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service. The post of Private Secretary, Additional Private Secretary and Assistant Private Secretary being ex-cadre posts, appointment of outsiders does not deprive the officers of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service of their promotion chances. Appointment of outsiders to the posts of Second P.A./L.D.C. etc. does not deprive the officers of any promotion chances because these are the lowest grades in the respective Services. However when the post of First P.A. which is a promotional post for Grade II officers of the C.S.S.S. and is included in Grade I of the Service is held by a person other than a member of the Service or by officers of Grade II of the Service who are not approved for promotion to Grade I or if approved for promotion to that Grade are not due for such promotion a Grade II post of the C.S.S.S. is temporarily upgraded to Grade I. This has been provided for in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Rules, 1962, which are statutory, and as such the cadre authorities have to comply with the provisions.

**Assistants in Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation**

4637. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of Assistants in his Ministry with more than 12 years service in that grade who are still not confirmed in that grade.

(b) if so, what is their number

(c) how long will it take to confirm them, and

(d) the number of persons with less than 12 years of service who are officiating in higher posts in the Ministry or under its attached and subordinate offices?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation** (Shri Hathi) : (a) and (b) Out of 217 Assistants in the Ministry 25 Assistants belong to this category

(c) These Assistants were promoted from lower grades during the years 1952 to 1955 in excess of the promotion quota before the direct recruits who came through UPSC examination joined. According to the rules for confirmation 25 per cent of the vacancies are reserved for promotions; and 75 for the direct recruits, i.e. in a cycle of four only the fourth vacancy goes to these persons. They will be confirmed as the vacancies occur within their quota.

(d) One

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी

4638. श्री भारत तिह बोहार  
श्री हुकम चाह कलाम  
श्री स्वतंत्र तिह बोहारी  
श्री राम तिह बाबराम :  
श्री श्री चाह बोहार :

स्वा शुह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वा स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी के नामों की सूची तैयार कर की जर्द है;

(ख) उनके पुनर्नीति के लिये स्वा संवाद किये गये हैं; और

(ग) स्वा राष्ट्रीय उत्तरों में उनकी सम्मान दिया जाता है ?

शुह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-संसदी (श्री विजय चतुर चूल) : (क) राज्य बाबराम शाह सूचियों तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) राजनीतिक दीड़ियों के पुनर्नीति के लिये किये गये प्रबन्धों को बताने वाला एक विवरण तभा चट्ट वर स्वा बाता है। [पुरातनालय में इन दिया जाया। देखिये सम्मान L T—922/67]

(ग) स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में जाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की विज्ञान संक्षया को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय उत्तरों में किसी विसेष विविधते उन्हें सम्मानित बरना सम्भव नहीं समझा जाया।

**हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर**

4639 श्री यशवंत सिंह शुभ्राम  
श्री हुकम चाह कलाम :  
श्री निहाल तिह :

स्वा शुह-कार्य मंत्री 7 जून, 1967 के स्वारांकित प्राप्त संक्षया 1669 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों को स्टेनोग्राफरों की प्रवालि में सामिल करेंगे कि विवरण वर इस दीप्त निषेध कर दिया जाए है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर कीरा जाए है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन विवेदियों द्वारा की सम्मानणा है ?

मृत्यु-कांडे भवानीय में राज्य-मंडी (वीर विकास चरण लुहुद) : (क) से (ग). मामले पर वंद लोक सेवा वायोम के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है। याता है कि शीघ्र ही विवेद से लिया जायगा।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये विकास की  
कुवियादृ

4640. वीर निहाल तिह :

वीर हुकम चम्प कवचावः  
वीर चम्पमत तिह कुतवाहः

स्था विकास यदो यह बड़ने की कृपा  
करने कि

(क) क्या म्हणो तबा कासेबो मे प्रवेश  
के लिये गरकारा कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को  
कोई विकास सुविधा दी जाना है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मरकार न चनुपं  
खेली दे कमंचारा यो ८ बच्चों का ऊचा गिला  
के लिये स्थान घारकित करने का नियंत्रण  
किया है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर क्या बारण  
है, और

(घ) गिलाने दो बांडे दे बच्चों को कृपा  
बड़ना मे दे चनुपं खेलो के कमंशारियों के  
किन्तु न प्रतिशत बच्चों को ऊचा गिला मम्बली  
कुवियाए दी गई?

विकास संघो (वार्षिक सेव) :  
(क) है (घ) उच्च विकास के कामें और  
प्राप्तियों में वालिना आव तीर पर योग्यता  
के बावार पर किया जाता है और चनुपं खेली  
कर्मचारियों को वामिल करते हुए नैतिक सम्बन्ध  
सम्भार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिये ही  
कोई शीट आरक्षित नहीं दी जाती है।

वीरीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों के बच्चों  
के लाभ के लिए जिनका उतादला होता  
है, विकास मन्त्रालय द्वारा स्थापित केन्द्रीय  
विकास संगठन (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल फ्रॉन्ट-  
नी-इंडियन) हायर सेकेन्डरी स्तर तक विकास  
की सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था करने के लिए,  
वैष्ण के विभिन्न जागों मे 112 केन्द्रीय स्कूल  
बैठा रहा है।

प्राक्षिल्लानी छात्रों द्वारा हृत्या

4641. वीर चम्पमत तिह कुतवाहः  
वीर हुकम चम्प कवचावः  
वीर निहाल तिह :

स्था मृत्यु-कांडे यदो यह बड़ने की कृपा  
करने कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 जून,  
1967 मे "हिन्दुनन" मे प्रकाशित ममाचार  
के अनुभार भारत-पाक साधा व निकट  
२५८ प मना जिने न बदुरिया गाव मे पांकि-  
नानो ढाक नान व्यक्तियों को हृत्या करने  
में दो लड़ का बहुत गा मामान से रावण  
पांग गय, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे  
रकार द्वारा क्या वायेवाही को गई है?

मृत्यु-कांडे भवानीय में राज्य-मंडी (वीर  
विकास चरण लुहुद) : (क) और (ख)  
दृष्टि होने वालों सूचनाओं के अनुभार  
१३-६-६७ को बाबन ढाई बजे रात को  
प्राक्षिल्लानी यप तियो के एक गिरोह द्वारा  
शीदिय परागना जिले के बाबा बदुरिया के गोद  
लाये नगर गाव के घट्कुलकरीम नामक एक  
विकास के बकान मे ढकी ढालो वर्दी।  
प्रपराविदो ने अपनी बम्हों से गोदी बताई  
जिले एक बारतीय राष्ट्रबन बारा या  
तीर चम्प कर आवत हुए। वे 20,925  
पूर्व की गम्भीर और देवर देवर चाव थे।

एससे सरकार ने अपराधियों की गिरफ्तारी किये जाने तथा ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने की मांग करते हुए पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सरकार से विरोध प्रयट किया है। स्वास्थ्य पुलिस डारा भारतीय दृढ़ संहिता द्वारा 397 के पद्धतिगत एक भाग्यली भी दर्ज किया गया है।

**Special Pay to Andaman Employees**

4642. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional emoluments in the shape of Andaman Special Pay are granted to only such Government employees of the Andaman Administration as are recruited from the mainland.

(b) the special considerations for its grant to the mainland recruits;

(c) whether prior to 1941 all Government employees were in receipt of the Andaman Special Pay;

(d) if so, the reasons for their discontinuance to the local recruits; and

(e) whether Government are aware of discontent among local recruits at this discriminatory treatment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). Andaman Special Pay, which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September, 1948 is intended as an attraction or incentive for securing personnel from the mainland for service in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and hence there is no discriminatory treatment as such. Since the original orders sanctioning this Special Pay were not unambiguous in this respect the local recruits, who were not entitled to it, were erroneously allowed to draw the special pay. However, with effect from the 22nd January, 1951, the correct position was clarified and the drawal

of this special pay by local recruits was discontinued.

**Cyclone in Andaman Islands**

4643. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the damage and the number of families affected by the cyclone in the Andaman Islands on the 16th and 17th May, 1967;

(b) whether any relief has been sanctioned by Government and whether the relief has been distributed;

(c) whether Government considers the sanctioned relief as adequate, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to grant permanent relief?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Rama-Swamy): (a) Property worth about Rs 12.30 lakhs has been damaged and about 2,200 families affected

(b) and (c) Government have sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for gratuitous relief and Rs. 50,000 for advancing loans. In addition Rs 10,000 from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund are also being distributed

(d) No

**Higher Secondary School Examination in Andamans**

4644. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the total number of students who had appeared for the Higher Secondary School Examination (both Delhi and West Bengal Schemes) from the centres in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and the number passed in the 1967 Higher Secondary School Examination;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the results of the examination; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the poor results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):

Number	Number appeared	Number passed
--------	--------------------	------------------

(a) (i) Higher Secondary multipurpose Examination	73	24
(a) Higher Secondary Examination (West Bengal Scheme)	48	28

(b) No, Sir

(c) No special study has been made to find out the reasons

**School Examination in Andamans and Nicobar Islands**

4645. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the major subjects in which the students of the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have failed in the recent Higher Secondary School Examinations conducted by the Central Secondary Board,

(b) the reasons for failure in these subjects, and

(c) whether Government propose to promote all students who have failed in English?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad). (a) English, Physics, Chemistry, Modern Indian Languages and History

(b) No analytical study has been made to find out the reasons.

(c) No, Sir

Pak. raids in Rajasthan

4646. Shri Yajwan Datt Sharma: Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pak. raids have recently increased on the Rajasthan Border;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with the Pakistan Government and if so their reaction thereto, and

(c) the total number of raids and details of property looted by Pakistan during this year so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavhan): (a) and (b) There have been no raids on the Rajasthan border during the last six months by regular or irregular Pakistani forces.

(c) Does not arise

**Influx of Refugees from East Pakistan**

4647. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some refugees arriving from East Pakistan in Assam recently are proposed to be rehabilitated in that State,

(b) if so, the total number of refugees proposed to be thus rehabilitated, and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take the entire or a part of the financial responsibility for this rehabilitation work and if so, the financial allotment made for the purpose, and the reaction of the State Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra). (a) and (b) According to information available, about 2176 migrants from East Pakistan are reported to have entered Assam since 1st January 1987

These migrants have not been admitted to relief camps and are, therefore, not eligible for rehabilitation assistance according to present rules in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

## पटना विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापक

4648. श्री रामाचारण काल्याणी :  
श्री कौ. विं. मिश्र :

क्या विज्ञा यंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना विश्वविद्यालय ने याची तक विश्वविद्यालय घन्तुदान आद्योग की विकारियों लागू नहीं की है, जिनके परिचायकस्वरूप विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों के बहुत असंतोष है,

(ख) क्या अध्यापकों का एक प्रतिनिधि अध्यक्ष उनके पटना प्रवास के समय इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे मिला था और उन्हें कोई आपान प्रस्तुत किया गया था,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन मिकरियों को लागू करने के लिये उनके मदालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार हम काम के नियंत्रित हासिलारा सरकार को कोई विकल घन्तुदान देने का है ?

विज्ञा यंत्री (श्री विंसुल सेन) :  
(क) विश्वविद्यालय घन्तुदान आद्योग हारा अध्यापकों के नियंत्रित हासिलारा सरकार को पटना विश्वविद्यालय ने याची तक सामूहिक किया है।

(ख) यी, हाँ :

(ग) विश्वविद्यालयीं और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के सामूहिक वेतनमानों की विज्ञा को विहार की राज्य सरकार उमेत तभी राज्य सरकारों को जेव दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार वे विज्ञा में जेव देने के लिए तभी एक अक्षमी गहराई नहीं भवी है और वह कोई अस्ताव ही नहीं है।

(घ) विज्ञा के अन्तर्गत संकीर्णित वेतनमानों को सामूहिक करने पर होने वाले प्रतिशत अवधि का 80 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार हारा और जेव 20 प्रतिशत सर्वेतित राज्य सरकार हारा बहन किया जाता है। विहार सरकार को यी जाने वाली सहायता का एकम उत्सव विकास प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर हाँ तथा की जावेगी।

## Reconstruction of Khem Karan

4649. Shri G. S. Dhillon: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to reconstruct the town of Khem Karan has since been finalised,

(b) whether it is proposed to pay any compensation to the farmers, who were deprived of their crops, orchards or trees during the Pakistani occupation of the border areas of Amritsar and Ferozepur District, and

(c) if so, the criteria laid down and the authority appointed to assess the damage alongwith the method of reimbursement of the claims or disbursement of compensations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes a scheme for the construction of a complex of public buildings and a residential colony at a site adjacent to the old Khem Karan has been approved.

(b) and (c) A scheme has been sanctioned for the grant of ad hoc ex-gratia assistance of the crops damaged as a result of Pakistani occupation of cultivated land in Punjab. Under this scheme, payment is to be made on the same basis and rates as prescribed by the Ministry of Defence for crops damaged during the preparatory stage of defence preparations. The assessment of the damage sustained is to be made by an officer of the State Government not below the

rank of Sub-Divisional Officer and to be approved by the Collector and later submitted to Financial Commissioner for acceptance. After the Financial Commissioner has accepted the assessment, the amount due is to be disbursed within fifteen days of the acceptance, initially from the funds of the State Government. The amount spent by the State Government on this account is reimbursable by the Government of India in the usual manner.

A proposal regarding grant of financial assistance for the loss or damage caused to orchards as a result of Indo-Pak hostilities is under examination.

**Typing Test for P. & T. Employees**

**4630. Shri S. M. Basarjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of U.D.C.s working in the P. & T. Board who are about 45 years of age and above, despite having rendered more than 10 years of service are still treated temporary for their not having qualified the typing test;

(b) whether Lower Division Clerks and Assistants under the similar circumstances have been exempted from passing the typing test for their confirmation;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the past exemption from passing typing test to the U.D.C.s who attained the age of 45 was given to them under similar circumstances; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vilayi Charan**

Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. There are only 5 U.D.C.s in the P. & T. Board who are over 45 years of age, have put in more than 10 years of service and are still temporary.

(b) Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service who have attained the age of 45 years and have completed 10 years continuous service in the grade of L.D.C. are exempted from the requirement of passing the typewriting test provided they have made at least two genuine attempts to pass the typewriting test and are considered suitable for confirmation in other respects by the cadre authorities.

Passing of typewriting test is not, however, a pre-requisite for confirmation in the grade of Assistant.

(c) to (e). The directly recruited Upper Division Clerks who were over 45 years of age on 23rd October, 1953, were exempted from the passing the typewriting test for confirmation in that grade at the Initial Constitution (1-5-54). There were 16 directly recruited U.D.C.s (as on 1-11-62) recruited during 1954-55 who had not been able to get confirmation on account of their failure to pass the typing test. According to the provisions of the CSCS Scheme 'direct recruits' to the U.D.C.s' Grade became eligible for confirmation only if they were declared quasi-permanent in the grade. The persons in question have not been declared quasi-permanent as they have not passed the typing test, an essential qualification for declaration as quasi-permanent with effect from 1-7-1957. Since the C.S.C.S. Rules, 1962, which came into force with effect from 1-11-62 do not provide for the confirmation of such direct recruits unless their names are included in the "Select List", it has been decided that these persons may be considered for confirmation after they pass the typewriting test. However, the directly recruited U.D.C.s belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe have been exempted from this condition.

## Procession in Chawri Bazar

4652. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwah:

Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Shri G. C. Dixit:

Shri G. S. Mishra:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some stones were thrown on a religious procession in Chawri Bazar, Delhi on the 22nd June, 1967, resulting in a riot and the consequent arrest of 65 persons,

(b) whether an inquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On 21st June, 1967, members of a religious procession in Chawri Bazar got disturbed by baseless rumours that a stone had been thrown on the procession from a rooftop and turned violent. The police had to arrest 65 persons in this connection.

(b) A case has been registered by the police and the investigation is in progress

(c) Precautionary measures were taken in the area. Necessary action under the law will be taken after the completion of the investigation.

[A statement appended to the answer has been placed in the Library, See No. LT-1257/67].

## बाड़मेर में यह विस्तोर

4653. श्री लोकार्थ लिह :

श्री लोकार्थ भास्त देरता :

यह बहु-कार्य नंती यह बताने की हुया करने कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 अगस्त, 1967 को बाड़मेर के मेन्दरा गांव के निकट एक बम के फट जाने से एक व्यक्ति मारा गया तथा तीन घायल हुए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बम कहाँ का बना हुआ था; और

(ग) उस बारे में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

बहु-कार्य बंदरालग भै राज्य-सभी (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) 9 अगस्त, 1967 को बाड़मेर जिले के मेन्दरा गांव के निकट एक विस्तोर में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया बार बार बायल हुए।

(ख) यह पता नहीं चल सका कि बम कहाँ का बना हुआ था क्योंकि यह फट चुका था।

(ग) जांच से पता चला कि यह विस्तोर के बास सबोगबल हुआ था।

## राजस्थान में अध्यापक विविधता केन्द्र

4654. श्री लोकार्थ लिह :

श्री लोकार्थ भास्त देरता :

क्या लिहा नहीं यह बताने की हुया करने कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केनेडा के अध्यापक संघ की एजियाई समिति के विशेष तत्त्वज्ञ, श्री विलियम अल्बीच ने 26 अगस्त, 1967 को मुमाल दिया था कि राजस्थान में केनेडा के सहयोग से एक अध्यापक विविधता केन्द्र बोला जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

लिहा बंदरालग भै राज्य-सभी (श्री वास्तव श्री बालाजी) : (क) बार (ख). बारत दरकार को ऐसे किसी मुमाल की बानकारी नहीं है।

कोटा (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4655. श्री मार्ग स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ग्रौंकार लाल देवरा :

श्री ग्रौंकार सिंह :

श्री लोधीनांकर शर्मा :

क्या लंबार मंडी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, (राजस्थान) में विशेषतया भीमगंज गढ़ी में, टेलीफोन के कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र धर्मो तक नियमित हैं,

(ख) यह आवेदन पत्र कब से नियमित है; और

(ग) ये कनेक्शन कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

लंबार-कार्य तका लंबार विभाग में राज्य-नंदी (वी इ० शु० मुकुराल) : (क) 261; जिनमें से 44 भीमगंज गढ़ी में हैं।

(ख) मद से पुराने आवेदन-पत्र की तारीख 8 करवाई, 1964 है।

(ग) जमीन के नीचे विले के बिल की वापसी कम होने के कारण कनेक्शन देना रोक दिया गया है। यह जमीन के नीचे विले जाने का के बिल की सम्भाइ की विविध विविधत है, लेकि पूरी बांग को पूरा करने का कोई नियिकत समय नहीं बताया जा सकता। किंतु जी प्रसिद्ध-सूची के सभी आवेदनों को विल-वापसी की ग्राह कनेक्शन देने के सम्बन्ध में जावये।

Amritsar-Delhi Direct Dialling System

4656. श्री G. S. Dhillon: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps are being taken to meet the long-standing demand of the telephone subscribers of Amritsar for the Subscriber's Trunk Dialling Service between Amritsar and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time limit by which this plan will be carried through?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir Steps are being taken to introduce Subscriber Trunk Dialling between Amritsar and New Delhi. The connected works are in progress.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1968

Incidence of Crimes in Delhi

4657. श्री M. L. Sondhi:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of crimes involving the deprivation of taxi cabs at night is on the increase, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to put a check to this development?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) One case of deprivation of taxi was reported to the Police during the period 1st January, 1967 to 15th June, 1967 as against nil in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-923/67].

## Pay Scale of U.P. School Teachers

4658. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government recommended in 1961 an increase in the School Teachers pay scale in U.P. but this has not been put into effect as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to increase the pay scale of teachers according to their previous recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Union Government has all along been of the view that the service conditions of teachers, including their pay and other emoluments, should be improved. Keeping in view the competing claims of other sectors of the economy and availability of resources, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have taken steps to increase the emoluments of its teachers

(b) and (c) The question does not arise

Students from Bihar taking U.P.S.C. Examinations

4659. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abolition of English in States like Bihar would affect the persons coming from Educational Institutes in Bihar, while taking up the Union Public Service Commission Examinations; and

(b) if so, how?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b) The future scheme of examination after regional languages are introduced as alternative media for

examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. is still under consideration. The extent of effect on the students coming from educational institutes without passing in English will be known after the entire question has been considered and a decision taken.

International Labour Organisation and World Federation of Labour

4660. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state.

(a) whether India is duly represented at the International Labour Organisation,

(b) if so, what specific advantages India got within the Third Plan period out of that representation;

(c) what specific recommendations of the International Labour Organisation on the labour working conditions and wages have not been adopted by India.

(d) which of the labour organisations in India are affiliated to the World Federation of Labour and

(e) what are the specific advantages of the association with the World Federation of Labour over the association with the International Labour Organisation?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from the general advantages derived by India from its membership of an international tripartite organisation of this kind, the ILO continued to provide experts, fellowships and equipment both under its Regular Programme and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund of the U.N.

(c) The ILO adopts international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations. 26 ILO Conventions, including those on hours

of work, safeguards in working conditions for women and young workers, equal pay for men and women and minimum wage fixing machinery in industry, have been ratified by India

(d) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The All India Trade Union Congress is affiliated to that organisation

(e) The World Federation of Trade Unions is an international confederation of organisations of workers only while the ILO is an international organisation on which Governments and also employers' and workers' organisations are represented. It is not possible to assess the relative advantages of membership of two such dissimilar bodies.

#### I.A.S. Officers in Jammu and Kashmir

4661 Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Salt:  
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any I.A.S. Officers have been deputed by Government to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and

(b) if so, their number and the Departments to which they are attached?

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

(b) 7 IAS Officers are serving in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on deputation from other States. They are working in various administrative posts mentioned below —

1. Chief Secretary
2. Divisional Commissioner, Srinagar.
3. Planning Commissioner, J & K
4. Secretary to Chief Minister
5. Deputy Commissioner, Poonch.
6. Deputy Commissioner, Ladakh.
7. Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar

#### Workers' Education Scheme

4662. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Workers' Education Scheme;

(b) if so, the result's thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of the scheme?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation Shri (Hathi): (a) The Government decided to entrust the carrying out of the review to the National Commission on Labour. The Commission has appointed a Committee for the purpose and it has started its deliberations

(b) and (c) Do not arise at this stage

#### Inter-Ministry Committee on Delhi Matters

4665 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had set up a Inter-Ministry Committee of Secretaries to the Government of India to consider important matters relating to Delhi and

(b) if so, the terms of their reference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Committee will discuss all important matters relating to Union territory of Delhi, which may be referred by Ministries and which require inter-Ministry consultations.

**Regional Languages for University Education**

4666. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken in consultation with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission on the question of introducing the regional languages for University education;

(b) the names of the educational authorities or representatives whose views have been considered, and

(c) other related questions considered and the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education Dr. Trilok Singh: (a) The Chairman, University Grants Commission, has not been consulted so far. However, the question of adoption of the regional languages as media of education at the University stage is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made by the Education Commission on this subject and other related questions and the comments thereon made by the State Governments, Universities, Teachers' Organizations, etc are under examination.

**Teachers of Delhi taking up Examinations**

4667. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers working under the Delhi Administration are not given permission to take a higher examination if there is not a time gap of three years from the date of their taking up the previous examination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the rule so that the teachers are not debarred from acquiring higher education?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asmi): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Dacoit Menace in Madhya Pradesh**

4668. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the dacoit menace is on the increase particularly in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to replace the State Police by the Central Reserve Police in the area; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) No. Sir

(c) Does not arise

**Allotment of Agricultural Land to Displaced Persons in Punjab and Haryana**

4669. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons from NWFP and Bahawalpur were allotted agricultural land in Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that after reorganisation of Punjab, new Punjab and Haryana none of these State Governments is allotting lands to the displaced persons;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to allot land to such persons in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, when?

**The Minister of state in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes. Allotments were made both to the Displaced Persons of Punjabi extraction migrating from NWFP and Bahawalpur and also to other persons who held verified agricultural land claims under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950.

(b) Displaced Persons of Punjabi extraction whose land claims are still unsatisfied or partially satisfied are being allotted land in the States of Punjab & Haryana. This is in addition to the cases of non-Punjabi referred for allotment in these States.

(c) and (d) As the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 does not apply to Jammu & Kashmir State, no land has been taken over as evacuee property in that State. Therefore the question of allotment does not arise.

**Dispute between Petroleum Companies and their Workers**

**4670. Shri Umanath:**

**Shri Satya Narain Singh:**  
**Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**  
**Shri K. Anirudhan:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachawal:**  
**Shri D. S. Patil:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3105 on the 21st June, 1967 regarding the dispute between the Petroleum Companies and their workers and state.

(a) whether the personnel and terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiries to go into the dispute have been finalised.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to ask the oil companies not to take any unilateral action about voluntary retirement till the report of the commission is finalised?

the one-man Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1953. The terms of reference of the Commission are in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No.LT-924/67]

(b) Does not arise

(c) A proposal to this effect has already been made to the oil Companies, but they have regretted their inability to accept it.

**"Pragya" Examination**

**4671. Shri Sheo Narain:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether about 6,000 Government Employees boycotted the first paper of "Pragya" examination conducted by the Central Board of Examination at 15 centres.

(b) whether the boycott was due to the fact that the questions set were out of course and from the course of "Praveen".

(c) whether the Board has given an assurance to hold a re-examination on July 15, 1967.

(d) whether any action is contemplated to fix responsibility, and if so, what, and

(e) the monetary loss sustained by the Board?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla):** (a) The Examination is conducted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. Only 704 Central Government Employees at 8 Centres out of 209 centres are reported to have boycotted the examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Directorate of Education have decided to rehold the Examina-

Regional Engineering College, Silchar

4673. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors and the Principal for the Regional Engineering College at Silchar Assam have been appointed;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far towards establishing and starting the college?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-925/67].

(c) Land has been acquired for establishing the College. The Board has authorised the Principal to proceed with the preparation of plans and estimates for the various buildings of the College. Necessary ancillary staff also has been appointed. Construction of various buildings will begin as soon as the plans and estimates have been prepared by the College and approved by the Board of Governors and the Government of India. Necessary funds have been provided in the Plan.

#### Salarjung Museum Paintings

4674. Shri Umanath:

Shri Nambiar:

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report stating that certain valuable Indian classical paintings were missing from Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the total number of paintings stolen;

(c) whether a Joint Secretary of the Government is nominated on the Board of the Museum; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to recover the paintings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the loss of 49 miniature paintings from the Salarjung Museum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter has been reported to the Police and other authorities concerned for investigation and assistance in the recovery of the lost paintings and tracing the culprits.

तिपुरा में सुरक्षित बन सम्बन्धी कानून का उल्लंघन

4675. श्री एम्पीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशकीरत शास्त्री :

श्री जिल्कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री पश्चाद्यन शिंह कुमाराह :

श्री शाम शास :

क्या गृह-कार्य मर्दी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि ।

(क) क्या यह मत है कि वाक्यादी मान्यवादियों ने सुरक्षित बन सम्बन्धी कानून का उल्लंघन कर के भूमिहीन मनवरों से नाम से तिपुरा में घनेह देइ चिंग दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या तिपुरा प्रशासन ने इस बात की सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे दी है और उनके दिल्ल कुछ कार्यवाही करने के लिये उससे आदेश दे दिये; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वर्तमानी अधीर क्या है दरमाएँ यह बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है

बूँ-कार्य वाचालन में राष्ट्र-वंशी (बी विज्ञान शुल्क) : (क) लिपुरा प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई दूसरा के अनुसार वन सम्बन्धी कानूनों के विवाक आदिवासी सोगो द्वारा बूँ-किया गया आन्दोलन, जिसने मूल्यवान वृक्षों का वनों द्वारा नदे वागानों के लिए बनना उत्पन्न नहीं वाला मूँद से भी है, आदिवासी सुरक्षित क्षेत्र का पायण के लिये दिए जाने वाले उत्तम ग्रन्थों का वापर करना देखा गया वापरादा दल (मानसवादी) द्वारा प्रेरित है।

(ब) और (ग) लिपुरा प्रशासन स्थिति के प्रति पूर्णत मजबूत है। आदिवासी सोगो की कठिनाइयों का अध्ययन करने वे लिए विज्ञान सभा भवन्यों की एक समिति का नियमन किया गया था और उसकी विकारियों की जाव की जा रही है। वनों को होने वाली अति को रोकने के लिए प्रभावजाली आदिवासी तथा नेर आदिवासी नेताओं की स्थानीय समिनियास्थापित की जा रही है। वन सम्बन्धी कानूनों के अधीन किये गये अपराधों के बारे में उचित हानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। सरकार इस मामले से सम्बन्धित घटनाओं के विषय में लिपुरा प्रशासन में मम्पक रख रही है।

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INDIAN  
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT,  
AHMEDABAD

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Reports of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-893/67.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT 904/67]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore for the year 1965-66 together with Statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT-905/67]

बी बूँ-सिम्बे (मुगेर) : अध्यक्ष, महापर्यावरण समिति द्वारा बनाने की जानी जानी जानी जानी जानी है। एक तो यह कि अभी तक विवेक आदि जो हैं वह हिन्दी में सदस्यों वा मिस नहीं रहे हैं। उनके द्वारा जो बिट्ठी लिखी जानी है यहकार को उन का जबाब भी हिन्दी में नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे सदस्यों के लिए काम करना मुश्किल होता जा रहा है। तो इस के बारे में प्राप्त कोई निवेदण नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मेरी यह है कि आज टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में मैंने एक रपट पढ़ी कि जो सरकार टायरों के बारे में विभागीय अधिकारियों की

Mr. Speaker How does it arise out of this?

बी बूँ-सिम्बे : इस के बारे में भी है कि कामजात रखने के बारे में भी है। मैं एक मिनट में बतल कर रहा हूँ तो टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में यह रपट आई है। जो विभागीय अधिकारियों की कमटी बनाने की जात जगत साहब ने की थी उसके नियर्व तो यहकारों में निकल गये। अपरी तक सदन को इस की जानकारी नहीं है। इस के बारे में मैंने स्पष्टता भी दिया था। उस के बारे में मैं बाद में बात करूँगा। लेकिन यहकार टायर सेना के लिए जारी जाते हैं और

(भी यह किये)

इतना ही नहीं लहारे के बीच पर यह लेंवे  
करते हैं... (बलवान) ... तो यह  
बलवानों में कैसे आता है... ? बलवान

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out  
of this?

भी बलविभवे तीसरी बात दस्तावेज  
रखने के बारे में है। आप ३६८-३६९  
नियम देखिए। यहां पर आप ने  
बलवाना दी कि जब कोई सदस्य किसी  
दस्तावेज को रखना चाहेगा तो टेबल के  
पास कागज देना लेकिन यह नहीं आवा  
जायेगा कि वह मेज पर रखा याद। आप  
देखें और बाद में आप के हारा इजाजत  
दी जायगी। यदि मैं आप से विवेदन करना  
चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर चार किस्म के कागजात  
रखे गए। एक तो मैं ने ग्रांटोरा साहू बाना  
धर प पत्र रखा था। दूसरा-जिम दिन  
व्यापार मंत्रालय की आगे पर बहस हुई उस  
दिन नाइट्स फिलामेन यार्न के बारे में जो  
आवधिया हो रही है, उस को सेकर तीन  
दस्तावेज रखे। एक नाइट्स रखावा और दो  
हुए पत्र रखे थे। तीसरी बात-बार्च कॉर्न-  
फ्लोर ने काइनोगियन कॉर्पोरेशन की रपट रखी  
थी, राट्रीय कोपला नियम के बारे में और  
चौथी बात उभान ब्रॉने बैन विग्रह रपट रखी  
थी। यदि मैं यह आनना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप  
कहते हैं कि टेबल बालों के पास रख दीजिए तब  
हम को उस का फैसला मानूस होना चाहिए।  
मेरा सुनाया है कि जिम तरह आप भवियों  
को कागजान रखने की इजाजत देते हैं उनीं  
उपर कार्बसूची में, जिन कागजों को या  
दस्तावेजों को आप ने महूर किया है, वे  
उन लदवाओं के नाम में आने चाहिए—  
बलूँ किये, उभान ब्रॉन, बार्च कॉर्नफ्लोर,  
प्रायोरि और दे काकाबदा उन कागजान को  
जो दाकिं यह जो सार्वजनिक कागजाय है  
उनको बह को पता लें और उह की को  
ज़िक्रिय होनी चाहिए यह भी हो।

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. Minister's paper on the Table of the

House because the reports and all that  
are known to us. Not in the case of  
Members, I do not know which paper  
is going to be laid by which Member.

भी यहुँ लिये : नहीं, आप मैं सुना  
वहीं, आप मैं जिन कागजों को महूर किया  
है उन के बारे में मैं कह चक्का हूँ।

Mr Speaker: Let him hear me in  
full. That paper you have laid al-  
ready.

भी यहुँ लिये आप ने कहा कि मेज  
पर है दो। तो उस के बाद पता कैसे चले गा?

Mr Speaker: I have permitted that  
already. That was laid on the Table  
and it is there in the Library now.

भी यहुँ लिये नहीं यह कार्बसूची में  
आना चाहिए। नहीं तो इस का पता हीं नहीं  
चलता।

Mr Speaker They are given to me  
and I take a decision whether they  
should be permitted. In this case, they  
have been permitted already. They are  
there in the record in the Library. You  
can go and see.

भी यहुँ लिये नहीं, आप चोखित  
करिए पढ़ने में।

श. राव नवोहर नोहिवा (कर्नफ्लोर)  
मैंसे आप रोज की कार्बसूची में यह तब  
काम देने हैं वैसे ही इस को मीं दें।

श. चू. ल० ल० ल० (काल्पनिक) : मेरा  
प्राइट आफ आइंट है।

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will hear  
him. Let Dr. Lohia kindly sit down.

श. चू. ल० ल० ल० आपका महोदय  
सचाल यह है कि आर्ट नोटिस क्लैरिकल लिट  
होने के बाद आप मैं लिलिटर महोदय को  
वेदने के लिए कह दिया। वह एक  
प्राइट एक आप कर लिया तो आप  
दूसरे लिटर पर नीर करने का लिटर नहीं  
वैदा होता। वो वेदने लिटर का लिटर नहीं  
है कि वेदने द्वारा हुए यो काल्पनिक लिए जाएं

कर जिवा वही आइल आरी युगा चाहिए  
और वह तेवाल नहीं था उक्ता ।

डॉ० राम चन्द्रोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है। आप 369 नियम देखिए। 369 नियम में जी कुछ कागज सवा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं उन के बारे में प्रक्रिया बतायी गई है और उन के अनुसार जी भीर सदस्य में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह जाता। जिस तरह से मंत्रियों के कागजों को आप दिन की सूची में चोखित करते हैं उसी तरह मे जिन कागजों को, व्यवस्था के कागजों को आप स्वीकार कर लेते हैं उन्हें भी दिन की सूची में चोखित किया करें। यह है प्रमेण। उस मे कर्क नहीं करना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, जेरी बात भूमि होने दीजिए। यह चोयणा की जरूरत क्यों होती है? क्योंकि वह उपरे तो है नहीं। पुस्तकालय मे उन को रख दिया जाता है। किसी को कुछ पता लग नहीं जाता है। अगर कार्य सूची मे वह दर्ज कर दिए जाय तो लोगों को पता चल जायेगा कि कौन से कागज रखे गए और 369 विस्तृत लाफ है कि कोई भी कागज या व्यवस्था जो सरन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा वह जो कोई सदस्य रखना चाहे उन के हस्ताक्षर जरूर ले कर के होगा और ऐसे जितने कागज और व्यवस्था भजा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे वे जनता की सम्पत्ति होंगे, जन कागज होंगे। यदि जन कागज कब हो लकड़े हैं जब तक चोयणा नहीं है भी तब नक वह जन कागज हो ही नहीं जाते। इतनिए उन की चोयणा बदल होनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं कहता कि रखते ही चोयणा कर दीजिए। आप इस्तहान कीजिए। अगर आप उचित लकड़े कि उन को सरन की सम्पत्ति और अन्य की सम्पत्ति सवाल। यदि तो आप चोखित कर दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: Has he finished? He may please conclude his seat.

Shri Basappa (Brikakulam): The Law Minister gets up in season and out of

season to come to the rescue of the Government, to say that what is being suggested is out of the four corners of the rule

Mr. Speaker: Please allow me to reply.

This point has just been raised without any notice, without anything. Should they not at least give time to the Speaker? They do not give any notice, but simply get up and say that as the Ministers are permitted to lay papers on the Table of the House, they should also be permitted to lay papers on the Table. This has not been the practice till now. A new practice is to be evolved now. Therefore, should they not give time to the Speaker to think about it, whether it is proper or not? We cannot simply make a new rule all of a sudden. Let me think about it.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon) rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, no I will call him, if I have any doubt.

#### SALAR JUNG MUSEUM (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Arad): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Salar Jung Museum (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 927 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-906/67].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidyasambhu Shukla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1961:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Second

Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 944 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1967

[Placed in Library See No LT-907/67]

12 17 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed) I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shri P Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal) I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—(i) Indian Museum, Calcutta and (ii) Victoria Memorial Hall Museum, Calcutta

12 18 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to move

"That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, as amended by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1966, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as

the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the remainder of the term of four years commencing from August, 1966, subject to the other provisions of the said Act"

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar) On a point of order

Mr Speaker. He has moved the motion. It has to be put to the vote of the House. In the meantime, he rises on a point of order! Point of order at any time he likes! He can raise it later

The question is

"That in pursuance of section 4(i) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 as amended by the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1966, read with rule 2A of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules 1950, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the remainder of the term of four years commencing from August, 1966 subject to the other provisions of the said Act"

The motion was adopted

Mr Speaker Mr Nath Pai

12 20 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

DISPOSAL OF AJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 3rd July

Shri Somavanshi (Pandharpur) What is it that he is raising?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him to raise it. He has written to me something, and I have permitted him to raise it.

Shri Sonavane: About what subject?

Mr. Speaker: If he hears the hon. Member then he will know it. I have allowed him to raise it. He has written to me and I have permitted him.

Shri Sonavane: It is not there on the agenda

Mr Speaker: The printed agenda may include certain items, but the Speaker may allow any other item also. So, it is not a question of the printed agenda only

Shri Sonavane: We cannot be taken by surprise. We must also be given notice

Mr Speaker: Under the rules, I am authorised to allow it. So, he cannot control it. He must read the rules again

Shri Naik Pai: I thank you very much

On the 3rd July, when the House was discussing my adjournment motion, and when we had reached the conclusion of the debate, since the Government spokesman on that day, it being the Home Minister, agreed to four of the suggestions or demands which had come from me and those who had participated in the debate, and since he had agreed to accept one demand in a modified form and there was a general consensus for the first time on the major issue that was raised, it was felt that there should not be a division, and the whole House had felt that what had happened at Tihar jail was a great tragedy. In the light of this feeling which was generally expressed, I remarked as follows:

"I thank every Member of the House who supported this, and I declare I am not going to press my adjournment motion".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter that I am seeking to raise, namely, the right of the House to talk out a matter. When I said that,

the Deputy-Speaker who was then in the Chair observed to this effect:

"I take it that the House gives permission to the withdrawal of the motion."

There was no such permission sought by me. I am quoting from the official proceedings of the Lok Sabha for the day. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi then remarked

"No withdrawal. It is talked out."

The Deputy-Speaker then remarked

"It will be more graceful. As I said when you were about to move your motion".

Then he gives what is tantamount to a ruling of the presiding officer, and says

"After the Home Minister's appeal, it would be more graceful if you withdraw it. There is no provision for talking it out".

Then, I go on pleading with the Deputy-Speaker. I am not complaining against the Deputy-Speaker, but it is a matter of procedure which I am raising. I then go on pleading with the Deputy-Speaker that it is a well-established practice, and if you will permit me, I shall quote what I have pleaded with him. I said

"We have sat here for as many years as you, only if my memory is not failing me, when there is such an agreement like this, the well-established custom of the Lok Sabha is that we do not try to press it. The matter is talked out. This is the well-established procedure."

The Deputy-Speaker again opines:

"As I said, it would be more graceful to withdraw it."

I was not much concerned about how graceful I was, but I was, concerned about the well-established procedure. But the Deputy-Speaker said:

"Whatever I have seen of the procedure, there is no provision for talking out".

(Shri Nath Pai)

There is just one more observation that I shall quote before I argue on the question that the ruling of the Deputy-Speaker is not in keeping with well-established practice, runs counter to the practice of the House, abridges my right and embarrasses me. I said:

"Since you say that the procedure is not like this, while disagreeing with you, since we are concerned with the substance and not the procedural forms, and since the substance has been granted, I withdraw my motion".

In the first place, I want the House to show me a little indulgence since the matter does not concern any party or an individual but the rights of the House. I would first like to put the record very clearly on this. Rule 62 of the Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha is very clear on the question whether a vote is necessary on an adjournment motion. Rule 62 reads thus

"The Speaker may . . ."

The sentence opens with this auxiliary verb 'may'.

The rule reads thus:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 15.30 hours or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate."

Therefore, in the first place, I want to submit to the House that there is no obligation that a vote shall be taken on adjournment motions because the rule says 'The Speaker may...', and the word 'may' shall not mean here 'shall'. Whenever the Lok Sabha has wanted that the directive should be 'shall', it has so very clearly stated it in the Rule. So, taking vote on an adjournment motion, as I have submitted already, is not obligatory.

Having quoted the rule, may I point out what Shri S. S. More, who was a

distinguished Member of this House, has said in his book on Parliamentary Practice while concluding an elaborate discussion of the rules of procedure covering and embracing adjournment motions? This is on page 462:

"It is not infrequent that adjournment motions are talked out".

Now I will cite something more substantial to substantiate my point of view. I would refer you to page 388 of the Central Assembly Debates (5 September, 1939) and the procedure followed. There was a motion for adjournment which was being discussed. It was moved by Sir Syed Raza Ali

Shri Somavane: We should have been given notice of this. Then we could have come prepared ourselves for it. It should have been brought on the agenda paper

Shri Nath Pai: Would you kindly clarify the position to him?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know I attempted it but have not succeeded fully.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is an unnecessary interruption

Shri Nath Pai: Let me satisfy him by saying that I had given notice to the Speaker under rule 377.

Shri Somavane: But the House was not informed in advance. That is my complaint

Shri Nath Pai: I would like you to refer to page 387 of the debates and see the remarks of Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan on this:

"The matter is talked out".

Then Shri N. M. Joshi said, 'There is no closure on this motion', which substantiates my point.

Then at page 388, Sir Syed Raza Ali says:

"I submit that my intention has been served".

Therefore, he does not want to move. The precedent is established. In that case, the Chair will not take the vote of the House.

This is the well-established practice. I found in the index of adjournment motions in the Central Assembly there were as many as 50 cases listed—I was not in a position to finish my research work within this short time because I wanted the Lok Sabha records to be rectified.

Then I will come to the most important point in this. I do not think the Deputy-Speaker has been very lucky whenever an adjournment comes up and he happens to be in the Chair. There was a previous occasion, on the 24th May, when he happened to be in the Chair and you know that a difficulty arose. The matter was discussed on the 26th May. After having heard a long debate as to what transpired on the 24th May, you were pleased to remark:

"Now I would say that the adjournment motion has been talked out".

In the first place, I have cited the rules of procedure. Then I cited the well-established authority of the Central Assembly procedure. Then I quoted a ruling given by you less than just a month ago. I submit that the motion being allowed to be talked out should not be stopped. It is not only a question of the embarrassment caused to the individual.

Why do I ask it? If a decision is given by a presiding officer and if there is a subsequent decision by the Chair, I take it the latest decision holds the field. This decision was given by you on the 26th May. The Deputy Speaker gave his decision day before yesterday. So for purposes of guidance, may I know which shall prevail? I want that your ruling should prevail because that is in keeping with the rights of this House, it is also in conformity with the traditions of this Parliament which is

heir to the Central Assembly with greater powers and sovereignty. I therefore submit that you agree with my submission to you and restore to us the full right which we were enjoying till doubts were created by the decision of the Deputy Speaker.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** No discussion now. A point has been urged. It is very clear.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर):** अगर आप इस बारे में निर्णय ले रहे हैं, तो आप पहले हमें भी सुनिये ।

**Mr. Speaker:** If I allowed it, it would go on like that.

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़े महत्व का मुद्दा उठाया गया है। क्या यह ज़रूरी है कि श्री नाथ पाई ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस से हम सहमत ही हों? अगर हमारी राय उस से अलग है, तो क्या हमें उस को कहने का अधिकार नहीं है? आप अपना निर्णय देने से पहले इस बारे में हमें सुनिये ।

**Mr. Speaker:** If anybody raises a point and the whole House were to go on discussing it, what happens. It seems I made a mistake in allowing that.

**श्री मधु लिम्बे :** आप इस विषय को रूठा कर्मठी में लीजिए। आप कोई निर्णय न दीजिए।

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a good suggestion. They can discuss it. I do not like this matter being discussed here.

I am not giving any decision, but I would also clarify the position. I would like to take the House into confidence whenever I am in doubt, and that is why I allowed him to bring it before the House. It is not necessary that it should be printed on the order paper. They come and discuss with me. When I am not very clear in my

[Mr. Speaker]

mind, I say: all right, does not matter, even if it is a question of consulting my friends, the Leader of the Opposition and the Law Minister and others also, it will be good, instead of taking a decision. The suggestion that has been made that it should be considered in the Rules Committee is very good

Mr. Nath Pai read the rule which prevailed in the year 1939, but some words have been deleted in our rules. All those words about talking out have been deleted. Do not take this as a ruling which I am giving now, since I agree it should go before the Rules Committee. I am only pointing out that the words mentioned in 1939 have been deleted in our rules.

As to my saying that it was talked out, under what circumstances did I say that? The previous day it had happened, and the question whether voting had taken place or not, whether the Deputy-Speaker putting it to the vote was valid or not was raised the next day when I came here. Therefore, the subject was not before me. All these things naturally should be considered in the Rules Committee. You change the rules if you want. If talking out as in the 1939 rules is necessary, we can certainly include that in the present rules also.

But for the present, we shall go to the next item. We have got about four hours more.

No decision is given, I am not giving any ruling as I said.

Shri Raaga (Srikakulam): You could have made this clear in the Chamber itself. When you allowed it to be brought before the House, you should certainly hear us.

श्री रागा रिक्कर्दे : याकाश नहोरय, मैं एक प्रार्थना करूँगा। हमें या ऐसी परम्परा की वर्चा की बाब, युवाओं को अपनी की परम्परा की नहीं, स्वतंत्र योग वाला योर याच स्वतंत्र देखों की ओर याचारों की उनकी परम्परा की वर्चा की बाब। युवाओं के लिए ही श्री अद्वेष्यार्थी यो उच्च की वर्चा न की बाब।

Mr. Speaker: We have got four hours more for general discussion on this.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): May I make a submission? If you decide....

Mr. Speaker: I have not given a ruling.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: In future before you give a ruling, we should be made a party to it and allowed to express our views.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. Now I am not giving any ruling. The Congress members are also there in the Rules Committee. It is not as though only one party is there. The Rules Committee means a committee of the whole House, including the Congress members. Hon. members belonging to the Congress Party can also raise it. Therefore, it will be the business of the Rules Committee to look into this.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I submit that that day you gave a definite ruling that it was talked out. Now, the impression might grow in the country and the House that you are trying to shelter the Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Manubhai Patel was speaking on the Home Ministry's Demands. He might continue.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68—

Contd

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd

१० श्री भनू नाई चंद्रेन (इधाई) प्रध्याय महोदय, कल गृह मंदालय की भागों के बारे में कि कह रहा था, राष्ट्र की एकता को टकराने वाले ऐसे तत्व हमारे देश में हैं और यात्र कर के बुरेन नाम हिंदेवी ने स्वीकार किया कि ऐसे एसीमेंट्स वहाँ भीजूद हैं, जो राष्ट्र की एकता को टकराते हैं तब मैं कह रहा था कि बाहुर या सदन में जाप कहते हैं कि ऐसे एसीमेंट्स भीजूद हैं और उसी समय मैंने कहा कि डांस साहब जो यूनिव्यूनिव्यू एडब्ल्यूकेट कहते हैं वाक्लेस का इस्तेवान जिया जाय और ए. कें. बोलालन को घोड़ दे दें वे कि यदि ऐसीमेंट भीजाना है तब तो यह याच नहीं हम होगा, तूले लारीदे हैं हम याच को हम करें तो ऐसे एसीमेंट

जब वहां आयूद है तो युक्त जाता है कि देश में हीव विलिस्टी को सब से ज्यादा सरकार रह कर काम कराया जाहिए। यह बात मैं कह रहा था। इन विलिस्टों में जैन आकर राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में बात कहो। तो मैं यह विलिस्ट दाक कहता हूँ कि अपरोक्षीयन यानी ने इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि देश के अध्यक्ष जो डिनएन्टीवीजन करने वाली भीरें हैं उन में से एक सब से बड़ी भीर यह है कि हमारे देश की जो एक परम्परा है, पर्लियक वैल्यूज है, उन को गिराने वाली जो कांग्रेसी हाना है उस में का एक काम विरोक्षी दलों ने किया। ऐसा किया कि राष्ट्रपति जैसी एक बड़ी जगह के चुनाव के लिए:

They approached the highest official who was in office, and may I remind Mr Krishnamoorthy who was talking so much about political corruption.

**डा० राम ननोहर लोहिया (कल्पीज़):**  
ऐसी बिदिया आवा बोल रहे थे और यद नने अप्रेसी बोलने।

**श्री अनुभावी चटेलः** वह राम मूर्ति जाहूब समझ सकें छो। एम० के० के इसलिए मैं अप्रेसी में दो लक्ष्य बोल रहा था। . . . . (चुनावाम)

पोलिटिकल करप्तान के बारे में आप कह रहे थे तो मैं कहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker :** I have not said that. You are not expected to address them. You are expected to address the Chair.

**श्री अनु भावी चटेलः** आप के बरिए मैं विलिस्ट राम मूर्ति को कह रहा हूँ। मैं वह कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बारे में जब कि अप्रेसी विलिस्ट में व तो उन की विलिस्ट उन के विलिस्टी की आव और फिर जो अप्रेसीव की एक इविल दल है उन की विलिस्ट करने के लिए

चुनाव में उन को डाका जाय यह कहा तक वही बात है? यह पोलिटिकल करप्तान नहीं है क्या? जो कांप्रेस के ऊपर इन्हाम लगाते हैं उस से हुआर गुना पोलिटिकल करप्तान वह कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां कामयाबी नहीं मिली और जब कामयाबी नहीं मिली तो डाक्टर लोहिया साहब जो अप्रेसीवन के सोनों को एक आका की रस्ती से बांध रहे थे, वह रस्ती कट गई तो आपस में विलिस्टों ने और एक दूसरे पर गुस्सा होने लगे। अगर जीफ जस्टिस थाफ दि सुप्रीम कोर्ट जैसी बड़ी हस्ती के सामने ऐसी बात रखी जाती है, तो कल को कोई बड़ी बात है जिस से वह इन्हामियत नहीं रह सकेंगे और पार्लियमें रह कर किसी की चुनावद करने की कोशिश करेंगे। कोशिश की और ठीक नहीं किया। यह इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि पर्लियक साइक्ल की ओर पर्लियक वैल्यूज की बात करते हैं तो वह वैल्यूज कहा गई थी उस समय? डाक्टर लोहिया साहब का दिमाग छोटी छोटी बातों में आम कर स्वेच्छाना, डाइवंड और नेकले? के बारे में ऐसा फंमा रहता है कि ऐसी बड़ी बानों को गहराई के साथ यह सोच नहीं नकते। इसलिए उन को सोचना चाहिए और बविष्य में ऐसी कोई बड़ी पोस्ट पर विरावनान कोई आफियिवल होतो चुनाव में जाने के बारे में उस को इजाजत न दी जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं कह रहा था एमप्रेसी को उठा लेने के बारे में। एमप्रेसी को उठाने के बारे में यह मंदी जी ने उस दिन साफ बात जानी थी कि हमारे बाहर पर को बहवाह है इसलिए एमप्रेसी को रखना चाहिए। कल कई विरोक्षी दलों के यात्रीव उद्दलों से इस बात का विचार किया गया कि देश के अध्यक्ष ऐसे तत्त्व हैं, वर्षमासी की बाह छोड़, बाबतें जो होते हैं वे यह वैल्यूजी की बात छोड़, यह ऐराव और वरदान की।

## [बी बन भाई बटेल]

बात में नहीं कर रहा हूँ। वह परिवार बेराबर कर के नवनीमेंट को बदलाव की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन इससे नवनीमेंट बदलावेमी नहीं। अबर ऐसी बातों से नवनीमेंट बदलावे तो देश का लालन नहीं बल सकता। लेकिन ऐसी बातें भीजूद हैं तो एमजॉसी को उन्ने का लालन नहीं उठ सकता। कोई ऐसी बात होती है तो कहते हैं कि उस के ऊपर प्यास भर दीजिए। लेकिन रेडियो हर रोज हिन्दुस्तानी में, बगला में और हिन्दी भाषाओं में कहता है कि घपने रेबोस्यूलन को आगे बढ़ाइए, नवसलादी के बरिए आगे बढ़ाइए। कम्पूनिन्स्टो को तो इस में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी है कि देश के अन्दर ऐसे छोटे-छोटे चाकिट्स बढ़े हो जायें और उन पाकेट्स के मार्फत बह देश में एक बड़ी रेबोस्यूलन करला जाहोते हैं। डांगे साहब ने इस सिलसिले में एक बात बतायी कि ए० बाइ० सी० सी० ने जो श्रीवी वर्ष को बदल करने की बात की है उन को जन्मी लानु किया जाये। इस की ज्यादा फ़िक्र डांगे साहब का हो रही है, बांधा का ए० अग्रगं नीराना है। लालिमय भार्या में बह काम कर रही है। जो कुछ कर नको जहर करें और श्रीवी वर्ष को बदल करला जाहिए। इसलिये नहीं कि राजे-महाराजे बराबर हैं, लेकिन जो निस्टम है, स्ट्रूट्स सिस्टम बदल होना चाहिये, ज्योतिक पञ्चिक बदल होने में ऐसे शिवलेले एन्जिनियर करना, फैपिटिलिस्ट मरी को इस्ट्राक करना है, देश की डेंबोलेसी के लालने एक बहुत बीड़ा करना है। हम इस को लहू नहीं कर लकते हैं। इसलिये कांग्रेस वे भी प्रस्ताव लाल किया है और अब उसको लालने में आगे की फ़िक्र कांग्रेस को हीमी जाहिये डांगे साहब की यह फ़िक्र क्यों है? लेकिन डांगे साहब की उसकी फ़िक्र है ज्योतिक अबर उस प्रस्ताव पर, जोगे ही लाला टीन्ही-टीन्ही लालंदे की भी कार्रव वह कर रही है, जहाँ है ऐस

मुल्ता कम हो लालना। इसलिये, अब अब महोब, आपके बरिए यह मर्ली भी से भै बिनती करना चाहता हूँ कि ए० बाइ० सी० सी० ने जो प्रस्ताव लाल किया है, उस पर अच्छे दृश्य से जिसमें देश में कटूता दैवा न हो, लाल से अस्त्र अपल होना चाहिये।

डा० राज नानोहर लोहिया : किस को कह रहे हो, यह मर्ली भी को कूह रहे हो? अपमन भी को कहिये।

बी बन भाई बटेल : कल गोप्ता के एक सदस्य ने दावरा-नागर हबेली की बात कही। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ—गुजरात में जा० या महाराष्ट्र म जायें, जहा० भी जाय सारे भारत का हिस्सा है, लेकिन अगर हम दावरा-नागर हबेली का महाराष्ट्र में ही बिनताने की बात करे तो मारे भाग्त की बात कौन करेगा। इण्डियन कार्ट एवं इण्डियन लास्ट, इस लालना में हम को बात करनी चाहिये। आज कामगारों की बात आई है, कल भारत के दूसरे हिस्सों की बात आयेगी ऐसे अपाल के जो लोग हैं, जेंटी यह मर्लालय से बिनती है कि उनके बिनाफ कहे से कहे कदम उठाने चाहियें।

आखिर मे एक प्रश्न और है। बहुत लालों से हमने भ्राता से एक लालना किया था—जब स्वराज्य की लड़ाई बली भी तब लालों से लालना किया था कि भाजादी आगे के बाब सहस्र पहला कानून देश में नकालेंदी का होगा। स्वराज्य की लड़ाई के समय में वह लालना हमारी नेतृत्व मूल्येन्ट का हिस्सा था। मैं लम्बाता हूँ कि लीलू भीरी और पाटीदिया भी हम को लाला नहीं संभव होंगे—

They have had no role in the national movement; they were just ridiculing it. I can understand that. A question will put to the Minister who said that it is a State subject.

मैं आपसे यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि यह स्टेट सर्विस्ट है, जिसका संस्थापन में कोई बाहरेविट्ट विनियोग है, या नहीं? स्टेटों की ओरिंगे, केवल वासित प्रवेशों के बारे में आपकी भीति क्या रहेगी, वहाँ तो कम से कम जल्दी नवाबनी ओवित करनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में इस सदन का एक प्रस्ताव भी है जो मार्च, 1956 में पास हुआ था—

In March, 1956, the Lok Sabha passed the following resolution.

"That this House is of opinion that prohibition should be regarded as an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan and recommends that the Planning Commission should formulate the necessary programme to bring about nation wide prohibition speedily and effectively."

तीसरे काहव ईयर प्लान में इस को स्वीकार किया गया था, उसके बाद कुछ कदम उठाये जी गये और कई सूचनायें भी दी गईं। जो स्टेटी टीम इसके लिये बनी थी, उनकी रिकमेन्डेशन्स भी आपके सामने आईं। मैं आहुता हूँ कि आपने बाबाम में जल्दी महोदय स्पष्टता से इन के बारे में कुछ बतायें कि वे क्या करते जा रहे हैं।

इन जब्दों के साथ मैं इस माम का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I now request Shri Kripalani to speak. He need not get up. He can sit and speak.

I would also like to announce that the Home Minister will reply tomorrow morning. That gives some time for some more Members from both sides to speak. The shorter the speeches, the larger can be the number of Members who can be called. Shri Shukla, the Minister of State, will speak at 3 p.m. today. He will take some time. The Home Minister will speak only tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is it necessary for both the Ministers to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Why are you worried about it? After all, Mr. Shukla may take not more than half an hour or something like that. Now, Shri J. B. Kripalani.

जी लिख बारायन (बस्ती) : यद्यपि महोदय, नेरा एक ब्लैन्ट लिस्टर कर दीजिये। आप बस्टा स्टेट मिनिस्टर सेमें थीर एक बस्टा हॉम मिनिस्टर सेमें थीर वह हस्तार टाइम में से काट दिया जायगा, इनके लिये आप धन्यवाद से कोटा रखिये।

Mr. Speaker: You must move a motion in the party to expel both of them because they come in your way.

Now Mr. Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, this discussion on the demands of the Home Ministry has been on many subjects. Yesterday one member spoke about the capital of Punjab and Haryana, where it should go. Another spoke about language. I do not know how many subjects this ministry has to deal with. I have, therefore, very great sympathy for it. I propose to confine my remarks to what is called law and order.

I agree with my communist friends, Mr. Raramurti and Mr. Dange, that whenever the question of law and order arises, it is not the capitalists who are dealt with, but the kisans and the labourers. This is entirely true. But I am afraid these friends of mine have not carefully read Marx. The capitalists have a way of functioning. They do not create riots or break heads; they employ the members of the proletariat to do these things. This is the Marxian way of thinking, which they must understand. Sometimes it is quite possible that the Government may

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]  
not be able to deal with those who instigate the proletariat themselves to break the heads of the proletariat.

They have forgotten another thing. They have in a sense justified the breaking of law and order by small groups of people, who have suffered from certain disabilities. Those disabilities are real, there is no question of that. But as Marxians they must understand that these revolts do not make a revolution. Today in this world revolutions are not made on the hustings or on the barricades. Governments of today have such power that it is impossible to create a revolution by these small isolated acts of violence by certain groups of people. If there are certain disabilities from which a section of the population suffer, the remedy, as has been pointed out by our past history, does not lie in creating a revolt, but rather in having recourse to civil disobedience. If we could fight the British by means of civil disobedience, we can also fight native injustice by civil disobedience.

When I am talking of civil disobedience, I would discuss this vexed question of gheraos. I have no objection to people indulging in gheraos or even using violence if they are unjustly treated and if they have no other remedy. But I do not want that anybody should say that gherao is satyagraha. It is not satyagraha. Let us clearly understand this. Satyagraha does not mean inflicting suffering upon others, but it means bearing suffering upon ourselves so that justice may be done. I remember, in the Bardoli struggle, the administrators and the police there would not have been able to get their provisions, but even the Sardar, who was not a very ideal satyagrahi, as we all were not, said that provisions should not be denied to them. In these gheraos, as they have sometimes been organised, the exit and entrance of executives, who have nothing to do with the policies of their companies, are closed. They are not allowed to have their food. They are not allowed to go for call of nature even. If this is the meaning of gherao

and if they equate it with satyagraha, I humbly tell my friends that it is not satyagraha. Whether it is justified or not, I am not going into that question. If they think that it is justified, let them not call it by the name of satyagraha. Satyagraha stands for something else than these gheraos. Also, let them not call it legitimate trade union activity. I know that there are cases where hard remedies are necessary. Let them call it as a harsh remedy to cases that are incurable. In cases where great tyranny and injustice is there where the Government gives no relief, let them do anything, let them break heads, let them create rebellions, let them put the poor people in greater trouble than they are now, but let them not miscall this activity as satyagraha or legitimate trade union activity. This must be clear.

This brings me to the question of Naxalbari. In Naxalbari what is happening is what happened in Telangana and in Kerala. What happened in Telangana was that the peasants who had real grievances were excited to take possession of the lands of the landlords. What happened afterward? I am afraid our Communist friends think they are in possession of the Government of India. This is the very mistake that they made in Kerala. In Kerala they thought that they could advance their party and do anything they liked. They thought that it was Russia, that the military was in their hands, that the Central Government was in their hands, they could do anything they liked. The result was confusion. They must understand, when the military is with them, when they are in possession of the Government of India, they can indulge in these things. Otherwise, when they indulge in these things they simply bring about greater misery to the poor. Let them first have the Government of India in their hands and then try to push their party. That I can understand. Today, even in spite of the States' autonomy, the Government of India is all-powerful. They can bring about dislocation, as they did in the case of Kerala, of any State Government. Whether this is

good or bad is not the question. I am sure that the Central Government is not going to act on this Naxalbari issue and would allow the State Government to tackle it and, I am sure in a few days they will tackle it.

Our Communist friends should know that it is their international Communism that has sometimes put them in a wrong position. It makes their position here awkward. From day to day the Chinese radio broadcasts, encouraging this pocket—Naxalbari—to be in revolt and also inviting such pockets in the rest of India to rise in revolt. I humbly submit these revolts are not revolutionary but reactionary. When there would be suppression the poor people would be demoralised as the poor people were demoralised in Telengana. This is not revolution, this is not Marxism; if I know anything of Marxism, I might as well tell them that they might go and again revise their Marxist theories.

Now I would also point out to the Government the meaning of law and order. I am afraid our governments have not understood the very significance of the word law and order. Law and order is not broken when a few heads are broken. It is not broken when there is a little revolt in a place. Law and order is a question of our life; it is a question of the life of the nation; it is a way of living. It is not only the revolts and the little breaking of heads that jeopardises law and order. When the Central Government here in Delhi cannot make its orders to be obeyed, when no cyclist here goes with a light as if the law was that every cyclist in New Delhi should go without lights, then I say this is a question of law and order. When students go on a strike as if it was not a college but a factory and the teachers were not their teachers but they were factory owners, then I say this is a question of law and order. Every day law and order is being broken and the Government takes no action. This, I submit, is not a proper conception of law and order. There must be discipline in the nation; no nation can prosper without discipline. We should not think of

this discipline only when heads are broken, only when action is taken against the Government. When there is blackmarketing, law and order is being broken and when there is evasion of taxes, I submit very humbly, law and order is being broken.

This is a country where law and order is being broken every day. I submit that there is no country in the world which is as free as India. There is no limit to our freedom. You can spit anywhere you like, you can make water anywhere you like, you may sit anywhere you like, you may strike whenever you like. There is nothing which is inconceivable, which you cannot do, in India. A housewife or a servant sweeping the house can throw the garbage on the road, irrespective of the flies and mosquitoes it will breed. If one happens to be a resident in an upper storey, he can throw all the rubbish on the heads of people so that even when there is no sun or rain we go about with our umbrella.

13 hrs.

Is there any liberty which the people of this country do not enjoy? I really wonder why Mahatma Gandhi was in such an anxiety to free this country. In Paris you cannot do that; in London you cannot do that; in Europe you cannot do all these things that are done here with impunity. If the Government cannot check these things and if it thinks that it is going to keep law and order, I submit very humbly that it cannot do this because law and order, as I said, is a question of living, of how the citizens live, how they are allowed to live. In other countries where there is great social restraint and where people understand their social duties, the punishments that are given are so heavy that nobody dare break the law. In Europe and America no dog can go without his master; not to talk of committing nuisance on the road which our dogs are allowed to do, no dog can go without his master. I have seen that even in the wild forest nobody is allowed to touch flowers that grow in abundance there—he is fined

[Shri J. B. Kripalani.]

£3 or £4 or 100 dollars if he throws litter when he goes on an excursion. Here when you go on an excursion the spot where you have been sitting is no more available to any other person. You throw every rubbish there so that nobody can sit there. So, this law and order question must be tackled in some more civilised way. We must understand what it means and we must act accordingly.

This brings me to the question, if you will give me a few minutes more, of the repressive laws that are passed by this Government. Recently, we had the continuation of the emergency and the Defence of India Act. This emergency legislation was passed when I was not in the House. I have the misfortune of coming in this Parliament only by by-elections. These friends of mine, these Opposition Members, were bamboozled; they believed in what Jawaharlal said and they thought that it was only a measure for an emergency. They gave such absolute powers to the Government that even the Supreme Court cannot interfere.

I have no objection to this Government having these powers but I ask how with these repressive powers did the infiltrators in Kashmir move 60 miles inside the country. I say, there is no Penal Code in the whole world which is as severe, as strict and as, I may say, cruel as the Penal Code of India. It was made in the nineteenth century and it has never been reformed. Then, you have the Preventive Detention Act and then you have this Act. And you had not vigilance enough to be able to know that some people were coming on foot with their arms and ammunition and they moved 60 miles inside your territory. They were near the aerodrome of Srinagar before you could rouse yourself.

Then, my lady friend in the Congress said something about this Mizo rebellion. You did not know before the rebellion was on you. How does it happen that your CID does not work? I would request the Home Minister to see that his CID works not only on the

borders but in all provinces. In the States such things are happening that it means that we are not living in a free country but that we are living in a slave country I can say from my personal experience that things have happened in some places which did not happen during the British rule. I say it with all the emphasis that I can put on it and I can prove it. I know, elections were held even before Independence, but in no election was anybody killed, in no election were the workers and the chief workers lathi-charged, wounded and so on. I brought a matter like this to the notice of the Home Minister. I brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister and there is ample evidence to prove that not only the authorities there but also the authorities from New Delhi were present there. The Deputy Home Minister was there. In his presence, lathi-charges took place. Among those who were on the stage was a great Sadhu, Lakshminarayan, at whose feet the young people bowed before and he was wounded. The Deputy Minister who had resigned from the Congress was wounded. Two of my workers, whom I had taken from Delhi, their ribs and their wrists were broken. I brought this matter to the notice of the Home Minister. He is a very sweet-speaking Home Minister. You can never get angry with him. I told him, "these things have happened; I am going to send to you two respectable people and they will tell you their story". He at once said, "Send them tomorrow". Then I sent them and they related their story. What I wanted from him was not that he should take any action—I do not want any action—but I wanted that the Government should know what is happening.

I can say that in Madhya Pradesh murders are committed without anybody taking the least notice of it. There was this Bastar question and then Home Minister did not have such a persuasive tongue as our new Home Minister. He said that it was a rebellion. There was a Committee appointed and that Committee has said that there was no such thing as re-

bellion and that the Raja did not want to take back his kingdom in the midst of India. It is also said that three chief officers, i.e., the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon behaved as they ought not to have behaved. The Civil Surgeon gave a certificate, what they call, the post-mortem certificate, and that certificate was false. If a Civil Surgeon can be made to give a false certificate, that Civil Surgeon can also be made to give poison. We have many times served our terms in jail. The Superintendents of Jail and the Civil Surgeons were all English-men. If they had chosen to give us poison, they could have given us poison. But we believed in them. Mahatma Gandhi's operation took place in the jail. The Civil Surgeon of the Jail who was an Englishman, came to Mahatma Gandhi and said, "an emergency operation must be performed; you can call your own doctor; or if you have faith in me, then I will operate upon you". Mahatma Gandhi said, "you are a doctor; you are there to save life and not to take life; I believe in that". He then performed the operation and then Gandhiji and the Civil Surgeon became friends for life. Therefore, I say that today things are happening that did not happen under the British Government. We could believe in our civil surgeons even though they were Englishmen; we could believe that our elections would not be interfered with them as they are interfered with now. I am talking from experience not only in Madhya Pradesh but also in U.P.

I would conclude by telling the Home Minister that if he means business, he will have to do something more radical than what he is prepared to do now.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1100 (ai) LS-8

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.**  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. P. M. Sayeed.

I would like to make one thing clear. People coming from far distant areas, from Laccadives, Andaman and Nicobar and Tripura will be definitely given the first opportunity, and Congressmen ought to realise that they have this opportunity to place their grievances.

Shri Sheo Narain: No one from Scheduled Castes has been called. My name is first in the list.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): State-wise. One from Haryana also.

Shri P. M. Sayeed (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): In this way they are wasting time.

I am extremely happy to speak on the Home Ministry's demands for grants.

The hon. Home Minister deserves our sincere gratitude and thanks for the firm and tactful handling of the law and order situation in the country during the election, during the anti-cow slaughter movement and the Delhi police agitation.

I am coming from Laccadive Islands. It is my bounden duty to inform and explain the blocks in the way of the development and prosperity of the Laccadives.

In the Arabian Sea we find a small group of islands, and in the Bay of Bengal the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. From the point of view of strategy it is of supreme importance to see that the development of those areas is given as much importance as any other part of the country. It is a pity, I should say that the Government of India has not paid as much importance as it ought to have to those two groups of islands. It is an accepted fact that the development of a nation depends on providing its people opportunities of increasing public health, education, communication and transport facilities. Prior to 1956 when the islands were part of the Madras Government, when Mr. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister, we approached him so many times to improve the transport facilities, which

[Shri P. M. Sayeed.]

form the life line of Laccadives. And when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, again we approached, but alas nobody would give a sympathetic hearing to these Laccadives as far as its transport facilities are concerned.

**Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) :** So far away.

**Shri P. M. Sayeed :** He has served me notice yesterday to disturb me.

Since it became part of Union territory...

**Shri P. Venkatasubbiah (Nandvai) :** Both belong to different groups.

**An hon. Member :** He is speaking for the first time.

**Shri P. M. Sayeed :** This is my second time.

**Shri Rajaram (Saleem) :** He is an island man. He will be disturbed all round.

**Shri P. M. Sayeed :** When it became part of the Union territory, a chartered steamer service was started from Calicut to the islands; but it has touched only the fringe of the problem, since it satisfies only 25 per cent of the requirements of the people.

There are only two steamers—one is a chartered steamer and the other owned by the Shipping Corporation of India. The capacity of the former is 24 passengers and of the latter, 39. The result is that often I get telegrams and memoranda and what not that people are stranded here, there, everywhere. Only yesterday I got information that 200 people are stranded. One headmaster and several students are stranded in the mainland alone the text books that are to be provided in the higher secondary school are still lying in the mainland. I appeal to the Government of India to take note of this shortage of transport facilities.

There are isolated islands cut off from the mainland with no proper means of transport from one island to another. That is also the only part of our democratic, independent and sovereign country which is still governed by a piece of legislation

framed by the British. It pains me to say so. I appeal to the Government to remove that piece of legislation and introduce new regulations framed by this House in 1965 with proper amendments.

I should perhaps say that the officials who go there from the mainland leave their hearts in the mainland when they cross the sea. What is the kind of treatment meted out to the innocent, poor, ignorant and uneducated people of Laccadives? It is cruel treatment. I appeal to the Government to take necessary steps to check such bureaucratic administration so that people can get their due share in the administration and can enjoy what is called the fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution.

In the Laccadive islands suicide, murder, and such crimes were unheard of. But soon after police officials were posted there what is happening? For anything they charge the people with anti-nationalism and they treat the people like animals. In 1965, there was an incident. The chartered ship from Calicut came to Minicoy islands and the people were asked to unload it. That was Id day and there was the festival of the people on that day. They requested the authorities and officials to permit unloading the next day. At this the officials flew into a rage. Their lathis were generously extended to the innocent people. Ultimately they give it a colour by saying that it was by Pakistani inspired seamen, and the Government, in spite of repeated memoranda, have not conducted any proper enquiry. This is a painful affair for my people. I should say to this august body—and the whole of India should know and the people should know—about the loyalty of the people of this part of India. During the Chinese aggression, in spite of the fact that my constituency has the lowest per capita income in the whole of India, each one of them contributed the highest proportion of the per capita income to the Defence Fund. Not only that. Hundreds of women came forward and removed their ear-rings, which they usually remove only after

the death of their husbands, and offered them to the Government, because they considered the threat to the nation was graver even than the death of their husbands. Such was their loyalty. Still, things are going on, and the same kind of Minicoy incident is being repeated in Agathi Island, which is one of the islands there. Very recently, I got news from Chetlat Island to the effect that a male nurse, an orderly, locked up a young woman; the people gathered there; the husband of that woman was also locked up. The people came and made a hue and cry. What was the result? The police were called and the people were beaten up! That was the result. I request the Government to take adequate steps to check such abuses of power.

As far as education is concerned, my people are realising its importance, and now, mostly all the children are going to schools and colleges. The only problem that our students are facing there, in my constituency, is this. We have got only a meagre income. The only source of our income is copra. The parents are not in a position to educate their children. Now, because of that, so many students have to discontinue their studies. Hence I request the Government to enhance the stipends and the scholarships and extend these facilities to all the college students who are coming to the mainland so that all of them can be accommodated in the hostels. Facilities for accommodation are not being given now.

As far as industry, is concerned, no country can boast of any development unless and until the people are given the opportunity to get their bread, their employment. In my constituency, I should say there is not even a single industry being set up. There are a lot of employment opportunities there. For example, a cement industry can be started there. All around the island, a lot of limestone is lying idle; and there is also coconut husk which can be used in the place of coal. Employment opportunities and also foreign exchange can be obtained if fisheries

are developed there. Not only that. There is great scope for the shell industry there. It can be developed there. If a strong expert team is sent there, I am sure that this industry can flourish, and thus employment opportunities can be created and the people can be better off. There is a strong desire among the people there that people from the islands who are qualified and working in other departments should be deputed to serve there. Also, these who are already qualified they can be directly recruited for island administration. It has not been done so far. Out of a staff of about 1,000, only 7 or 8 per cent are native people. Out of 240 Class IV staff, only 19 are native. It seems the administration is also informing the Centre that qualified men even for class IV posts are not available. I do not know how far it is true. I request Government to take necessary steps to give the native people their full share in the administration.

The mainland officials get 40 per cent allowance, quarters and other benefits. But those who are recruited from the island population are not given this 40 per cent allowance, quarters or house rent or other benefits. It is deplorable that the health facilities provided there are far below expectation. There is not a single hospital equipped with modern surgical apparatus and medicines. I request Government to take steps to see that at least in major Islands, there are some hospitals equipped with modern apparatus and medicines.

Lastly, I appeal to Government to introduce the panchayati raj system there. The Advisory Council members should be elected from the Laccadive Islands to advise the Administrator, so that they may have a better sense of their participation in the administration and the administration may be efficiently run.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, we have heard a lot about Naxalbari, gheraos and also the pernicious Peking propaganda. Naxalbari has been

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee.]

are people in West Bengal and elsewhere in this country who are trying their best to topple down the United Front Government. But I would say, that will be a disaster and against the people's verdict. Some people are trying to utilise this for the purpose of clamping President's rule. That also will lead to chaos.

I know Naxalbari rightly causes us deep concern. Many things have happened there, especially during the last 2 or 3 days which cause us grave concern. What is more, the deadline has been crossed and the men who were accused of arson, murder and loot and who were expected to surrender, have not surrendered. The position has become very serious. We should now do our best to ask the UF Government to be strong and firm. I would ask Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee to say, "Thus far and no further". I hope the Government will stand by him and take strong action to suppress the lawless elements. Unless we do that, we will not be really acting in the interest of democracy and nationalism. If they have got the courage to do it, there is no danger of disintegration of the UF Government. One good feature is that both Shri Jyoti Basu and Shri Hari Krishna Konar, Left Communist Ministers in West Bengal, strongly condemned the lawless elements that are functioning in Naxalbari. That is a hopeful sign, and if they stand by the Chief Minister they should get the unanimous support of the people. The Centre should not be anxious to intervene. We want that the Ministry should take a strong attitude now and suppress the lawless elements which are acting towards vandalism and anarchy in that part of the country. I am quite sure, men like Ajoy Mukerjee, who has dedicated his life for the uplift of the poor, the oppressed and downtrodden, will also remember their duty towards the landless labour and landless peasants. But this is not the way to redeem their condition.

With regard to gheraos I am very happy that the ministers and the people who are sponsoring gheraos have now

realised that this is a game which can endanger both. The ministers are being gheraoed, even legislators are being gheraoed. Therefore, they now know that this is a dangerous game to take and there must be a hiatus to this kind of coercive methods. Unless there is a stoppage of this coercive method there will be flight of capital from West Bengal, and that will be a dangerous thing for the country.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda) : It has already started.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : I do not know whether it has already begun. I feel that there is this danger. I think that there is this very serious danger ahead. Therefore, this should stop. I had to deal with this problem when I was Chairman of the Kerala Police Commission. I remember, Shri Dange appeared before me as a witness and he said that this kind of coercive methods and demonstrations did not result from mere employer-employee trouble. They were mostly troubles created because there are different trade unions functioning owing allegiance to different political parties. The real solution which we recommended—there were trade union leaders and also members like the ex Advocate-General of Madras—unanimously was that trade unions should be organised, they should be elected on proper democratic lines under more or less independent agencies and only one trade union should be recognised for each industry or concern. If you do that, gheraos would stop, coercive methods would stop and there would be no danger of flight of capital.

The real problem in West Bengal is not Naxalbari. That is a problem, but the problem of problems is the scarcity of food. The other day, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was here when he came to see Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He told us definitely that the law and order problem there is going to be serious because of scarcity of food. Fortunately or unfortunately we have got a Food Minister in West Bengal who is a

devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He has been very non-violent even in his criticism towards the Centre and the Food Minister at the Centre. It is true that the West Bengal Government has got to share some portion of the responsibility. When they assumed office, if they had started their procurement plan properly things would have been better. But there has been some default and, possibly, there has been some discrimination by the Centre against the State. That should stop. Therefore, I am appealing for a constructive and cooperative enterprise. The Centre and State should join hands, the Ministers concerned should put their heads together and find out how best to tackle this problem. The Chief Minister of Bengal told us, when we met him here, that he could not order the police to shoot down hungry people clamouring for food. This is what is happening. This is worse than Naxalbari. This is a very serious problem

rights as they are all put in cold storage. Therefore, it must be ended.

What is the difficulty, may I ask, in invoking article 359 and repealing article 358? You know that under article 359 the rights are not suspended but only the enforcement of those rights is put in abeyance. In article 359 there is a sub-clause which says that the suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights can be limited to one part of the territory of India. That is very good; you may do that under article 359. But under article 358 there is automatic suspension of all the 7 rights of the citizens throughout the territory. Supposing the Home Minister stands up and says that in Kashmir there is a lot of trouble, from the 7th of June ghastly things have happened worse than those in Naxalbari, that he shall confine it to that area, Mizo Hills and Nagaland and supposing some State Governments misbehave and supposing the fundamental rights, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom to form trade unions and so on are taken away, the poor citizen in that case cannot go to a court of law, cannot go to the Supreme Court or High Court on writ petition, for a mandamus or certiorari under article 226 or 32 of the Constitution. So, what is the good of saying "I shall confine it to the border areas"? You cannot do it under the Constitution, as it stands. Therefore, if you are honest, if you are sincere, it is much better that you say that you shall repeal article 358, if you do not want automatic suspension of the fundamental rights. Article 359 is there and you can keep it and operate it in certain border areas.

One other point I want to say is about the problem of emergency. Shri Setalvad, one of the greatest jurists that India has produced, the former Attorney-General of India, declared that this emergency has instituted "constitutional dictatorship" in India. I declare today that it is no longer constitutional dictatorship, it is "unconstitutional dictatorship." I say it with a full sense of responsibility and I say it because the Home Minister himself recognises no necessity to continue this blanket power of putting all fundamental rights in abeyance, specially the 7 freedoms embodied in article 19. It is no use the Home Minister standing up and declaring "I shall have it confined to some border areas and more sensitive areas." It cannot be done. Under article 358, whenever there is a proclamation of emergency, so long as it stands, there is automatic suspension of all these 7 rights, all the 7 freedoms mentioned in article 19. Whatever you may say, whatever may be your pious declaration, no citizen of India, none of the 50 crores of citizens of India can go to a court of law and ask for the vindication of those fundamental

Therefore, I am appealing to the Home Minister that it is no use giving us this kind of report on the Home Ministry, which contains nothing. It does not say how many people were deprived of their freedom and what they had done to merit this. Was it done with the purpose of political vendetta or was it done for genuine causes? When some extreme steps are to be taken we have to be told whether they are really taken with the purpose of detaining anti-social elements or not. Let us know,

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee.]

let us have the proper documents, giving us the facts so that we can judge the cases for ourselves. Let us know what powers you want. If you really wants powers—not going to the length of inhibiting or putting into cold storage or eclipsing the fundamental rights. Let us know what you want. Then we shall consider it. Otherwise, this blanket wall which is now erected, sweeping away all the cherished freedoms enshrined in the Constitution, all the basic fundamental rights of which we are very proud, that should end, and that should be the rational approach to the whole problem.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, the previous speaker, has been trying to over-simplify the situation in Naxalbari. A reporter of Statesman, who does not belong to any political party, went there and made a dispassionate appraisal of the situation prevailing there. I would crave your indulgence to allow me to quote what he says in The Statesman of today:

"I was able to get some idea of the methods followed by the extremists to grab land which they consider rightfully theirs. According to some tea garden workers who possess small parcels of land in the villages controlled by the extremists, kisan sabha leaders had flag-marked their land (even those with crops) contending that these belonged to the sabha. After repeated representations some of them were allowed to harvest their crops but told unequivocally that the land was no longer theirs. They would be handed back a portion of their land provided they joined the kisan movement and returned to till the land themselves. Others less fortunate or suspected to belong to political parties not in sympathy with the sabha were unceremoniously rejected...."

This I wanted to highlight.

Also, hon. Members are aware that recently a criminal assault was made

on a Member of Parliament whose only fault was that he disagreed with the ruling party in West Bengal. In a letter to me, very pathetically he said:—

"That is why I am sending you this preliminary report giving only in nutshell a description of the inhuman brutalities and humiliations to which I was subjected by the said group of CPI (Marxist) workers. I believe, this will give you glimpses of the internal atmosphere prevailing in West Bengal as regards law and order position where the safety and security of the people in general and particularly of the persons concerned with politics different from that of the parties in power, stand at all."

This in a nutshell is the state of things prevailing in West Bengal.

The problem in Naxalbari or in West Bengal has been described as a fight between the haves and the have-nots, between the jotedars and the tenants. If that is so, a great constitutionalist as he is and a great defender of civil liberties and human rights as he is, may I humbly suggest to Shri N. C. Chatterjee that this land revenue problem is a State problem and that the destinies of West Bengal are presided over by a government to which these extremists belong.

It is not that simple problem as Shri N. C. Chatterjee makes it out to be. It is a problem which has got far-reaching consequences so far as the democratic set-up of our country is concerned. Such type of things have been repeated. They have been repeated in my State, in my district, Nalgonda. It is a grand strategy of those people who do not believe in the democratic set-up of our country and in the constitutional working of our country.

The last general elections have thrown up certain issues. As a Congressman I may not be happy that the Congress did not secure majority in some of the States, but as a man who believes in democracy I feel that the

democratic rights and aspirations of the people have been asserted. In this context I would make an appeal to the other political parties who believe in the democratic set-up that they should—and the sooner the better—be free from the obsession or allergy towards the Congress. A time has come when every political party should give serious thought to things that are happening and that are to take shape in the future. When democracy is in danger, when the entire social fabric is disturbed by these unlawful activities or by the manner in which gheraos are conducted in this country and there has been a systematic attempt to disturb not only the law and order position but also established social and economic structure, it is high time that other political parties also should realise the danger involved.

I would also suggest that various attempts in various forms have taken shape. I would take you to the various parts of the country to show what is happening in this regard. A red guards type of move is being slowly advocated in this country. Take, for instance, the activities of some of these organisations, whether they are para-military or whether they are in the name of economic betterment. Whatever it is, a developing attitude has come to subvert the democratic set-up, to break law and order and to create a sort of confusion and chaos in this country. That is the philosophy that is being preached by people who do not believe in the democratic set-up and who also have extra-territorial loyalties.

Sir, I was amused when Shri Dange was accusing the Home Minister of becoming an agent of the vested interests. I was also amused when Shri Dange was accused by his own leftist groups of becoming an agent of the reactionaries. I am very sorry when allegations are made on the floor of the House. People of the calibre of Shri Dange must be careful enough not to attribute motives or insinuations to the minister in charge or to Government. Congress is wedded to a particular ideology. We believe in socialism and democratic socialism .. (Interruptions)

**Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati):** Not socialism, but socialistic pattern.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** You commercialise socialism.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** We also believe in the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our country. We feel that the right-minded democratic parties in this country of course excepting a few, also believe in this. I appeal to them on this occasion that they should give a serious thought to it. Mr. Chatterjee has been telling that there have been some attempts to overthrow the United Front Government in West Bengal. We are not in a hurry. (Interruptions). We are not at all in a hurry.

**An hon. Member:** "We" means "people".

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** It is the popular upsurge.... (Interruption)

**Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Because they are not in a hurry, they are doing it slowly.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** It is not the intention of this Government or the Congress Party. It is the people's will which will prevail and which shall prevail. I know the thinking of the constituent units of the United Front Government there. Many trade union workers who do not belong to their political faith or philosophy have been tortured, murdered and persecuted. I know that the people will rally round the people of West Bengal. Politically conscious and patriotic as they are, they know which form of Government they have to choose and when time comes, I do not have any disbelief, they will do it in a right manner, in a democratic manner.

Coming to what I wanted to submit further to the House, this sort of separatist tendencies are going on in every part of the country. Without any disrespect or anything wrong to the DMK members, I would only point out to the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

prosperity brigades that they are contemplating in Madras. They want to have a Red Guard type or whatever type it is that they have been trying to constitute them into, and their friend, philosopher and guide, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, has also warned to watch the movements of these brigades. What I want to stress very emphatically is that we should try our best in whatever manner that is possible to see that the integrity and the sovereignty of our country is preserved.

**Shri G. Viswanathan** (Wardiwash): Congress-men also can join the prosperity brigades. It is not only for DMK members. (*Interruptions*).

**Dr. Sushila Nayar** (Jhansi): We do not want such totalitarian brigades.

**Shri G. Viswanathan**: Why are they allergic to these things?

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah**: Coming to the other point which I wanted to impress upon the Home Minister, I am happy that the Home Portfolio is in the hands of an able Minister like Shri Y. B. Chavan; he was able to maintain law and order in this country; but I would only suggest to him that, so far as these inter-State disputes are concerned, whether they are boundary disputes or whether they are disputes regarding allocation of water, those should be settled amicably and also quickly without arousing unnecessary heat and also excitement among the people concerned. All these factors arise from a motive that is gaining an upper hand in our country—community above country and myself above community. This sort of attitude is gaining ground. We should warn against that and also take necessary steps to see that these separatist tendencies do not raise their ugly heads.

About the language problem, I would urge that this Government must be very careful in evolving a policy which will be suitable, which will be acceptable, to all sections of our country. From Kanyakumari to Kashmir this country is one and indivisible. When

I see thousands of people from my place coming to visit Badrinath and other places, I feel that unity; it has become an accepted part of our life and a way of life with us that we think in terms of the entire country and not in terms of Andhra Pradesh or Madras or any other State. It should be our endeavour to promote that unity, to strive for that unity, and that can be possible only if we accept this democratic way of life.

Regarding Centre-State relations, it is an experiment which we are conducting. Many of the States are headed by non-Congress Ministries. That does not mean that we cannot work together. Whether it be a Congress Ministry or a non-Congress Ministry, it will remain there so long as it enjoys the confidence of the people. So, a healthy tradition has to be evolved in this regard.

Take, for instance, the food situation. There are deficit States and there are surplus States. Some of the deficit States are manned by non-Congress Ministries and there are some surplus States where the Congress Ministries are functioning. Food problem is a national problem. The affluence or poverty in any area must be shared by one and all. The other day I read an article in which it was said that it was easy to get food from America rather than from a neighbouring State. Why are these things happening? Why should such rigid attitudes develop between State and State? The root cause of it is regional imbalances. So long as we do not try to correct these regional imbalances and try to sort them out and straighten them out, these things would exist. Andhra Pradesh should not feel that it has been neglected, nor should Madras or Maharashtra feel that way. Everybody should be a co-sharer in the economic prosperity of the country, and also in the industrial and agricultural development and in fact in every aspect of our life. All the States should feel that way and it is the duty of the Central Government to make them feel that they are equal and rightful partners in the economic and social prosperity of this country.

**Shri Paokai Haokip (Outer Manipur):** I am glad to get this precious moment of the House to express the grievances of my constituency and to tell you and the Members that on behalf of the people of Manipur and the Outer Manipur Parliamentary constituency in particular I have been wanting to have a say in this House from the beginning of the session but unfortunately I could not get a chance hitherto.

At the outset, I think I should refer to the situation as a result of which I have come to represent the poor people of that border of the country. I am referring to the situation of lawlessness etc. that prevails in that part of the country. The root cause of all these problems and sufferings of the people is to be traced to the problem of the Naga people and the Naga movement. The other territories of the Indian Union are in a certain stage of development and progress, but this particular territory of Manipur has not been placed in any stage of development or progress so far. The state in which it is now is one of poverty, suffering, torture and all that, because of this Naga problem. But for this problem, the territory of Manipur, like other territories or other parts of the country, would have been in a state of considerable progress today, politically, industrially, economically and in other respects. But the situation there today is extremely pitiful.

Apart from Manipur as a whole, as I represent Outer Manipur, I would like to specially refer to the problems of the tribal people, the loyal tribal people. I belong to the Kuki tribe which forms the largest group or population in that tribal area. The Kuki people and other tribals have not been receiving due attention from the previous governments. Many a time these poor people have been approaching the Government to pay attention to their problems and do the needful, but the Government has been turning a deaf ear to their requests or demands. I should say these people have been

treated as adopted citizens of India. They feel today that they are adopted citizens, not the real citizens of India. They feel as if they are not the legitimate citizens of India. So they do not understand where they stand in this largest democracy, they do not know what they are. It is said that in independent India, there is equality, equal opportunity and equal treatment assured to all citizens. You will pardon me if I remind the House that there are obligatory provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India to this effect. I know it would be an insult to the learned members of the House if I were to recapitulate these provisions. But I simply say that there are obligatory provisions in the Constitution of India which remain unimplemented among some sections of the people of India. Why should these rights and privileges be confined to some section of the population only and not to others?

So far as the defence of India is concerned, the border people should be given priority in any development programmes so that the defence of the country may be strengthened. In the absence of such priority to these border people, loyal people, it is unthinkable that India's independence will go on very strong. To that extent we will remain weak.

During the election, the hostiles were roaming the hill area. When I say 'hostiles', the Naga people may feel something, but I do not have any grudge in saying 'Naga hostiles'. They are, after all, our brethren. During the election, what did they do? They not only boycotted the elections themselves, but they tried to prevent some voters from casting their votes, exercising their precious franchise. In this way, some loyal Kuki people of Manipur were unable to go and cast their votes, a right which comes to Indian citizens once in five years. This was the situation that the people there faced.

[Shri Paokai Haokip]

I would like to add some more things. I have many points, but perhaps my time is very short, so I just get confused since this is my maiden speech.

One of the sad things which happened during the election was this. The loyal Kuki people were very much eager for the election, but just on the eve of the election, some of these people who were trying to conduct the election campaign were arrested without any reason, suspecting them to be hostiles. That was the reason so far as I could guess, and many of them were arrested. Subsequently, under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules warrants were issued for mass arrests, fortunately, many people were not arrested, some were arrested and they are still in the Berhampore Central Jail. In this regard also the Kuki people approached the Chief Commissioner of Manipur the Chief Minister and perhaps the Home Minister also, but till today no action has been taken in this regard.

I would also like to say that unless and until the problem of the Naga independent movement is settled peacefully once for all, though we may think of progress and development, all these things we will never be able to achieve, because constantly hostile activity is there, and the loyal people are working and functioning constantly under the shadow of death. So, in an atmosphere like this how can you expect that a section of the people will be able to achieve something? It is impossible. In this new Government, the welfare of the country is, after all, in your hands, under your control and care, and we hope that you will look into all these matters and do the needful to the people of this part in particular, and to the other people in general.

I would also like to point out that this Outer Manipur parliamentary constituency is reserved for the tribal people, the scheduled tribes, but here there is a sub-division called Thubat sub-division. That is in the valley area, and that has been included in this constituency. This inclusion, I think, is a very wrong thing, and is *ultra vires* of

the Constitution of India, because this constituency is meant only for the scheduled tribes, the tribal people only. This part of the valley is included in that constituency and this inclusion creates more troubles. This constituency, as you know, is a hilly area and a mountainous area. In times of elections, it is difficult to conduct election campaigns. In addition to this, since this area is included, it has become so vast. So, it has become very difficult and at the same time it is *ultra vires* the Constitution. I hope that the hon. Minister will look into this matter and correct the wrong things.

15 hrs.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the entire border area, Manipur and the frontier tracts economically and politically contented will prove to be a tremendous and perennial source of strength to the defence of the country rather than merely suggesting the need to enlarge the defence arrangements. The three sub-divisions in Manipur, Mao-Meram, Timenglong and Utkhrul were declared as cease-fire areas under the cease-fire agreement. Because of that some of the people in those three sub-divisions are taking the law into their hands and anti-social forces are trying to create all sorts of troubles. When the proposal to include these three sub-divisions under the cease-fire agreement was made, strong protests were made but they were not heard and heeded. Their inclusion has brought more trouble and suffering to the people as a whole. In order to improve the situation and satisfy the people and give their legitimate and democratic right, the status of Manipur should be raised and Manipur people should be allowed to enjoy the same conditions of life which they enjoyed before Independence and even before the British period. Today, in our independent India, everybody should get an opportunity to enjoy life, to be able to contribute his or her share to the cause of the country.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, with your permission, I

would like to deal with a few points of details that the hon. Members have raised and also a few matters of policy. A few hon. Members raised the point regarding the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission. They were a little worried about the pace of work in which the Administrative Reforms Commission is conducting its studies. I think it was Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who enquired as to why the studies regarding railways, defence, foreign affairs and intelligence were excluded from the purview of work of the Administrative Reforms Commission. I may say that these exclusions were only permissive; it was not that they were prohibited from looking into all these things; they were permitted to exclude them; if they wanted to exclude their studies on this subject. But I may say that later on the Administrative Reforms Commission set up a working group to look into the problems of the railways. They also set up a study team to look into the problems of administrative reforms in defence matters, and their study is going on. As far as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is concerned, before the Reforms Commission was appointed, the N. R. Pillai Committee was appointed by the Government of India to go comprehensively into this question and it is probably because of this Committee's work that the Administrative Reforms Commission, whose hands are full with other studies, have not yet undertaken the study of this particular problem.

the House knows the Commission recommended, among many other things, that an institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta should be created. This matter was also discussed in this House on a non-official resolution, and there was universal support from all sides of the House for these proposals of the Commission. The Government of India have also indicated that they have agreed with these recommendations in principle, but before they take the final decision on this matter, we have sent these recommendations to the various State Governments, because these institutions would also cover many functions of the State Governments; the State civil servants as well as the State Ministers would also come under the purview of these institutions if and when they are created. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sent their interim replies. The Governments of Kerala and Haryana have communicated their views on the recommendations. The Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Orissa, have not yet sent their replies. We are very anxious to proceed with our decision regarding these recommendations. We would be reminding the State Governments to finalise their views about these proposals and let us have them so that the Central Government can consider this matter in all its aspects and take a final decision. As soon as a decision is taken, we shall come before this hon. House with our proposals for their endorsement.

The Commission set up 19 study teams out of which 10 study teams have submitted their reports to the Commission. They have also set up, as I said, three working groups including one for the railway, one for the police administration and another for health and medical services. One of the reports that we have received from the Administrative Reforms Commission related to the redress of grievances of citizens and also regarding the allegations that are made from time to time on politicians and civil servants. As

Sir, a few points were raised regarding the policy of prohibition. This is a very live issue before the country and it really concerns the life and working conditions of the weaker sections of our society. As the hon. House knows, when our Constitution was being framed, the Constitution-makers put in the Directive Principles of State Policy and said that all State Governments and the Central Government should endeavour to bring forth prohibition and implement it. After

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Independence, the Congress governments in various States did implement this policy of prohibition, and as the House knows, three States, under Congress administration were made completely dry. A good many other States were partially dry—

श्री राम देवराम यादव (बरावासी) :  
बेकिन शराब का इस्तेमाल कई गुना बढ़ जाया है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are two main snags in this policy which is unexceptionable. As far as the policy is concerned, nobody could take exception to it. But there were all kinds of difficulties in its implementation. The difficulty that arose which has become very acute in recent times is that of resources. Various State Governments trying to raise additional resources for meeting their commitments in the field of development have been finding it difficult to bring more and more areas under prohibition, because that means tremendous loss of excise revenue for them. This has been brought to our notice from time to time by various State Governments.

During the third plan period, the Government of India went to the extent of offering to the State Governments to meet 50 per cent of their loss of revenue if they introduced prohibition, because as the co-ordinating agency for the policy of prohibition, we were anxious that a common pattern about this should be followed in the entire country. Hon. members would realise that the success or failure of prohibition depends on the public support and the consensus of the people as such. If there are a few areas which are wet and a few areas which are dry, the implementation of prohibition becomes much more difficult than it is even otherwise.

Various State Governments which had accepted prohibition as their own policy are now having second thoughts about it, not because they do not accept the policy of prohibition. They do

accept it and believe in it; they say there is a lot of merit in it. But because of the difficult resources position, they are compelled to have second thoughts about it. As far as the Government of India's stand is concerned, it remains unchanged. We are committed to the policy of prohibition and the policy of promoting it. We shall continue to do so. The Tek Chand Committee, which was appointed by the Planning Commission has submitted its report.

Shri George Fernandes (Bombay South): Have the bootleggers made a formal representation to the Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Through Mr. George Fernandes? (Interruptions).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Tek Chand Committee's report has been sent to various State Governments. As the House knows, the committee recommended a phased implementation of prohibition programme. Most of the States are inclined to accept the recommendations of the Tek Chand Committee Report, but they say that they would implement it gladly and do it if the Central Government would reimburse their loss of revenue to the extent of 100 per cent. This also testifies what I said earlier, that the main worry for the State administration is not anything else but their own resources. If the resources are made good they would probably be prepared to try and implement it, because we are convinced that prohibition helps the weaker section of our society.

Shri Piloo Mody: Are not the State Governments convinced?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would even refer to the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee who, I remember, was one of those who used to criticise prohibition on the floor of this House. I have heard him. After the liquor shops were opened in Kanpur, his constituency, where defence workers are living,

he knows what havoc this liquor has caused on those workers working in the defence factories.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee**: 50 per cent of their salary is finished.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**: Now Shri Banerjee is one of those who would support prohibition.

**Shri Piloo Mody**: Not for himself, but for the workers.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**: I am sure he would support prohibition in the areas where the labourers live. This is one practical aspect that I am bringing to the notice of hon. Members. I am sure he would not be one of those who would say, scrap prohibition everywhere. My point is that prohibition is good policy which deserves the wholehearted and unanimous support of the whole House.

**Some hon. Members**: No, no.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**: We must only find out alternate sources for making good the revenue loss occasioned by the implementation of prohibition. We must also see what are the lacunae in the implementation of prohibition and cover them up so that whenever prohibition is introduced it is more successful than it has been so far.

A small point was raised about the acceptance by high government officials of private employment after their retirement. More than once this matter has been referred to in this House. We have said that we have evolved a policy and a set of criteria under which we examine each and every application that is made to Government by government servants for taking up commercial employment after retirement. That was done in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Santhanam Committee. The figures I have for the last two or three years show that out of the 23 applications that we received from various high-ranking government officials for commercial employment

within two years of their retirement, 15 were rejected, permission was granted only in 5 cases and 3 are under consideration. The reason why these applications were rejected is simple. First of all, we do not want any government officer, howsoever honest he may be—the applications were not rejected because we suspected any kind of dishonesty or anything of that sort on the part of the applicants, but because we wanted to maintain a high standard in this respect—if there was any indication “that the government servant might have dealt with the proposed employer even directly or indirectly, to take up a job within two years of his retirement. After expiry of two years they can certainly take up employment with any person they like.

Some reference was made to the conditions in Union Territories. Shri Hem Raj mentioned about the status of Himachal Pradesh as a Union Territory. As the House knows, Union Territories have been created because those territories have their special problems which are not related to the problems of other States near about them. If you would see the Union Territories of North-East India, the Andamans, Nicobar Islands, Laccadives, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and even Delhi, you will find that they have all peculiar problems and a very special status. Because of that we have to keep them under our direct administration. Regarding Himachal Pradesh, the revenue gap is of such an order that if it was given complete or full statehood it would not be able to meet its own expenditure. A very heavy subvention is to be given by the Central Government and until that territory is able to raise revenue that is needed by it for its own recurring as well as development expenses, until then, the question of Statehood cannot be considered.

**Shri Dhireshwar Kalita**: How did you create Nagaland?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**: That is a very plain question. Everybody knows under what special conditions that State was created.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

As far as the economic development of the Union Territories is concerned, I would invite the attention of hon. Members to the Annual Report of the Home Ministry where these figures are given. It shows that very spectacular progress has been made by various Union Territories under the Central administration and that they have really developed very well. In Delhi, Tripura and Manipur the *per capita* income has been increasing at a very fast rate and developmental expenditure has also been of a very high order.

Now I would come to the question of official language. Shri Krishnamoorthy raised a few points. One of the points that he raised was that in the UPSC examination the only medium of examination should be English. I would remind him of the recommendation made by his own leader in Parliament and his own Education Minister of the DMK Government in Madras. When the Education Minister of Madras Government came here for the Education Ministers' Conference, he agreed with other Education Ministers that the 15 regional or national languages should be made the media of instruction for the universities. Then, when the leader of the DMK party in Parliament attended the meeting which was called by the Union Education Minister, he also agreed that the universities should take up the regional languages as the media of instruction. I do not know whether he was aware of these recommendations made by his own leaders when he was saying that the regional languages must not be used in the examinations conducted by the UPSC.

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi** (Cuddalore) : The hon. Minister has misunderstood my speech. I was referring to the implementation of the Congress Party's Resolution, your own statement. Let the UPSC have examinations in all languages; otherwise, let it be only in English. That was my only point. We are not at all against your announcement; let it be implemented. But, recently, the UPSC has stated that it will conduct examinations only in a few principal languages. I object to that. Let the examination be

held in all the fourteen languages. I do not mind it.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla** : I am sorry, the hon. Member, Shri Krishnamoorthy has not followed with care our announcement in this House. We have announced it in this House several times that we have accepted this principle of allowing all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as media of examination by the UPSC. There is no question of allowing only a few principal languages as the media of examination by the UPSC.

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Barasat) : When are you going to implement your announcement?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla** : As the hon. House would realise, this is a very revolutionary decision that the Government has taken and it will take some time. . . .

**Shri Dhireswar Kalita** : Is the Government going to implement it or not?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla** : Yes, we have taken a decision to implement it and the UPSC are actively engaged in evolving a moderation formula. They are making the necessary preparation for holding the competitive and other examinations through the media of the various national languages of India. But the House would realise that this is a very complex situation and very good and fool-proof arrangements have to be made before this could be implemented. Very shortly we would be told by the UPSC from which year they would be able to conduct their examinations in the fourteen languages of our country.

The House also knows that in the President's Address it was mentioned that the Language Bill will be introduced during the current session. All this thinking has been going on for a long time. I need not go into the various reports of commissions and committees. It is a very sensitive question and I would only request the House to bear with us and consider this question with all the sagacity that

we have because apart from everything else there seems to be some doubt in some people's mind that a particular language is going to be given a higher status than other languages. I must say that this is not the intention of Government. As far as the Government is concerned, we treat all the languages equally and we have full respect for all the languages. There is no question of giving any predominance to any language over the other languages.

But the question of link language arises and in the Constitution Hindi has been given the status of the official language which will also serve as the link language. This constitutional position remains and we have only to see that when this constitutional position is implemented the non-Hindi-speaking people of our country do not suffer. There should be no disability cast on them when this is implemented. This is our anxiety and we want that while this is done not one non-Hindi-speaking person should be able to complain that because of this implementation his service prospects or his career has been affected. This is our position and this is our anxiety. If we have the goodwill from all sections of this House, I hope we shall be able to succeed in this difficult task.

Sir, I have finished.

**Shri A. N. Mulla** (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my love for a large section of those who come under the Ministry of Home Affairs is well known as it is a matter of record. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that when an opportunity arises I should stand up and reiterate my views which have been expressed earlier.

Sir, I believe, the Home Minister has reached that stage of mellowed

maturity when an experienced administrator prefers the voice of criticism to the songs sung by the courtesies who always surround them and even when the sound of criticism is harsh it would be preferred. In the background of what I have said I want to present the performance of the Home Ministry during the last 20 years. I will also like the Home Minister to keep in mind that I am not a political opponent, in the true sense of the term, and it would not be possible for him to ignore what I say as being politically motivated.

As I take my eyes back to 20 years I see a nation marching towards a promised land on the horizon with a vision lighting its eyes, with a song of achievements on its lips and a fire of hope and determination kindled in its breast. But what is the position today? There is defeat and frustration all round. The eyes are without any light, the lips have lost their songs and there is a complete blackout in the hearts for instead of hope there is terror and there is despair. And when you ask the question who is responsible for this change, the citizens of this country can give only one answer, that it is our leaders who betrayed us. The lure of power took no time to corrupt these leaders. The idealists of yesterday are the greatest opportunists of today. The great chapter of achievements was succeeded by a greater chapter of betrayals, and the road on which the ruling group travelled during the last twenty years is strewn with promises, false promises and broken pledges, with gross deceptions and betrayals. Those who came as freedom fighters and the defenders of the people's rights and aspirations, are today the greatest oppressors of the people.

Is it possible to support the Government in which the rule of law is as much evident as innocence in a brothel, in which the fundamental rights guaranteed to a citizen are taken away with as little compunction and as much ease as the society woman removes

[**Shri A. N. Mulla**]

the superfluous hair on her face, in which due to uncontrolled corruption the price-line rises faster than the skirt line in some western countries, in which the reputation of mud for cleanliness is greater than the reputation of some Cabinet Ministers, in which the directive principles of the Constitution are as much current as the coins of Queen Victoria, and in which black money becomes white the moment it reaches the pockets of someone wearing a white cap by a new chemical formula invented by the Ministry of Home Affairs?

The history of the last twenty years is the history of four spirals: two of them are rising spirals and the other two are descending spirals. The growing economic crisis and the alarming increase in lawlessness are the two rising spirals. The shrinking fundamental rights and the continuous decline in moral and ethical values are the descending spirals. All these four spirals are linked together because they are the products of the same causes and the same factors for which the Ministry of Home Affairs is primarily responsible. Basically it is the eclipse of the rule of law which has precipitated all these things. If the 'rule of law' is implemented again, I have no doubt that these spirals can be controlled.

It must be conceded that the first duty of the Ministry of Home Affairs is to maintain law and order, but the phrase 'law and order' means different things to different persons. In the fascist interpretation, this means that the stress is laid on the word 'order' and that order is also an order in which the interests of a particular group are safeguarded. But in the democratic conception, the stress is on the word 'law', for, it follows that if 'law' is observed, 'order' is bound to follow. Therefore, so long as you do not observe the law and you place the stress on the word 'order', and that too, an order of your own choice, obviously all democratic rights cannot flourish and only a fascist type of regime, a dictatorial government, can function.

My charge against the Ministry of Home Affairs is that, from the very beginning, it accepted the fascist interpretation and in order to make its own power perpetual, it stabbed democracy in the back and thus put a stop to the natural process of political evolution. In order to retain its own perpetual stranglehold, it formed a joint stock company of vested interests, and a criminal and unholy alliance of four main groups of stock-holders came into existence—(Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may try to conclude.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** He is just reading out.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is a question of time; we are pressed for time.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Let him speak of the private limited company of which he happens to be the latest edition.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** It is not a speech; it is a treatise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am prepared to surrender the rest of the time allotted to my party.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the hon. Member try to conclude now.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** He has been talking of a joint-stock company. He is the latest edition.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** This is not a judicial decision, but a speech. But he thinks that it is a judicial decision.

**Shri A. N. Mulla:** All the brute strength of the State is being used to boost the shares of the joint-stock company. The Ministry of Home Affairs seems to have completely forgotten that in the democratic conception strength is that which grows by

submitting itself to discipline and not that which in the pride of its power violates all laws and thus by terrorisation attempts to break the morale of the citizens.

The services have been completely demoralised. The subordinate officer caters to the unlawful demands of the superior officer, and the superior officer in turn does so to the demands of the Ministers or legislators and thus a whole chain of corruption is forged. No one can be punished because every link is vital for the safety of the whole chain. The police force is, of course, made the spearhead of the attack against the people and with its connivance, and support, the shareholders of the company are earning big dividends, because this gives them complete protection and immunity.

While other groups of criminals occasionally take a holiday and close their shops, the chain establishments of the police are working round the clock and there is no moment of day or night when some crime is not committed by them at some place. While the range of crime of the other groups is more or less limited, these so-called law officers commit all the crimes in all the penal statutes....

**Shri Chengalraya Naidu** (Chittor): On a point of order. I want to know to which judgment he is referring.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri A. N. Mulla:** Yes, I am concluding.

The so-called law officers commit all the crimes in all the penal statutes written or still unwritten and that too under the protective wing of their mother, the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Shri G. Viswanathan:** It is a judgment on the Congress.

**Shri A. N. Mulla:** All this lawlessness is committed under the mask of performing the duty of maintaining law and order. So long as the greatest law-breakers are nursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs itself, it is idle to talk of law and order. Every year in every State, at the annual police parade, bouquets are offered to those oppressors of the people by the Governors and Chief Ministers in various States. This indicates that Government has ceased to be the representative of the people and, therefore, what happened in the recent general elections should not be a matter of surprise.

I am now going to conclude, because the Deputy-Speaker has rung the bell several times. In conclusion, I would only say that if the Home Minister really wants to re-establish the rule of law and order and really wants to end corruption, and if my co-operation is needed and I can offer any suggestions for the implementation of the new law and the new procedure to be laid down, I would be willing to co-operate with him in that matter.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** This is frustration and nothing else.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call the next speaker, I would like to mention one thing....

**Shri Randhir Singh:** May I submit that at least one Member from each State should be allowed to speak? I am the single Member from Haryana, and kindly give me five minutes. I have to reply to some Member who has said something against Haryana.

**Shri A. S. Saigal** (Bilaspur): On a point of order....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. He may resume his seat.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** I am rising on a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let him resume his seat first. I shall give him a chance afterwards to raise his point of order.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** You are not permitting me even to raise a point of order

**Shri Piles Mody:** He may complain to his party, not here

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are hard pressed for time. There are some Opposition groups which are yet to speak and there are also some individuals who are yet to speak. I cannot curtail the time allotted to them. There is very little time left for the Congress Party. So I may perhaps with your co-operation be able to accommodate a few

**Shri Randhir Singh:** One Member from Haryana may be allowed

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** While doing so, we can also accommodate representatives coming from distant areas like Tripura, and Andamans and also Dadra and Nagar Haveli, because their problems are peculiar and they must be given a chance. Therefore, Members from this side must bear in mind that if they get an opportunity, they will have to finish their speech in exactly ten minutes

— डा० सुलीमा बंबर उपायक यहोदय, यूह मवालय की मांगो का समर्थन करने हुए मे दो तीन बातें यूह मवी जी की सेवा मे निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ ।

प्राहिविकन के बारे मे बहुत कुछ कहा जाए और आवलीय मंत्री जी नुस्खे ने बताया कि फैसली उरकार तो इसका समर्थन करती है बनर स्टेट की ओरे की बहुत आवश्यकता है इसलिये कई राज्य सरकारें उसे छोड़ने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। ऐसा उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश के कम्बोर बांगो को बचाने के लिये, बांगों को बचाने के लिये, बूरियों और बहूतों को बचाने के लिये प्राहिविकन की आवश्यकता है परन्तु इन्डियन

में कठिनाई चाहती है इसलिये जो हमें छोड़ने की बात होती है। बहुत चीजों के इन्डियन सरकार में तकनीक होती है। चोरी के लिए कानून है। चोरी बत्त नहीं हो पाए, तो बत्त हम चोरी के कानून को बत्त कर दें। हमें इन्डियन सरकार को बहुत आवश्यकता है जेकिन फैसली उरकार को देसे की बात राज्य सरकारों को समझाना चाहिये। आप को 5 करोड़ रुपया देवेल्प चाहिये जेकिन उसको आपको देने के लिये जनता को करीब 20-25 करोड़ रुपया जारी पर बच्चे करना पड़ेगा। यहां वह 20-25 करोड़ रुपया जारी पर बच्चे होने के बायां उन के जेब में रहता, उन के बास बच्चों को युक्ति बनाने के लिये, जर सभार को अच्छा बनाने के लिये बच्चे होना तो इतना बेसा सेल्स टैक्स और एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स तथा दूमर टैक्सों के हारा आपके पास आ जाता ।

मुझे याद है जब आपनी कावेत की नई नई सरकारे 1937 मे बनी थी और फिल्ड मे उम बहुत फ्रेज सरकार थी तब फ्रेज सरकार प्राहिविकन को किसी तरह से बदल नहीं करती थी। वह कहती थी कि प्राहिविकन करना हो तो करो, बगर दैनों की कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी। मुझे स्मरण है। उस समय राजाजी बहास के मुख्य मती थे। उन्होंने और दूसरे भांगों ने यिन कर सेल्स टैक्स को युक्त किया और उनके अरिए से कुछ कमी पूरी हो जाकी। आज वह सेल्स टैक्स कितना बैसा देता है वह आप जानते हैं। वह 20-25 करोड़ रुपया जनता की जेब में रहता चाहिये और सेल्स टैक्स और एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स के हारा स्टेट की देवेल्प बहुती जाती चाहिये। इस तरह से जनता भी युक्त होनी और सरकार को भी काफी कामदा होगा ।

बनर जारी चलेंगी तो वह दूर होंगे, बीवारी बहुती, चोरी बकारी बहुती, बदायारी बहुती और बांगी इस जा दें बांगी के लिये बहुती जी डिलेवेल्पी के बाबत के लिये

और दुनिया भर के दो उत्तरव बाबाव में होने वालों द्वारा उत्तराप्त करने के लिये, जो वैता वार्ष करणा पड़ेता था ताका भी हिंसाव भगा चालिये । मैं अब दे से अपने यह बड़ी जी से आपके हारा आवाना कर्मी कि महराष्ट्र में, वहां अब तक पूरा सूक्षा था, अब दिलाई था रही है ।

भी नाव लाई (राजापुर) : किसने कहा कि महराष्ट्र सूक्षा था ?

डा० सूक्ष्मान नंपर : मैं जानती हूँ कि गोप्ता से स्मरणिग होता था, लेकिन स्मरणिग के कारण कोई बच्चों जीव छोड़ी नहीं जा सकती है ।

कुछ बड़े सोग पीना चाहते हैं तो बड़ी बुझी से यिए, कौन ममा करता है ? उनके पास पैसा है, परमिट हम दे सकते हैं, परमिट को और आसान किया जा सकता है, लेकिन टैक चान्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तो कम से कम इम्प्रिसिनेंट करा दीजिये । आज तो जाराव के टेके दिये जाते हैं और साथ में यह जाते लगाई जाती है कि कम से कम इतनी जाराव बेचनी पड़ेगी । यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है । जो कानपुर में भी स० म०० बनर्जी का अनुभव है, वही भेरी कांस्ट्रुक्शनी जाती में भेरा अनुभव है । गरीबों के बरों के लीब में जाराव के टेके जाने जाते हैं, वह आदमियों और ऐसे वालों के इलाकों में जाराव की दूकानें नहीं होतीं । वहां हों भी तो उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं है क्योंकि वह बोटर गाड़ियों में आने जाने होते हैं । आज जहां से गरीबों की बहु बेटियों निकलती है वहां पर जाराव की दुकान होती है जिन से वह परेकानी में पड़ती है । मुझे जाना है कि यह बड़ी महोब इसकी तरफ बिल्कुल ज्यादा देंते ।

का एक लाईर के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है । काल की हालत वह हो वही है कि जीव हालाँकि विज्ञोवेद की पिटाई करता

है जीकिन में, लेकिन जीन से दस, बीस और ली तूने दूरी तरह से हमारे इस हाउस के एक सदस्य की पिटाई होती है अपने देश में उसके कपड़े उतार कर, उसको नंगा कर के परेड कराई जाती है, बूका जाता है उस पर । इस हाउस के एक सदस्य की ऐसी हालत हो सकती है, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है । जीकिन बाजे रेडियो पर रोज भाषण देते हैं कि नक्सलबाड़ी जो रेडेन्ट भूवर्मेंट है, रिवोल्ट है, रिवेलियन है । जैसे उन्होंने अपने यहां जीन में एक जगह कम्बा कर के जब जगह पर कम्बा किया, उसी तरह में वह हमारे देश में करवाना चाहते हैं । जा नक्सलबाड़ी हो, जाहे भीजो कांग आम्बे देना हो या नागार्दां को आम्बे देना हो, वे इस ताकत से, लोगों को भवभीत कर के लोगों की स्प्रिट को तोड़ने की कोजिज कर रहे हैं हमें यह जीव हणिज सहन नहीं हो सकती है ।

15.56 hrs

[Sister S. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

प्रोफेशनल बाले कहते हैं कि हम बिरोधी सरकार को तोड़ने की कोजिज कर रहे हैं । हमें यथा जरूरत है ऐसा करने की । उस के पाप का बड़ा इतना भर रहा है कि वह अपने आप फूटने वाला है, आज फूटे या कल फूटे या परतों फूटे । लेकिन वह परतों तक पाने वाला नहीं है । वह मीध स्वयं ही फूटने वाले हैं, इस में कोई जाक की बात नहीं है, जिस तरह से वह इकट्ठे दूए हैं । चल रहे हैं, चल नहीं सकते ज्यादा समय । हम जानते हैं कि हमारी कांबेक सरकार से कोई गलती हुई होगी, कोई भूल हुई होगी और जनता कुछ नाराव हुई । उस को उन्होंने देख दिया । लेकिन जनता भूलते के कारणमें भी ऐसे रही है और उन को जीका बिल रहा है इस को परखने का कि हूँ जो जासू बाजे जैसे भी वे कम से कम जीन के पक्षिलम्ब

## [आ० सुनीता नैयर]

तो नहीं थे, हम अपनी आजादी की सुरक्षा करने वाले तो थे । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि इस अनुभव के द्वारा जनता भी सबक भीड़की और हम सोग भी सबक सीखेंगे कि इन देश में प्रवानन्द के द्वारा ही जनता का कायदा है भाकंसादी जिवर से जाना चाहते हैं, उधर नहीं जायेंगे । प्रवानन्द के द्वारा सोगों के आधिक मकाट दूर हो, सोगों की प्रास्त्रेटिटी बढ़े । इसी प्रकार से हमारी अपेक्षा आये बड़ी और हमारी जनता प्रगति के पथ पर चलेगी ।

हमारे गृह ममी ने बहुत बाध्यता से मुरक्का मबी का काम किया था, और बाहर के आक्रमण—हमारी रक्त की थी । अब उन्होंने धन्दर में हमारी रक्त का कार्यमार उठाया है । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उसी तत्त्वरता में और सुदृढ़ता में जो नठिन मनस्याये छढ़ी हो गई है उन का हृत भी यह स्वयं निकलेंगे । आज करण्यान की बात बहुत की जानी है । करण्यान के बारे ने कहा गया कि यहाँ के खिलाफ हम ने न एक न बमिशन बिड़लाया जब उन्होंने कावेस को छाँड़ दिया । नो क्या कौरो माहर ने कावेस का छाँड़ दिया था जब हम ने बमिशन बिड़लाया था ? क्या जब मानवीय के खिलाफ एन्सायरी हुई नो बह कावेस को छाँड़ चुके थे । दूसरी बारे में बाजे एक पाठ सीधे हैं कि आज हमारा दोष है तो हम खुले बाजार उम्मीदों का स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार रहते हैं । हम गिरफ्तर निर्दोष नहीं हैं, आखिर हम भी इन्मान हैं हम से गलती भी हांसती है, लेकिन हम उन अपारने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन हम प्रवार की बात करना हमारी दुर्लाली की ही देखने की कोशिश करना और जो अच्छा काम होता है उस का हमें कल न देना, यह ठीक बात नहीं है ।

हम बहुत बात करते हैं कि भारतीय नीकरियों को रिटायर होने के बाद वही वही नीकरियों विकली हैं, वह सोग वही वही नीकरियों से जैते हैं, यह दूरी बात है । मैं इस

को भानती हूँ कि यह दूरी बात है, लेकिन मैं गृह ममी शहोदय का स्थान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि जब आप यह कहते हैं कि हम पचास वर्ष की आयु के बाद रिटायर कर देंगे अधिक्षम में, तब आप को यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे सोगों की उम्र तो बढ़ती जा रही है, जहाँ पहले सोग जन्मी भर जाते थे वहाँ प्रब्ल 70, 80 वर्ष तक सोग जीवित रहते हैं, हमारे यहाँ एक माननीय सदस्य 86 वर्ष के हैं और उन की मेहन अच्छी है । अगर आप सोगों को इन्हीं जल्दी रिटायर कर देंगे तो उन की गुजर कैसे चलेगी ? या ता हम उन सोगों का रिटायर होने के बाद कोई सोशल सिक्योरिटी दिला सकें, नहीं तो बहु रिटायर होने के बाद नांकरी नहीं करेंगे तो और क्या करेंगे ? कई डाक्टरों ने मृत्ति से पूछा कि हम क्यों आप जी नीकरी करे ? जा हमारा बहतरीन बम्ब है जिन्दगी का उम्र में काम करका कर पचास साल की आयु में आप रिटायर कर देंगे तो हम को सरकारी नीकरी छने से क्या कायदा ? मैं ने उन से पूछा कि जितने को रिटायर किया गया जो तुम डरने हो ? अहने लगे कि यह अधिकारियों के हाथ में है । अगर वह नाराज हो गये तो रिटायर कर देंगे । मह सोचने की बात है कि अपर हम चाहन है कि सरकारी नीकर अच्छी तरह से हमारी सेवा करे, इमानदारी से खिदमत करे और अधिक्षम में हमारों के हाथ में न जाये तो हम को एक आँख रिटायरमेंट कम करने की जगह बढ़ानी होती । जहा तक मुझे स्मरण है स्कोरिंगिंग कट्टीज में एक आँख रिटायरमेंट 65 वर्ष से भी ऊपर—जायद 70 वर्ष—कर दी गई है । जैसे जैसे लाम्बेचिटी बढ़ी है, जैसे जैसे एक आँख रिटायरमेंट भी बढ़ा दी गई है, कल नहीं की गई है । भारत का पहला उदाहरण है कि यह एकादश लिङ्गा गया है कि हम एक आँख रिटायरमेंट को कम करते बा रहे हैं । यह ठीक बात नहीं है । वे नीती महोदय से जारी करनी कि यह सुरक्षा उपरांग भाल है ।

मैं निवेदन करता चाहती हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में एकता की ओर करत है। हमारी सरकार ने वह जो एक नई अवस्था की है, कि हम इस सदन में आ कर हम देश की प्रश्नागताओं को कायम रखने की सम्पत्ति लेने लगे हैं वह बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जो काम कर रहे हैं, वे देश की प्रश्नागताओं को बनाए रखने वाले नहीं हैं, बल्कि देश को खड़ खड़ करने वाले हैं।

मैं समझती हूँ कि आज देश की एकता के रास्ते में जो तरफ से बड़ी लकाबट है, वह है जूँड़ जौँड़। क्या हम एक देश हैं या अनेक देश हैं? यदि हम एक देश हैं, तो यहाँ हम जूँड़ रहेंगे, तो आजां पेट सब जूँड़ रहेंगे और यहाँ घर-स्टेट मिलेंगा, तो सब पेट घर के बांह लेंगे। लेकिन आज हम ने हर एक स्टेट को अलग अलग जोन में बांध दिया है और उस का परिचालन यह है कि आरों तरफ समर्गित और बेहाल करनेवाल चल रहा है। जहाँ भी जौँड़ को तोड़ा जाता है, वहाँ दाम कुछ गिरते ही हैं, बढ़ते नहीं हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि यहाँ जौँड़ को तोड़ दिया जाये, तो किसी किसी जगह जायद दाम बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन उस का सर्व-साक्षात्कार अमर दाम कम होने का ही होगा, बढ़ने का नहीं।

हमारे सामने यूरोपियन इकानामिक कम्पनियों की विमान योजना है। यूरोप के अलग अलग कई देशों ने अपने ट्रेड बेरियर्ज को खाल कर दिया और इस के परिचालन-स्वरूप उन की प्राप्तसेरिटी और स्वृद्धि इतनी बड़ी है कि इगलैंड और कई दूसरे भूक्त, जो पहले उच्च सलाह में जायित नहीं हुए वे आज तोड़ कर उस में जायित होना चाहते हैं, जब कि वह संवठन उन को जायित नहीं करता है। लेकिन हम अपने देश में दीवारें बड़ी ओर के ट्रेड को अलग अलग कर के अपनी प्राप्तसेरिटी को रोक रहे हैं, अपनी अवस्थाओं की जी लग रहे हैं और देश में इसका जी लाला के रास्ते में लकाबट डाल रहे हैं।

देश में एकता की भावना के मार्ग में की एक और लकाबट है, मैं उस की ओर जूँह भी महोदय का व्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। आज स्थिति यह है कि काश्मीर और आसाम और कुछ अन्य एरियाज में सब लोगों को प्राप्तर्ती राइट्स प्राप्त नहीं हैं। एक इस्तान का एक ही घर होगा, दो नहीं होंगे, यह तो मैं समझ सकती हूँ। लेकिन यह कामनून बना देना कि देश का नागरिक एक जगह पर अपना घर बना सकता है, औसती जगह पर नहीं, ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहता चाहती हूँ कि यह देश की एकता कायम करने वाली बात नहीं है, बल्कि देश के ट्रकड़े करने वाली बात है। इस अवस्था को खाल करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि देश का कोई भी नागरिक देश के किसी भी हिस्से में जा कर रह सके।

देश की एकता को छिन-छिन करने वाली एक और चीज़ है हमारी सर्विनियर का छापा। हम ने यह प्रानिग किया कि हमारे यहाँ इजीनियर्ज, डाक्टर्ज और नर्सों प्राप्ति की इतना कमी है और हमें इतने भीर चाहिए। लेकिन आज आप देश लीविए कि यदाय में नर्स वाली बैठी हैं, बगाल में डाक्टर वाली बैठे हैं और जगह जगह इजीनियर वाली बैठने लगे हैं, क्योंकि उन को नीकरी नहीं भिलती है। इस का बारम यह है कि मैं अपनी स्टेट में अपने ही लोगों को भूमी और आप अपनी स्टेट में अपने ही लोगों को लेंगे। इस तरह से हम अपने आप को छोटे ट्रकड़े में बाट लिया है हमने और हम एक देश की तरह से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरी प्राप्तना है कि यहाँ हम ने प्रानिग करना है, यहाँ हम ने लोगों को दीनिग हेती है, तो यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि इस देश की एकता को बह-न-बह रखते हुए और इस देश की बहरियात को पूरा करने की वृद्धि से हम अपनी सर्विनियर का देश हांसा करावें, जिसे हम देश के विष

## [श्र० सुशीला नैर]

भाग में भी आवश्यकता हो, वहां पर इन स्वर्गों को भेजा जा सके, और हमारे तालीम पाए हुए, ट्रेन पर्सोनल का पूरा उपयोग हो सके।

आज लिविंगम, कास्टिंगम, और प्राविलिंगम ये तीन चीजें हमें सब से ज्यादा तबाह करने वाली हैं। आज आज और जात-पात के कारण हमारे दुकड़े हो रहे हैं। आज हमारे राज्यों की बाउडरीज को से कर ऐसे भिर कूटते हैं, जैसे हमारे राज्य कोई अलग अलग देश हो। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश का कोई भाग इस गण्य में रह गया या उस राज्य में रह गया, इस में क्या अन्तर पड़ता है? हमें अपने देश के सब नागरिकों की रक्षा करनी है और कामे, तारीम और रहने प्राप्ति की उन सी मब आवश्यकतायें पूरी करनी हैं चाहे वे कही भी हो।

मैं आज करनी हूँ कि हमारे यह मध्य महोदय इन बन्द बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे। मैं जानती हूँ कि वह केवल भीड़ा बोलने वाले हैं नहीं हैं, बल्कि वह वही येहनन और नूरन-नूम में काम करने वाले भी हैं। इस लिए भुजे विश्वास है कि यह इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने ने मस्कत होये।

इन सभ्यों के साथ मैं इन मार्गों का समर्थन करनी हूँ।

Mr Chairman: Shri Anbucchezhian

श्री एक्स-सेक्रेटर ज्ञास्त्री (हापुड़) मध्यापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ सूर्यों के एक सदस्य को भी अभी भोका नहीं भित्ता है, जब कि दूसरे सूर्यों के दो तीन महस्य बोल चुके हैं। याप को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि पहले प्रत्येक दूर के एक एक सदस्य को भोका भित्त जाये और बाद में उन के दूसरे या तीसरे सदस्यों को भोका भित्ते।

श्री नाथ पाई : मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। पहले तो सब भूम्त के एक एक सदस्य को भोका भित्ता चाहिए और फिर जिस दूर का कोई समय बचे, उस को दोबारा भोका भित्ता दिया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The suggestion made by the hon. Member is certainly very acceptable, but there is a scheme of things left by the Deputy-Speaker.

श्री अ० ल० शहजल : प्रगत में साफ साफ कहूँ तो ये जितनी बातें नहीं हैं वे मानवीय डिपुटी स्पीकर की बजाह से हो रही हैं मूले यह बात कहने में डर नहीं है। हर एक स्टेट के सदस्यों को बोलने का भोका भित्ता चाहिए, चाहे वह नागरिक हो या कोई अन्य स्टेट हो। इसी प्रकार हर एक पार्टी के सदस्य को भोका भित्ता चाहिए।

Shri Nath Pai: Mr Chairman, you observed just now, if I heard you correctly, that you are following a list left behind by the Deputy-Speaker. But may I point out that once you occupy the Chair, your discretion is absolute, subject to the approval of the House. You are free to call upon anybody you think fit.

श्री रघवीर शितृ ने बिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी स्टेट में उस सदस्य बोलने और किसी स्टेट में एक भी नहीं।

Shri Nath Pai: Though there is a list which is a guideline, I think the proposal made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is an eminently sensible one, and it has been the practice of the House that each group should get at least one spokesman and the bigger groups are allowed to use their time providing a second speaker after one group has spoken.

Mr. Chairman: I agree, but for the time being, this Member belonging to the DMK has been called. Shri Arbuchezhian is requested to be very brief.

Shri Ambuchandran (Dindigul) Mr Chairman, Sir I find from the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that the present strength of the Home Guards is 4 51 lakhs against the target of 6 82 lakhs, and also that the State Governments and the administrations of the Union territories have been asked to make the Home Guards organisation permanent. It is stated that the annual expenditure on the Home Guards organisation is Rs 3 57 crores and the liability of the Central Government is Rs 1 80 crores. When we are spending crores and crores of rupees for the defence of the country, I suggest that the Home Guards organisation is not necessary now. The Home Minister must abolish it.

16 hrs.

The present attitude of the Central Government is indirectly showing that the President's rule may be imposed in some States. If it happens it is absolute injustice and it is undemocratic. It is not good for the welfare of the country. So the Home Minister must be very careful in this matter.

The DMK is of the opinion that privy purses should be abolished. The Congress Government shouted for the past so many years for the creation of a classless society. But it has created a class of people who have been given privy purses and other privileges. The Home Minister must take immediate action to abolish privy purses. If it becomes necessary Government need not hesitate to amend the Constitution for this purpose.

Regarding the stenographers in the Central Secretariat Service, they are offered very poor promotion prospects. When compared to other employees in the Central Secretariat Service, they are placed in the worst condition in the matter of promotion. There are so many stenographers with more than 20 years' service, who are yet to get a single promotion in their life. So, I would appeal to the Home Minister to take interest in this problem and see that the benefits of promotion to the eligible stenographers are given without any further delay.

About the language problem, our Constitution lists 15 languages as our national languages. I consider that no language is superior to the other languages. So, all the 15 national languages should be treated equally and equal opportunities should be given for their development of political leaders. They may be shifted to party rooms and the portraits of great poets and philosophers must be placed there. In this connection, I suggest that the portrait of a very great Tamil poet, Thiruvalluvar who lived 2000 years ago and who is the author of the immortal work *Thirukkural* must be placed there.

श्री प्रकाशकृति शास्त्री मध्यापति जी, स्वतंत्र भारत में जिस स्वतंत्र और स्पष्ट शातावरण में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये गये थे उनमें राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रश्न भी एक था। भारतीय मविचान सभा में सम्बन्धित से देश की राष्ट्रभाषा क्या हो इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय लिया गया था। उसी सम्बन्ध में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रभाद ने समय समय पर दो घण्टे शादेश भी जारी किये। राष्ट्रपति का एक शादेश 27 मई, 1952 को निकला और दूसरा शादेश 27 अगस्त 1960 को। इस बीच में 1952 से 1960 के बीच दो परिवर्तन हुए। सब से पहले बेर कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई राजभाषा के प्रश्न पर। बेर कमीशन के निर्णय आगे के बाद किर समीक्षा समिति की नियुक्ति हुई और समीक्षा समिति की नियुक्ति के बाद राष्ट्रपति ने दूसरा घण्टा शादेश 1960 में दिया। मेरे हाथ में यह पुस्तक है जो वृहत् महालय की ओर से प्रकाशित है। इसका नाम है हिन्दी सम्बन्धी शादेशो का सकलन। मेरा घण्टा विचार है जो राष्ट्रपति ने इसमें समय समय पर जो शादेश दिये हैं— मैं शादेश लब्द का उपयोग जानकार कर इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने शारेश दिये हैं, शास्त्रात्मन नहीं दिये हैं। राष्ट्रपति के शारेशों को ही अब तक 20 वर्षों में कार्यान्वित किया गया होता तो वह राजभाषा का प्रश्न कभी का

## [बी ब्रकान्सॉर जारी]

मुलाज गया होता । सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति के आदेश में इस प्रभाव पर इसमें लिखा है :

1. जिन अनुचारियों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या प्रधिक है वहाँ हिन्दी में कामे कराया जाय ।

2. सरकारी नियन्त्रण दोनों भाषाओं में हो ।

3. हिन्दी प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को जिनके प्रशिक्षण पर सरकार का प्रसा नी जर्चे दूधा है उन्हें हिन्दी में काम करने की सुविधा हो । उनसे हिन्दी के काम कराया जाय ।

4. हिन्दी पढ़ों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जाय ।

5. हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से पद-व्यवहार हिन्दी में चले भले ही भूल पढ़ावें भी में हो । जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं भले ही भूल पढ़ावें भी में आये लेकिन उन का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाय ।

6. भौती शैक्षि के कर्मचारियों के साथ पद-व्यवहार व आदेश हिन्दी में हो ।

इस प्रकार के बहुत से इमें आदेश हैं जो कि सभय सभय पर राष्ट्रपति जी की भाषा के डारा दिये गये । और उसी भाषावार पर वृह मन्त्रालय ने सभय सभय पर कुछ मर्कुर लिकाले और वित्त मन्त्रालय ने भी सभय सभय पर इसी प्रकार की कुछ विवरिया जारी की ।

लेकिन एक तब के बड़ी भी जिसको कि मैं बहुत भाषापत्रक भालता हूँ वह यह है कि संघ भोक सेवा भाषावार के बारे में बेर कर्मीकान की रिपोर्ट यह भी कि उनमें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों का ज्ञान भाष्यम बनाया जाय चाहिया का । उसके बाद जो संस्थाएं

लेनिति की रिपोर्ट आई उसमें ऐरे कर्मीकान भी इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार तो किया जैसा रेखिकार करने के साथ साथ उसने सरकार से भेजुरोड़ किया कि 14 भाषाएं जो कि संभिकानं भी आठवीं अनुसूची में हैं वह भी क्या सब लोक भैवा भाषावार की परीकार्यों का भाष्यम हो जैकती हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवाहजो की लेनिति नियुक्त की जाय । राष्ट्रपति ने उसके ऊपर जो आदेश दिया उसको भी भेजकर सुनाता हूँ ।

"कुछ सभय के पश्चात् वैकल्पिक भाष्यकाल के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग कुछ करने के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय सब लोक सेवा भाषावार के साथ परामर्श करके भाष्यकाल कार्रवाई करे । वैकल्पिक भाष्यम के रूप में विभिन्न प्रावेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करने से गवर्नर कंटिनाइया वैदा होने की सम्भावना है, इसनिए वैकल्पिक भाष्यम के रूप में विभिन्न प्रावेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग लुक करने की व्यवहार्यता की जाय करने के लिये विभेदभ समिति नियुक्त करना भाष्यकाल नहीं है"

मैं इस बात को इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का आदेश लिकलने के बाद कांसेस लेकिंग कमेटी की बैठक हुई । कांसेस लिकिंग कमेटी ने यह निष्पत्य किया कि सब लोक सेवा भाषावार में 14 भाषाओं को भाष्यम बनाया जाय । उसके बाद मरकार ने भी यह निष्पत्य ऐरे लिया । मैं गृह मंत्री भी यसवाल राष्ट्र लिकाल से जानता जाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के ऐस आदेश के विपरीत क्या किंवी दूसरे राष्ट्रपति में इस आदेश को समाप्त किया कि ऐस आदेश राष्ट्रपति का नहीं भले वा पारिवार-मैट ने इस आदेश की समाप्ति के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया नहीं । कांसेस लिकिंग कमेटी वा पारिवार-मैट और राष्ट्रपति से भी क्यर ही गई कि राष्ट्रपति भी और आदेश भारी करे और कांसेस लिकिंग कमेटी के बहुते के अनुसार सरकार कह कर पिछवे भेजी जाय । एक और सरकार

आपा विद्येयक को जाने के लिए कह रही है कि नेहरू जी के आवासन को पूरा किया जायगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू जी के आवासन हैं और राष्ट्रपति का आदेश है। पर इस सरकार की वृष्टि में राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों का वह भूल नहीं है जितना कि प्रधान मंत्री के दिये हुए आवासन वह भूल है। प्रधान मंत्री के दिये हुए आवासन की वर्चा सरकार बार बार करती है वह क्या है वह भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने आवास में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के निवासियों की राय जानने के बाद ही उन राज्यों के ऊपर केन्द्रीय कार्यों के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग बाल्नीय माना जायगा। उस में कही यह नहीं है कि एक भी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य जब तक उसको स्वीकार न करे तब तक अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग बताता रहेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री के आवासन के बाहर में एक छोटे से राज्य को बीटो पावर या विद्योत्तिकार देना यह प्रधान मंत्री की जावनाओं का भी अपमान करता है और देश की जावनाओं का भी अपमान है।

भी यह भवालय के राज्य मंत्री भी विद्या वरण गुरु जी कह रहे हैं कि हम ने राजभाषा के प्रयोग के लिए बड़ा काम किया है। यह मैं कुछ इसके उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्होंने कार्य किये हैं इन्हीं के अपने भाषकों से। भाज भ्रात काम ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने बताया कि हमारे बहा 198 हिन्दी जानने वाले स्टेनोटापर हैं और 1 अगस्त 1966 को अंग्रेजी जानने वाले स्टेनोटापरों की संख्या 2,025 भी। यह आप ही से अनुमान लगाएं कि एवं भाषा के लम्बाय में इनका जग कितना पहिला है? हिन्दी स्टेनोटापरों और टाइपिस्टों को भी लिखा ही वह उनकी संख्या भी 8 हजार और हिन्दी टाइपराइटर है केवल 1,160। तो यह भी जाकी 7,900 अवृत्त है ऐसे किंतु कर रहे हैं? उन लिखा का

इसी से बोया अनुमान तो आप लगाइये, इससे आप को पता लगेगा कि किस प्रकार की स्थिति इस सरकार के निर्णयों की है?

आपा विद्येयक के संबंध में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार भी इन दुलमुल नीतियों का परिणाम है कि सात हिन्दी राज्यों में से बार राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारे समाप्त हो गई। एक अग्रह राजदंस्तान में किसी तरह धीमाधीती कर दें कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी है। जाकी दो राज्यों हिमाचल और मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार किनारे पर भी चूकी है। प्रगत सरकार की यह ही स्थिति रही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश सरकार की दुलमुल नीति को देर तक सहन नहीं कर सकेगा। इस लिए इस विद्येयक को लाते समय सरकार घोटा याकू जालक कार्य करे और वोई निर्णय इस प्रकार का न ले। सचापति भी, मैं वह स्पष्ट बताओ मे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह कभी अभिभाव नहीं कि हिन्दी जबर्दस्ती मध्यस पर लादी जाय या बगाल पर लादी जाय जब तक उन राज्यों के निवासी सहर्व इस को स्वीकार न कर में। लेकिन इस में क्या अर्थात है जो सात हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उनके साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपना कारोबार हिन्दी में करने ये या उनमें जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय हैं उनके साथ हिन्दी में आपना कारोबार करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है? यह मैं यह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ।

इसी बीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

Shri B. N. Shastri (Lakhimpur): Do you mean to say that only Hindi-knowing persons should be Central Government employees?

भी प्रकाशनी और जाती भी दूसरी भी जो मैं लिखे रखते हैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह है— अमृ कालीर के लम्बाय में। अमृ कालीर

## [धी प्रकाशीर शास्त्री]

की स्विति बड़ी गम्भीर होती रही जा रही है, आप नक्सलवाही की तरफ चक्र बदल दें, लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर का स्विति तेजी से बिंदगती जा रही है, उसकी गम्भीरता से भी आब न भोड़े । आज जम्मू काश्मीर में चुन-नीतियों की सकाया निश्चित क्षण से कुछ लक गई है, और नये चुन-नीतियों पाकिस्तान से नहीं आ रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं आपको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के जासूस, पाकिस्तान के भेदिये आज बहुत बड़ी सक्षमा में जम्मू-काश्मीर में हैं । आज उनको नये चुन-नीतियों को भेजने की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात दुर्भाग्य से यह है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के जो मुख्य मती हैं, वे आज भारत के विदेश मती का भी पाठं प्रदा कर रहे हैं । आमी घर-ईसराइन युद्ध के समय जम्मू काश्मीर के मुख्य मती ने एक बहाव्य दिया था । मृग मती जो ने भी जायद उसको पढ़ा होगा । उसके बाद जिस प्रकार मे श्रीनगर में उत्पात आरम्भ हुए, वह आपको मारूँ है । दो गिरावर्ता को जलाया गया, अधिवेशन कानेज की विस्तिग को जलाया गया । ही० ही० बी० स्कूल में भाषणों द्वारा का नुकसान किया गया । ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि जम्मू काश्मीर में इतनी बड़ी सक्षमा में पाकिस्तानी भेदियं काम कर रहे हैं, आलारिक दृष्टि से वहाँ के बालावरण में बहुत बहा धरमनाय फैला हुआ है, ऐसे समय में जैक प्रभुत्वा हा छाइने के गम्भीर स्वप्न कर के निर्भय नेता चाहिये । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कल को किन इन प्रकार की गम्भीर परिस्थिति पुन बैदा हो जाय जिसको कि भेदीय सरकार न मानवास में और जम्मू-काश्मीर में ऐसी अवालीय स्थिति बैदा हो जिसकी कल्पना भी आज सरकार के वर्तितक में नहीं है ।

वहा तक नक्सलवाही का गम्भीर है मैं उन बानों की बर्चा नहीं करना चाहता कि लीकिय रेडियो से क्या आबकास्ट हो रहा है, हाका रेडियो से क्या आबकास्ट हो रहा है,

कराची रेडियो से क्या आबकास्ट हो रहा है । सभापति जी, मैं आपके आवश्यक से वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इतने दिनों के बाद भी वहाँ की बटनायें के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार या कांग्रेस की गवर्नरेट यक बन कर बैठी रहे, परिस्थितियों को दूर से दर्तक के क्षण से देखती रहे यह ठीक नहीं । एक एक दिन परिस्थिति बगाल और नक्सलवाही के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय सरकार की दृष्टि के बड़ा गम्भीर निकल रहा है और आपकी इस उपेक्षा के बड़े गम्भीर परिणाम होने वाले हैं । आग की बटनायें, मूटे जाने की बटनायें, बलाकार की बटनायें लगातार हो रही हैं । आपी हाल में कुछ गम्भीर बटनायें बटी हैं, जिसका अब युद्धर्जी की सरकार के एक विनिस्टर—श्री देव प्रकाश राय, जो कि गोरखाली विनिस्टर है, ने उत्सेष किया है । एक गणेश लोहार नामक बड़े प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति है, उनके घरने भासन, उनके बच्चों के भासन, उनकी पत्नी के भाष दुर्घटवहार हिया गया । उनके हाथ पैर बांधने के बाद । इस बटना को लेकर भी देव प्रकाश राय ने श्री अजय मुकुर्जी को कहा कि या सो इस को दबाया न जाय और यदि दबाया जाता है तो मैं गवर्नरेट में मन्त्रिसिंह रहने को तैयार नहीं हूँ । तब विवश होकर अजय मुकुर्जी को उस तथ्य को प्रकाश में आगा पढ़ा । इस प्रकार और भी न जाने किनी बटनायें वहा पर हो रही हैं ।

मरे पास एक पक्ष है जो उली लोक से एक मानवीय समय सहस्य के नाम आया है । मैं जाम-बूँ कर पक्ष-भेदक का नाम नहीं देना चाहता हूँ । इन्होंने आँख निराते हुए अपने पक्ष में लिखा है कि क्या हम को भारत सरकार इस प्रकार का संरक्षण देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि हम अपने वर में अपने दलों के लाल स्वाधिकार के साथ रह सकें । हम ने क्या अपराध किया है जो जाल हूँ इसारे वरों से लिकाता जा रहा है, इसारे वरों में हुआई बुखारी नहीं है—इस प्रकार के

कुछ प्रश्न इस स्वित ने अपने पत्र में लिख कर भेजे हैं। अगर गृह मंत्री चाहेंगे तो मैं इनके पत्र को आपके पास भेज दूगा जिससे कि आप अनुमान लगा सकेंगे कि वहाँ की क्या स्थिति है।

जो बातावरण आज वहाँ पर चल रहा है और जो स्थिति वहाँ पर बन रही है इससे बेकम पूर्वी भारत को ही बतारा नहीं है, मारे देश को बतारा है। यह उसी आदेश की शुल्का है—Go to Paris through Shanghai and Calcutta इस शुल्का में नागर्नीड और भीजोहिस्स को ही बतारा नहीं है, अगर नवमनबाही की स्थिति न मान्यती तो यह बतारा यहा से होड़ा हुआ बर्मा, निगापुर और भलाया से जा कर ट्रूट्टाने बाला है। आप इस स्थिति को सामान्य माना कर न बलें।

नीमों बात जो मैं विलेप क्षण में कहना चाहता हूँ और जिसके बारे में कई महीने हुए एक पत्र भी मैंने गृह मंत्री को निक्षा चा। हिन्दुस्तान के राजे-महाराजों ने सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति क्या है, उसके विलेपण में मैं प्रभी नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इस बात की चर्चा कुले शब्दों में करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के निजाम हैदराबाद के सम्बन्ध में, जो बर्मान निजाम है, उनके सम्बन्ध में आपके कानों में इस प्रकार की बातें पा कर पही हूँगी कि पुराने निजाम के अल्लो इन्हें क हीरे और जवाहरात को ने किसी भाष्यम से टर्पी को भेज रहे हैं। इसकी मूलना निजाम में एक बहुत बड़े विश्वेश्वर लिंगिकारी ने जो भेज रहे हैं, आपको अपने स्थिति हस्ताक्षर से युक्त वह मैं भेजूँगी है। मैंने अपने पत्र के साथ उस पत्र को आपके पास भेजा था और आप ने मूले निक्षा कि आप उह पर आनकारी में रहे हैं। लेकिन वित्त विभाग के राज्य मंत्री जी के ०.८० पन्त—इह भरे सरन मैं कहते हैं कि सरकार को इस

प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। वे टर्की और ईरान जो आज पाकिस्तान की क्षेत्र पर हैं, कही ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आपकी सापर-बाही में हमारा ऐसा टर्की और ईरान की भारकर पाकिस्तान पहुँच आय और कल को हमारे ही सिरों पर उसका प्रयोग किया जाय। गृह मंत्री इसको सामान्य कह कर न टालें, इस बीच की गम्भीरता को प्राप्त।

गोप्य के सम्बन्ध में मूले एक बात बानकर कष्ट हुआ। जिस समय गोप्य में पुर्तगाली सत्ता थी, जिस समय वहाँ पर पुर्तगाली दरिद्र्ये बर्म परिवर्तन का कार्य कर रहे थे, वहाँ पर कुछ भाई ऐसे थी थे, जिन्होंने अपने आज हुएली पर रक्ष कर बर्म की रक्षा की और उनको फिर अपने बर्म में बापस लाये। आज 30 हवार आदमी स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद गोप्य में ऐसे हैं कि जब पुर्तगाली गवर्नरेट के समय वे अपने बर्म में बापस आ गये तो उन लोगों ने अपने बर्म में सम्मिलित होना चाहा, तब पुर्तगाली गवर्नरेट ने कहा कि जो इस प्रकार के अपने बर्म में बापस आना चाहते हैं उनको 75 रु. रजिस्ट्रेशन कीस देनी होगी। आज भी वह काना कानून गोप्य में बना हुआ है और इसलिये मजबूर हो कर वे लोग अपने बर्म की दीक्षा नहीं ले सकते हैं। उन लोगों के नाम इस प्रकार के हैं—महादेव बरेती, इकमिशनर्नु फरनेन्डिव, इस प्रकार के उन लोगों के नाम हैं। स्वतन्त्र भारत में भी आज इस प्रकार का काना कानून गोप्य में लागू है कि जो लोग अपने बर्म में बापस आना चाहें, उनको 75 रु. कीस देनी पड़े। इसी कारण उनको मजबूर हो कर अपने नाशों के साथ वे बर्म लगाने पड़ते हैं। यह भारत सरकार के लिये कलक नहीं है तो क्या है? गृह मंत्रालय इस स्थिति का विलेपण करे और विलेपण करने के बाद उन लोगों को मुक्तिदाता घोषण करे।

Start D. N. Patel (Jalor). Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry is the nucleus of the internal administration of the country which covers a

[Shri D. N. Patodia]. wide range of subjects, more particularly relating to maintenance of peace, law and order, security, protection of the fundamental rights of the people, satisfactory functioning of the States and Centre relationship and providing a clean administration both at the Centre and in the States

In order to achieve these objectives the Home Ministry has to function and perform the intricate job by synchronising the various wings of the administration so as to create a sense of social discipline and social justice and to inculcate a sense of belonging to the nation. In order to achieve these objectives it is necessary that the Home Ministry and the hon. Minister in charge of the home portfolio should on occasions rise above party politics and take an attitude or approach which is a national approach by which national character is built up. The success or otherwise of the Home Ministry, therefore, depends upon to what extent the Ministry has been able to discharge its duty towards rising above party politics and towards achieving these objectives in order to inculcate the sense of belonging to the nation.

Today our country is passing through a very difficult period. A sense of frustration and dissatisfaction is prevailing all over. The cost of administration is going very high. Corruption, red-tape and a bureaucratic system of government are prevailing in the entire country. All these things have gone so deep into the administration that the common man in India today feels frustrated and helpless to such an extent that probably he has lost interest in this country. Why has it happened? It has happened mainly on account of the deteriorating economic conditions.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let there not be so much of noise when the hon. Member speaks.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The sense of frustration, the sense of helplessness,

which is prevailing in the country today, is basically the result of the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. Every citizen of this country is now burdened by the high cost of living, and relative to that, his income has not increased, he is burdened by high taxation; he is burdened by various formalities, various curbs and various impositions imposed by the State on his day-to-day life.

In this connection, may I give an illustration of a merchant, of a normal merchant in my constituency in Rajasthan. You know the traders in semi-towns, in places which are not very big. One merchant combines the functions of so many traders. A single merchant deals in textiles, deals in food, deals in cement, deals in building materials, deals in iron and steel and what not. Suppose, that a merchant's annual turn-over is Rs 50,000, he makes a saving of hardly Rs 5,000 out of that turnover. As against that, for each of these items, he has to obtain separate licences, he has to obtain separate permits, he has to file separate returns, he has to observe separate, independent regulations, over and above these, he has to file the sales-tax returns, he has to file income-tax returns, he has to observe certain establishment acts, he feels so much bothered about these, he feels so much cramped about these, he feels as if his independence is lost, as if he is not free to trade and as a result a sense of frustration creeps in. This is the condition of an average merchant, of an average trader, in the country today.

After all, in a small village, in a small place, what has this Government done? In what respect we are better off? Are their living conditions better? Are their conditions regarding supply of drinking water better? Have they much better educational facilities? Are the road conditions better? You will be amazed to learn that in my constituency consisting of 6,000 sq. miles, during the course of the last

twenty years, only 20 miles of road have been constructed. In what respect are we better off? So much of taxation has been soked out of the society, so much of foreign loans have been taken from various countries. In what respect, have they benefited the society? This is a pertinent question to which the Home Minister, I hope, will definitely reply.

The system of administration which used to exist at the time of British days still continues—the collectors, the police authorities and the various State authorities in those remote places where the people are not educated, where they are still downtrodden, are using the same machinery, the same method of suppression; the same method of terrorism among these uneducated people. I think, the Home Minister definitely knows about it and he will definitely take care to see that these things are properly set right.

In this connection, I would like to make a brief reference to certain remarks made by my hon. friend, Mr. Dange, yesterday. In the course of his speech, he used various slogans, various phrases like socialism, communism and capitalism, princes and all those things. I want to say that our vision should not be clouded by these phrases; these phrases have prevented us from looking into the right things. These slogans have done a lot of damage, a lot of loss, to the fabric of our national character. We have started becoming intoxicated by these slogans and the effect is such that it is even, I should say, more potent than wines and whiskies, and both the ruled and the rulers are under its perpetual influence, all the time. I therefore, for a moment, suggest to the members of this hon. House that we should come to the brassstacks; let us forget about the slogans. What is our objective? Our objective is not communism, not capitalism, nothing of that sort. Our objective is to achieve the social welfare; our objective is to achieve prosperity, by which people become rich, they have better living conditions, better

food and better clothing. Any system, any method, which helps us in achieving this objective is good enough for us. Whether it is private sector or it is public sector or it is any other sector, let all the sectors be national sectors, and let all work in competition with each other. That should be the slogans of today.

Shri S. A. Dange is trying to mislead the entire country with his theory. By removing a particular 'ism' and by adopting another particular 'ism' imported from a foreign country to which he subscribes, nothing is going to happen. So, we have to be realistic about it.

I now come back to the main subject, namely law and order. Much has been said regarding West Bengal and Naxalbari in particular. There is no point in repeating what has been said, but it has been proved by various statement by persons who have visited that place and by the announcement on the Peking Radio that there are foreign elements positively involved in it. If Shri S. A. Dange wants to deny it and says that the broadcasts by Radio Peking may not be given importance, let it not be given importance, but fact is fact. Whatever Peking has said is a fact, whether you give importance to it or not. Certain relevant portions of what the Peking Radio has said and of other press reports that have appeared would be interesting for you and for the whole House, including the Home Minister.

It says:

"The revolutionary armed struggle in Darjeeling district was launched by the Indian people under the guidance of Mao Tsetung. The struggle, the broadcast said, forecasts the approach of a great people's revolution in India with armed struggle as its major force; it urged the Indian people to follow the path pointed out by Chairman Mao.

[Shri D. N. Patodia].  
It further says.

Preparations for the armed struggle by the revolutionaries of the Indian Communist Party in Siliguri sub division began as long as 1965 when they provided arms to the peasants and set up rural bases."

Shri Nath Pai: Where is this quotation from?

Shri D. N. Patodia: This is a quotation from the Radio Peking announcement

Another report which has appeared in the Sunday Standard of July 2, depending upon the personal investigation by certain persons who had toured round Siliguri says

'More than 1500 men of the State police are waiting for a signal to storm the strongholds of the Left Communist extremists who are masterminding the unrest there, while the wanted rebel leaders are moving freely, gathering arms and exhorting the tribesmen who inhabit it to resist the police"

This is the real position. On the one hand, foreign elements are involved in it, and they are there to do every possible damage. On the other hand, the position is this that while our policemen are standing and watching the situation, they are not permitted and are prevented from taking positive action in the matter. I think the underlying hands of the Chinese and foreign elements must be properly observed and seen by this Government.

The trouble in West Bengal cannot be isolated from that in Naxalbari. The trouble in Naxalbari cannot be isolated from the general context and the general picture in the whole of West Bengal. Lawlessness is prevailing there since a long time. There is

no protection given to the people. People are manhandled, they are assaulted, they are exposed to sun, they are being tortured, and they are being prevented forcibly from answering even the calls of nature, and hundreds of people surround them and spit on their faces. The biggest tragedy is that all these things happen while the police looks on. Mr Jha, an SSP leader was murdered on the 4th June. That question was raised in this House, and a storm was created here. But, in spite of that, while the murder took place under the nose of the police and in the presence of hundreds of persons, arrests did not take place until the 30th June. Is this how our democracy will function? Is this how Government are going to protect the rights of the citizens in such situations? This is a pertinent point to which the hon. Home Minister must furnish a reply. In what particular manner are the fundamental rights of the citizen going to be protected? In what particular manner in such situations are the Government going to take action to see that law and order is maintained? I smell a foul game in this. It is not that the Central Government were unaware of this. It is not that the situation did not warrant any action. But the game was something else. It was to see that the situation was permitted to deteriorate further in West Bengal so that the Opposition Government there was not successful in its functioning and a situation was created for a Congress Ministry to be formed there. To achieve this end the situation has been permitted to deteriorate.

Certain proceedings of the Congress Parliamentary Party in this respect are revealing. I would read a passage from it.

Shri Somavane (Pandharpur). He is blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

Mr. Chairman: Why should there be objection?

Shri D. N. Patel: This is from a report which appeared in the Times of India of 1 July 1967. It says:

"Members pointed out that the United Front Government had already developed cracks and if the present situation in the State continued to worsen, there was every possibility of all the non-communist parties withdrawing from the coalition. This would automatically result in the fall of the Ministry. They welcomed the move initiated by the PSP and the SSP to forge a united front against the Left Communists who dominated the State Cabinet were trying to oust other parties from their spheres of activity".

What is this? Are we going to tolerate this kind of thing? Are we going to see that the law and order situation is permitted to worsen so that the Government in power may be unseated and a Government of the choice of authority here could be installed? Is this how we are going to deal with the situation? I would like to have clear replies from my hon friend

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He should also read the other speeches in meetings after meetings of the party. Congress Party members, have exercised maximum restraint. They were not at all desirous of any such thing as attributed by the hon Member. He is trying to create a misunderstanding about the role of the Congress Party members. In meetings after meetings, Congress party members have exercised the maximum restraint (Interruptions). So he cannot quote out of context like this to create a misunderstanding (Interruptions).

Shri Piles Medy: I protest at the way the hon. lady Member is allowed to interrupt. She should not be allowed to interrupt and make speeches in this manner (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He may be heavy in body, but not so in mind I reject his protest outright

Mr. Chairman: Please resume your seat. He is only quoting from newspaper reports

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Out of context

Mr. Chairman: Whatever that be Every member has the right to quote anything relevant appearing in newspapers, if that is not supplemented or corrected

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not disputing his right to do so. But he should go through the entire proceedings and not quote out of context. He is giving a warning unnecessarily. Why don't you stop him?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Who are you to ask like this?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Who are you to talk like this?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Behave properly

Shri D. N Patel: May I be permitted to proceed?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not know what this confusion or excitement is about. Every party has a right to bring down another party and have its own government. What is wrong in that? We are trying here to bring down the Central Government, only we are not able to

Mr. Chairman: The right of the members speaking is not disputed. I request Acharya Kripalani to resume his seat.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh)** When she was raising objection, the member himself conceded, but they began shouting Let there be no shouting please control them (Interruptions)

**Shri Randhir Singh** Shouting has become their habit

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sisaha,** Interruption is the right of a member

**Shri D. N. Patodia.** The Congress party has not risen above the level and party interests I will give you another illustration It is the illustration of Goa After the recent elections in Goa, the ruling party had 15 members and the opposition had 14 members After that, on the recommendation of the ruling party two members were nominated by the Central Government, thereby increasing the strength of the ruling party to 17 This has made a material difference in the balance of power in that State In spite of the fact that on previous occasions in this very Lok Sabha a statement was made by the Treasury benches that no such nominations will ever be made when it affects the balance of power in a particular State this has been done

Another instance about misuse of power I can give you about the elections In Rajasthan the Congress machinery was very badly used to influence the elections One concrete example I will tell you is with regard to the jeeps The system there is that to certain contractors jeeps are given by the Government to be used for contract work and payments for those jeeps are realised from the contractors in instalments against contract bills submitted by them In this particular case, what happened is this, that those jeeps were issued in bulk in the name of the contractors immediately before the election, but they were never sent to the contractors It was an arrangement with the contractor and the officers that these jeeps until the election would be used by the candidates of the Congress party and only after that they would be given to the contractor.

In that way they released hundreds of jeeps (Interruptions)

Now I will briefly touch about the security of the border areas On account of insecure conditions in the borders, the situation there is very panicky People do not feel secure, do not feel safe, and there are normally daily cases of kidnapping, of cattle-lifting of infiltration, and all these things Apart from that, the biggest problem lies in the fact that many people who at the time of aggression had crossed our borders are now coming back and we do not have any system of checking They are again mixing with our population, they are again engaged in all sorts of activities In order to properly safeguard properly protect our border areas it is necessary that our border security force is very much strengthened It is necessary that we immediately do something about improving these things particularly in Rajasthan where the road conditions are very bad I would urge upon the hon Minister through you to see that the construction of roads in Rajasthan, particularly in the border areas is given first priority and border security arrangements are strengthened

**श्री प्रेम चन्द्र बर्मा (हनीरपुर)** सभापति महादेव, मैं आप का सामराजी हूँ कि आप मेरुसे बालने का गोका दिया ।

मैं गृह भवालय की मारों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं महमूम करता हूँ कि इस भवन में विरोधी दलों के सामरीय सरस्वत केवल विरोध के लिए विरोध करते हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अबर टन्हेंनि गृह भवालय की इस ऐत्युत्तर स्टेटोर्ट को पदांतोना जिस में गृह भवालय के सब कार्य लिखे हुए हैं, तो आपर वे इन किसी की आमोंदना न करें।

मैं हिंदूधर के पहाड़ी प्रदेश से आया हूँ, जहाँ की एक काहवात नहीं है—एक जिसी जीवी में कपड़ा पूछा जा तो वह जो की आकिल वह, वह हर वस्तु वह कहता पूछा

यह कि नूबड़ी निकम्मी है जाहिल है उस को गालिया निकालता रहता था। एक रोज वह मामला प्रवायत के सामने पाया। भरपूर ने उनकी बीड़ी से पूछा कि तुम्हारे परिसुम्मारी निकायत करते हैं, बात क्या है? बीड़ी बोली कि मुझमें में लेकर आम नक में बेतों में काम करती हूँ गँड़मो का चारा ढालती हूँ, भेंसो का दूध निकालती हूँ, उन को रोटी पकाकर बिलाती हूँ इन का मब कुछ काम करती हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी मैं मूसे दुरा कहते हैं। फिर भरपूर ने उम से खालिन्द से पूछा कि यदि तुम बनाया तुम्हारा बया केस है? वह बोला कि यह सब कुछ करती है—ठीक है मैं कुछ नहीं करता, लेकिन यदि यह आटा गूँधती है तो हिन्दी है। आटा गूँधने के टाइम घोरना का हिन्दना पढ़ना है? यह उम से तूका गया कि तुम यह बया बान करते हो, तो यह बाना, बान ना ठीक है, लेकिन मूसे कुछ ना। नूकम निकालना ही है, मेरी इज्जत लोगों में कैमे हाथी है। मैं उमको निकम्मा कहूँगा जाहिल कहूँगा, उम को दिमोरलाइब कहूँगा, नवी नो लोग मेरी इज्जत करेंगे। इन निये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह निकम्मी है। चिल्कुल यही बात यहा पर है। सरकार आहे कितना आप्छा काम करे लेकिन घरोजीकरण के सदस्य हमेशा उस में नूकम निकालते रहेंगे, ताकि लोग उनकी ज्यादा इज्जत करें। लेकिन आप याद रखिये इस से आपकी इज्जत ज्यादा होनेवाली नहीं है।

सभापति भट्टोदय, नूँह मवालय ने बहुत सुन्दर काम किये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि पंचायत के टुकड़े हुए, हरियाली बना, पंजाब बना, हिमाचल प्रदेश बना, सत पंजाहिं और बास्टर तारातिह जैसे किरकापररस्त भीड़रों का इन्होंने नूकाबना किया, कम्पनियों की सोकफोड़ का नूकाबना किया और आब उनी की बजाए हो गये जरा सब यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं, जब की बिल्डिंगों नेक है। इनका बड़ा चुनाव हुआ, 25 करोड़ बाटों से बोट आये, उमाल चुनाव जीति से पूरे हुए, यह कोई कानूनी बात नहीं है। इन करनामों के बाद

कौन कहता है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी निकम्मे और जाहिल हैं मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि विरोधी अपना बस्तर और बुटिया छुनाने के लिये उम विद्यम की बाते कर देते हैं कि सरकार निकम्मी है, सरकार जाहिल है।

सभापति भट्टोदय, मैं इतनी बात कहता कि दिल्ली पुलिस की हड्डताल के बीके पर इन्हीं बैंचों पर जो लोग बैठते हैं, जिन्मेदार लोग हैं, उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस में जाकर, उन को कहा कि तुम बगावत करो, तुम हड्डताल करा, हम तुम्हारा बोछे हैं, तम तुम्हारा प्रोप्रेगेडा अफलारो के जरिये करते हैं। मैं इम बान का ग्रूप वेज करना सकता हूँ कि इन लोगों ने पैमा दिया, उन को उकसाया और उन के अन्दर बगावत पैदा करने की काजिश की। क्या ऐसे लोग नैग्रनिस्ट कहला सकते हैं। आज आगर हमारी पुलिस बगावत करनी है नो कौन तो हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी है जिसकी इज्जत, मान और जान रह नकली है, किसी की नहीं रह नकली। यह कहते हैं कि हम खूनी इन्कलाब बाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कावेस सरकार ऐसी है, जिसने इन लोगों को सब कुछ करने दिया और किसी को न जेत में दिया और व उन के ऊपर छोई मूकदमा चलाया और फिर कहते हैं कि हमोंकेसी के मूल-भूमिकार का करन हो याद। अगर करन होता तो आज आप बाहर नहीं होते, पुलिस को बहकानेवालों को फाली के नक्तों पर लटकाया बया होता। हमारे जाने साहब ने करनाया कि कावेस क्या है—उत्तरायेदारों की जमायत है। उन्होंने यही जम्लेदार तकरीर की, तकरीर करने का इन उन्हें खूब आता है— कहते हैं कि कावेस उत्तरायेदारों की जमायत है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कामरेड जाये जरा घण्टी पलग के बीचे रेहो, उत पलग के नीचे जो यसीला बिका हुआ है उम पर देखो कि क्या कुछ होता है। उस से जो बड़ी बड़ी पार्टियों के लोग हैं, सोनगिस्ट है, कम्पनिस्ट है मैं जावसेयी जी से भी बड़े कहा क्या क्योंकि आज कल यह भी बही है, लोहिया जी जी बही पर है, उमाल

## [श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

के तमाम लोग सारे रजवाड़े में उन के साथ हैं.... व्यवधान.... फिर तुम हम से कहते हो कि इन के साथ रजवाड़े हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं कामरेड डांगे से कहूँगा मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि कल कामरेड डांगे के बाद मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला, वह जरा अपने गिरहवान में मुँह डाल कर देखें। वह कहते हैं कि यह सरकार जम्हूरियत का गला धोंटती है, यह मजदूरों की दुश्मन है, जरा कामरेड डांगे और कामरेड गोपालन दोनों से पूछिये, क्योंकि दोनों ही कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, वह क्या खेल खेल रहे हैं? सभापति महोदय, सारी बातें आपके सामने आ चुकी हैं। अगर यह चीज यूरोप के किसी मुल्क में हुई होती, या चीन में या रूस में हुई होती, तो उनको फांसी के तख्ते पर लटका दिया गया होता। आप रूस के इतिहास को देखिये आप चीन के इतिहास को देखिये, वे अपने साथियों तक को नहीं बक्शते हैं, यहां ये हम को गालियां निकालते हैं, हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को बंगाल में मारा जाता है, फिर भी हम कुछ नहीं करते हैं, फिर भी हम को कहते हैं कि हम जम्हूरियत का गला धोंटते हैं—कामरेड डांगे इसका जवाब दें।

एक बात उन्होंने बड़े मजे की कही है। नक्सलबाड़ी में 10 हजार, 20 हजार टन अनाज भेज दीजिये और अगर आपने नहीं भेजा—सेन्ट्रल गवर्मेंट को कहते हैं, न तो वहां पर हथियार उठा लेंगे। मैं उन से ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में उनकी पार्टी के एक वजीर हैं—सत्पाल डंग जोकि फूड एण्ड सिविल सप्लाईज के मिनिस्टर हैं—वह हिमाचल प्रदेश को क्या कहते हैं; हिमाचल प्रदेश का अनाज हमेशा पंजाब से जाता रहा है, वह कहते हैं कि अगर डा० परमार की गवर्नरेंट को, अगर कांग्रेस सरकार को तुम वहां पर तोड़ देते हो और वहां पर कम्यूनिस्टों की सरकार बन जाती है तो मैं जोन तोड़ दूँगा। एक तरफ जिन बहादुर डोगरों ने, कांगड़ा की पहाड़ियों के बहादुरों ने, पंजाब

और पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर अपनी जानें कुरबान कीं, हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, उनके मुकाबले में सब से ज्यादा कुरबानी इसी जिले के बहादुरों ने दी थी, इतनी कुरबानी हिन्दुस्तान के किसी दूसरे इलाके ने नहीं दी, उन के बाल बच्चों को, जो फौज में बैठे हैं, जो नक्सलबाड़ी में लड़ेंगे, जो पाकिस्तान से लड़ेंगे, जो चीन से लड़ेंगे, उन के बच्चों को भूखा मारा जाय, वह अनाज की कीमत देने को तैयार है, लेकिन उन को अनाज न मिले। एक तरफ 75 रु० विवन्टल अनाज बिके और दूसरी तरफ 150 रु० विवटंल बिके, यह अन्याय नहीं है तो क्या है? जुल्म नहीं है तो क्या है? यह पालिसी आज हमारे कम्यूनिस्टों की है।

एक हमारे इस सदन के आनंदेविल मेम्बर मुल्ला साहब हैं। उन मुल्ला जी ने भी बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मुल्ला जी ने आज तक फैसले लिखे हैं, आज तक उन्होंने फैसले और गवाहिया देखी हैं, मुल्ला जी का जनता के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रहा है। मुल्ला जी जज हो सकते हैं, लेकिन पविलिक मैन नहीं हो सकते। वह कहते हैं कि निराशा ही निराशा है, अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा है, जिसकी आंखें अपनी न हों, उसको सभापति महोदय, अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा नजर आता है, उसके अलावा कुछ नजर नहीं आता न जाने किस बजह से चुनाव में जीत कर आये हैं, लेकिन वह नहीं जीते हैं, कांग्रेस की जो गलियां थीं, कांग्रेस के खिलाफ लोगों का जो जज्वा था, उस की बजह से जीत कर आये हैं। लेकिन यह बात निश्चित है कि उन का जनता के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं है। जो केस उन्होंने पेश किया है वह कहते हैं कांग्रेस बदनाम हो गई है, कानून की हत्या हो रही है और इसी तरह से हमारे होम मिनिस्टर की न जाने क्या कुछ कहा है। अगर उन्हें जरा भी कोई बात याद है तो हिन्दुस्तान के चिछले 50 साल के इतिहास को देखें। मुल्ला जी मूल अधिकारों की बात करते हैं। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अगर वह उन के

वजीर आजम को, पटवारी को, सिपाही को, जरा सी बात कह देते तो पता लग जाता। आज वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर को गानी निकालते हैं, प्रेसिडेंट को बुरा कहते हैं, खुले आम सारी बात करते हैं, लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि कोई बात नहीं है। हम सुनते हैं, बर्दाश्त करते हैं। यह मूलाधिकार है जो हमने, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दिया है।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हम हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये स्टेट्हुड की बात रखते हैं तो हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वहां पैसा पूरा नहीं पड़ता, उनकी अपनी आमदनी नहीं है, इसलिये उन को स्टेट्हुड नहीं दिया जा सकता। यह कोई बात है! मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नागलैंड का सूबा सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट नहीं है, दूसरे सारे सूबे भी सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट नहीं हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश का इलाका जो है उस का क्षेत्रफल 22 हजार वर्ग मील है, उस की आबादी 29 लाख है। पंजाब का जो हिस्सा आया है इस से पहले यह एक पूरी स्टेट का भाग था। लेकिन अब हमें एक सेकेन्ड ग्रेड की स्टेट का नागरिक बना दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूरी स्टेट को दर्जा दिया जाये।

मैं आप के सामने अब कुछ छोटे-छोटे प्रपोजल रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पहाड़ी जवान जिस को डोगरी पहाड़ी कहते हैं उसे भारत के संविधान के 8 वें शेड्युल में जगह दी जाये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के तमाम सरकारी मूलाजिमों को जो कि इस वक्त पंजाब और हरियाना में हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जाना चाहते हैं, उन को हिमाचल प्रदेश में जाने दिया जाये।

कानून में ऐसा अमेंडमेंट किया जाये कि राह चलती लड़कियों को और औरतों को छेड़ने वालों को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जा सके मगर इस के साथ ही कानून में यह तब्दीली

भी की जाये कि लड़कियों और औरतों और गुंडों के खिलाफ गवाही देने के लिये अदालत में न जाना पड़े।

सरकारी मूलाजिमों को सयासत में दूर रखने के लिए कड़ा कानन वजाया जाये और खाय तीर पर चुनाव के मौके पर सरकारी मूलाजिमों की दब्लयन्दाजी को रोका जाये। चुनाव से तीन महिने पहले से किसी सरकारी मुवाजिम की रुखसत मंजूर न की जाये।

पचिलक वेहिकल्स कानून में अमेंडमेंट किया जाये ताकि टैक्सी, स्कूटर, वग और दीगर वेहिकल्स के ड्राइवरों को पचिलक से बहेतर बरताव करने पर मजबूर होना पड़े।

तीन साल से ज्यादा किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी या अफसर को एक पोस्ट पर न रखा जाये और इस पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाये।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरकी का मध्यार चापलूसी न हो वल्की उन का काम हो। इति के लिए ठोक एकदाम किये जाएं जिसमें काम करने वालों का हौसला अकजाई हो, और निकम्मे और बदेखलाक कर्मचारियों की हौसला शिकनी हो। इस में जिन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें हैं, उन की भी हौसला शिकनी होनी चाहिये।

सरकारी मूलाजमतों में 55 साल की उम्र से ज्यादा किसी भी शख्स को मूलाजमत में न रखनी जाये यह ज्यादा से ज्यादा 30 साल की मूलाजमत हो जिससे नये नौजवानों को दरककी मिल सके।

सरकारी महकमों में डिले को कम करने के लिये जहरी एकदाम किये जायें और मूलाजमतों में साविक फीजियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

काम में डिस्ट्रिलन पैदा करने के लिये ठोक एकदामात लिये जायें।

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी लोगों पर ज्ञाठे इलजामात लगाने वालों को रुजा देने का कानून बनाया जाये।

## [भी प्रेसवाल वर्षी]

किमिनल एक्ट की दफा 107 और 151 को बत्तम किया जाये या इने ऐता बताया जाये जिसे से पुलिं लोगों को नाजायज तौर पर तग न कर सके।

पञ्चिक की जिकायतों का मूँने और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये हर जिम्मेदारी पर रखारी और और-रखारी लगाएं सी एक करेंटी दा जा हक्के में कम जे वर्द दो बार यहाँ सी जिहारतो का मूँने प्रोड उन का दूर करने का प्रवन्ध करें।

जा भरू रिपू सत्तान (जिला प्रभार)

सभापति महोदय, मे आप से मर्जे द गना चाहता है कि हमारा पहला कर्जे 2 कि हम सोचे कि प्रपने देश मे जो हमारा कानून है उस को किस तरह से बला मानें है और किस तरह मे उस की रक्षा कर मानें हैं। हमारा ही नहीं, बल्कि जो भी हमारे प्रान्त बने हुए हैं उन का भी यही कर्जे है। आज इतर हम मान ले कि हमने कई गलतिया की हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई गलती नहीं हापी। हम ने जो भावावार प्रान्त बना रखे हैं यह सारी उम की जिम्मेदारी है। यदि हम इन देश मे भावावार प्रान्त न बनाते और निर्क आया पाव भाग कर देने तो इन के बनिस्तत ज्ञादा भर्जा होता।

आज हमारे प्रान्त बिला रहे हैं वर्त जिला रहे हैं कि हमारी भावा होनी चाहिये। जहा नक भावा का भवाल है, मैं आप से कहूँगा कि हमारे भविकान न जैसा तय दर दिया है, हम को हिन्दी सीखनी चाहिये। जो भी हमारे भविन्दी भावा भावी भाई हैं वह दीरे-दीरे हिन्दी सीख ले तो ज्यादा भर्जा होगा। ऐसे तो मव भावायों के बोलने में, सीखने में और उन मे भविकान करने में कोई आपति की बात नहीं है, और मैं चाहूँगा कि देश की भावाएँ के लिये जिलनी भावाये घलग-घलग प्रान्तों में हैं उन को जिलना बड़ाया जा सके बड़ाया जाये। ऐसिन हिन्दी को, जिम का हम ने प्रपने

कॉस्टट्यून मे स्वीकार किया है, और मन्त्रूर किया जाये। भावा के प्राप्ते पर मैं जास कर अपने डी० एम० के० के भाइयों से प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि भाज लोग उन के प्रान्त में हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं, इस से वे इकार नहीं कर सकते, उन के बहुत से भाई हैं जो कि हिन्दी की परीक्षाओं में बैठते हैं और उन को पास करते हैं। इसलिये यहा सबाल आया का नहीं है। इमल मे सबाल दूसरा है, और वह यह है कि हम जिम प्रान्त मे के रहने वाने हैं वहा की भावा को तो हम भजबन करे ही, उम के माध्य-माध्य हम का हिन्दी को भी ने कर बलना पड़ेगा। इम को आप मानें या न मानें, यह दूसरी बीज है।

एक बीज हम ने भजूर की हुई है। हम नहीं चाहते कि भ्रेजी यहा मे एक दम से चली जाय, वह दीरे-दीरे हटेगी, नेकिन कोई भी इम पक्ष म नहीं है कि यहा भ्रेजी मदा के लिये रहे। जो भाई हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उन के लिये प्रभी भ्रेजी का रहना लायियी है।

प्राहिविकान के बारे मे भेरे भाई भी बुक्स ने, जो कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर है, जो कहा है मैं उम ने बिल्कुल एकी करता हूँ, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि बहुत से प्रान्तों मे भाज प्राहिविकान नहीं हैं, और हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि प्रान्त बाले जिला प्राहिविकान कम कर मर्जे करे। बहुत से स्टेट बाले यह सबाल उपस्थित करते हैं कि उन के यहा भावदानी नहीं है, इसलिये वह प्राहिविकान को कैमे रख सकते हैं? ठीक है, हम को जराब को बद्द करने मे टाइम सरेगा, लेकिन दीरे-दीरे हमें इन भीजों को बरना होगा।

इम के बाद मैं बंकबहू बलासेज का जिक करना चाहता हूँ। आज उन मे से जिम लोगों ने बीज बर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है उन को यह बह भविकार नहीं देते हैं जो उनको जिलने चाहिये मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अब न ही उन्होंने जिलना भत बदल दिया, अब बदल दिया,

लेकिन हिन्दू धर्म के अन्दर ही यत बदला है, और दूसरा धर्म नहीं लापनाया है, इसलिय उन्हें भी यही प्रतिकार मिलने चाहिये जो हमारे देश में दूसरे पिल्लों को मिलते हैं।

जहाँ तक डिसिप्लिन का सबाल है, मैं अपने आइया से अब कहना भी बहुत नज़रता से कहूँगा कि वह इस सदन में आये है, देशक कायेदे को हरा कर आये हैं, मैं इस से भी इन्कार नहीं करता कि वह कुछ प्रान्तों में नहीं, ले सात प्रान्तों में कवाच कर सके हैं। लेकिन यदि हम को सरकार बतानी है, हम वो इस देश को आगे ले जाना है, इस देश की तरकी करनी है, तो हम को एक दूसरे के गाने मिल कर काम करना पड़ेगा। तभी हम देश को आगे ने जा सकते हैं नहीं तो देश आगे नहीं जा सकता है।

हम मानते हैं कि हमारे नामों और मायियों के सम्बोधित हैं और हमारी सम्बादों ने गलियाँ की हैं लेकिन मैं माननीय मदस्या ने अब कहना नि वह देंग का मद मध्यस्थाओं का समझने वा कागिज बढ़े और हम मद एवं माय मिल कर देश की प्रगति का दिशा में प्राप्त बढ़े।

27 अक्टूबर

माननीय मदस्य जी नाय पाई ने कल हम सदन में एजनेंट भोजा की शहल में तिहाइ जेल में हुई चटनीयों के प्रश्न का उठाया था। उन्होंने प्रीर चाय माननीय मदस्यों ने इस मामले में जो मझाद दिये थे बहुत उपयोगी थे और उन थे इस देश का फायदा ही हांग। इन के लिये मैं उन गद्दों की तारीफ करता हूँ। मझे महोदय ने भी उन सूझाओं को स्वीकार वर के एक सराहनीय कार्य किया है।

धर्म में जाती के मन्दिर की तरफ भावी महोदय का व्यान दिलाना चाहिता हूँ। वह हम मध्यम मदन में नहीं है। लेकिन जायद वह पूरे लेटेट और रेठे हुए है, लेकिन जायद वह पूरे रिकाई से बाकिफ न हैं। हमारे मझे भावोंवाल वहने हिकेन्स विनिस्टर यह चुने हैं।

उन को जान होगा कि जाती में एक मन्दिर है जो हिन्दूओं का है, जो हिन्दूओं के कब्जे में है और जो हिन्दूओं की तरफ से एक बाबा में पैमा जूँ कर बनाया है। इसलिए आज यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि वह मन्दिर फौजियों के कब्जे में रहे गा। इस से ज्ञान दा पैदा होगा। हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ पर जाइन बनी रहे। बाजपेयी जी बैठे हुए हैं। वह इस बात का समर्थन करेगे। हम चाहते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बना दी जाय, जिस द्वे डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट म बाम बरने वाने लाग भी रहे और जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी रहे और जब तक वह बाबा चैवित है तब तक उनके जरिये में मन्दिर का काम काज चलाया जाय। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस बार म डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की लिंगे, ताकि यह मामला सुचारू रूप से निपट जाय। अगर प्रति रका मंत्री यहा पर हते तो मैं उनसे इस बारे म परीक करता। मुझे आशा है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ व्यान देंगे।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय जब 330 राज्य हमारे देश में बिनीन हुए, तो किसी किसी का खून खटाका नहीं हुआ। आज प्रश्न यह है कि हमने उस अक्ष उन राजाओं से जो बायदे किये थे, इस जमाने में हम उनको कहा तक पूरा कर सकते हैं। यह जमाना जो आज से 20 वर्ष पहले का। अब वह जमाना बदल गया है। कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि उन राजाओं को मिलने वाले प्रियी पस बद कर दिये जाये और कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि उनका जारी रखा जाये। इन बारे में डिफेंस आफ शोधीनियन है। मैं मध्यमता हूँ कि हम को उन राजाओं से यह अपील करनी चाहिये कि वे इस विवरण म सहयोग दे और बर्तमान परिस्थियों को व्यान में रखने हुए खुद ही कोई फँसता करे। मुझे आशा है कि हम सभ भिंड कर इस बारे में कोई न कोई रास्ता जरूर निकाल लेंगे।

[बी प० फ० महाराष्ट्र]

इम रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 1966 में सैटल ब्यूरो प्राक्त इन्वेस्टीगेशन ने करीब 44 केसिंज का फैसला किया है। हो सकता है कि कुछ भाई इससे मुत्तिपिक न हो, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ब्यूरो ने जिम तरह से कार्य किया है, वह प्रश्नसंनीय है।

इस रिपोर्ट से बताया गया है कि अमीर सिर्फ़ चार चिनिस्ट्रीज में हिपार्टमेंटल कॉसिस्ट्स कारबंग की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बात का क्या कारण है कि होम चिनिस्ट्री में, जो कि इतना बड़ा विभाग है, और अन्य चिनिस्ट्रीज में ये हिपार्टमेंटल कॉसिस्ट्स नहीं बनाई गयी हैं। आखिर कोई कारण होना चाहिए। मुझे आता है कि अंती महोदय इस बारे में प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें।

इस निपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यनिन पश्चिम सरिन की नौकरी स्ट्रेच में एवं यादमी बीं की है। मैं बहना नहीं उपकी स्ट्रेच को पूछा किया जाये।

मृगे आता हैं कि माननीय नवनिय इन बात में नहमन होते हैं। श्रम । जिःगा गा चिरचुपन गिला रा व्यवस्था राजा अत्याशयक है, ताकि मब लोग भ्रातृ भ्रातृ कार्य में ईमानदारी बरन। इम यहां पर कमम जाते हैं, नकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हम उम कस्म की पालनी रहा न करने हैं। मैं ममनना हूँ कि इम देश और दुनिया के हिन के लिए यह बहरी है कि मब जगह चिरचुपन गिला की व्यवस्था की जाये।

महा नक हमारी सर्विसिन में चिरचुपल काल्यम और चिरचुपल द्राइव के प्रतिनिधित्व का मन्त्रन्देश है, इम रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि आई० ए० एम० में बनगन कैरीडेस 115, चिरचुपल काल्यम 17 और चिरचुपल द्राइव 6 विनेक्ट किय गये। इसी नगद आई० ए० एम० में जनरल कैरीडेस 7, चिरचुपल काल्यम 3 और चिरचुपल द्राइव 1 लिनेक्ट

(Min. of Home Affairs)

9748

किये गये। आई० ए० एम० म जनरल कैरीडेस 73, चिरचुपल काल्यम 11 और चिरचुपल द्राइव 4 बुने गये। इसी प्रकार सैटल सर्विसिज स्लास बन में जनरल कैरीडेस 126, चिरचुपल काल्यम 21 और चिरचुपल द्राइव 9 लिनेक्ट किये गये।

मैं अब बताना चाहता हूँ कि चिरचुपल काल्यम और चिरचुपल द्राइव के लोगों को छोड़ उठाने के लिये जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाना चाहिये। इन आकड़ों को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस तरफ पर्याप्त व्याप नहीं दिया गया है। हमारा यह पहला कार्य है कि इन बगों के लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में उचित स्थान दे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन दिवाइज का ममर्यादन करता हूँ।

बी अटल चिह्नारो बाहरेंदी, बन्दरगाह, मध्यांति महोदय, आम बनाव के बाद देश वे नानीजिंग मानवित्र में ए यादी परिवर्तन हुया है। आठ गज्या म रीर-काप्रेमी गरकारे राम रर रहा है। जहा नव केंद्र वा गमनन्द है इम लाक्सम्बा भी भी मनाकृद देन। रमर उन्ना हो गया है। मरियान म सगावन रेन प्रिय अब उन प्रांतों का ममर्यादन आवश्यक है।

बी अ० सि० सप्तम १८ उम देना चाहिए।

17.08 hrs

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

बी अटल चिह्नारी बाहरेंदी, गृह मंत्रालय को इस परिवर्तन परिवर्तित में देश के प्रति भ्रपने दायित्व का पालन करता है। व्याप रखना होगा कि गृह मंत्री या गृह मंत्रालय कोई ऐसा काम न करें, जिससे देश और गणराज्य के ममर्याद विगड़े, देश की एकता तुर्बल हो और जो तत्व देश में अरावलता पैदा करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें देन चाहिए। बी ममर्यादन राज चक्रवाच लक्ष्य

में नहीं है। मैं उन से कहता चाहता हूँ कि वह सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल के प्राप्तन पर बैठे हैं। सरदार ने पांच सौ रियासतों का विलीनीकरण करके भारत को एक सूख दंडा हूँधा भारत गृह मवालय की किसी गलती के कारण टुकड़ों में बिछार जाए।

मूँह यह जान कर दुख हूँधा है कि केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री भवोदय पंजाब के दुष्ट ऐसे तत्वों को प्रश्न दे रहे हैं, जिन का पाकिस्तान के साथ तस्कर व्यापार करने में हाथ था और इसी कारण जिन्हें पंजाब में सत्तान्वय अकाली दल से प्रतार होना पड़ा है।

श्री बल्लाल कांगेस के वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। कांगेस के हितों का व्यान रखना उन के एिएस्यापारिक है। लेकिन वब दल के हितों और राष्ट्र के हितों में टक्कर हो गोए भाग्य का गृह मंत्री दल के हितों में उपर न उठ मर्द तो उमके हाथों राष्ट्र के हितों की जाता होना कठिन हो जायगा।

स्वाधीनना वे २० वर्ष पंजाब में यब यम्प्रदायों के, अन्य ग्रन्त उत्तापनों पद्धतियों ने मानने दानों ने गैर-कांगेसी वा बांदिश बरण बना है। जो काम इंद्रेम पांटी और शाहगंज जान गिराने १० नान में पंजाब में नहीं कर मका वह गैर-कांगेसी मविमडल ने कर के दिक्कापा है। लेकिन गृह मवालय ऐसे तत्वों को प्रश्न दे रहा है, ऐसे तत्वों की पीठ घरपथा रहा है जो पंजाब के गैर-कांगेसी मविमडल को पलटना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो नत्य प्रश्न देने जायक नहीं है।

मूँह यह जानकर भी बड़ा बेद हूँधा है कि गृह मंत्री भवोदय हरयाने के गैर-कांगेसी मविमडल से इमतिए नाराज है कि उम मविमडल के मूल्य मंत्री ने बड़ांगड़ के प्रश्न पर प्रश्नात मंत्री की मध्यस्थता को मानने से इनकार कर दिया। बड़ांगड़ पंजाब में जाये या हरयाना में जाये या बंदीगढ़ सच-प्रदेश ऐसे मेरे लिए इससे कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं होता। वब तक बंदीगढ़ भारत में है

तब तक किसी को बिन्ता करने का कारण नहीं है। लेकिन यदि हरयाना वा मविमडल, हरयाना की मवकार ब्रह्मांड मंत्री को मध्यस्थ नहीं बनाना चाहता तो क्या इसे गृह मंत्रा भवोदय को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा वा प्रश्न बनाना चाहिए? क्या इसी विषय हरयाना के मविमडल को पलटने के लिए गृह-मवालय की ओर मे प्रश्न किये जाने चाहिए। चलाया सहूल भा ये हैं इसलिए मैं अपनी जात को किर मे बोहराता हूँ . .

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (वी बल्लाल राज चक्रवर्त) मैंने सुन लिया।

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेही : वह कांगेस के वरिष्ठ नेता है। कांगेस के हितों की बिन्ता करना उनके लिए स्वामारिक है। लेकिन आज कांगेस के हित और राष्ट्र के हित एक नहीं रहे। कभी राष्ट्र के हितों वे और दल के हितों में टक्कर हो मर्की है और उम नवय गृह मंत्री से आज्ञा की जाती है कि वह पार्टी के छोटे हितों को अपने मामले नहीं रखेंगे।

उग्रधर्म महोदय, दिल्ली मे क्या हो रहा है? दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। दिनभी सभ जामिन धोत्र है। दिनभी की जनना ने जनसभ को मेवा करन का अवनंद दिया है। लेकिन दिल्ली के प्रशासन ने मर्ग मे बाह्राए पैदा की जा रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि उन बाधाओं को पैदा करने के लिये सीधे गृह मवालय विमेदार है लेकिन मैं यह बात बिना कहे नहीं रह सकता कि दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऐट के अन्तर्गत ला ए आईर विधि और व्यवस्था, यह केन्द्र के घोटी रहना चाहिए या और राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार दिया गया था कि वह घोषणा के द्वारा अन्य विधयों को चाहे तो वह कुछ भी अपने अधिकार मे से ले। यह कानून की मंजा नहीं थी। राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार माल दिया गया था। लेकिन विधि और व्यवस्था के साथ सविसेज भी केन्द्र भरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले ली हैं। हाड़-संग, मवन-निवारण का काम भी केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने हाथ में

## [बी बट्टन बिहारी बालपेटी]

मेरे लिया है। क्या यह सेना बहरी का ? अब बिन बिल्डरों मेरेट्रोपोलिटन कॉस्टल को अधिकार है उनकी सेवाएं भी केन्द्र के प्रबोचन हैं। इस तरह से तो कोई प्रशासन नहीं चल सकता।

गृह मंत्रालय ने एक अच्छी बात की है कि आमेर आधिकार बिल्डी प्रशासन को डेलीमेट कर दिये हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन को केवल गृह मंत्रालय से सम्पर्क नहीं करना चाहता। किंवा के आमले मेरे विकास मंत्रालय से, परिवहन के आमले मेरे ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय से, स्वास्थ्य के आमले मेरे रेलवे के राज्यालय से सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है। क्या अन्य मंत्रालयों को इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता कि विस तरह से गृह मंत्रालय ने अपने आधिकार दिल्ली प्रशासन को डेलीमेट कर दिये हैं उसी तरह से अन्य मंत्रालय भी कर दे ?

एक अन्योदय सदस्य रेलवे का भी इस बाये ?

बी बट्टन बिहारी बालपेटी रेलवे का सचास नहीं है। मेरे यित्र पायाब से चुन कर आये हैं। वह जायद यह बात नहीं समझते कि अगर बिल्डी मेरे रेलों का बिस्तार और बिकाम करना है तो उम्मा कुल यित्र कर नियतक तो रेलवे मंत्रालय का प्रबोचन होगा लेकिन उसके बारे मेरु सुझाव देने का और उन सुझावों का अन्तिम रूप से बायान्वित करने का भार अगर दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंप दिया जाय तो इसमे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। (ध्यावपाल)

एक अन्योदय सदस्य यह तो है ही, सुझाव देने का अधिकार कौन छीनेगा ?

बी बट्टन बिहारी बालपेटी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की बात आसे हैं कांग्रेस के सदस्य बिल्डे बेचैन हो जाते हैं ? मैं उनका बहुत समझता हूँ। बिल्डी हाथ से निकल गई तो उनका दुर्लभ होना अब भावित है। लेकिन अगर यहीं तराका यहा ता नई दिल्ली भी हाथ मे जाने का है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मलाकूड दल राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के प्रति कोन सा रूपवा अपनाता है वह उन प्रदेशों मेरेकना होगा जहाँ कांग्रेसी विरोधी दल मेरे बैठे हैं। हम विरोधी दल मेरे बैठ व राष्ट्रा आवायण ५२, इमारा विरोध राजनायिक हो विद्यापक हो यह आवा करनी और उपदेश देना। सरल है यिन्तु जहा बायेली विरोधी दल मेरे बैठे हैं वहा उन्हे अपने उपदेश पर आधरण कर के विकाना होगा।

एक अन्योदय सदस्य बह रहे हैं।

बी बट्टन बिहारी न उपर्युक्त नहीं बह रहे हैं। दिल्ली व बायसा आज यह कर रहे हैं हार्कान्डलिमो के लिएपेटन गवर्नमेंट।

जनसभी कहते हैं। इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री भी विकास राज्य लक्ष्य ऐसे नत्या की धीट यथाया रहे हैं। प्रगत दिल्ली प्रशासन व आदान मेरु इरविन हार्पिटन वे गाम लोपडिया हटायी जानी है ता यह प्रगत खड़ा बिया जाता है कि जिनकी लोपडिया हटायी गई वह ममलमान वे और जनसभ प्राप्तिदायिक वार्षणी मे लोपडिया हटा रहा है या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने लोपडिया हटायी लेपिटनेंट गवर्नर के आदेश मे। लेपिटनेंट गवर्नर : धीर प्रगत न धूल। प्रहमद से बात की, और भार मुमताव अहमद से बात की, दिल्ली के और भुविलम नत्याज्ञा से बात की। उनके समर्थन से, उनके महयोग से लोपडिया हटाने का नियंत्रण लिया गया लेकिन राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के इसे अधिकारी को कोन किया कि यह लोपडिया को हटाने से जो बोल बेचराकर हो रहे हैं उन्हे भी बिक्रम कुमार मलहोदा के बुनाव क्षेत्र मे क्यों नहीं बसाया जाता ?

बी बिहारी बालपेटी विस्तृत गलत है।

बी बट्टन बिहारी बालपेटी मैं यह बात मानित करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। राज्य मंत्री महोदय ऐसी इनकी बात न करे। उन्हे अपने आवायण के लिये बेट प्रकट करना चाहिए।

उन्होंने जिसको फोल किया, उनके पास उस समय जनसंघ के एक नेता भी बैठे थे । मैं यह आका नहीं करता कि, इस तरह की साम्राज्यिकता को गृह मत्रालय में बैठ कर कोई व्यक्ति पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा ।

मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ गृह मत्रालय का । 1947 में एक व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान चला गया । वह पाकिस्तान का नागरिक इन थाएँ । यद्यपि दिल्ली में छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति पर कब्ज़ा बर्ने के लिए वह आपस आया । प्रशासन ने उसके विषद् घटावत में जिवायन की । वह पकड़ा गया, जेंबे डाला गया । पजाब हाई कोर्ट ने ८ नवम्बर, 1965 को उस व्यक्ति को पाकिस्तानी नागरिक घोषित किया । उस व्यक्ति को आदेश दिया गया कि वह पाकिस्तान चला जाये । यद्यपि गृह मत्रालय ने उस व्यक्ति को भारत में रहने की इजाजत दी । इनना ही नहीं, गृह मत्रालय ने उस व्यक्ति को दिल्ली बक्फ बोर्ड में नामजद बर दिया । दिल्ली के बक्फ बोर्ड में कोई पाकिस्तानी नामजद किया जा सकता है क्योंकि दिल्ली के कुछ कार्यस के व्यक्ति उस व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित हैं, उन्होंने गृह मत्रालय को एक पाकिस्तानी को बक्फ बोर्ड में नामजद करने के लिये तैयार कर दिया । क्या श्री चक्रवाच इम मामले की जांच कराने के लिये तैयार हैं? मूले गलत आरोप लगाने की आदत नहीं है । मैं कभी ऐसी बात कहने में विश्वास नहीं करता जिस बात को प्रमाणों के आधार पर साबित न किया जा सके । वह व्यक्ति प्रायः श्री दिल्ली के बक्फ बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष है, परंपरा पजाब हाई कोर्ट उसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक घोषित कर चुका है ।

उपायम महोदय, नक्सलबाड़ी के बारे में कामरेड डांगे ने कहा कि वह एक किसानी का मामला है, जो कि भूमि की भज्ज में से बैदा हुआ है । मैं समझता हूँ कि नक्सलबाड़ी की स्थिति का यह वर्णन सही नहीं है । भूमि-हीनों में भूमि की भज्ज है । जनमाधारण में परिवर्तन की इच्छा है । स्थानीयता के बीच

बर्बं पश्चात् जिह्वे समृद्धि में हिस्सा नहीं जिला, उनका बैरीन होना स्वाभाविक है । लेकिन पश्चिमी बगाल सरकार का शस्ता खुला था कि वह नक्सलबाड़ी में बेदखली बन्द कर देती । यद्यपि बैरीन परी हुई है, यद्यपि पश्चीमी परी हुई है तो उसके वितरण के लिये भी राज्य सरकार कदम उठा सकती थी । यद्यपि विलान मध्य की बैठक करना मम्मद नहीं था तो राज्य सरकार एवं अध्यादेश जारी कर के बेदखली को रोक सकती थी । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । नक्सलबाड़ी में जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी निन्दा किय जिना नहीं रहा जा सकता । वह बेदखल जालि और अवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । वहा ना राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये लोकतंत्र एवं लिय खनन रोपन किया जा रहा है । यद्यपि मामला भूमि सुझारो का है, जो पुलों को तोड़ने की क्या आवश्यकता है? यद्यपि प्रश्न भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने का है, तो गण न्यायालय स्वापित करने की क्या आवश्यकता है? वह गण न्यायालय मुकदमे कर रहे हैं, वह मृत्यु दण्ड दे रहे हैं । एक गण न्यायालय ने जिस व्यक्ति को मृत्यु दण्ड की सजा दी बाद में उसका सिर कटा हुआ पाया गया ।

हम इस बात के हासी नहीं हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार पश्चिमी बगाल में हम समय हस्तेषण करे, हम इस बात का समर्वन नहीं करते कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समय पश्चिमी बगाल में राष्ट्रपति का राज्य आगू करे लेकिन पश्चिमी बगाल को स्वतंत्र पर पदां डालने के प्रयत्नों को भी हम बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे । जो कुछ पश्चिमी बगाल में हो रहा है उससे सारे देश को परिवर्तित होना चाहिये । (स्वदेश) उपायम महोदय, क्या हम कार्यस सदस्यों के मन की कहें तभी ठीक है? हम यपने द्वारा से परिवर्तित का विश्लेषण कर रहे हैं । जिस समय कौन सा कदम उठाना चाहिये, इसके बारे में भी हमारा अपना अन्वाज है । आप हमारे अन्वाज से मतभेद नहीं सकते हैं ।

बा० लुमोला नेयर (झाँकी):  
आपसे सहमत हैं । इस बारे में ।

बी अड्डन बिहारी वामपंथी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काशेस के एक संसद् सदस्य पर जो आक्रमण हुआ उसको यह कह कर नजरबन्धन करने को कोशिश की गई कि हो सकता है कि वह आक्रमण गुणों ने किया हो। उसकी घटी बली गई, काउटनपेन बला गया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता में 2 जुलाई को जीवन के बिंदु देश की जनता की भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण करने के लिये जो सभा की गई तो उस सभा के विरोध में प्रदर्शन करने वाले कौन थे? कौन वे जिन्होंने सभा पर अक्षम्य करने के लिए 1 और 2 लेकर आये थे? वह सभा हमारी तरफ से की गई थी, अब हमला करने वाले हमने नहीं हो सकते। हमला करने वाले माझे संसद् बिन्दुबाद के नारे नगा रहे थे। आज भारत की भूमि में कोई माझों स्मै नुग बिन्दुबाद के नारे लगाये तो यह देश के भवित्व के लिये खनने की घट्टी है। बायेंड डांड अमरगंग सेना आयेगी इनका हराना दे रहे थे। इन मुठ अमरीका व नम्रवक ने यह बात भी कही जानी है। मगर जट पार्टी का प्रीर अमरीका न भैनिंग गठबन्धन बिंदु और सारे देश में अमरीकी नीति के बिंदु जनना ने लोप प्रकट किया, तो यह भारत भूमि में कोई व्यक्ति एमा नहीं निकला जिसने जानवर बिन्दुबाद अथवा आइबनहावर बिन्दुबाद के नारे लगाये हो। हम अपने देश में ऐसे तस्वीरों को प्रश्न नहीं दे सकते।

ऐसे तस्वीरों के साथ हमारी भडाई राजनीतिक है और राजनीतिक लकाई हम को जीतनी होती, नेकिन मगर गृह संवादाय मौजूदा गैर-काशेसी, अविवाद को गिराने की भावितव्य में जामिल होगा तो किंतु उसके न्याय और अन्याय में विवक्ष करने का वृष्टिकोण सुधारा हो जायेगा और आन में या अनजान में वह ऐसे तस्वीरों के हाथ में लेनेगा जो तत्त्व अन्तर्गत भाजन के स्वरूप हो, भारत की आत्मा को, भारत की प्रकृति को बदलना चाहते हैं।

आधिक भ्रीं मामाजिक प्रबन्धों पर भत्तेद हो सकता है, राजाधी को मिलने वाली वैलिया चलती रहे या बन्द कर दी जायें, इस पर भी भत्तेद हो सकता है, मगर इस सवाल पर कोई भत्तेद नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम भारत को एक स्वतन्त्र और सार्वभौमिकता सम्पन्न राष्ट्र के नाते कायम रखना चाहते हैं। न हम जीवन के पिछलमूँ बढ़ोगे, न हम वालिंगटन के बाजारों में अपने राष्ट्र की इज्जत को नीलाम पर बढ़ने देंगे।

कामरेड शाने ने माझों स्ते तुग की आलोचना की। वह इस समय सदन में नहीं ह अन्यथा म उनसे पूछतांत्रिक मार्गोंसे तुग को किस जीवन दर्शन ने पैदा किया है। वह जीवन दर्शन हमे स्वीकार नहीं है। आधिक समता में हमारी निष्ठा है। जोपन ममाजन होना चाहिये। मगर मूँ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा स्वतन्त्र रहना चाहिये या नहीं, हिंसा का देश के जीवन परिवर्त्याग होना चाहिये या नहीं। मुझे हुआ होना है त्रिकुण्ड बायेंग के मदम्य कानिकारी बनने की कोशिश में वही भाषा अपनाने है, वही डग अपनाने हैं त्रिमुख वह अन्नोगत्वा विराप करना चाहते हैं। कम्पूनिंग बन कर कम्पूनजम वा विरोध नहीं हो सकता। जिन की पूजा करन वाले अकन का जिय बनना तो हमने मुना हैं मगर कम्पूनिंग से बूचा बाहर कम्पूनिंग बनने की दृश्यावली भारत में उपनिषद नहीं होती चाहिये।

हमारे काम करने का एक डग है। मगर राजाधी के भीती पसों को बन्द करना है तो भी राजाधी को बेकाहोही कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय एकता में जो योगदान दिया उसकी प्रशंसा करते हुए हम भवित्व के लिये अपना यह बहावेंगे। क्या मरदार पटेल के योगदान पर भी पान फैंग जा रहा है? मगर हम राजाधी का गहरा भान में तो राजाधी की कष्टित गहराई के मात्र अमरीका करने वाले मरदार पटेल की प्रतिमा भी बुझती ही चाहती

है। अगर विहाना बन्दुप्रे के सामाजिक के लिये हम विहानाओं को जीतान मान ले तो उन जीतानों को प्रतिय देने वाला यह दीम भान का कांवेस भासन भी उत्तम भुख लेकर नहीं निकल सकता है। इमलिंग भविष्य के लिए जीतिया निर्भारित की जायें। जीतिया प्रगति सीम होनी चाहिये। जीतिया जन-भावनाओं को पूर्ण करने वाली होनी चाहिये। किन्तु किसी अक्षित या बर्ग को गिराये नन। देश के इतिहास पर कलक का टीका भत लगाये। काम करने के अपने दग पर कायम रहिये, उम को भत भूलिये। अक्षित में अच्छाइयां भी हैं। अक्षिती की बुराइयों का विरोध किन्तु उसकी अच्छाइयों को नेकर-धाने बहना यह भारतीयता है, यह हमारी जीवन पद्धति है। यह पद्धति कम्पनिजम से टकराती है इमलिये कान्ति के नाम पर इस पद्धति का परित्याग नहीं होना चाहिये।

**Shri D C Sharma (Gurdaspuri)**  
Your party has joined the Communists in forming government

ओ अट्ट न विहारी जानये। मैं न बान कहना चाहता हूँ। हमने राजनीतिना के साथ हाथ मिनारा नो रूपनिम्न अन्न पार्टी में है अगर कांग्रेस में न। बुद हो कम्पनिजम चुसे हैं।

श्री विहार चरण शुभ्न हमारे पहान मध्यी भी है।

श्री अट्ट न विहारी जानयी परमात्मा हमे ऐसे जन सवियों से बचाये।

अपार्टेज मटे इय मे एक भान प्रोट कलना चाहता हूँ। इन विवाद मे उर्चा हुई है—मैं अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ने का। मैं निवेदन ह कि मैं अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा जा गा ना छोड़ जाय, यह सबाल हतना महत्पूर्ण नहीं है, जिनना यह सबाल महत्पूर्ण है कि का जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में देश ने अब तक जो जीति अपनाई है

देश पर बायम रहना चाहा है। नई दिली मे एक चर्चा चल रही है जम्मू-काश्मीर के सबाल पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिय बल दिया जा रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि वह सब वियो के लिय भान का भाग नहीं रहना चाहिय, देवल तीन वियो के लिय अगर जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का भाग रहना स्वीकार कर ने तो फिर राजनीतिक समझौते के रूप मे हमे वह स्थिति भान लेनी चाहिये। मैं इस प्रकार के सोचने के नरीके के खिलाफ चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—देश को जनता वडी की मुद्दया को भीले चुमाना बगदास्त नहीं करेगी। काल के प्रवाह को लौटने नहीं दिया जायेगा। जम्मू-काश्मीर को भारत मे रखने के लिय हमन जो बलिदान किया है, उन पर पानी किन्ने नहीं दिया जायेगा। अगर सही दिशा मे प्रगति करती है तो सविधान की धारा 370 को खत्म कर दीजिय। मैं अब्दुल्ला भान के नागरिक व नान, भारत के सविधान के प्रति निष्ठावान रह कर, भारत भाना के सूपत क नान जम्मू काश्मीर की सवा करना चाहत है तो उनको महायता हा ज सकती है, नविन जब नक उनके विवार नहीं बदलना है तब नक उन्ह रिहा रहना एक खनग मान लना। यार मुज विश्वास ह कि बुद्ध गृह मन्दा इम तरह जा खनग मान लन के लिए तयार नहीं हाने।

**Mr Deputy-Speaker.** Before we take up the half an hour discussion, I would like to say one thing. Some hon Members from the Opposition had been allowed to speak today. I would like to accommodate some Members from this side. Would it be all right if the Home Minister is asked to reply to the debate at 3 P.M. tomorrow?

**Shri Y B Chavan.** Yes, Sir tomorrow at 3 O'clock

**Mr Deputy-Speaker** The Home Minister will reply at 3 O'clock tomorrow. We take up half an hour discussion now. I have to say that I shall confine this just to half an hour. There

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

are several questioners and I think the Home Minister will also take about ten minutes. The hon. Member should be brief.

**Shri Shri Chand Geel (Chandigarh):**  
I will not take more than 15 minutes.  
27-28 hrs.

#### ARBITRATION ON CHANDIGARH\*

**की ओरबद योग्यत (चंडीगढ़) :** भारतीय उपायक भविष्यत, आज की यह फिल्म 24 वर्ष को पूछे जाने वाले तारीफित प्रस्तुति 37 में से उत्पन्न होती है, जिसमें चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रस्तुत पूछा गया था कि क्या हरियाली की सरकार ने ओडियो इनिशियाल नामी के मञ्चस्त निर्णय को स्वीकार करने से इकाइ कर दिया है तथा इनके बाद वह धारे इस प्रस्तुत पर क्या रिकार्ड कर रहे हैं।

उपायक भविष्यत, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ राजधानी के रूप में 1947 में भारत के विवादन के पश्चात् बसाई गई। उस समय यह कल्पना थी कि यह राजधानी सम्पूर्ण प्राचार के लिये उपयोग में आवेदी और उसकी तब आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण करेगी। उस समय भारत सरकार से बहुत बड़ी रकम जुट के रूप में लेकर इस नगरी की स्वापना की गई।

उपायक भविष्यत, आपको कभी यहा जाने का अवसर मिला होता तो आपने देखा होगा कि यह एविया का एक तब्दील सुन्दर और उत्तम नगर है, जेकिन उस चंडीगढ़ के अधिक के लिये एक तमचार सटकाई जा रही है, आज जब उनके अविष्य के सम्बन्ध में चंडीगढ़ के नामिक विनियत है। चंडीगढ़ में बटावारे का भी मुकाबल है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके विकासकर कर्मसूल ने इस को एक इत्यानी नारीर के गुलामिक बनाता है जिसको आज दृष्टियों में तकनीक नहीं किया जा सकता। उन्होंने इसके बो सरकारी दफ्तर है, यहाँ का विवाद सभा भवन है, यहाँ की हाईकोर्ट विस्तिक है, इसके नारीर के निर के रूप में रहा है। आज मैं कही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्राचार

प्राचारकान का ब्रह्म देवारा अपने देख के साथ आया हो उस समव को विवाद के विवेद के अनुसार यह भारत सरकार ने इस बात का निर्णय लिया कि प्राचार का प्राचारकान करता है तो उस समय उन्होंने यह आदेश दिया था कि 1961 की अवधियान के बो आकर्ष हैं, जिनको ईमानदार ने ठीक माना है, जिन को कि भारत सरकार ने ठीक माना है और जिनको उस सीधा आवोग में दृस्त मान कर यह करार दिया कि चंडीगढ़ में 73.3 प्रतिशत जो जनता है, यह हिन्दू जाती है और इसी प्रकार के बो चंडीगढ़ में उन्हें बासे विकासर्थी हैं, जिन्होंने जिन जिन परीकार्यों में, जाहे दीटिक हो, मिहन हो, या दूसरी परीकार्यों हों, मैं हिस्ता लिया है, उस में हिन्दू को आव्यय के रूप में माना है, उनकी मध्या 70% है। जब सीधा आवोग ने इन दोनों भागों पर अपना निर्णय दिया कि चंडीगढ़ हरियाली को दिया जाये, जेकिन उस समय के कांग्रेस के नेताओं की तरफ से इस का विरोध हुआ, तब भारत सरकार ने चंडीगढ़ के माध्यमे पर ही दिन तक फैविलेट में विचार किया और विचार करने के बाद केन्द्र जानित लेख बनाने का निर्णय दिया, जूँकि उस समय चंडीगढ़ से वहा की नामिक सभा का एक लिप्तमंडल आया था और उस ने भी अपने केत के बारे में प्रश्न भी ने यह जारीका की थी कि इस को केन्द्र व्रामासित लेख बना दिया जाए। उस समय की नामिक सभा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जावनाओं का आवार करते हुए यह निर्णय लिया गया कि चंडीगढ़ को केन्द्र व्रामासित लेख रखा जाए।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय इस नामक सभा के अवधर हमारे बो भूतपूर्व नहीं थी जो नवा जी उन्होंने चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में 6 लिएप्टर, 1966 का विवाद करते हुए, यह का—

"So far as Chandigarh is concerned, it had been conceived, planned and designed for the

purpose of serving the entire area, the Hindi region and the Punjabi region, and hence it is so situated that now, when the need is there, it can serve effectively as the capital of both the States of Haryana and Punjab as they are being created now."

उस के बाद मदन में बहम का उन्होंने जवाब दिया, तो यही उसी बात की पुष्टी की। उस जवाब की तरफ यही मैं मदन का व्यापर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नन्दा जी ने कहा कि—

"So far as Chandigarh is concerned, let there be no more argument about it. It has been settled, accepted, and there is no way now except to re-open the whole thing; that may mean delay; we know how long it will take again to reconsider the whole thing; giving it to some other Commission, going into all these things once again, it is not possible. Therefore, let us not argue about these things. Let us take it in good spirit. Maybe that some persons may feel that Punjab has a better claim than Haryana. On the other hand, the Haryana people may say, "Here was a majority recommendation in our favour; why have you departed from that at all?" So it is good enough as it is. It serves our purpose; it serves the purpose of Haryana and Punjab to have the capital there. It is also an economical arrangement which is going to be in the interests of all concerned."

उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से यह बात कही थी कि सब की जाई और हित इसी बात में है कि बड़ीगढ़ केन्द्र प्रशासित-इलाका नहीं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस नवय जो हवारे बड़ीगढ़ के मेवर-पालिंग-सेट दे—वी धरमराम रियाल्कार—उन्होंने यही हसीं पोजीशन को स्वीकार किया था। उन्होंने कहा था—

"With regard to common links, I think it is better that at Chandigarh many common links should

be retained. I conceive that Chandigarh should in course of time become the centre for Himachal Pradesh, for Jammu, for Punjab and for Haryana, and it should become a big centre, and a centre of important activities, for instance, educational activities for the benefit of all the people of this area. That is my concept of Chandigarh, and that is possible if Chandigarh is developed in that manner with the co-operation of all. It should belong to all, and it should become a common heritage. I think that would be the best solution and I hope the Centre will make all the necessary arrangements with regard to that."

अब उपाध्यक्ष यहोदय, मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्तुत दोबारा क्यों कहा है? संत फलह सिंह ने फिर मैं जल मरने की प्रक्रिया दी थी और उन्होंने कहा कि बड़ीगढ़ धरमराम की नहीं मिलेगा तो मैं आत्मवात करूँगा। उस समय पुलविचार हुआ। उस समय पंजाब और हरियाणा में कांडस की सरकार थी, दोनों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि प्रशान्त मंडी बीमती इन्दिरा नांदी इस सम्बन्ध में मध्यस्थ के तौर पर अपना निर्णय दें और उन्ज का यह निर्णय स्वीकार होगा। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों मूल-संघियों की यह कमिट्टीमेंट अवित्तन रूप में थी, न उन्होंने विदान सभा से स्वीकृति ली थी और न उन्होंने उस समय की कैमिटेट से वरावर किया थी और अवित्तन रूप में ही यह चीज स्वीकार की।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यही उह पिछले द्वादश चूनावों का सम्बन्ध है, वे चूनाव बड़ीगढ़ के भविष्य के बहसों को लेकर लड़े गए थे। उम समय यैके यह पोजीशन भी थी कि बड़ीगढ़ केन्द्र-प्रशासित रूप रहे। कांडस की तरफ से यो दम्पीक्षा-वार लड़े किये गए, वह पंजाब के लिया

## [बी बी बाबू लोकन]

लक्ष्मी रह चुके थे, दो बार लोक सभा के सदस्य एह चुके थे और पजाब कांग्रेस के स्तरन्ध माने जाते थे । उस के साथ साथ यकाली बब ने स्वतंत्र पार्टी के साथ भेल कर के अपना प्रश्नाली बदा किया और उस का स्टॉप यह था कि बड़ीगढ़ को पजाब को हेना आहिए । इस के अतिरिक्त कम्बूनिस्ट पार्टी ने भी अपना उम्मीदवार बदा किया । लेकिन उस चुनाव में इन दोनों उम्मीदवारों को कुल विजय कर जितने वोट मिले, उस से कही ज्यादा बोट युक्त अकेले को मिले और इस प्रकार बड़ीगढ़ के नामिकों ने स्पष्टरूप में अपना यह मत प्रकट कर दिया कि बड़ीगढ़ एक केन्द्र प्राकालित क्षेत्र ही रहना चाहिए ।

आज मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि स्थिति में कौन रा परिवर्तन भा यादा है । कल प्रधान मंत्री, अमरती इन्दिरा गांधी की सालिली, भव्यस्व निर्णय को हरियाणा सरकार मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और जब हरियाणा की विज्ञान मंभा ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि वह उन के भव्यस्व निर्णय को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो प्रधान मंत्री को बुझे रूप में और असदिग्द भव्यों में यह बोधाणा करनी चाहिए कि भव वह भव्यस्व बन कर बड़ीगढ़ के विषय में कोई निर्णय देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

वे यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि सन्त औरोह सिंह आज बड़ी विचित्र पीजीशन में रहे हैं । एक तरफ तो वे, वह यह हैं कि हमे प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से आवासन मिला है और यह कि सरकार हृष्म सिंह ने उन को बड़ी दिलाया था कि बड़ीगढ़ पजाब को मिलेगा और दूसरी तरफ वह कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री बड़ी इन्दिरा गांधी भव्यस्व बन कर बड़ीगढ़ के बारे में गिरेंगे । मैं उनकाला हूँ कि आवासन और भव्यस्व निर्णय में दोनों बातें साथ साथ नहीं बन सकती । उम को एक पीजीशन सेनी चाहिए ।

मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि आज स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । आज

न पंजाब इस भवस्त्रा में है कि वह करोड़ों रुपये बर्बं कर के एक नया नगर बसा सक और न ही हरियाणा इस भवस्त्रा में है । इस लिए आवासकाता इस बात की है कि पजाब और हरियाणा के गवर्नर बहाँ ही थे, दोनों प्रदेशों का एक सांक्षा हाई कोर्ट बहाँ रहे और अगर दोनों की भालग भगाल हाई कोर्ट बनती है, तो वे दोनों बहाँ रहे । इसी प्रकार विष्व-विद्यालय और अन्य दब सांक्षी संस्थायें बहाँ रह कर पजाब और हरियाणा दोनों की सेवा करे । मैं यसकाता हूँ कि आज बड़ीगढ़ के लोगों के मनों में उस के भविष्य के बारे में जो भव है, केन्द्र को बुझे तौर पर उस को दूर करना चाहिए और भूतपूर्व गृह मंदी और नन्दाजी द्वारा बड़ीगढ़ के लोगों को छब दिग्द बह्यों में जो भरोसा दिलाया गया था, उम पर कायम रह कर यह बोधाणा करनी चाहिए कि बड़ीगढ़ केन्द्र-प्रशासन लेव रहेगा । बड़ीगढ़ के प्रतिनिधि के हृप में, बड़ीगढ़ में लोगों की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए, मैं बल से साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज केन्द्र की तरफ में लोगों को यह आव्वासन मिलना चाहिए ।

## अ. प्रकाशबाबू जास्तो (हापुड़)

जाह कमीशन ने हरियाणा को पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति और प सी पजाब न-कार द्वारा हरियाणा के ब्रति किये गए पकापात को दृष्टि में रख कर प्रपनी रिपोर्ट में वह विकारिक की ओं कि बड़ीगढ़ को हरियाणा की राजधानी बनाया जाये । कमीशन ने इस बात को भी अपने व्याप में रखा कि पजाब के पास पटियाला बैंक नगर है, जो कि वेष्ट की राजधानी रह चुका है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह नावाली की कि वह ने साह कमीशन के इह प्रकार के बुद्धिमतापूर्व निर्णय पर अपनी बलव लगाई कि बड़ीगढ़ की दोनों राज्यों की राजधानी बनाया जाये, जिसे किंतु एक संघर्ष का प्रारम्भ हुआ । मैं यह अंती नामेव द्वे यह आवा चाहता हूँ कि किंती विष्व पर वार्किलामेट का निर्णय हो जाने के बाद क्षमा किंती सरकार को इह बात का

अधिकार है कि पालियारेट की अनुमति के लिए प्रश्नान मरी को उस विषय पर वैच-निर्णय करने की अनुमति दे और क्या लिंगी प्रश्नान मरी को यह अधिकार है कि वह वीच में आकर पक्ष बन जाये।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नान मरी और सन्त फ्लोह तिह की कल-परसों और मुलाकात हुई है, परन्तु मेरे प्रश्नान मरी ने सन्त फ्लोह तिह को कहा है इस प्रकार का गुप्त आल्वासन दिया है, जो हरियाणा के लिंगी पर आधार करने वाला है और हरियाणा, पजाब और चंडीगढ़ इन तीनों के सम्बन्ध में किरन नये मिरे से एक सदिग्द स्विति पैदा करने वाला है।

Shri G S Dhillon (Taran Taran) Sir, as I understand from the hon. Member Shri Goel's speech, he has been making out a case for a Union Territory Shri Shastri has made out a case for Haryana. I want to ask whether it is not a fact that the surrounding areas of Kharar Tchail in which Chandigarh is situated in the very centre was not a part and parcel of the erstwhile region known as Punjabi Region? Secondly, a case was made out that there was a preponderance of urban Hindi population. But is the hon Member not aware that in 1961 census this urban percentage was taken not in the unit of Chandigarh as a single unit but Kharar, Mani Majra, Kalka and Ambala taken together?

जी राज्यों तिह (रोहतक) दियुटी स्टीकर साहू, हरारे लिए-हरियाणा के लिए-चंडीगढ़ का सदास एक बुद्धारी का सदास बन गया है और सन्त फ्लोह तिह के स्टेटेंट्स हरियाणा के लिए एप बलेंग हैं। हमें मुख्यमंत्र विश्वास है प्रश्नान मरी की पारविटरेशन पर और हम चाहते हैं कि प्रश्नान यहाँ दूर बारे में पारविटरेशन करें। हमें उन पर दूरा एस्टाब है और हमें पूरी दम्पत्ति है कि वह ठीक पारविटरेशन करें।

जो प्रकाशबोर जास्ती यहीं तो याननीय सदस्य की गलती है।

जी राज्यों तिह मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार सन्त फ्लोह तिह के प्रेराइ-वेशन और लोकप्रेसिंग में, जो वह हमेशा करता रहा है, तो नहीं पायेगी और इस तरह पारविटरेशन से मुकर तो नहीं पायेगी।

फ्रेंच कीजिए कि पारविटरेशन नहीं होता है, क्योंकि दोनों स्टेट्स में नान-कार्डेस गवर्नेंट्स हैं और इस बारे में उन दोनों के अतिवादस्टेंड हैं। उस हालत में एक ज़ुडिशियल ट्राइब्यूनल का जो फैसला है, जिन के बेदर-मैन मुशीम कोर्ट के जब थे, क्या हमारे नेता और होम मिनिस्टर उस फैसले को दूरी लंदर इम्पीमेट करेंगे या नहीं?

प्रधार उस फैसले को इम्प्लीमेट नहीं किया जाता है, तो क्या हाम मिनिस्टर साहब और गवर्नर चंडीगढ़ और उस के शाउड एवाउट एरिया में, जो हिन्दी स्पालिंग एरिया है, रिफेडम बनाने की बात में बैगे?

जी राज्यों तिह शास्त्री, (बागपत) मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब पजाब का विभाजन आया के आधार पर हुआ तो प्रद चंडीगढ़ के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए और कौन सा आधार है। क्या सरकार की यह कमज़ारी नहीं है कि इस प्रश्न को बार-बार रीप्रोचन किया जा रहा है? क्या सरकार कभी इस परम्परा से निकलना चाहती है कि जो कोई समस्या उस के सामने आती है, वह उस को उलझाए जाती है और बोडा सा दबाव पढ़ते ही उस को रीप्रोचन कर देती है? जब कभी कोई ऐसा प्रश्न आता है, तो सरकार कहती है कि सोकल में सोगी की बात सुनाई पड़ती है। बार-बार विचार करना पड़ता है। प्रधार सरकार बास्तव में लोकतंत्रकी हाली है, तो वह क्यों नहीं हिम्मत के साथ चंडीगढ़ के लोगों से पूछती है कि प्राचिर देखा जाते हैं? अगर सरकार में हिम्मत है और वह हिम्मत

## [सी रघुवीर सिंह झाटवी]

के साथ कोई फैसला ने सकती है, तो वह इस बारे में बंडीगढ़ के लोगों की राय पूछे। इस तरह सरकार का भी यीका कूट जाता है और प्रधान मंत्री का यीका भी कूट जाता है। यह सरकार नागरिकों की राय पूछना चाहती है, यिन्होंने लोगों की राय पूछना चाहती है। तो फिर यह बंडीगढ़ के एक साथ पड़े-सिंचे लोगों को यहाँ नहीं पूछती है कि वे कहा रहना चाहते हैं ? याज न्याय और सोकल का तकाजा यही है कि इस प्रश्न को और उल्लंघन के बारे सीधा बनाया जाये और बंडीगढ़ के अधिकारों के बारे में वहाँ के लोगों से पूछा जाये।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur). I think our Government has specialised in unsettling settled question. When the Punjab Reorganisation Bill was passed, Sir, you will remember it very well, it was decided that Chandigarh should be a Union Territory. The whole House approved of it. This was a decision which was taken after full, thorough and healthy discussion. Now may I know why it is that again this question has been re-opened and why it is that it is again being discussed, especially when the people have also given a verdict in favour of retaining Chandigarh as a Union Territory, because I know that the hon. Member who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Chandigarh fought his election on the issue that Chandigarh should remain a Union Territory. Therefore, I want to know what is the need for changing the stand on the part of the Government, when the people have expressed themselves in favour of Chandigarh as a Union Territory, when Parliament has expressed itself in favour of Chandigarh as a Union Territory, when the whole of Punjab wants that Chandigarh, which is an international show-piece, should not belong to this part or that part but should remain a single undivided unitary unit to project the image of India abroad.

सी रघुवीर झाटवी (बम्बई विभाग) :

प्रधानमंत्री नहोरद, मैं नहीं संभवी ही का ज्ञान

याज के समर्थारों में भाई हुई बदर की ओर आकर्षित कर के फिर बल पूछना चाहूँगा। यह याज का बन्धी का पीपुल जनरल है। इस में बंडीगढ़ के बारे में भाई हुई यह बदर है:

"Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh today asked Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to arbitrate on Chandigarh at the earliest, irrespective of the stand taken by the Haryana Government, and asked the Haryana Government not to go back on its commitment on the issue..."

Talking to newsmen, Sant Fateh Singh said they had accepted arbitration on Chandigarh 'because the Prime Minister had been telling the various deputations meeting her that Chandigarh belonged to Punjab.'

प्रधानमंत्री नहोरद, मैं फिर इस एक बात को पूछूँगा :

"they had accepted arbitration on Chandigarh 'because the Prime Minister had been telling the various deputations meeting her that Chandigarh belonged to Punjab'

He also urged the Prime Minister to appoint a committee or a commission to go into the question of other Punjabi-speaking areas, as had been promised by Shri Hukam Singh."

तो मेरा ब्रह्म इस बात के ऊपर लिंग इतना ही है प्रधानमंत्री नहोरद कि चूंकि इस किस्म के राजनीति में पढ़े हुए लोगों को याज याज बहुत याज याज किस्म के बास्तवादीन देखे जाएं हैं और कभी कभी इस बाबत में उनकी इतानदारी के बारे में भी यों याज याज पूछ जाते हैं और याज याज भी इस बहुत पर याहारायकू दीर की लोगों के बारे में याज याज याज याज याज याज याज के बाबर लोगों

के लिए तैयार है कि हीमायेंगे के बारे में या दो राज्यों के बारे में किसी भी भाषा को लेकर यो उन्हें हुआ करते हैं इन भीजों को यिटारे के लिए वह एक परमानेट कमीशन हमेशा के लिए उन्हें के लिए तैयार है या उन्होंने इस दृष्टि के बहु सोच यहे है क्या? ॥

बी बैंग चमव चमवः (हसीरपुर) : उचाप्यत गद्यार, यह चंडीगढ़ का भाषणा लेटिम हुआ या तो उस बात हिमायेंग प्रदेश के बहु भाग की भी कि चूंकि चंडीगढ़ के टुकड़े हुए हैं एक हरयाना, एक चंडीगढ़ और एक हिमायेंग प्रदेश तो हम ने वह कहा या कि हिमायेंग प्रदेश को भी चंडीगढ़ का हिस्सा दिया जाए । तो चमव, मैं लिखे वह लूण्ठा चाहता हूँ इस प्रदेश में कि उन्हर चंडीगढ़ को बाटने का कभी भाषणा कोई चाहा तो उम्मेदः मिमायेंग प्रदेश का हिस्सेदार तमझा जायगा या नहीं?

दूसरी ओर भी यह है कि उन्हर चंडीगढ़ का भाषणा किए से बहु याता तो क्या हिमायेंग प्रदेश के साथ भी इसके हैं जिन के बारे में बारंडी कमीशन ने भी कहा या कि तहसील राजा का चुन हिस्सा हुमारे पास है, उस का याकी हिस्सा, चारकला आक तहसील पठानकोट और कालका को क्या हिमायेंग प्रदेश को हेते के लिए विचार होया या नहीं?

बीर लीसरी चाल में यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ को भी चुनियन देरेंदरी न रखा याता तो हिमायेंग प्रदेश का का सब से पहले हकदार है क्योंकि यो चमवार हुआ उम्मेदः 19 हवार चंडीगढ़ चंडीगढ़ को याता है, 17 हवार चंडीगढ़ हमायेंग को याता है और 11 हवार चंडीगढ़ हिमायेंग प्रदेश को यित्ता है । यो इसी प्रोतोदैन के चंडीगढ़ का इसका भी हूँ दिया चालका या नहीं यित्ता चालका, इस पर यित्ता यित्ता चालका या नहीं?

Shri Devinder Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, that Goal-been-made out a case for

1100 (4) L.B.—II

Chandigarh to remain as a Union territory because he won the election on the platform that Chandigarh should remain a Union territory. I am sure, Sir, the general election is not of the character of a referendum which is held on a single issue; general election is fought on a number of issues and his stand—I do not know; I was never a party to that election—that Chandigarh should remain a Union territory may have been one of them. I want to point out that the people who inhabit Chandigarh hail, a vast majority of them, from Punjabi-speaking areas.

Shri Randhir Singh: No, no.

Shri Devinder Singh: Even urban Hindus, as they have been classified, hail from Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and other Punjab towns. I would like to ask if the 1961 census is to be taken as an index of truth in Punjab regarding the language, then would the kind of division that was made of Punjab during re-organisation be justified? I am confident that there is no doubt in anybody's mind that people who inhabit Jullundur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur etc. are Punjabi-speaking people. I want to ask: Is hypocrisy or barefaced lying going to be the foundation of our democracy? If we know that the 1961 census was not based on what we should call an honest opinion of the people....

Shri Sonavane: The half an hour is almost over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No argument please; put a question.

Shri Devinder Singh: Then the argument that the people who live in Chandigarh, since some of them say that their mother tongue is Hindi and, therefore, Chandigarh should be taken away from Punjab, would that argument hold water?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Just a question, no preface. It is already six o'clock.

की पांडर लाल बुफ्ट (विल्ली सर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, संयुक्त पंजाब में जो कांगड़ा का मंडिनदल रहा है वह हमें यह कहता रहा है कि प्राचार के दुरःस्त नहीं होने। लेकिन आतंक वायलेस हसींडेल के द्वारा में प्राकर के दो टक्के करता था। लिया गया और सीधा प्राप्तेग निश्चित हुआ। उस ने अपना यह फैसला दिया कि चंडीगढ़ हरयाना में रहता चाहिए। लेकिन उसके बाद भी, बास्तव में उस भीव को थाने लेना चाहिए था, लेकिन किर भी कास्ट, घरन बह, उपडब जलने जलने का जो निश्चय हुआ उस तरह की घटकियों में प्राकर के भारत सरकार ने एक गमत परम्परा किर डाली वायलेस के पारे लुकने और प्रप्ती बात छोड़ देने की ओर उस तिदान्त को थान कर किर दोबारा चंडीगढ़ के इम्पू को लोला गया और दोनों प्रदेशों के मूल्य मंदियों की समीं पर। ब्राह्मन मंत्री को थानना पड़ा कि वह चंडीगढ़ के सवाल को किर देखेंगी। यदि गैरहायेसी सरकार हरयाना में बन गई तो। (अध्यक्षता). ऐरे लिये चंडीगढ़ हरयाना में रहे वा पंजाब में आय यह कोई प्रश्न नहीं रहा होता स्पेक्टिक लाए देख बेरे आल से एक है। मैं कोई नेत उसमें नहीं समझता। लेकिन भीज यह है कि हर भी ज शान्ति से तय होनी चाहिए। वायलेस से कोई भी भीज तय नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सी.टी. भीज यह कि प्राचिर इसमें बहुत किंह का है क्या उसके फैसले हैं वह सब भीज लाने वा गई है और पोलिटिकल शासनियों को इस वार्सिट्रेशन में नहीं आना चाहिए, यह सब भीज अपान में रहने हैं। . . . . . (अध्यक्षता) . . . . . मूले बहुत दीनिए मैं कोई सम्भवी भीकी बात नहीं कहता चाहता हूँ, तिर्के दो लकाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला— यदि लंग फलह लिह में बठ रका हुआ था और जल मरने की बासी थी थी, उक बन बराबर हुक्म लिह

उसके पास देवे थे, उस समय क्या कोई विवादान उन को हुक्म लिह वो की बारफ़ शाइकेटसी विवादा मथा था या नहीं विवादा यथा था? इस समय यदि किर लारे तथ्य प्राप्तके सामने था यथे है, शान्ति से काम होना चाहिए तथा कोई लम्बे ओडे यात्रीको बढ़ाने की उच्चता नहीं है।

एक देरा बुकाव है जिस पर भावनीय गृह बंडी भी विचार करें कि इस भावने का दास से फैसला कर दिया जाय कि यह किंवद जाय।

18 hrs.

श्री राम विज्ञान (हुमियारपुर) : मैं होम मिनिस्टर ताहव से भार लकाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और आका रखता हूँ कि उसका जवाब देते हुए वे उसको पूरी तरह से बनेरिकाई करेंगे।

1956 में स्टेट्स रिपोर्टरिवेशन के बाद पंजाब में भावा के आवार पर जो फैसला हुआ था, उस के मुताबिक जो रिक्नन फैसले बनी थी और जिस पर पंजाब के हिन्दू और सिंह धर्मेष्टिक्ष और इसरे मंडलन्ध के तथाम धर्मेष्टिक्ष के बस्तवत हुए थे पीर 1956 में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो नोटिफिकेशन आरी किया था, उसके अन्दर यहां तक बरड़ तहसील और चंडीगढ़ का ताल्लुक है किस रिक्नन में रखा गया था? भावा के आवार पर चंडीगढ़ और बरड़ का फैसला करते बहत आया उस आवार की मनमूदेश्वर जांडा आयेगा या नहीं?

दूसरा प्रश्न, यदि लंग फलह लिह भी ने बह रका था, उस समय भी कांगड़ी अध्यक्षार्दों में निकला था और सभी तक भी लोकों के दिलों में बाज़हूँ हैं—ये वह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आवा लंग फलह लिह का डाइरेक्टरी, वा इनडाइरेक्टरी, भरतार हुक्म लिह को डाइरेक्टरी वा हम-

डाइरेक्टरी या उस वक्त पार्लियामेंट के पंजाब के जो रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव थे, उन को डाइरेक्टरी या इनडाइरेक्टरी किसी तरह का कोई विश्वास दिलाया गया था या नहीं दिलाया गया था, इस बात को पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट करना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात, पिछले जनरल इलेवेशन्ज के पहले चीफ मिनिस्टर पंजाब, चीफ मिनिस्टर हरियाना और चीफ मिनिस्टर हिमाचल प्रदेश की आपके साथ जो मीटिंग हुई थी, आया उसके साथ-साथ उन तीनों प्रान्तों के चीफ सैक्रेटरीज की भी कोई मीटिंग हुई थी और क्या उस में कुछ ऐसा कहा गया था कि जहां तक प्राह्ल मिनिस्टर को आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर करने का सवाल है और जब कि एक चीफ मिनिस्टर की एक राय है, दूसरे चीफ मिनिस्टर की दूसरी राय है, आया इन चीफ सैक्रेटरीज ने लिख कर कुछ दिया था या नहीं। आया इन तीनों गवर्नरमेंट्स से कुछ कारस-पोन्डेन्स हुई थी और अगर हुई थी तो उसके क्या निर्णय निकले, इन पर आप रोशनी ढालें।

चौथी बात, चाहनीज एग्रेशन के बाद चन्डीगढ़, जंसा कि होम मिनिस्टर को मालूम है, एक इम्पोर्टेट स्ट्रेटेजिक स्प्लाई लाइन बन गया है। आया चण्डीगढ़ का फैसला करते वक्त और आज हिन्दुस्तान की जो इन्टरनल सिचुएशन हो रही है उसको महेनजर रखते हुए फैसला किया जाएगा और कब तक और किस तरह से फैसला करेंगे।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a procedure laid down. Unless he writes to me in advance, no questions can be asked now. He may please sit down.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** The provision is only half an hour and that time has already been exceeded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is all right.

**The Home Minister.**

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** It has been suggested that I could reply in Hindi. I sometimes speak in Hindi. I would have loved to speak in Hindi, but this is an important statement and, therefore, I do not want to commit any mistake. I would, therefore, speak in English.

I am very glad that this discussion has given me an opportunity to put the facts before this hon. House in the proper perspective, because a lot of things have been said and have appeared in print which sometimes mislead the people. Some people have got a very good knack of misleading themselves. So, I think, this gives me a very good opportunity to put the whole facts, as they happened in the last few months.

It is a well-known fact, it is a fact of history, that the Shah Commission recommended inclusion of Chandigarh in Haryana, but the Government in its wisdom decided that it should be kept as a Union Territory and the Parliament approved the decision and put its seal on that decision.

Later on, this question arose because of the threat of self-immolation by Sant Fateh Singh. I would like to remind this hon. House by quoting my own statement or mentioning my statement which I made in both the Houses on the 8th December, 1966, wherein I stated:

"The Government would be unable to accept any claim for readjustment of the reorganized territories unless all the parties concerned evolved a mutually agreed solution."

That was our basis. At the same time, there was the question of common links of Governor and High Court

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

and at that time we also said that, if either of the Government made any recommendation about those common links, certainly the Government would act on that.

But the question of the adjudication of territories including Chandigarh was a question which could be reconsidered or reviewed only if there is a mutually agreed and evolved procedure and methods for it. It was on that basis, when the fast was on, that discussions took place between us and the then two Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana. The discussions were going on for some time, but ultimately when the Sikh leaders agreed that they would be willing to accept the arbitration of the Prime Minister. After some hesitation, the Prime Minister accepted this offer of both the Chief Ministers, which was conveyed to Sant Fateh Singh that very day through the then Speaker Sardar Hukam Singh.

These are the facts. In this connection, some Members have raised the question whether the Chief Ministers had consulted their Cabinets or their parties. This question does not arise, really speaking. When a Chief Minister in a serious official discussion with the Central Government makes a statement, we do not put in the condition 'Bring the consent of your party or your Cabinet'. When he says a thing, he says it. When I am saying certain things here, I am committed, and our Government is committed to this thing, and you do not ask me the question whether I am saying this with the approval of the Cabinet or of the Prime Minister. It is a presumption that when a Minister says something in his official capacity, it commits the Government. So, those two Chief Ministers agreed to this thing, and it was on that basis that it was conveyed to Sant Fateh Singh that the Prime Minister would be willing to work as an arbitrator.

Let me make it absolutely and categorically clear that at no time, through

on Chandigarh (H.A.H. Dis.) 9776

nobody, directly or indirectly, was any assurance given or conveyed to Sant Fateh Singh or to anybody else, either through Sardar Hukam Singh or anybody else, that Chandigarh would be given to Punjab. If it would be an absolutely absurd proposition to think that when one accepts to arbitrate, he at the same time gives an impression that it is being conceded to one party. If Sant Fateh Singh still believes in this thing, either he has got infinite capacity for self-deception or he does not understand things. That is all that I can say. I cannot say anything else.

Shri George Fernandez had raised a very legitimate question because some news had appeared in the press. Sant Fateh Singh did meet the Prime Minister, and again the Prime Minister has categorically made it clear that at no time had she given any assurance; when she has agreed to become the arbitrator, it means that she is willing to consider this question on merits with open mind. So, I would like to make it clear that any news propaganda or any statement that Sant Fateh Singh possibly may be making to save his own image with his own people possibly should not be believed in in this matter particularly; that should be absolutely clear.

Coming back to the question of arbitration, our position is that we have agreed or the Prime Minister has agreed to arbitrate if both the parties agree to arbitration and accept to abide by the arbitration. That is the basis of arbitration. Otherwise, it is no arbitration at all. But the fact is that one of the Chief Ministers, namely the Chief Minister of Haryana has taken a different position now. His position is that he is not agreeable to the arbitration, not only of the Prime Minister but to any arbitration as such. Here, let me say one thing, though it is not connected with this half-an-hour discussion, because this is not the occasion when I should make that point but rather in the course of my

reply to the discussion on the Demands of my Ministry, because it was in the course of that discussion that this point had been made. Shri A. B. Vajpayee had said that I was angry with Rao Birendra Singh because he did not accept the arbitration of the Prime Minister. It is an absolutely absurd suggestion to make. I can assure him, and if any assurance is required, I can assure the Chief Minister of Haryana that there is no question of my being angry with him over what position he takes. As to what decision he takes, it is a matter for him. Whether it is right or wrong or justified or not, it is for him to say. There is no question of my being angry with anybody

Our position is this. The Prime Minister has agreed that she would be willing to arbitrate even now, provided the parties agreed to have her as the arbitrator and to abide by the arbitrator's award. That is the position

I think it is much better that I take this opportunity to explain what we propose to do. The position today is that the Punjab Government have said that they are willing to accept arbitration. That means the Punjab Government have the support of Sant Fateh Singh. He has agreed that whatever the decision of the Prime Minister as arbitrator, he is willing to accept it. There is no question of somebody having given an assurance in advance and therefore they have agreed to arbitration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is the impression there.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a wrong impression. Let him please help me correct it.

Now Rao Birender Singh, Chief Minister of Haryana, has sent me a letter saying that he is not willing to agree to arbitration. He has given certain reasons for this. It is the

same as some people's attitude, i.e. they are presuming that the arbitration is going to be in favour of Punjab; that means, that if it does not go in their favour, they may not accept it. That is one reason given. The other reason he has given is that it is not a commitment as far as the Haryana Government are concerned. At the same time, he has made a suggestion as an alternative for another Commission which may be appointed to go into the entire question of claims and counter-claims including Chandigarh. That means that there is some hope, that he is prepared for a review of the question of Chandigarh. That is how I look at it. I propose to discuss this matter further with him including the question of arbitration. I hope to succeed. If I do not succeed—there is a possibility that I may not succeed—it will be a matter for Government to consider and examine further. At this moment, there is no question of further consideration.

One more point. Shri Gupta said that wherever Chandigarh is he is very happy about it. This is the first time that I see a party taking the attitude of a sanyasi. But it is not so simple as that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One of his partymen wants Chandigarh to remain as it is.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our Government's or Party's stand is clear, that if both parties agree to accept and abide by the arbitration of the Prime Minister, the matter can be settled that way. But here is a very interesting situation. The Jan Sangh in Punjab says, 'Let it go to Punjab', the Jan Sangh in Haryana says 'Let it go to Haryana' and the Jan Singh representative of Chandigarh says 'Let it remain where it is'.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What is the position of the Congress Party? Is it not the same?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This remains me of a very interesting proverb I came across when I was learning Hindi;

*'Ganga gaye Ganga Das, Yamuna gaye Yamuna Das—and Chandigarh gaye Chandi Das'*!

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What is the position of the Congress?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** My last point is concerning the last question put by Shri Ram Kishen. He said that while considering the question of Chandigarh, the question of the security of India should be considered. Perso-

nally, I do not think the suggestion very good and worthy. Wherever Chandigarh is, it will be safe and it will be in the interest of the security of India. I have no doubt about it.

**Shri Randhir Singh:** What about the Shah Commission Report? Is he prepared to reconsider the decision on it?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not want to add anything to what I have said.  
18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, July 6, 1967/Asadha 15, 1889 (Saka).