

Fourth Series Vol. V - No. 22

**Wednesday, June 21, 1967
Jyaistha 31, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 22—Wednesday, June 21, 1967/ Jyaistha 31, 1889 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 631 to 634.	6373—6406
Shrot Notice Question No. 16	6406—14

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 635 to 656, 658 to 660.	6415—31
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3059 to 3134, 3136 to 3169, 3171 to 3179, 3182 to 3210 and 3212 to 3220.	6432—65 ₄₀
Question of Privilege against Shri Arjun Arora	6540—98
Papers Laid on the Table	6598—6600
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Fifth Report	6600
Business Advisory Committee— Third Report	6601
Demands for Grants (Railways), 1967-68	6601—54
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal	6601—04
Shri Thirumala Rao	8604—10
Shri Mangalathumadom	6610—14
Shri Raj Deo Singh	6614—19
Shri	6620—28
Shri Bhola Nath	6628—34
Shri K. Anirudhan	6634—40
Shri Shashi Ranjan	6640—46
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	6646—54

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Explosion of Hydrogen Bomb by China	6655—75
---	---------

Half-an-hour Discussion re. Wealth of persons holding public offices.

Shri George Fernandes	6675—80
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	6680—81
Shri S. M. Banerjee	6681—82
Shri Randhir Singh	6682—83
Shri K. Lakkappa	6683—84
Shri Y. B. Chavan	6685—90

*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.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 21, 1967 | Jyaishta
31, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्राम चुनमवों में विदेशी दूतावासों का
रुचि लेना

+

* 631. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस
अध्यक्ष श्री कामराज के विरुद्ध चुनाव अभियान
के संयोजकों ने चुनावों से कई सप्ताह पहले
कुछ विदेशी दूतावासों से सम्पर्क स्थापित
किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दूतावासों के
नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में
कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच का निष्कर्ष
क्या निकला है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have
seen press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d). Inquiries are in pro-
gress.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या सरकार
इस बात की जांच करेगी कि कांग्रेस में एक

बहुत बड़ा ग्रुप ऐसा है जिनकी यह रुचि थी
कि कामराज को बहुत बुरी तरह से हराना
चाहिये और उन्होंने विदेशी दूतावासों से
मिल कर ऐसा काम कराया है ?

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : ऐसी कोई
एलीगेशन नहीं आई है। जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स
आई थीं कि कुछ फारेन-एम्बेसीज ने ऐसा
किया है, उसके बारे में एन्क्वायरीज जारी
की गई थीं और वह एन्क्वायरी अब तक
जारी है।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of
order. Now, this question has been
admitted and it has come up and the
hon. Minister says that Government
are inquiring into the reports that ap-
peared in the particular newspapers.
If they have not collected the informa-
tion so far, what was the fun in ad-
mitting this question at all?

Mr. Speaker: When the question
comes up, they may not have got the
information but they have to answer
it. There is no option but to admit it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मुझे यह सवाल दिये हुए दो महीने
हो गये हैं, दो महीने पहले मैंने इस का नोटिस
दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने कोई
जांच नहीं की है और यही कहा है कि जांच
चालू है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो
जांच चालू है, इस में सरकार कितना समय
लेनेवाली है और यह रिपोर्ट कब तक सदन
के सामने आजायेगी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Just before I
came to the House today, I thought
that this question would be asked in
this House, and so, I had made in-
quiries about it and I was told that

there were certainly very complex allegations that certain telephonic exchanges took place etc. Some allegations were mentioned in the press. It will take some time to inquire into them. I shall certainly inquire into the matter because I know that the House is interested in this matter.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय समय की अवधि नहीं बताई—कितना समय सरकार इस में लेनेवाली है—एक महीना, दो महीना, कितना समय लेगी ? दो महीने मुझे नोटिस दिये हुए हो गये हैं, उस के बाद भी कितना समय लेनेवाली है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वस्तुतः ये अभियोग या आरोप किस प्रकार के हैं और सरकार किन बातों की जांच कर रही है तथा जांच किस ढंग से कर रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the allegations are concerned, I think we have made a reference to certain press reports, and those reports appeared in *The Patriot* of Delhi and *Blitz* of Bombay. I would refer the hon. Member to those press cuttings and he can look into them. The nature of the allegations is that some foreign embassies etc. interfered in the election of Shri Kamaraj and also that certain people had some telephonic exchanges etc. This is the type of allegation that has been made. That matter is being investigated.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार किस तरह से जांच कर रही है, यह नहीं बताया ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : यह बताना कितना मुश्किल है।

Shri Umanath: There are certain press reports that on the eve of the elections, a certain important emissary of Shri Kamaraj was entertained in the American Embassy in Delhi. May I know from Government whether their attention was drawn to this report, and

if so, whether they have undertaken any inquiry into this matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, at least I was not aware of this report, and I have not started inquiring into that.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि श्री कामराज के खिलाफ डी० एम० के० ने भी दूसरी जगहों से मदद ली तथा इस में कितना रुपया डी० एम० के० ने उन को हराने में खर्च किया है—क्या सरकार को इस का पता है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The opposition of DMK to Shri Kamaraj was a political one, and they certainly put up their candidate against him. Beyond that, I have no information of any allegations against them.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: From the inquiries so far made, what are the embassies whose names have been revealed to the hon. Minister?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unless I have got the report of the investigation, I cannot mention names.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Home Minister has said that this report appeared in two newspapers, and he has given the names of those two newspapers also. He could have approached those newspapers by now and tried to find out the names of the embassies they have in their mind. Why has he not done that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They have mentioned the names of the embassies in their reports.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : इस तरह की काफी चर्चा बम्बई में भी कि चुनाव के दरमियान श्री बर्वे, जो आज हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे, उन के केन्डीडेट के खिलाफ काफी पैसा कुछ एजेंसीज की तरफ से खर्च हुआ। इस तरह की चर्चा अभी भी वहां है और लोग इस की मान्यता को मानते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के बारे में कुछ जानकारी वे प्राप्त कर सके हैं। यदि उन्होंने प्राप्त की है, तो हम को बतावे।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How does it arise?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not seen reports of that kind. If any information is given to me, I shall certainly inquire.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This question cannot come. Why is he allowed to put such a question?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How did you allow this question?

Shri S. Kandappan: After all, we have defeated Shri Kamaraj. Give us a chance.

Mr. Speaker: You have defeated him. Why do you want to put a question? There is nothing further to be done.

Shri S. Kandappan: Let us take the credit for defeating him. I think the credit goes to the DMK.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि यह एन्क्वायरी आपने कौनसी तारीख को इन्स्टीचूट की तथा कौन एन्क्वायरी कर रहा है यानी कौन सी एजेंसी उसकी एन्क्वायरी कर रही है? क्या उस ने कोई इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट आपको दी है या कोई प्रीर सूचना दी है? यदि दी है तो वह क्या है?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : इन्टरिम सूचना मेरे पास कोई नहीं आई है।

Shri Hem Barua: Has he started the inquiry at all?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, we have, and the agency making the inquiry is the IB.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: When did he refer the matter to the police?

Shrimati LakshmiKandhama: While inquiring into this particular matter, will Government also keep in view the reports that money had been flowing into Madras for the defeat of Congress Members there? Will he inquire into that also?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, I cannot inquire into that.

Shri S. Kandappan: Apart from these reports appearing in papers about foreign funds being used by embassies in elections to defeat Shri Kamaraj, there are many other similar cases which have been reported in the papers. Will the same standard be applied to those reports also so that all these cases will be inquired into on the basis of newspaper reports? If not, why not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This was because foreign embassies were mentioned as having taken part in the elections concerning important leaders of the country. Therefore, notice was taken of this matter.

Shri S. Kandappan: My question is specific. Apart from this particular case where embassies are alleged to have used funds with regard to Shri Kamaraj's election, there are other cases which have been reported in the papers.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a general thing and is under examination, as to the role of foreign money in elections. That is a matter of general inquiry.

Shri S. Kandappan: Then, why did they have this special enquiry separately for this one?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Have Government received any information about the withdrawal of PL 480 funds by the American Embassy during the period October 1966 to February 1967, and have Government any further information as to whether that money was spent during those three months?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information on this point.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I refer to an unstarred question asked in the House itself which probably the Finance Minister answered saying so much money was withdrawn. Since then, we do not know about it. Subject to correction, the figure was Rs. 19 crores. May I know....

Mr. Speaker: No, please. Next question.

Pak Immigration

+

*632. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Shree Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint civil squads to trace illegal Pakistani immigrants in Assam and other bordering States in view of the increasing complaints of Police harassment and extortion of illegal gratification from bona fide citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: On the one hand, there is a complaint that large-scale immigration of Pakistanis into Assam is taking place; on the other local people complain that they are being harassed on account of this by the police and illegal gratification is extorted from them. What are Government going to do to check both these?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: To check this complaint, we set up judicial tribunals, and these judicial tribunals go into each case very carefully, and see that no genuine Indian citizen is thrown out, and no person is unnecessarily harassed.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know whether it will be possible to introduce identity cards—specially in the border areas between Pakistan and Assam all along the border to ensure that no illegal traffic from Pakistan to Assam takes place?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question was examined, and it was dropped because it was considered impractical.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Some time back there was a discussion in the Assam Legislative Assembly to the effect that in the name of finding out illegal immigrants entering Assam or staying in Assam there is a lot of harassment, and in the course of the discussion in the Assembly it was admitted by the Assam Government that some such cases had taken place, but in spite of that no step has been taken. This judicial tribunal goes into the question of illegal immigration, it does not go into the question of the harassment of Indian citizens who are Muslims, living in India. May I know, therefore, whether besides this tribunal, any active step has been taken to stop police extortion and police harassment of the innocent Muslim citizens of India?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I explained earlier these tribunals were set up precisely for this purpose for stopping the harassment, because in the earlier procedure there was some possibility of police harassment. So, after the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan met in 1964, a new procedure was devised and in this procedure the scope of harassment is reduced to the minimum, and if there is any harassment even after that, the local Government, Assam Government, takes care and tries to see that no such harassment is occasioned.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: A few years ago it was stated in this House that nearly four lakhs Pakistanis had infiltrated into Assam. Out of this, may I know how many were evicted or sent back to Pakistan, and how many were declared to be Indian citizens here?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: After the tribunals started functioning, till the end of March, 1967, 41,313 cases of Pakistani infiltrants were referred to them. In 35,861 cases the persons concerned were held to be Pakistani infiltrants, and in 1,363 cases the persons concerned were held not to be infiltrants; 5,089 cases are still pending with the tribunals at present.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: मैं जम्मू कश्मीर के बारे में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। असम एंड अदर बौर्डरिंग स्टेट्स में जम्मू कश्मीर शामिल है। क्या यह सच है कि भारत, पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष के दिनों में जो व्यक्ति बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वे अब वापस आ रहे हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि उन की तादाद 60,000 के करीब है? श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने संसद् में आशवासन दिया था कि ऐसे लोगों को वापिस नहीं आने दिया जायेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस आशवासन का क्या हुआ? क्या सरकार इस बात को देख रही है कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी जम्मू कश्मीर के हमारे सीमा प्रदेश में बसेंगे तो फिर से हमारे लिए संकट पैदा नहीं होगा?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This is the other class, those who are Indian citizens, who temporarily crossed over to Pakistan and again came back. This question really refers to Pakistanis or Pakistani citizens who come into India in a surreptitious manner. We are dealing with that kind of infiltrants in this question.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: During the aftermath of the last India-Pakistan conflict there were stray cases in non-border States where bona fide Indian citizens have been treated as Pakistani nationals and forced to migrate. Do the Government propose to sympathetically review at least those cases where Indian citizens are involved?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question really does not arise out of this.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रश्न उठाना चाहूँगा। मंत्री महोदय इस आधार पर उत्तर देने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि वह प्रश्न असम से संबंधित नहीं है और वह जम्मू कश्मीर का है क्योंकि बौर्डरिंग स्टेट्स में

जम्मू कश्मीर शामिल है। जम्मू कश्मीर में भी ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक आ रहे हैं जोकि भारत से नहीं गये थे बल्कि वह भारत से गये हुये नागरिकों के साथ साथ आकर जम्मू कश्मीर में जा रहे हैं। इस प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने से कैसे इन्कार कर सकते हैं?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: मैंने तो यही कहा था कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था पहले जो लोग युद्ध के समय पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और बाद में युद्ध विराम होने पर यहां हिन्दुस्तान आये तो उस के बारे में हम प्रश्नोत्तर नहीं कर रहे हैं बाकी ऐसे लोग जोकि हमदम पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं और वह युद्धविराम के बाद यदि भारत में आये हैं तो उन की संख्या के बारे में यदि आप हमें अलग से नोटिस दें तो मैं आप को उस का पूर्ण विवरण दे दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि पिछले युद्ध के समय कुछ हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और युद्धविराम होने पर वापिस आये तो उन लोगों के साथ कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भी आ गये हैं और इस के बारे में हम ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया था। इसलिए उन के इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए। इस के लिए अलग नोटिस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: उस के लिए सैप्रेट नोटिस दिया जाये तो मैं अवश्य उत्तर दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के लिए मंत्री जी अलग नोटिस क्यों मांग रहे हैं? यह तो इसी में आता है।

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, he has no information now with him. The question is relevant.

श्री मधु लिंगे : मंत्री महोदय तैयारी कर के नहीं आते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है और फिर जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं उन का मतलब क्या रहता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इंकार करते हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर में बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बस रहे हैं और राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने कहा इस के बारे में अगर भ्रम से नोटिस मिले तो मैं पूर्ण रूप से उस का उत्तर दूंगा। . . . (ब्यवधान)

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवऱ्य : 2 महीने पहले सूचना दी है अब और कितनी सूचना चाहते हो ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : और जोर से चिल्लाओ।

Mr. Speaker: The question put is relevant. But he has no information now with him. That is the point.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: When he knows that such questions might be put, he should have the information to the specific question. That is what we want.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: My supplementary arises out of the main question. It has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Please put the question.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: I have put the question. During the last Indo-Pakistan conflict and during the aftermath, there have been stray cases of bona fide Indian Muslim citizens being treated as Pakistani Muslims and forcibly being subjected to eviction. Do the Government sympathetically propose to review those cases?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We shall certainly consider that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In view of the fact that there have been continual allegations of Pakistani illegal immigration into Assam and also allegations that there has been harassments of Indian citizens, some of which were justified even by the High Court judgments, and in view further of the fact that a register was made as early as 1953 or 1954 of all bona fide citizens of Assam, what are the objections of the Government to give identity cards to all the citizens in the border areas?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This question was considered in consultation with the Assam Government and as I said, there were some practical difficulties in this, and that is why this proposal was dropped.

Shri Ranga: The question appears to be eminently reasonable.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him a chance. Now, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not talk about Assam nor about Jammu and Kashmir. I talk about something which is nearer home. May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that there is a large scale Muslim infiltration into the city of Delhi and may I know from the hon. Minister and the Minister of State whether they have any agency to check up this infiltration into this metropolitan city?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Well, both Hindus and Muslims are honourable citizens of this country; if they come into this city, it is not our concern; we do not mind that.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to a question, the hon. Home Minister has said that no Indian Muslim has been sent out of this country to Pakistan. In that context, may I know if it is not a fact that Gen. Cariappa who visited East Pakistan and also visited certain refugee camps in East Pakistan has submitted a report to the Government, to the Prime Minister, in which he has said that he came across Indian Muslims being thrown out of this country and who are now cooling their heels in East Pakistan and, if so, whether

the Government have made any enquiry into this report submitted by Gen. Cariappa so as to see that there is no harassment of the Indian Muslims in the name of sending out Pakistani infiltrants? We want the Pakistani infiltrants to be sent out lock, stock and barrel. But that does not mean that Indian Muslims are to be harassed, as is happening today in Assam.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As I said earlier, we have not sent out any Indian Muslim knowingly. We have taken all the care to find out whether a person being sent out is an Indian citizen or not. A legal process has been prescribed for it.

Mr. Speaker: What about Gen. Cariappa's report?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I will find out about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Gen. Cariappa has submitted a report, Sir. The Minister does not know it. Why should he come not prepared to reply to our questions?

Shri Ranga: Has it come to the notice of Government—in recent months reports have appeared in the press also—that quite a large number of Pakistani nationals have been surreptitiously coming into Kashmir and trying to pass on as Kashmiris. Has any effort been made by the Government to check it up and to see that these people are not allowed to come?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There are two aspects. One is that a large number of people went across the border during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. That a large number of them are coming back is also a fact. I cannot be exact about their number, but it is quite a large number—possibly up to 50,000 or even 80,000 as Mr. Vajpayee mentioned. That is one aspect. The Home Minister had then mentioned in the House that they were not allowed to come back. But when normal relations were established and when a

large number of Indian citizens—women and children—wanted to come back, it was rather very difficult for our security forces to resist and stop them. A large number of them are coming back and at the same time we are screening them to see that any Pakistani as such is not coming back and particularly to see that some dangerous element, which has been indoctrinated on the other side is not coming back. Such people are put under arrest.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि भारत के जो लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वह फिर वापस आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के जमाने में वह पाकिस्तान के साथ प्रेम होने के कारण चले गये या किन्हीं और कारणों से चले गये? जब वह चले गये तो क्या उनकी लायल्टी हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति थी? यदि नहीं थी तब फिर क्यों भारत सरकार उन को फिर से ला रही है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly what I have said. When they are coming back, we are trying to screen them and find out exactly what is what. It was quite possible that some people might have gone there for all the reasons. Some might have gone out of a fear complex, some because it was difficult for them to live here and some people might have gone because they had their relations across the border and they would be safer there. When such a large number have moved from one place to another, it cannot be explained by one reason. When they are coming back, we are trying to screen them to find out whether there are any anti-Indian people.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Who is screening them?

Shri Ranga: Local Government or Central Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Both.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सत्य है कि जल्द

और काश्मीर तथा असम के भलावा राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और गंगानगर से लगे इलाकों में तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल से लगे क्षेत्रों में भी भारी मात्रा में लोग पाकिस्तान से आकर बस गये हैं और भारत के कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व हैं जो उन्हें यहां बसने में मदद दे रहे हैं। यदि यह गृह मंत्रालय की जानकारी में है तो इस के निराकरण के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some infiltrants have also come into Tripura and West Bengal. Almost all of them have been evicted from Tripura. From West Bengal also, we have evicted a good many of them. Some remain and action is being taken against them.

श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शास्त्री: राजस्थान के बारे में ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Such reports were also received from Rajasthan and due action is being taken.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, as a result of sending back thousands of Muslims who are suspected as Pakistani citizens, these Muslims after going back to East Pakistan have forcibly occupied many houses of the minorities in the districts of Rangpur, Meimansingh, Sylhet, Tipara, Hill Tipara and Chittagong. As a result of this, thousands of minorities have been evicted. Not only so many houses have been forcibly occupied but many educational institutions like, one of the very well known institutions, Mahesh Pathshala, which includes a library and a museum, have also been forcibly occupied by these Muslims who have been pushed back from Assam, with the result that a serious problem has been created in East Pakistan for the minorities there. I want to know how the Government thinks that as a result of the eviction of these illegal Pakistani citizens any reaction is not created for the minorities in East

Pakistan? Secondly, I want to know how many people have been evicted from East Pakistan as a result of forcible occupation of their houses by these people who have been evicted from there during the last five years and who have crossed back into Assam.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, this is a complex question. What effect this matter has in East Pakistan when Pakistani citizens are evicted from Bengal or from Assam it is very difficult to say. But it really may be having some effect and some Hindus may have been deported or evicted from there. But here our anxiety is to see that we do not allow any foreign national to stay in our soil without proper documents and without proper authorisation. If we find anybody of that kind we just send him back to his country.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know exactly the number of Hindus, Buddhists, and Christians who have crossed during the last five years from East Pakistan into Assam as a result of the harassment by those people.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is very difficult to give those figures now.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait: There have been innumerable cases where the Muslim citizens of Assam whose citizenship has been established by the High Courts and Tribunals have been evicted and pushed out to Pakistan. May I know whether the Government has come to know of these things; if so, what action has the Government of India taken to bring back those citizens to this country?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some complaints of this nature were received earlier than 1964. That is why these judicial tribunals were set up. After these tribunals have been set up such cases have very steeply gone down.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. In reply to a previous

question the hon. Minister said that no Indian Muslim was pushed out of this country to Pakistan. Now he admits that some people were pushed out. How does he reconcile these two statements made by the Minister in the same breath?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: He has not followed what I said.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt: I would like to know the number of such cases.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Such complaints were received before 1944. If a separate notice is given I will give the figures.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, it has created a serious problem for the minorities in East Pakistan. I want the Home Minister to make a statement.

श्री राम किशन : क्या गवर्नमेंट की जानकारी में यह बात है कि पाकिस्तानी एग्रेसन से पहले और एग्रेसन के दौरान पाकिस्तान ने काफी तादाद में पाकिस्तानी मुस्लिम पुजारियों, साधुओं और ग्रंथियों के रूप में पंजाब के मुन्तलिफ हिस्सों में भेजे जिन्होंने यहां स्पाईज का काम किया और स्ट्रैजिक लाइन्स को उखाड़ने की कोशिश की, इस के साथ साथ बम्बई और पूना में भी भारी तादाद में स्पाईज भेजे गये? मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आया वह सारा गैंग लिक्विडेंट कर दिया गया है? और अगर नहीं, तो आगे के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या इन्तजामात किये हैं?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Some cases did happen, and we have been able to deal with this matter very effectively.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा इस 633 प्रश्न पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के बारे में है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह मेरा सवाल है श्रीर...

Mr. Speaker: He is raising a point of order. I will hear that first.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी इस पर दो किस्म की आपत्तियां ह। एक तो जिस को मैं बुनियादी कहूंगा वह है और दूसरी शब्दावली को ले कर है। पहले जो शब्दावली को ले कर है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं। इस में यह कहा गया है :

"whether it is a fact that the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, before resigning from his post, had expressed his desire to some political party chiefs that he would like to contest the Presidential Election;"

इससे ज्यादा सफेद झूठ भ्रष्टाचार महोदय, कोई और हो नहीं सकता है। जो चीफ जस्टिस साहब हैं उन्होंने कभी भी किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के नेता के पास ऐसी इच्छा व्यक्त नहीं की है... इंटरव्यू

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : आप से जवाब नहीं मांगा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हल्ला क्यों करने लगे हैं। क्या इनको किसी सांप ने काटा है?

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : बिच्छू काट रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये: यह शब्दावली बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं आपको कह रहा हूं। आप नियम 43(1) देखिये। उस में आपको यह अधिकार इस सदन ने दिया है।

"The Speaker shall decide whether a question, or a part thereof, is or is not admissible under these rules.

यह आपका अधिकार है। अब आप देखिये कि इस शब्दावली में एक आरोप चीफ

जस्टिस जैसे बड़े पद पर आसीन आदमी पर किया गया है। अगर ये सवाल पूछते कि क्या यह बात सही है कि राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं ने उनके पास जा कर उन से बिनती की है तो इस शब्दावली पर मुझे एतराज नहीं होता। तो यह मेरा एतराज इस शब्दावली के बारे में है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि 43(1) के मातहत....

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It has been admitted by the Speaker.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Your shouting is not going to help me. Let us get the point of order. I will see whether there is a point of order or not. Why do you not allow the Speaker to decide it, instead of shouting like this? Shouting will result only in counter-shouts. So, leave it to the Speaker.

Shri Randhir Singh: Sir, he is sitting in judgment on your powers. How can you allow that?

Mr. Speaker: I would request all hon. Members to sit down. Let us hear the point of order.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं कहां अतिक्रमण कर रहा हूँ। मैं बिनती कर रहा हूँ। चूंकि यह शब्दावली अपारिजनाक है, इसलिए 43(1) के मातहत जो आपको अधिकार दिया गया है उसका इस्तेमाल करके इस शब्दावली को आप बदलिये। अब जो मेरा बुनियादी आक्षेप है वह एक संविधान की धारा को ले कर है और एक नियम के ऊपर भी आधारित है। संविधान की धारा जो 121 है वह इस प्रकार है :

Restriction on discussion in Parliament

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court...."

An hon. Member: His has resigned.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इस में सवाल जवाब भी आ जाते हैं।

"...in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President...."

Mr. Speaker: But the wording is "in the discharge of his duties."

The article says:

"No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties."

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप नियम देखिये। यह तो संविधान की व्यवस्था हुई : निवर्त 41(2)(9) इस प्रकार है :

"It shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion"

मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इनको कोई सबस्टैंटिव मोशन लाना है तो जरूर लायें, हम लोग कभी भी चर्चा से भागने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि चर्चा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे जो सवाल संबंधी नियम हैं उनके तहत यह सवाल नहीं आ सकता है, कम से कम इसकी शब्दावली को तो बदलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is questioning the conduct of any judge, much less of the former Chief Justice. Here it is a question only asking information. He may say "No" or "Yes". It is a matter of information only; nobody is questioning his conduct in the discharge of his duties. Now let us be very careful about it.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : कोई आफ कंडक्ट लिखा हुआ है। "बी" पढ़िये।

Shri Hem Barua: Part (b) of the question is specifically about the code of conduct.

राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव

+

* 633. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र देने से पहले कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के अध्यक्षों से अपनी यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि वह राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश केलिये आचार संहिता के अनुसार अनुकूल समझी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में भविष्य में मार्गदर्शन के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Government have no such information.

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

Mr. Speaker: Now, I think, we will go to the next question because he has no information.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Now you have to be careful.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he has absolutely no information and he has nothing to say.... (Interruption). Now that he has said that he has absolutely no information your putting any number of questions is not going to elicit any extra information. I am very much sure about it. However, Shri Bibhuti Mishra can ask for information without making any insinuations.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तारीख को इन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया और किस तारीख को इन्होंने भ्रष्टाचारों में प्रकाशित करवाया कि इन्होंने निर्णय ले लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के पद पर यह खड़ा होंगे ? भ्रष्टाचारों में जो यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेता जाकर उन से मिले हैं, वे कब जाकर मिले हैं, क्या इसके बारे में कोई इनफार्मेशन सरकार को है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the exact date as to when he actually resigned because I did not think that this would be relevant in answering this question. I think we will have to be a little restrained in this matter. As a matter of fact, in a press report of 21st April 1967 when pressmen persisted in asking whether political parties had consulted him prior to suggesting his name, Shri Subba Rao said that for the first time at a party reception he heard from somebody that his name had been announced over the radio as a unanimous candidate of the Opposition for the Presidential election and that it was a surprise for him. I think, we must accept his word.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : किस तारीख को इन्होंने त्यागपत्र दिया और किस तारीख को नामिनेशन पेपर्स फाइल किए ?

श्री मधु लिमये: कुछ तो क्याल करिये जज लोगों को आप नौकरियां दे रहे हैं। उसकी तो चर्चा कभी करते नहीं हैं। एक जज बिल्कुल संविधान के अनुसार इस्तीफा दे कर चुनाव लड़ता है तो बड़ा गुस्ता आता है इनको।

श्री पहाड़िया : आप तो ज्यूडिशरी को कुरप्ट करते हैं

श्री मधु लिमये: आप राजवत बनाते हैं मंत्री बनाते हैं, नौकरियां देते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है ? वह तो चुनाव लड़े हैं संविधान के आधार पर।

Mr. Speaker: No, this will not help us. Talking across is not going to help. You may address the Chair if you have any question to ask. It applies to everybody.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : किस तारीख को उन्होंने त्याग पत्र दिया और किस तारीख को उनके नामिनेशन पेपर फाइल हुए इसका जवाब नहीं आया है। इसका जवाब आ जाय तब मैं दूसरा सवाल करूंगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एक मिनट के लिए मैं आपकी इजाजत चाहता हूँ। बार बार कहा जाता है कि शर्म नहीं आती है, शर्म नहीं आती है। क्या मधु लिमये साहब हाउस के उकेदार हैं जो हर वक्त इस तरह से कहते रहते हैं क्या यहीं एक शर्मदार रह गए हैं? बार बार जब यह कहते रहते हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है, शर्म नहीं आती है तो बड़ा महसूस होता है (इंटरप्शन) यह सारे हाउस को बेशर्म समझने है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर शर्म आती है तो कह दें कि आती है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपकी इज्जत करते हैं लेकिन आप को इन लोगों को लगाम देनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: This will not help. Please sit down. You had your say; you have also shouted well.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: We now go to the next Question. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का हक है। मैंने एक सवाल किया है लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं आया है। अब मुझे दूसरा सवाल पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है।

Mr. Speaker: He has no information.

श्री मु० प्र० झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय हम को सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका दिया जाय। यह हमारे साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती है कि आप हमारी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। यह सही बात नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: You are forcing me to allow a supplementary. Please sit down. He has no information. I have called Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I have put only one question; I must be allowed a second question.

Mr. Speaker: He has no information. The Speaker cannot force a Minister to give a reply when he has no information. The Minister says, he has no information. What do you want me to do on this issue? The Minister heard one question and he said that the had no information. Therefore, it should end there. What do you want me to do?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उस की इतिला इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। नोटिस मिलने पर यह इनफर्मेशन दी जा सकती है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को इस बात की खबर है कि जब श्री सुब्बाराव आफिस होल्ड कर रहे थे तब कुछपोलीटिकल लीडर्स उन से मिले जिन में खास तौर पर श्री मसानी का नाम आया है, और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस बारे में गौर करूंगा और बाद में बताऊंगा कि मेरा डिसिजन क्या है—जब वह आफिस में थे क्या उस समय यह डिसिजन किया जा रहा था?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The question that was asked was whether, before he resigned, he had taken an initiative or expressed a desire to contest the election. On that point, I have no information. I have no such information. Now, the question is asked whe-

ther later on there was any discussion between the Opposition leaders and the Chief Justice, etc. Naturally I will have to ask the Opposition leaders and the ex-Chief Justice. This amounts to making an enquiry. I think, we should leave it there and we should not pursue it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a long and elaborate statement by the loyal Members of this very House about the fact of Chief Justice of India being after a political office or offering himself to be a candidate for the highest office of the land and, if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इन मदन के मदस्वों के द्वारा ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, I am supposed to give information at this stage, not an opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I am seeking information only. What is Government's reaction to that?

विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के
बेतनमान

+

*634. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के नये बेतनमान लागू किये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नये तथा पुराने बेतनमानों का झीरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में नये बेतनमान लागू किये जा चुके हैं ।

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

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

STATEMENT

	Third Plan Pay-scales	Revised Pay- scales w.e.f. April, 1966
	Rs.	Rs.
Professor	1000—50— 1500	1100—50— 1300—60— 1600*
Reader	700—40— 1100	700—50— 1250
Lecturer	400—30— 640—40— 800	400—40— 800—50— 950

So far, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the University of Delhi and Visva-Bharati, have introduced the revised pay-scales. Proposals of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra in this regard have also been approved.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमान्, विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जिन नये बेतनमानों का प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने रखा है, उन्हें केवल केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों पर लागू किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि उन बेतनमानों को देश के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू नहीं किया जा सका है और उन विश्वविद्यालयों में ये बेतनमान लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is correct that the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the University of Delhi and Visva-Bharati have introduced these revised pay-scales. The proposals from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra in this regard have also

*1/3rd of the total number of Professors in a University may be appointed as Professors in the Senior scale of Rs. 1600—100—1800.

been approved and we have sent reminders to other States to expedite it.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार को पता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रतिरिक्त शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो हजारों कालेज हैं, उन के शिक्षकों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है और उसकी वजह से शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो कालेजों के शिक्षकों के वेतनमान में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We know that the teachers of colleges are ill paid. These recommendations of the U.G.C. govern both the University teachers as well as college teachers.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : क्या हरियाणा सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई तजवीज भेजी है ?

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या वहाँ पर कोई विश्वविद्यालय है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We have not received anything as yet.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is the hon. Minister aware that the West Bengal College and University Teachers 'Organisation' which embraces the largest number of university and college teachers of West Bengal had demanded better scales of pay and wanted to do away with different slabs and wanted only two slabs for the teachers of colleges and universities? In view of that demand, is it known to the Government that they are still dissatisfied with the U.G.C.'s recommendations? Also in view of all this dissatisfaction, is it known to the Government that the delay caused by the Calcutta University and the other Universities of West Bengal is causing a great amount of discontent among the university and college teachers and if so, what steps have the Government of India taken to see that the Calcutta University and the other Universities of West Bengal implement the recommendations of the U.G.C. soon?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The teachers' dissatisfaction and discontent are known to me. They met me also. There are particular grades of pay which have been accepted by the U.G.C. and the Ministries of Education and Finance. I know that the teachers of West Bengal are dissatisfied with the different grades for lecturers.

Shri Hem Barua: Why this discrimination?

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is not a discrimination. Different grades.

I advised them to accept what has been circulated to all the Governments first because we are negotiating with all the Governments to accept the grades that have been recommended and approved by different Ministries and then to ask for improved scales of pay. They were satisfied with it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The last portion of my question has not been answered—what steps the Government of India have taken to see that the Universities of West Bengal implement the recommendations of the U. G. C.

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is for the State Government to accept it because the Government of India is paying 80 per cent of the increased salaries and 20 per cent rests with the State Government. We are negotiating with the State Government and not with the universities.

Shri R. K. Amin: Is the Government aware of the fact that the University of Gujarat has not implemented the grades of even the Third Five-Year Plan and if so, will the Government take steps to see that the grades are introduced retrospectively?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I discussed this personally with the Minister of Education of Gujarat when he was here and he assured me that, on his return, he would see that they are implemented. I am awaiting his reply.

Shrihasti Sushila Kohatgi: He made a passing reference to U. P. May I

know whether the Government of U. P. have accepted and implemented the scales of pay and if not, what are the main obstructions and hurdles in the way of implementation?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The U. P. Government has accepted and we have approved of it. The details are being worked out.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र की सरकारों के जो सुझाव हैं, उनको सरकार ने मंजूर किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सुझावों पर घमल चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से होगा और जो बकाया है वह भी इन अध्यापकों को दिया जायेगा।

Dr. Triguna Sen: I think we wrote to all the State Governments that this scheme....

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, इन तीन के बारे में जिन्होंने सुझाव माना है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Effect will be given from 1st April, 1966.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that while making these recommendations, the UGC had also said that the State Government should make a certain percentage of the financial allotment for the increased salaries of the teachers of the universities and colleges? Since some State Governments are not willing to do that, there comes the rub. Those universities that have implemented the UGC's recommendations are the universities under the Central Government because the Central Government have made all the financial allocations.

Dr. Triguna Sen: That is correct.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, what does he propose to do to bring the State Governments that do not want to offer financial assistance, to a reasonable frame of mind?

Dr. Triguna Sen: This is a policy matter. We have said that the Government of India have decided to pay up to 80 per cent provided the State Governments also agree to share it to the extent of 20 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua: If they do not do it, then what does he propose to do?

Dr. Triguna Sen: What can I do if the State Government do not meet their part of the expenditure?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Minister asks what can be done. That means that the recommendations of the UGC are meaningless.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Is there any time-limit fixed for the implementation of the recommendations of the UGC because many universities have not implemented the pay scales?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I have already said that whenever they accept it, they will be paid from 1st April, 1966.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: In view of the fact that the Central Government are prepare to contribute up to 80 per cent provided the respective State Governments also contribute the meagre sum of 20 per cent, and in view also of the fact that due to certain peculiar financial positions of different States they will not in a position to co-operate with the Central scheme of things, is it not possible for the Central Government to see whether after having gone up to 80 per cent, the difference being only a meagre figure of 20 per cent, they could not take up the entire burden and bring about uniformity through, out the country on this matter?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The hon. Member must know that education is a State subject?

Shri Seshiyar: But finance is a Central subject.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: I do not know whether we could have 80 per cent Central encroachment on a State

subject and 20 per cent for State excursion. Having gone up to 80 per cent, could they not meet the entire burden?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय अपनी दयनीय आर्थिक स्थिति की वजह से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने में दिक्कत महसूस कर रहा है। अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय वहाँ के विश्वविद्यालय की कुछ मदद करना चाहते हैं और क्या इस सिलसिले में प्रोफेसर्स का कोई प्रतिनिधिमंडल इनसे अभी हाल में पटना में मिला था ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We have requested the State Governments to pay 20 per cent, but if any university pays, we have no objection.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कहा कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय देने की स्थिति में नहीं है। उसमें आप कुछ हेलप कर सकते हैं या नहीं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the disparity between the pay scales of university teachers and college teachers in colleges affiliated to the universities is very great and that some of the college teachers and even secondary school teachers and primary school teachers have been having recourse to what is called 'gherao'? For instance, the secondary school teachers and the college teachers in the Punjab resorted to 'gherao' around the Chief Minister's house. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when he will put an end to this state of uncertainty that prevails among the teachers all along the line from the primary school teachers up to the college and university teachers, and what steps he is going to take to see that the assurances which the Chief Ministers give

but do not fulfil are fulfilled and the teachers have a sigh of relief in these days of dearth.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not know which Minister was gheraoed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Chief Minister of Punjab.

Dr. Triguna Sen: If the State Governments do not agree, I do not know if I can force them to do so. No remedy lies with the Education Minister. We can request, we can appeal, we can remind them.

Shri S. Kandappan: All the universities that have accepted the recommendations concerning these revised pay scales listed here are Central universities. There is already a wide gulf between the pay scales of State Universities and Central Universities. Is it not a fact that the hesitation on the part of the State Governments to accept the UGC's recommendation is mainly due to the condition which Government have stipulated that they would not be giving the matching grant after five years? That is the main reason because after this period is over it becomes a huge financial commitment for them. Are Government prepared to waive that condition and proceed with this thing?

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, it is specifically mentioned that the 80 per cent grant will be paid to the States for five years. I am told after five years, it becomes a committed expenditure and the Finance Commission takes care of it for the States.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is he sure about that?

Shri S. Kandappan: This is the crux of the matter. Let him make a categorical statement.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I can explain it further. As a matter of fact, when these conditions of sharing grants between State and the Centre are

made and, that certain grants are given for five years, I as a Vice-Chancellor felt it would be difficult to implement it. On behalf of the Inter-University Board, we met the Finance Commission. They assured us that when they consider the committed expenditure of the States, they take account of it when they allot further grants to the States.

Shri S. Kandappan: Was it conveyed to the States?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Yes. It is known to the States.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister is trying to throw dust into our eyes. He was Vice-Chancellor of a Central University and not of a State University. There is a lot of difference between a Central University and a State University. It is the State Universities that are suffering.

Dr. Triguna Sen: My hon. friend knows that I was in a State University.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All are suffering, from primary school teachers to university professors, whether in State Universities or in Central Universities.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The Minister has stated that if the States do not agree to find the 20 per cent, he cannot force them. It is not a question of unwillingness on the part of the States; it is a question of their incapacity. Is the Minister aware that some of them have proposed that whether the 20 per cent is given or not, the 80 per cent from the Centre might be given to them so that the teachers would be benefited at least to the extent of 80 per cent?

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, we cannot do that.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I am sorry I cannot say.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Although it is true that the West Bengal Government has agreed to pay 20 per cent, we gather that universities located in that State are not implementing the UGC's recommendation, specially Calcutta University. Has the hon. Minister tried to find out the reason for that, and if so, what is it?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not know that. I am going there on the 30th of this month. I will enquire from Calcutta University.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

N.C.D.C. Collieries in Bihar

+

S.N.Q. 16. **Shri Ramavātar Shastri:**

Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:

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

(a) whether the All Indian Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Trade Union Congress have given a call for complete strike in all the N.C.D.C. collieries of Bihar;

(b) whether this strike is aimed at drawing the attention of the Government for the implementation of the decisions of the Wage Board, the payment of arrears of bonus and for banning the retrenchment of workers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the workers?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Recommendations of the Wage Board are under active consideration of the Government. With regard to other issues, steps are being taken to settle them.

श्री जगन्नाथ जी० पटेल : माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनमें से कौन कौन विश्वविद्यालय में कितने फाइनल की कमी है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार की भ्रमाल की भयावह स्थिति देखते हुए क्या श्रम मंत्री यह उचित नहीं समझते कि मजदूरों की जो छटनी होने वाली है, उसे वे रोक दें तथा जो मजदूर निकाले जायेंगे क्या सरकार उन्हें कुछ विशेष प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये तैयार है।

Shri Hathi: These points, as I said, are being considered.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सही है कि रांची स्थिति एन० सी० डी० सी० के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर—श्री एस० के० नारगुण्डकर ने अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया है तथा उनके इस्तीफे का सम्बन्ध मजदूरों के कुछ सवाल को लेकर है ?

Shri Hathi: We are at present considering three questions: wage board's decision implementation, payment of arrears of bonus and retrenchment. So far as retrenchment is concerned, we have enquired, and the NCDC has at present no proposal to retrench any person, except the other colliery which is to be closed, for which compensation will be given. The Second is the bonus question which is being considered, and the third is wage board. The others are not questions relating to this one.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि वहाँ के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर ने इस्तीफा क्यों दिया है ? क्या उसका सम्बन्ध इस से भी है ?

Shri Hathi: That may be asked of the Ministry of Mines and Metals, it is not for the Labour Ministry.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में दूसरे मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे।

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister kindly inform us whether it is a fact that there is a considerable sur-

plus of labour in NCDC, as a result of which considerable losses have been caused to this concern?

Shri Hathi: Not that there is considerable surplus of labour. One coal mine, as I said, is being closed, and there naturally there is surplus, but to them sufficient, adequate compensation will be paid. With regard to the others, I have no information.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: The Minister said that the question of implementation of the wage board's recommendations is under the consideration of the Government. Will he tell us which department of the Government? Does he not assure himself, when he appoints the wage Board, that at least his colleague in the Ministry of Mines would be willing to accept and implement the recommendations of the wage board? What is the fun of having a wage board if the Government departments themselves do not agree to implement them? What is being considered by your department?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of any ministry not agreeing to the appointment of the wage board. That is one thing. So far as implementation is concerned, there also nobody anticipates the recommendations and the financial implication of the cost of coal. There are various industries which are concerned with coal, railways, electrical undertakings and other industries. What will be the effect of the price of coal on these will have to be considered. So, the question is not of not agreeing to implementation, the question is to consider what will be the effect of the rise of price in coal on other industries. That is a rather difficult question which has to be considered.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury: You allow these people to go on strike.

Shri Hathi: They are not on strike.

श्री शिवशङ्कर प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि अभी हाल में वेज-बोर्ड और पेमेंट आफ एरियर्स के मामले को लेकर स्ट्राइक होते होते रह गई थी, वहां पर कन्सोलियेशन भी हुआ है तथा यह भी तय हुआ है कि हड़ताल नहीं होगी ? क्या एन० सी० डी० सी० की कोलियरी के कन्सोलियेशन का मामला उस कन्सोलियेशन के साथ तय नहीं हुआ ?

श्री हथी : कन्सोलियेशन हुआ है, लेकिन कुछ के बारे में कन्सोलियेशन अभी चालू है। स्ट्राइक का नोटिस भी उन्होंने दिया था, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के लिये उन्होंने उसको एक्सटेंड किया है,

I think they will not go on strike.

श्री हुजर कबल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कबूल किया है कि कुछ कोयला खानें बन्द हो गई हैं

श्री हथी : एक है।

श्री हुजर कबल : क्या उन्होंने आपसे अनुमति ली है, उसमें कितने लोग बेरोजगार हुए हैं, उन्हें पुनः काम दिलाने के लिए सरकार दूसरी क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ? वेज बोर्ड जिन मांग पर विचार कर रहा है, उसका निर्णय कब तक हो जायगा ?

श्री हथी : वेज-बोर्ड के बारे में जितना जल्दी हो सके निर्णय हो जायगा। मैं भी ...

श्री क. रत्न लाल : कब तक हो जायगा, यह नहीं बताया, इसका कोई अन्दाजा बताइये ?

श्री हथी : अन्दाजा यही है कि एक महीने में जरूर हो जायगा। मैं भी बहुत उत्सुक हूँ कि वर्कर्स के लिये कुछ न कुछ जल्दी तय हो जाना चाहिये तथा जो लोग रिट्रैंज होने वाले हैं, सरप्लस होने वाले हैं, अभी नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन जो होने वाले हैं उनके लिये जितना बने, दूमरी जगहों पर जरूर लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Is the Minister of Labour aware of the fact that due to abnormal delay in the settlement of a large number of long-standing grievances including the no implementation of the recommendation of the wage board and payment of bonus, there has been great dissatisfaction among all the sections of the workers? Is the Minister also aware that due to non payment of drought advances, or loans which other undertakings and Government departments in the area have paid the employees have gone on strike from the 14th of this month? Will the Minister take up the matter with the Ministry of Steel and Mines to see that the drought relief advances are paid without any further delay so that the present strike could be called off and the other strike for which notice has already been given could be averted?

Shri Hathi: The question of implementation of the wage board recommendations does not arise because they have not yet been accepted; their implementation will come only after their acceptance. But I can certainly understand the anxiety on the part of the workers that the wage board recommendations should be accepted and implemented, but as I said implementation will be the second stage. Their anxiety is that whatever Government wants to decide should be decided early. In fact I had discussions with almost all Members of Parliament and also the other well-known leaders who are interested in the coal fields, and I am trying my best to see that the Government comes to decision as early as possible. So far as the other points are concerned, I shall certainly take it up with those concerned.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It must be known to the hon. Minister of Labour that one of the main reasons for the discontentment of the workers is the non-implementation of the decisions of the wage board. When the wage

board takes a decision, it takes a decision after taking into consideration the price of coal, the consumers' view-point, the colliery owners view-point and every thing relevant. After considering all these, it comes to a decision. They, why should there be any delay in the acceptance of the decisions of the wage board or in their implementation? Why is the Government taking so much time and rousing the workers against the NCDC?

Shri Hathi: I know what the hon. Member has said. In fact they were discussed also with him. There is no question as to whether I know in the wage board does not take into consideration all these things; the wage board take into consideration all these things. There are some observations made on this point. It also suggests certain things. For instance, if it suggests that the price of coal should be raised or that it is necessary to raise the price of coal, what is the impact of that rise? The rise will have an impact not only on certain industries and the railways but also on the other consumers because other prices would rise. It is therefore necessary to consider all these. I may assure the hon. Member that we shall try to decide this question as early as possible. In fact I am eager myself that it should be decided quickly.

Dr. Ranen Sen: How long will you take?

Shri Hathi: About a month, I have said.

Shri Kartik Oraon: Is it a fact that their long-standing demands had been referred to the regional labour commissioner, Dhanbad for reconciliation but that he has been making unnecessary delay in finalising it and this attitude is responsible for the mounting dissatisfaction, telling upon the loyalty and team spirit of the workers and, if so, will the

Minister be able to let us know whether he could find it convenient to prevail upon the officer to finalise the reconciliation without any further delay?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of my finding it possible to ask the officer concerned; I shall certainly ask him to expedite. There is no question of convenience or inconvenience here.

श्री जार्ज करनेडीज : वेज बोर्ड के फैसले को भ्रमल में लाने की एक बात कही जिसकी वजह से एन० सी० डी० सी० में अभी हड़ताल होने की आशंका है मगर बोनस वाला जो मामला है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का खुलासा करेंगे कि मई महीने की 6 तारीख को एक यूनियन इन मजदूरों की ओर एन० सी० डी० सी० के मालकों के बीच में एक करार हुआ था बोनस के बारे में जिसका कि ऐलान प्राल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा घोषित किया गया था और जिसको कि उस इलाके के तमाम ग्रहणकारों में छपा गया था और उस करार को भ्रमल में लाने का जब वक्त आया तब केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के एक मंत्री के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से वह करार रोकने में आ गया है और उसकी वजह से यह तमाम संश्लष्ट ब्राज एन० सी० डी० सी० में शुरू हो गई है ?

Shri Hathi: So far as the bonus for 1965 and 1966 is concerned, the management of the NCDC has agreed; I do not know if there has been any difficulty in the last year.

Shri Lakshmikanthamma: There is a general tendency to retrench workers in the coal fields everywhere. I want to know whether the Railway Ministry and other consumer ministries consult the Labour Ministry when they go in for dieselisation so that dieselisation may not lead to retrenchment of workers in collieries.

Shri Hathi: I do not think the use of coal or diesel has much to do with retrenchment because coal is in demand. The question is one of rise in prices. If there is a rise of 5 per ton, it is a rise.

श्रीयोगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्रम मंत्री को शायद यह मालूम होगा कि यह जो वेज बोर्ड बना था वह 1962 में बना था। पांच साल तक मजदूरों ने इस वेज बोर्ड के फैसले की प्रतीक्षा की और जब पांच साल के बाद वेज बोर्ड ने अपना फैसला दिया तो एन० सी० डी० सी० ने उस फैसले को स्वीकार करने से इंकार कर दिया ऐसी हालत में मजदूरों में अशान्ति होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी०, तमाम तरह की यूनियंस इस बात पर एक राय हैं कि एन० सी० डी० सी० ने चूँकि वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड को नहीं माना इसलिए हम हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग करें ताकि एन० सी० डी० सी० के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी इस चीज को स्वीकार करके औद्योगिक शान्ति बनाये रखने में मदद करें। यदि वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वहां पर बहुत ही भीषण अशान्ति होने जा रही है और उसकी जिम्मेदारी एन० सी० डी० सी० पर और उनके अधिकारियों पर होगी।

Shri Hathi: I am fully aware of the facts mentioned by the hon. Member. It is not a question of the NCDC not implementing the decisions of the wage board. As I said, the implementation is the second stage. The first stage is accepting the recommendations and to calculate what will be the impact of the rise in price on the other industries. But, as I said, I am personally eager that this

should be decided as early as possible. In fact, I have met the union leaders and persuaded them not to go on strike. At least in the course of a month, we shall be able to decide.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : कई चीजों के वेज बोर्ड आपने बनाये थे। टैक्सटाइल का जो वेज बोर्ड था उसने अभी तक रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं दी और वह कब तक उसे देगा ?

श्री हाथी : सब मिला कर मेरे खयाल से कोई 22 या 23 वेज बोर्ड अभी तक ऐंपाएंट किये गये हैं लेकिन अब हर एक वेज बोर्ड का भ्रलग भ्रलग बतलाना कि हर एक का कब इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ और कब नहीं हुआ वह सारी इत्तिला अभी मेरे पास नहीं है और यदि माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो मैं उसे बाद में बतला सकूंगा।

Shri K. N. Pandey: Generally it is found out that while the workers are employed, the employing Ministries do not consult the Labour Ministry, but when the matter of retrenchment arises, then it is the headache of the Labour Ministry. Will the Labour Ministry keep a watch over the question of employment in the beginning so that the question of retrenchment due to surplus labour, the so-called surplus labour, may not arise at all in future?

Shri Hathi: It is a fact that when there is retrenchment, it becomes the head-ache of the Labour Ministry to find out employment for the surplus labour. So far as employment is concerned, everybody is interested in getting more people employed, and then nobody asks why more employment is given. It may be that the Labour Ministry might be interested in getting employment, but if there is retrenchment, we have to suffer the consequences.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan

*635 Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in implementing the rehabilitation schemes for migrants from East Pakistan into India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to speed up the implementation of these schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A statement describing the progress of rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan is attached. Taking in view the nature and size of the problem it will not be correct to say that there has been "inordinate delay" in the rehabilitation of these migrants.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

In so far as the migrants from East Pakistan who came to India before 1st April, 1958, are concerned, the problem of rehabilitation had been resolved by 1961-62, except for certain residuary schemes in West Bengal which were assessed in 1961-62 and an amount of about Rs. 22 crores was provided for implementation of these schemes. A Committee of Review has been appointed to review and evaluate the working and the results of the measures undertaken under residuary assessment of 1961-62 and to suggest necessary improvements and reorientation of existing schemes.

Out of 1.9 lakh D. P. families who have migrated to India since Janu-

ary, 1964, about 55,000 families have sought rehabilitation assistance since January 1964. This does not include about 34,000 who were admitted to the transit/relief camps but left such camps for reasons of their own. In 1964-65, the main efforts of this Ministry were directed towards receiving the new migrants in transit camps and laying the ground-work for their rehabilitation in States outside West Bengal. About 13,000 families were moved to rehabilitation settlements in States outside West Bengal and in Dandakaranya in 1965-66 and an equal number in 1966-67. In addition about 1,200 persons have been given different types of training and about 2,500 persons have been found regular employment. Thus, about 28,500 families have been given rehabilitation benefits upto March, 1967.

Upto this time, rehabilitation schemes have been sanctioned for about 45,000 families and specific schemes covering 10,000 families are under consideration at present. About 27,000 families are now in relief camps. About 14,000 families are expected to move to rehabilitation sites during 1967-68 under the schemes already sanctioned. The progress of implementation of sanctioned schemes and the prospects of absorption of the remaining families in the schemes already sanctioned or new schemes which are being formulated is continuously and closely watched with a view to ensuring speedy resettlement of new migrants.

Telephone Revenue

*636. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears of telephone revenue have

been mounting from year to year and if so, the amount in arrears as on the 31st March, 1967 (Circle-wise);

(b) whether Government propose to maintain the accounts of the old arrears and the current dues separately with a view to liquidate the outstanding arrears;

(c) if so, the main feature of the proposal; and

(d) the steps taken to realize arrears and the results there?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) There was an increase in the amount of arrears over the past years, but a downward trend has started since July last year. The position of arrears as on 31st March, 1967 is not readily available, but a statement showing the position as on 1st January, 1967 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-724[67].

(b) The accounts are already maintained separately.

(c) and (d). Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of defaulting subscribers. Other steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers; and recourse to legal action, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund

***637. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund has not been used on any uniform basis in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The expenditure in different

States varies. This is because of recommendations of Advisory Committees established in each State concerned and progress made in implementation of schemes in various areas. The funds allotted also depend upon production in each State

दिल्ली में भवैतनिक दण्डाधिकारी

***638. श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :**

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री भगिनाई जे० पटेल :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में भवैतनिक दण्डाधिकारियों के पद तुरन्त समाप्त करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप ऐसे कितने दण्डाधिकारी प्रभावित होंगे; और

(ग) यह निर्णय कब लागू किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

New Indian Institutes of Technology

***639. Shri Vishambharan:**

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start any new Indian Institute of

Technology during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration the question of starting one Institute in Kerala State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

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

Airlifting of Food to NEFA

***640. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to inquire into the airlifting of food and other materials to NEFA has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Audit Report on Orissa Transactions

***641. Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sequeira:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 157 on the 2nd November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the special audit report on some transactions by the Orissa Government has since been considered by the Orissa Public Accounts Committee;

(b) if so, the details of their recommendations; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No Sir.

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

Wage Board for Workers of Heavy Chemicals and Fertilisers Factories

***642. Shri Mohammad Ismail:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Bhagban Das:
Shri B. K. Modak:

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

(a) the total number of factories producing Heavy Chemicals during 1966;

(b) the total number of such factories covered by the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilisers;

(c) whether some factories are not covered by the Wage Board;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to fix wages for the workers employed in concerns not covered by the Wage Board?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). According to the information collected in 1965, 124 factories were manufacturing heavy chemicals and fertilizers. Of these, 88 were covered by the Wage Board.

(c) and (d). The Board has excluded 36 factories from its jurisdiction. The excluded factories are mostly captive units and some are either covered by other Wage Boards or are producing fine chemicals including photographic chemicals with which the Wage Board is not concerned.

(e) It is open to the parties to have bi-partite or tripartite discussions for revision of wages if the existing wages are not considered satisfactory. Disputes, if any, can be dealt with by the machinery available under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and corresponding State Laws.

Education Policy

*643. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any national policy on education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Automation in Foreign Oil Companies

*644. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it has been decided to refer the question of rationalisation, reorganisation and automation in foreign oil companies to a court of enquiry; and

(b) if so, the personnel of the team and its terms of reference?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) It has been decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiries Act, 1952, to go into the entire matter.

(b) The personnel and the terms of reference of the Commission will be announced at the earliest possible.

Financial Assistance to Non-Government Recognised Schools and Colleges

*645. Shri Randhir Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Delhi pattern of financial assistance in respect of non-Government recognised schools and colleges in the country so that the cause of education and its spread may not suffer owing to financial and other difficulties that these institutions have to face under private managements;

(b) if so, from which year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The question of grant-in-aid rules is one entirely for the State Governments to decide.

(b) Does not arise.

Global Communications Satellite System

*646. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to exploit the global communications satellite system to improve our overseas communications; and

(b) if so, the time by which the system would be ready for commercial operations?

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

(b) The Global Communications Satellite System is expected to be in operation in the latter half of 1968, by which time, it is proposed to set up a Satellite Communications Ground Station near Poona.

State Legislative Councils

*647. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a Legislative Council (Upper House) in any of the States which has only a Legislative Assembly; and

(b) if so, in which States and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). In section 8(2) of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, and section 33 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, provision was made for having a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh from a date to be notified. In December, 1966, on a request from the State Government, it was notified that there shall be a Legislative Council for that State from the 15th August, 1967. A request for postponing the date to 15th January, 1968 has now been received from the State Government and is being examined.

निजाम की सम्पत्ति

*648. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री मधु लिमये :

डा० कर्णो सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हैदराबाद के स्वर्गीय निजाम की मृत्यु के समय प्रथवा उसके बाद उनकी चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उनकी सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा तथा उनके वर्तमान स्वामित्व के बारे में स्थिति बतायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने महामहिम महाराजाधिराज स्वर्गीय निजाम के साथ समझौता करते समय ही, समझौते की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार उनकी निजी सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा तैयार कर लिया था। उनकी मृत्यु के बाद सरकार को ऐसी नई सूची तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार इस बात को उचित नहीं समझती कि शासकों की निजी सम्पत्ति माने जाने वाली सम्पत्ति का मूल्य प्रथवा ब्यौरा सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित किया जाय।

C.B.I. Probe into Irregularities Committed by Amin Chand Payarelal Group

*649. **Shri Y. A. Prasad:**
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which are being probed into by the C.B.I. for irregularities committed by the Amin Chand Payarelal Group;

(b) how many of them are in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee; and

(c) when the findings are likely to be available?

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

(b) All these 4 cases were taken up for investigation either on complaints made to the Central Bureau of Investigation or on the basis of information received by them.

(c) These cases are in various stages and every effort is being made to complete the action.

छात्र मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र

- * 650. श्री प्रह्लादबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवदुःमार शास्त्री : ।

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने शिक्षा संस्थाओं में छात्र मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या ये केन्द्र छात्र संघों के विकल्प के रूप में कार्य करेंगे ; और

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अनुसार ये मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र किस प्रकार का उत्तरदायित्व संभालेंगे तथा सरकार इससे कहां तक सहमत है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में मार्गदर्शन तथा परामर्श देने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का सुझाव दिया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इन सुविधाओं के हो जाने पर छात्र अपनी व्यवसायिक, शैक्षिक तथा वैयक्तिक समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सलाह और मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त कर सकेंगे । सरकार इन सुविधाओं के प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र से सहमत है ।

Economic Pool for Staffing in Public Sector Undertakings

- * 651. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 16th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding the formation of an Economic Pool for staffing management posi-

tions in the Public Sector Undertakings has since been taken; and

(b) if so, from when it will start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The various aspects connected with the formation of a Central Economic Pool for staffing management positions in the Public Sector Undertakings are still under consideration.

Public Schools in Delhi

* 652. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has decided to withdraw recognition to Public schools from the next academic year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (c). Public schools are not recognised by the Delhi Administration and therefore, the question of withdrawing their recognition by the Administration does not arise.

Privileges of Ex-Rulers

- * 653. **Shri Gunanand Thakur:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rulers of the former Princely States have been enjoying certain privileges such as the free supply of electricity;

(b) whether it is a fact that this privilege of free electricity supply is meant only for personal use and not for premises of Princes which have been rented out or which are being used for businesses;

(c) whether this privilege of free electricity supply is being misused by many Princes; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against this misuse?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Under the merger Agreements and Covenants the Rulers of former Indian States were guaranteed the continuance of privileges they enjoyed prior to 15th August, 1947. Some of the Rulers had the privilege of free supply of electricity for their private residences. The privilege was meant to be for domestic use only.

(c) Government have no information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Service Conditions of Secondary School Teachers

***654. Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Secondary Teachers' Federation has demanded uniform service conditions for teachers all over the country;

(b) whether Government have considered this demand; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this connection?

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

(b) and (c). The ultimate responsibility for laying down service conditions for secondary and other categories of teachers is that of the State Governments. While the Central Government supports the concept of parity in the service conditions of teachers working under Government and non-Government managements in the same State, it does not consider the enforcement of uniform service conditions in different parts of the country to be a practicable proposition.

College Teachers in Manipur

***655. Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Government had asked for Central assistance in enhancing the pay-scales of teachers of Government aided colleges in the State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for;

(c) whether any assistance has been given to the State Government in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका का हिन्दी संस्करण

***656. श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजधानी में टेलीफोन निर्देशिका का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संस्करण के कब तक प्रकाशित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) कोई निश्चित समय नहीं बताया जा सकता । दिल्ली टेलीफोन निर्देशिका काफी बड़ी पुस्तक है । उसके अनुवाद और

मुद्रण में पर्याप्त काम करना पड़ेगा। उसे यथा समय शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

National Youth Board

*658. Shri S. Kundu:

Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended the formation of an autonomous National Youth Board on the pattern of Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to constitute such a Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Planning Commission sent the Ministry of Education the recommendations of the Working Group on Youth Services which suggested the setting up of a National Youth Board.

(b) and (c). The proposal was examined by Government and since the setting up of an Independent National Youth Board would involve considerable expenditure, Government decided to defer consideration of the proposal.

Supply of Information to State Governments

*659. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry used to send special weekly reports to the State Governments to keep them informed about the national and international developments and anti-Government activities of certain groups and parties;

(b) whether these have been stopped after the Fourth General Elections; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The special weekly reports previously issued to the State Governments on national and international developments have been replaced by special fortnightly reports, for reasons of administrative convenience.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल (इंडियन स्कूल आफ इन्टरनेशनल स्टडीज)

*660. श्री मधु सिमये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री मुन्निक्का सिंह :

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री प्र० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री हेम बरुआ :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन सम्बन्धी भारतीय स्कूल के एक छात्र, श्री वैदिक ने उस स्कूल की विद्या परिषद को एक आवेदन-पत्र में प्रार्थना की है कि वह उसके परीक्षा पत्रों का मूल्यांकन न किये जाने तथा उसको स्कूल से निकाल दिये जाने के मामले में अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने श्री वैदिक को आश्वासन दिया था कि उसे किसी भी प्रकार की हाथि नहीं होने दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या श्री वैदिक द्वारा प्रार्थना की जाने तथा उसको आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद भी शासीनिकाय ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जब तक वह स्कूल के अधिकारियों से क्षमा याचना नहीं करेगा तथा अपने पत्रों अंग्रेजी में नहीं लिखेगा, तब तक उसे न तो स्कूल में दाखिल किया जायेगा और न ही उसकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार की जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी संस्था को अनुदान देने के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) श्री वैदिक ने स्कूल प्राधिका-रियों से यह अनुरोध किया था कि उनके द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखे गये परीक्षा पत्रों को जांचा जाए और यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिये उनका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करा लिया जाए। छात्रवृत्ति को फिर से बरकरार रखने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) मैंने 31 मार्च, 1967 को राज्य सभा में आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं बोर्ड आफ गवर्नर्स के साथ इस मामले पर विचार करूंगा ताकि विद्यार्थी को किसी प्रकार से दण्डित न होना पड़े।

(ग) बोर्ड ने इस मामले पर 16 अप्रैल, 1967 को एक विशेष बैठक में विचार किया था और निर्णय दिया था कि यदि श्री वैदिक खेद प्रकट करें और अपने उत्तर पत्रों का अंग्रेजी में प्रमाणिक अनुवाद देना स्वीकार करें, तो विद्या परिषद परीक्षा पत्रों को जांचने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी। बोर्ड की इस सिफारिश पर परिषद ने अभी विचार नहीं किया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Arrears of Delhi Municipal Corporation

3069. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears which the Delhi Administration owes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has made any appeal to the Central Government to help in realisation of arrears; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Delhi Administration owed Rs. 28,89,887 to the General Wing of the Corporation on account of property taxes/service charges for the period ending 31st March, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A sum of Rs. 26,21,533 has been received upto the end of 31st May, 1967 by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Article 18(1) of Constitution

3070. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the instrument of law under which Government have created titles like Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri;

(b) whether in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Fundamental Rights, Government intend to either stop awarding these titles or bring forward necessary legislation in a constitutional manner; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri are not titles but decorations, for the award of which no legislation is necessary.

(b) and (c). The conferment of such decorations does not infringe the fundamental rights or any other provisions of the Constitution.

Clearance and Delivery of Dak at Bhopal

3071. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints to the effect that clearance and delivery of dak at Bhopal is most haphazard;

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints;

(c) whether it is a fact that even an Express Letter takes four to five days to reach Bhopal from New Delhi and Bombay;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even Express Telegrams reach there after two or three days; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No complaint regarding clearance of mails was received but 10 complaints about the delivery of dak were received during the last 3 months.

(b) The complaints related to delay in delivery, non-delivery and wrong delivery of mails.

(c) No such delays have been reported.

(d) No such complaints were received. There were however, delays in transmission of the telegrams during February and March, 1967, due to the "Work to Rule" agitation of telegraphists; but the public had been duly warned against these delays.

(e) The officials by whose mistakes the complaints regarding wrong delivery arose were suitably dealt with.

880 (Ai) LSD—3.

Vijnan Mandirs

3072. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of establishing Vijnan Mandirs has been abandoned;

(b) the number of Vijnan Mandirs established so far in the various States and the cost of each; and

(c) whether they are serving the purpose they were intended for and the extent of return they bring annually?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 52 Vijnan Mandirs have been established so far in different States as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	4
Assam	2
Bihar	4
Delhi	1
Gujarat	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Madras	6
Maharashtra	1
Mysore	8
Orissa	3
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	4
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	5
TOTAL	52

The central expenditure in respect of each Vijnan Mandir is limited to Rs. 16,000 non-recurring and Rs. 12,000 per annum recurring.

(c) The Vijnan Mandirs were set up to stimulate interest in science amongst people in rural areas and

also to help them to have an intelligent appreciation of the scientific principles underlying problems of vital interest affecting their daily life. The Vijnan Mandirs have been functioning under the administrative control of State Governments since 1963-64. No systematic evaluation of their functioning appears to have been undertaken, although the Planning Commission have expressed the view that the Vijnan Mandirs are of doubtful utility. The Ministry proposes to suggest to the State Governments to review their working.

The Vijnan Mandirs were not intended to bring any monetary return.

Telephone Exchange in Madhya Pradesh

3073. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Automatic Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in the Madhya Pradesh Circle of the P. & T. Department during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of Automatic Exchanges opened in the State since 1956 when the new State came into being; and

(c) the number of telephone connections served by them and those to be served by the new ones?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) About 20.

(b) 89.

(c) About 3,500 by the present automatic exchanges. About 12,000 connections will be provided by new automatic exchanges, but this figure will include about 5,000 conversions from existing manual exchanges.

Sale of Custodian Land in Punjab

3074. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3772 on the 31st August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excess custodian land in Punjab was sold to the State Government instead of entrusting the same to the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Punjab for disposal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government permitted the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana to charge higher prices for the excess custodian land than the prices charged by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The land being surplus to the requirement of the Displaced Persons was transferred to the State Government in package deals.

(c) After transfer of the land to the State Government in package deals the Central Government will not be concerned with the rates at which the land is sold by the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Commemorative Stamp

3075. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue the commemorative stamp of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad of Baroda; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) There is no proposal for issue of such a stamp during 1967.

(b) The proposal for the issue of a commemorative stamp in honour of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad during 1967 was considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee which advises Government on the issue of such stamps but the same was not recommended.

(f) The expenditure sanction has been given and the work entrusted to the Central Public Works Department who have already invited tenders for it. Provision has been made in the budget estimates for funds likely to be actually required for the work during the year.

Museum at Lothal in Gujarat

3076. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a Museum at Lothal in Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Archaeological Department has undertaken the construction work of the museum;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat have constructed a guest house at Lothal;

(e) when the museum will be ready; and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) An amount of Rs. 2,81,711 has been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The construction work is the charge of the Central Public Works Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The time when the work will be completed will depend upon the capacity of the Central Public Works Department to execute the work. We have impressed upon them the urgency of the work.

Development of Indian Languages

3077. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount allotted and spent by Government during 1966-67, and the amounts allotted for 1967-68 for the propagation and development of the various languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen):

	(Rs. in lakhs.)		
	Budget allotment in 1966-67	Actual expenditure in 1966-67	Budget allotment in 1967-68
1. Hindi	90.64	114.47	138.49
2. Sanskrit	23.92	24.14	35.22
3. Other Modern Indian Languages	10.00	8.93	6.00
TOTAL	124.56	147.54	179.71

P.O's. in Gujarat State

3078. Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar:
Shri S. M. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in Gujarat State in 1966-67;

(b) the number of Post Offices up-graded in Gujarat State in 1966-67;

(c) whether there are demands from the public for opening new Post Offices as well as upgrading the existing ones; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) 58.

(b) 21.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) So far as opening of new branch post offices is concerned, a ban has been imposed owing to the present financial stringency. As regards opening of Sub-offices and upgrading of branch offices to Sub-offices, the demands will be met provided the prescribed standards are satisfied.

Posts and Telegraphs Staff Quarters and Buildings in Margao

3079. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Panaji, Mapuca, Margao and Vasco-da-Gama offices who have been provided with Government residential accommodation till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the payment of rent of P. & T. Offices in those cities;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct staff quarters for the P. & T. staff and buildings for the P. & T. offices in those cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 10 in Panaji and none in other places.

(b) Rs. 2,310 per month at Panaji and Rs. 650 per month at Margao. No rent is paid at other places.

(c) and (d). There are proposals to construct staff quarters for P. & T. staff and buildings for the P. & T. offices in these cities.

The details are given below:

(i) Acquisition of 4000 sq. metres of land for telephone exchange building at Panaji.

(ii) Acquisition of 10 acres of land at Panaji for P. & T. colony.

(iii) Acquisition of 6500 sq. metres of land at Mapuca for construction of telephone exchange and staff quarters.

(iv) About 3,000 sq. mtrs. of land has been selected at Margao for construction of telephone evchance building.

(v) Acquisition of about 4,000 sq. metres of land at Vasco-da-Gama for construction of telephone exchange building.

(e) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections

3080. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of telephone connections pending in Panaji and Margao exchanges;

(b) the number of telephone connections granted in 1966-67 in those two cities; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the grant of telephone connections?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) Panaji 300; Margao 502.

(b) Panaji 88; Margao 32.

(c) At present, Panaji exchange is of 900 lines capacity and the working connections are 799. Some more connections are being given. Since further expansion of the exchange is not possible in the existing building, action is being taken to acquire a plot of land for constructing a building to establish a big automatic exchange. This will however take considerable time. The question of providing some interim relief is under examination.

Margao exchange has a capacity of 300 lines and working connections are 286. The expansion of exchange by another 200 lines is in an advanced stage of completion. Further connections will be given after completion of the work.

Failures of Telephone Lines in Goa

3081. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent failures of telephone lines in Goa and consequent inconvenience to the subscribers, specially Newspaper-owners;

(b) whether there are complaints from the staff of Telephone Department in Goa regarding faulty material supplied by the tenderers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to minimise the inconvenience to the subscribers and to bring to book unscrupulous tenderers?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) There have been numerous failures. The faults were however, attended to promptly. Projects are in hand for expansion and modernisation of the existing equipment. This will improve the service considerably.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Essential Commodities Smuggled into Pakistan

3082. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani driver drove a truck loaded with essential commodities through paddy fields into Pakistan territory near Dhubri in Goalpara District of Assam, as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated the 13th April, 1967;

(b) whether the border security forces were looking helplessly on when this happened;

(c) whether any complicity is suspected between the Pakistani driver and the Border Security Police; and

(d) the action taken in this case and the preventive measures planned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) On the 11th April 1967, a truck belonging to a resident of Gauhati was driven away by his temporary driver, a Pakistani national, to Pakistan through the Goalpara-Pakistan border. The truck carried C.I. Sheets and some other articles.

(b) There is no border security check post in the vicinity of place of occurrence. Hence the question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Villiage defence parties have been activated to prevent incidents of this nature and intensive patrolling has been arranged by the Border Security Force. Check gates have also been installed at vulnerable points.

I. I. T. Kanpur

3083. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a confidential circular issued

by the Department of Humanities and Social Science of Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur to various professors and other intellectuals asking for information regarding 1967 elections and their views on the next General Election in 1972;

(b) whether some information asked for in this Circular is of extremely secret nature and detrimental to larger interests of the country's Parliamentary democracy; and

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

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

(b). No.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Smuggling of imported material by a Chandigarh factory

3084. Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police authorities in Chandigarh had taken to the Police Station truck No DLL 617 containing imported raw material;

(b) if so, whether the material was smuggled into Delhi territory;

(c) whether the truck was detained three hours after its departure from the factory premises;

(d) if so, the name of the factory; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the workers opposing the removal of the raw materials from the factory were lathi-charged by the Police?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Truck No. DLL 617 containing electric meters, enamel

wires and press paper, was taken into possession by the Chandigarh Police on 16th April, 1967 as case property in a case registered at Police Station, East, Chandigarh under Sections 147, 143, 149, 426, 506 I.P.C.

(b) No Sir, this material had been despatched to Delhi by the Proprietors of Meters and Instruments Factory Private Limited, Chandigarh in the said truck. The meters were meant for the S.D.O., Punjab State Electricity Board, Shakurbasti, Delhi, while the enamel wire and press paper, were meant for the factory's own branch at Asaf Ali Road, Delhi.

(c) The said truck with its contents was taken into possession by the Police from outside the area of the factory premises on 16th April, 1967 and it remained with the Police till 18th April, 1967 when it was released on Supardari under the orders of the Court.

(d) Meters and Instruments Private Limited, 143 Industrial Area, Chandigarh.

(e) No, Sir.

Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries

3085. Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

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

(a) the last date for submitting the memorandum on reply to the questionnaire of the Wage Board for the Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries;

(b) whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India has submitted its memorandum to the Wage Board;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The original time limit of 1-11-66

was extended to 31-12-66, but replies received after this date were also accepted.

(b) and (c). The reply of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was received on 22-4-67.

(d) Does not arise.

Consumer Price Indices

3086. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) which of the State Governments have completed the work of revising their Consumer Price Indices;

(b) the basis/criteria for the revision;

(c) the total Dearness Allowance outlay on account of this revision; and

(d) the impact of this revision on the all India Index (beginning with the revision of indices in Gujarat and Maharashtra carried out in 1963-64)?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Four State Governments, viz., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have revised the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Centres included in the Interim Series of All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers on base 149-100.

(b) The revisions were carried out after due consideration of the recommendations made by the Expert Committees appointed by the State Governments. The revision is mostly on account of adjustment in house-rent index and in some cases in pricing of certain other items, e.g. clothing etc.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) The All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index on base 149-100 compiled by the Labour Bureau is a weighted average of 27 constituent Series of which 15 are computed

by the Labour Bureau and 12 by the State Governments. Revisions have so far been carried out in respect of 21 series, 6 State Government Series and 15 Labour Bureau Series. The cumulative impact of these revisions amounts to raising the All-India Index by about four and a half points.

Bifurcation of Railway Mail Service

3087. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from any quarter for the bifurcation of the Railway Mail Service 'Q' Division (Mysore State); and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bifurcate the R.M.S. 'Q' Division?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Cattle Lifting by Pakistanis

3088. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the instances of trespass and cattle lifting by Pakistani nationals on the Assam-East Pakistan border in the last two months; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to prevent the increase?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a slight increase in the incidents of cattle lifting by Pak. nationals in the border areas of the United K. and J. Hills, Garo Hills and Goalpara. Incidents of trespass in the U.K. and J. Hills have also shown an increase.

(b) Additional border out-posts have been set up, and, if necessary,

more of them will be set up to prevent border crimes in these areas. Strict vigilance is being maintained on the activities of Pak. criminals.

Mutual Cancellation of Visas with U.A.R.

3089. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of mutual cancellation of visas with U.A.R. Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The question of abolition of visas with U.A.R. and certain other countries, on a reciprocal basis, is under examination.

Codification of Privileges of M.Ps.

3090. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Minister of Law in the House on the 23rd March, 1967, in regard to the codification of the Privileges of Members of Parliament and state:

(a) whether Government have since held consultations with the Leaders of the Opposition, Constitutional Lawyers and Jurists to prepare the proposals for the codification of Privileges of the Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

विदेशों से उपहार के रूप में लाख

3091. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा अन्य नगरों में गरीब बच्चों को मुफ्त बांटने के लिये विदेशों से दूध का पाउडर प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पाउडर को दूध बना कर बेच दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली के विद्यापियों के साथ घोषा

3092. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री सधु लिमये :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 117 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा दिल्ली के विद्यापियों को घोषा दिये जाने के मामले में की जा रही विस्तृत जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की गतिविधि रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) जी नहीं। दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, जांच अभी तक जारी है। किन्तु ऐसा पता लगा है कि पुलिस को अब तक 45 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। एक शिकायत पर 12 और दूसरी पर 10 व्यक्तियों ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। इस प्रकार कुल शिकायतों की संख्या 65 हो जाती है। दिल्ली के विभिन्न पुलिस थानों में बर्ज कराए गए मामलों की संख्या 6 है और अब तक पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या नन है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अमरीका के अम मंत्री का भारत के अम मंत्री के साथ विचार विमर्श

3093. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 दिसम्बर, 1966 को अमरीका के अम तथा रोजगार मंत्री ने उनके साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ तथा क्या निर्णय किये गये ; और

(ग) ये निर्णय कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाएंगे ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां। संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के

अम सचिव ने उस समय के अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री के साथ 6 दिसम्बर, 1966 को शिष्टाचारी मुलाकात की थी।

(ख) बातचीत अनौपचारिक ढंग की थी। न तो किन्हीं विशेष विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ और न कोई निर्णय ही लिये गये।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कलकत्ता गोदी श्रमिक

3094. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्रीराम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 583-क के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता गोदी श्रमिकों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है, इसका पता लगाने के लिये की जा रही जांच क्या अब पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों में कोई वृद्धि की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) ऐसी कोई जांच नहीं की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Working of C.S.I.R.

3095. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ray Committee on the working of C.S.I.R. has submitted its report; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Ray Committee's Report on the integration of Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre and the Publications and Information Directorate has been received.

(b) The report is under study.

दिल्ली जिला न्यायालय

3096. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दूरस्थ स्थानों से भ्राने वाले लोगों को राहत देने के लिये दिल्ली में जिला न्यायालयों को तीन भागों में बांटने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली में न्याय प्रशासन की गति की तीव्रता तथा सरलता को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान दिल्ली जिले को न्यायिक प्रशासन के लिये तीन क्षेत्रों में बांटने का एक सुझाव, दिल्ली प्रशासन को, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय से प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) इस बारे में निर्णय के लिये समय की कोई निश्चित सीमा बांधना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इस सुझाव के व्योरो

जिसमें वित्तीय पहलू भी शामिल हैं, पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

गोष्ठा में कोयला खान में विस्फोट

3097. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 611 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोष्ठा में एक कोयला खान में हुए विस्फोट के कारण की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसक व्योरा क्या है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). जांच पूरी करली गई है। 22-3-1967 को बारूद-खाना साफ किया जा रहा था। कुछ कर्मचारी बारूदखाने के दाहर बेकार नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन टीन के खाली बक्स साफ करने में लगे हुये थे। सम्भव है कि किसी कर्मचारी ने कोई बक्सा बारूदखाने के पास भेज दिया हो। नाइट्रोग्लिसरीन उच्च शक्ति का विस्फोटक है और सम्भव है कि इस प्रकार बक्सों के लापरवाही से उठाने, धरने के कारण विस्फोट हो गया हो या कर्मचारी लोहे की कीलों वाले तलों के जूते पहन कर चल रहे हों जिससे यह विस्फोट हुआ हो। दो विस्फोट हुए, पहला दूसरे की अपेक्षा कुछ कम जोर का था। सफाई के काम में भाग लेने वाले प्रत्यक्ष-दर्शियों में से कोई भी जीवित नहीं है।

भूतान को मनीषाईर भेजने की व्यवस्था

3098. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि भूटान और भारत के बीच मनोप्राइडर सेने की व्यवस्था 21 अप्रैल, 1967 से प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : जी हां। करार पर 21 अप्रैल, 1967 को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, किन्तु मनोप्राइडर सेवा 1 मई, 1967 से चालू हुई।

Visit by "Comex" to India in August, 1967

3099. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation of Commonwealth countries called "COMEX" will be visiting India some time in August, 1967;

(b) if so, what is the field of activity of this Organisation;

(c) whether it is sponsored by any specific country; and

(d) the share the Government of India will bear towards the expenses of this organisation while in India?

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

(b) It is a non-official organisation and its primary aim appears to publicise the Commonwealth and to encourage the spirit of adventure in the Youth of the Commonwealth.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) None, Sir.

Polytechnics in Delhi

3100. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to open more Polytechnics in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Higher Secondary Board in Delhi

3101. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to set up a new Board for the Higher Secondary Examination in the Union Territory of Delhi stands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): The suggestion to set up a separate Board of Higher Secondary Education for Delhi Union Territory is in the preliminary stage.

Schools in Goa

3102. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in the private and Government primary schools and high schools respectively in Goa since the Independence of that territory;

(b) the number of students in primary schools and high schools respectively who have opted for Marathi and Konkani medium respectively; and

(c) whether the local Government have finalised any scheme to start high schools using Marathi and Konkani medium respectively?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Code for Legislators

3103. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Code for legislators has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A draft Code has been prepared, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 21st March, 1967. It is proposed to finalise it after it has been discussed in a meeting of the representatives of the various political parties and groups in Parliament and after the State Governments have been consulted.

Persons arrested under D.I.R.

3104. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some legal difficulties will arise in the detention of persons arrested under D.I.R. after proposed lifting of Emergency as they cannot be detained for long under the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties likely to arise; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The statutory requirements for the detention of a person differ under the Defence of India Act and the Preventive Detention Act. The former enable prompt and more sustained preventive action. The differences in statutory requirements cannot, however, be described as any "difficulty" in a strict legal sense.

Dispute between Petroleum Companies and their Workers

3105. Shri P. Ramamoorthy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to appoint a Court of Inquiry to investigate into the dispute between the Petroleum Oil Companies and their workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have nominated its personnel; and

(c) if not, when the nominations are likely to be made?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). It has been decided to appoint a Commission of Enquiry under the Commission of Enquiries Act, 1952, to go into the entire matter. The personnel and the terms of reference of the Commission will be announced at the earliest possible.

Employees of Telegraph Engineering Department

3106. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of certain employees of the Telegraph Engineering Department have been terminated because of their failure to pass confirmation examination in 4 years and in 6 attempts;

(b) if so, the number of such employees;

(c) the length of service they had at the termination of their services;

(d) whether these employees were appointed on time-scales and not for a definite period;

(e) whether as per para 12 of Appendix 17 of P. & T. Manual Vol. IV, services of persons appointed on time-scale cannot be terminated;

(f) whether these employees had completed their probation period; and

(g) whether they were also given due increments?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir. Engg. Division clerks are required to pass confirmation examination within 4 years of their appointment and during this period

they can avail of 6 chances. Those who do not pass the examination are not retained in the clerical cadre. They are given offer for appointment in a lower cadre and if they do not accept such offer their services are terminated.

(b) About 30.

(c) About 4 to 7 years.

(d) Yes, they were appointed in time scale, initially on temporary basis.

(e) Time scale clerks are not appointed on probation as contemplated in rule 12 of Appendix 17 of P. & T. Manual Volume IV. They are appointed on temporary basis and are required to pass confirmation examination within the period mentioned above, failing which they are not retained in the clerical service. If such officials do not accept offer for appointment in a lower cadre their services are terminated.

(f) In view of reply to (e) above, this does not arise.

(g) Yes, Sir.

Disbanding of MSP III Battalion Serving in Nagaland

3107. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to disband the MSP III Battalion which was serving in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the disbanded MSP men are not willing to be absorbed in the C.R.P.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. The disbanded battalion has since been embodied into the Central Reserve Police.

(b) This being a battalion raised at the cost and on behalf of the Centre by the State Government, it has been absorbed in the Central Reserve Police as a measure of reorganisation.

(c) A very large number of men has volunteered for absorption. In respect of others, the State Government is being requested to give in their place others from their own armed police, who are willing to volunteer for embodiment in the Central Reserve Police.

S.C. and S.T. Candidates in Orissa

3108. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri K. Pradhan:

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

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number out of them will were provided with employment assistance upto the end of April, 1967

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). The information is collected at half yearly intervals relating to June and December. Latest figures are given below:

Category	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-66	Number of placements affected during January- December 1966
Scheduled Castes	6,473	1,899
Scheduled Tribes	8,294	1,625

Inquiries about State and Central Government Officials

3109. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inquiries instituted against the State and Central Government Officials in Orissa during 1966-67 by the Special Police Establishment, Puri Branch; and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishment awarded during the same period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Branch of the Special Police Establishment, which is now located at Bhubaneswar instituted during the year 1966 and from January to May, 1967, 115 inquiries against Central Government officials and one inquiry against State Government officials in the Orissa State.

(b) On the completion of the investigation in respect of the case registered against State Government employees, charge-sheet has been filed in the court. Of the 115 cases registered against Central Government employees, five have ended in departmental punishments and one in conviction in court. The remaining cases are pending at various stages.

Construction of Auditoria in Schools and Colleges

3110. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Centre for the construction of auditoria in various schools and colleges 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 Azad): (a) Rs. 5,000.

(b) Apart from Rs. 2,479 released so far, a balance of Rs. 20,624 remains to be paid in instalments for four projects sanctioned in Orissa. This will be paid, as and when the conditions laid down, are fulfilled.

Junior Technical Schools in Orissa

3111. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any junior technical schools are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Unions

3112. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of recognition of trade unions by secret ballot was discussed by the Standing Labour Committee at its recent meeting; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Views for and against recognition by secret ballot were expressed at the meeting. No decision was, however, taken by the Committee on the subject.

Officers on Deputation to Delhi Administration

3113. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has urged Government to reconsider the C.B.I. recommendation that certain officers who were, until recently, on deputation with the Delhi Administration, should be prosecuted on charges of corruption; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). There is no such case. However in one case involving an officer, who was on deputation till 18th January, 1963 and thereafter absorbed by the Delhi Administration, the Central Bureau of Investigation had recommended his prosecution. The Delhi Administration have suggested to the Central Vigilance Commission that it is not a fit case for prosecution. The advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is awaited.

Hindu Migrants from East Pakistan

3114. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Hindu migrants from East Pakistan who entered West Bengal from 1964 till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the reasons for the mass exodus;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this exodus;

(d) the amount spent by the Government of West Bengal to rehabilitate these refugees; and

(e) the number still left to be rehabilitated and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)

4,97,798 persons migrated from East Pakistan to West Bengal from 1st January, 1964 to 31st March, 1967.

(b) Serious communal disturbances in East Pakistan which occurred in January, 1964, and which created conditions of peril and insecurity for the minority communities in that country led to the large scale exodus.

(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 obligations 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 migrants.

(d) and (e). As there appeared to be no further scope for the absorption of vast numbers of newly displaced people in West Bengal, it was decided in 1964 that new migrants entering West should be resettled outside the State. The West Bengal Government were, therefore, not required to undertake the rehabilitation of new migrants.

About 2,11,170 displaced people who migrated to West Bengal accepted resettlement outside West Bengal and have, accordingly, received rehabilitation assistance under rehabilitation programmes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar etc.

For these reasons, those new migrants who have refused to move out of West Bengal, could not be given any rehabilitation assistance in West Bengal, an rehabilitation outside West Bengal. Of the families who accepted relief, there are at present about 65,615 displaced persons (14,235 families) in different camps and schemes for their rehabilitation are being

worked out by the State governments or other agencies concerned.

The progress of land resettlement programmes is dependent on factors such as release of suitable lands by the State Governments, the progress of reclamation operations and the provisions of basic necessities. As and when forest lands are reclaimed and the basic necessities provided, the migrants are moved from camps to rehabilitation settlements. As regards non-agriculturist families, schemes for giving training and financial assistance to them have been formulated and assistance under such schemes is given after due verification of educational qualifications, previous experience, aptitudes, etc.

Grants to Orissa State Museum

3115. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any assistance by way of grants to the Orissa State Museum at Bhubaneswar during the Third Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to give grants to the State Museum for its further development and if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes received for further development of the Orissa State Museum?

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

(b) The request of Orissa State Museum for its further development will be given due consideration as soon as final allocation under the 4th Plan is made available.

(c) Details of schemes are:

	Rs.
(i) Minor extension and special repairs to existing building	2,30,000
(ii) Equipments	2,85,200
(iii) Publication	1,15,000

	Rs.
(iv) Training of Staff	50,500
(v) Library	20,000
(vi) Laboratory	8,000
(vii) Misc. :	
(a) Museum Camp	4,000
(b) Educational service	24,000
(c) Circulating Exhibition	3,000
	<hr/>
	7,39,700

New Building for Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad

3116. Shri Mohsin:

Shri S. A. Agadi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building is proposed to be constructed to house the Salarjung Museum at Hyderabad and if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(b) whether the building is already under construction, and if so, the present stage of its construction and the time by which it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the date when the estimates were prepared and the reasons for the delay in the construction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A new building to house the Salar Jung Museum is already under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.44 lakhs (excluding the cost of land and Public Works Department Centage Charges).

(b) The Ground and the First Floors of the new building complete in all respects are likely to be made over to the Museum by 1st July, 1967. The remaining Second and Third Floors are expected to be completed in all respects by the end of September, 1967.

(c) Although the Salar Jung Museum Board approved the estimates of the new building of the Museum on 3rd December, 1961, the construction work was started in June 1962. The main reasons which were rea-

possible for the delay in the construction are given below:—

(i) Time taken for completion of formalities for the acquisition of additional land required for the Museum building.

(ii) Revision of plans and estimates of the building by museumologists and also by the engineering experts of C.P.W.D. and State P.W.D. resulting in changes in the plans and estimates.

(iii) Because of increased cost of construction from the original estimate, the Central and State Governments took time in negotiating the agreed basis to share the additional cost of construction.

Class IV Staff in G.P.O., Bhubaneswar

3117. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Class IV Staff in G.P.O., Bhubaneswar at present:

(b) the strength of Class IV Staff in G.P.O., Bhubaneswar in 1964; and

(c) the reasons for not recruiting Class IV staff since 1964?

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

(a) Sanctioned strength 21

(b) Sanctioned strength 17

(c) Recruitment to class IV staff in Bhubaneswar GPO was made last in 1964 when two candidates were allotted to Bhubaneswar GPO. Further recruitment was not made because vacancies were reserved for some class IV staff viz. Runners who were expected to be rendered surplus due to proposed conversion of certain Runners' lines into Mail Motor lines.

Aid to Publishers in U.P.

3118. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the assistance given to the publishers, printers and book-sellers of Uttar Pradesh State in the 880 (Ai) LSD—4.

field of social education, literature and literature for neo-literates during 1965-66 and 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): Government has no scheme of giving financial assistance to publishers, printers and booksellers for social education, literature and literature for neo-literates. There is a Prize Scheme for books for neo-literates published in all the regional languages under which some books published in U.P. received awards and copies thereof were purchased. In addition an amount of Rs. 10,110.71, in final settlement, was given during 1966-67 to M/s Hindi Vishwa Bharati, Lucknow for the publication of Hindi Encyclopaedia.

जम्मू में स्वायत्त शासन

3119. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री शशि रंजन :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री मोठा लाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जम्मू के नागरिकों से एक जापन मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने जम्मू के लिये स्वायत्त शासन की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जापन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनके संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव बहाण) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसे पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनके साथ जम्मू के कुछ नागरिकों का एक वक्तव्य संलग्न है जिसमें जम्मू के लिए जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए स्वायत्तता की मांग का समर्थन किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Murders in Delhi

3120. **Shri Ishaq Sambhali:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders committed in Delhi State during 1966;

(b) the number of murders traced and prosecutions lodged;

(c) the number of cases convicted and the number of cases in which capital penalty was imposed; and

(d) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to reduce this kind of crimes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 73 cases of murder were reported to the Police in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1966.

(b) 46 cases of murder were traced and challaned.

(c) 13 cases ended in conviction. Of these, capital penalty was imposed in 9 cases.

(d) Besides maintaining constant vigilance against commission of offences of any type, action under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure is taken where there is known previous enmity between two parties.

हाई स्कूल तथा कालेजों वाले ग्रामों के लिये टेलीफोन

3121. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति टेलीफोन देने के मामले में उन ग्रामों को प्राथमिकता देने की है जहाँ हाई-स्कूल तथा कालेज हैं ; और

(ख) टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने के लिये इन संस्थाओं को अन्य क्या रियायतें दी जाती हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) स्कूल, कालेज आदि जैसी सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं। ऐसी सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को कोई और रियायतें नहीं दी जाती ।

गांवों के थानों में टेलीफोन

3122. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों के थानों में टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में ऐसे कितने थाने हैं जिनकी टेलीफोन लगाने की मांग अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) गांवों के सभी पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन लगाने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) दो ।

मेरठ तथा बड़ौत के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन

3123. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा मेरठ जिले के एक कस्बे बड़ौत, के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या बिड़ौत, रोहता, बरनावा तथा बनौली के रास्ते मेरठ बहुत निकट

है और क्या उस मार्ग पर बहुत से स्कूल, कालेज तथा थाने हैं तथा क्या मेरठ के अधिकारियों ने मेरठ तथा बड़ौत के बीच सीधी सड़क पूरी होने पर यह प्रस्ताव रखा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कोई निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

संस्कार-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) मुजफ्फरनगर हो कर उपलब्ध ट्रंक लाइनों का इस्तेमाल करके मेरठ और बड़ौत के बीच अप्रैल, 1967 में एक सीधे टेलीफोन परिपथ की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(ख) जी हां। सीधी सड़क पर बड़ौत मेरठ से 56 कि० मी० है। मेरठ से पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, लखनऊ को एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें नई सड़क पर एक नई टेलीफोन लाइन बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया था।

(ग) चूंकि मौजूदा ट्रंक लाइनों को इस्तेमाल में लाकर बड़ौत से मेरठ के लिए सीधा ट्रंक परिपथ देने की मांग पूरी कर दी गई है, अतः उन्हीं दो स्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए सड़क के किनारे एक नई ट्रंक लाइन बनाने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

Marketing Officers in Laccadive Administration

3124. **Shri P. M. Sayeed:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Marketing Officers employed in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidiv Islands Administration;

(b) the educational and other qualifications prescribed by Government for the post of Marketing Officer and the qualifications possessed by the present occupants of these posts; and

(c) since when present unqualified person have been holding these posts, and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There are two posts of Supply and Marketing Officers and two posts of Co-operative Officers (Marketing).

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the educational and other qualifications prescribed for the posts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-725/67.]

These qualifications do not apply to persons promoted or transferred to these posts. Existing incumbents of the posts of Supply and Marketing Officers are Matriculates having requisite experience in Marketing and procurement, Incumbents of the posts of Co-operative Officers (Marketing) are also Matriculates and have also been trained in Cooperative marketing at the Cooperative Training Centre, Madras. In November 1964 one post of Supply and Marketing Officer was filled by transfer from the post of publicity Officer in relaxation of the method of recruitment prescribed for the post. The transfer was made in the public interest as no other suitable officer readily available to fill up the vacancy by promotion or transfer.

Misuse of Police speed boats in Andaman

3125. **Shri K. R. Ganesh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Police speed boats meant for security purposes in the Andamans waters are being misused for tours of Officers;

(b) the number of voyages made by the two Police boats between 1966-67, the purpose of the voyage in each case and the Officers who travelled in the boats in each case, and the amount of total expenditure involved;

(c) whether it is a fact that between 20th to 23rd April, 1967, one police boat made a trip to Car Nicobar at the same time when M. V. 'Yerewa' left on her voyage to the Southern Group of Islands; and

(d) if so, the amount of expenditure involved on this special trip of the Police boat and the reasons for making this trip?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There are two police boats, namely m.v. 'JAWAHAR' and m.v. 'SUBHAS' under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. These boats are used for patrolling the territorial waters surrounding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the maintenance of security and law and order. While so engaged in patrolling, these boats can be made use of for the conveyance of Police Officers or any other Government servant authorised by the local Administration to travel on duty or for the transport of Government stores or rations for the police personnel, with the approval of the Superintendent of Police.

(b) During the year 1966-67 (i.e. between 1st April 1966, and 31st March, 1967) these two boats made 45 trips in all. Details of these trips are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-726/67.] The total expenditure during the year 1966-67 was Rs. 4,28,438-43P. This only includes cost of running and cost of maintenance such as fuel, engine oil, repair charges, spare parts etc., and does not include establishment charges such as salaries of staff, travelling allowance, daily allowance, cost of uniform etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The cost of this trip was Rs. 5,619-18P. approximately. This trip was necessitated by some urgent Government work which the Harbour Master had to attend to at Car Nicobar and return to Port Blair. "Yerewa" gives ferry service for in-

ter Island communication and officers cannot change its programme to suit their urgent work.

Central Secretariat Services for Class I and II Employees

3126. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that different interpretations are given to the Central Secretariat Services (comprising class I and II officers) and thus the interests of various beneficiaries clash several times; and

(b) whether Government propose to redraft these rules so as to leave no scope for ambiguities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) It is not clear whether the Member has in mind the interpretation of any particular set of Rules or the interpretation of the term "Central Secretariat Services". If it is the former, the reference presumably is to the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962. No instance of varying interpretations having been given to the provisions of these Rules has come to notice. If, however, the doubt is regarding the interpretation of the term "Central Secretariat Services", the position is that this term is invariably used to include only the three Central Secretariat Services, namely, (i) the Central Secretariat Service, (ii) the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service and (iii) the Central Secretariat Clerical Service (which is a Class III Service).

(b) Does not arise.

Cyclone in North India

3127. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people were rendered homeless and deaths also occurred due

to cyclone, stormy winds and gale in the northern part of India recently especially in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of people who died and the number of people rendered homeless, State-wise;

(c) the extent of damage as a result thereof; and

(d) the nature of help given to the victims of this natural calamity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement giving information received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-727/67.]

Assistance to U.P. Sanskrit Organisations

3128. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance given to the voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67;

(b) the names of the organisations to whom these grants were given during the said period; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to the voluntary organisations in the State for the same purpose during 1967-68?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Rs. 3.17 lacs.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-728/67.]

(c) No state-wise allocation is made in advance. Under this Ministry's scheme of assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions and Pathasalas for promotion of Sanskrit, applications are invited every year and grants are sanctioned on the merits of the projects proposed to be implemented by them.

Telephone Connections in U.P.

3129. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: 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 Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the connections?

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

(a) The number of pending applications in the various exchanges in Uttar Pradesh was about 25000 on the 31st March, 1967. The information as on 30-4-1967 is not readily available.

(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.

Libraries in Uttar Pradesh

3130. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public libraries and school and college libraries in the State of Uttar Pradesh 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 Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The following libraries in Uttar Pradesh were given grants during 1966-67:—

1. Matri Mandir Kanya Sanskrit Pathasala, Rampura, Varanasi.
2. Srinath Adarsh Sanskrit Pathasala, Faizabad.
3. Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad.
4. Adarsh Shri Bharatiya Vidyalaya, Kheta Sarai, Jaunpur.

5. Sri Sampurananand Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Prabhupur, Varanasi.
6. Saulat Public Library, Rampur.
7. Raza Library, Rampur.
8. Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow.
9. Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.
10. Shri Kailashnath Inter College, Kanpur.
11. Navjewan Kishan Inter College, Mawana.
12. K. V. Inter College, Machhera.

(b) Grants for the purpose are not given on State basis and no funds can specifically be ear-marked in this behalf.

भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द व्यक्ति

3131. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री मेघ चन्द्र :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में छः महीनों से अधिक समय तक नजरबन्द रखे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें नजरबन्दी के आदेश सुनाने से पहले उन्हें नजरबन्द करने के कारण बताये थे तथा उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें बिना कोई कारण बताये नजरबन्द किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान पी० एल० लखनपाल बनाम भारत सरकार के मामले में 7 मार्च, 1967 को उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय की ओर दिलाया है, जिसके अनुसार इस प्रकार की नजरबन्दी के कारण बताना अनिवार्य है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य संघ राज्यक्षेत्र ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्चतम न्यायालय के इस निर्णय के अनुपालन में रिहा किये गये नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों को कोई प्रतिकर देने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—729 67]

(ख) भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 30(1) (ख) के अधीन नजरबन्दी के आदेश तब दिये जाते हैं जब आदेश देने वाले प्राधिकारी जो इस बारे में सन्तोष हो जाता है कि ऐसा आदेश देना आवश्यक है। अतः नजरबन्दी आदेश देने से पूर्व उसके कारण बताने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हाँ, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय किया था कि नजरबन्दी से सम्बन्धित नियम 30(1) (ख) के अधिन कार्यवाही का सम्बन्ध कार्यपालन से था, किन्तु नियम 30(9) से सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही का सम्बन्ध नजरबन्दी पर पुनर्विचार से था और यह अर्धन्यायिक कार्य था। अतः इसके निष्पादन में प्राकृतिक न्याय के नियमों की पूर्ति करनी पड़ती है।

(घ) सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

Demand for Holiday on Mahavir Birthday

3132. Shri Achal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for declaring Lord Mahavir's birthday as public holiday;

(b) whether it is a fact that the former Home Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda and the Prime Minister recommended for observance of Mahavir Jayanti as public holiday; and

(c) if so, on what grounds it has not been granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Prime Minister and the former Home Minister had only agreed that the question would be examined in all its aspects. This has been done, but it has not been found possible to increase the existing number of closed holidays, as this would affect the transaction of public business.

Public Call Telephone Booths

**3133. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on the 31st May, 1967 regarding local telephone call rates in Delhi and state:

(a) whether any defalcations have been noticed in the collection of money from public call telephone booths between July and December, 1966 in Delhi; and

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

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). The procedure for collection of money from public call telephone booths is that two officials (an Engineering Supervisor/a Telephone Inspector along with a Lineman) are deputed for the purpose once or twice (or even more often) a week depending on the amount of collection. The money so collected is thereafter deposited at the Post Office or at the District Cash Counter. No defalcation in the matter has come to notice during the period in question.

शेख अब्दुल्ला

3134. श्री हुकूम चन्द कश्मीर :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने काश्मीर में विभिन्न अध्यादेशों तथा अधिनियमों के लागू करने के बारे में जेल से पाकिस्तान को एक पत्र भेजा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पत्र करांची के 'डान' में प्रकाशित किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि यह पत्र पाकिस्तान कैसे पहुंचा; और

(घ) जिन व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से यह पत्र पाकिस्तान भेजा गया, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) शेख अब्दुल्ला पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों में से एक यह है कि वह कलक्टर की अनुमति के बिना किसी से पत्र व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे। कलक्टर ने उल्लिखित किस्म के किसी पत्र को किसी भी व्यक्ति के पास नहीं भेजा है।

(ख) सरकार ने करांची के डान अखबार के 2 अप्रैल, 1967 के अन्त में एक ऐसे समाचार को देखा है जो शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा जम्मू व काश्मीर के एक अधिवक्ता को लिखा गया बताया जा सकता है

(ग) और (घ). इस बारे में सावधानी से विचार किया गया था और यह सोचा गया कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में जांच से कोई लाभ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

Complaints against All India Services Personnel

3136. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received against the personnel of All India Services at the Centre during 1966-67; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister for Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) During the year 1966-67 the Central Vigilance Commission received 8 complaints relating to 6 officers belonging to All India Services at the Centre. These contained allegations relating to favouritism in administrative matters, shielding subordinate, misuse of office car and staff, acquisition of wealth and attempt at extortion.

During the same period the Central Bureau of Investigation received six complaints against officers of All India Services at the Centre. The complaints alleged obtaining of luxury articles, possession of disproportionate assets and contracting second marriage during life time of the first spouse, acceptance of bribes, misuse of railway passes, official vehicle and accepting material from contractors.

(b) 6 out of the 8 complaints received by the Central Vigilance Commission were filed as they were found to be vague or baseless and the remaining 2 are under examination.

Of the 6 complaints received by the Central Bureau of Investigation 3 have been filed as the allegations were either vague or baseless and the remaining three are under examination.

Government Telephones in Delhi and New Delhi

3137. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government telephones in Delhi and New Delhi at present; and

(b) the total revenue on that account received by Government annually?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). No separate accounts in respect of telephones of Government subscribers are maintained and, as such, the information is not readily available.

Crimes in Delhi

3138. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of burglaries, murders, attempts at murder and stabbing cases, separately in the capital during the last three months; and

(b) in how many of such cases Government employees were involved as culprits or victims?

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 Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730/67].

Criminal Cases in Union Territories

3139. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases in the Union Territories during the last three months; and

(b) the details thereof?

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 Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731/67].

Assistance to Publishers in Orissa

3140. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the assistance given to the publishers, printers and booksellers of Orissa State in the field of social education literature and literature for neo-literates during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): Government have no scheme of giving financial assistance to publishers, printers and booksellers for social education literature and literature for neo-literates. There is a Prize Scheme for books for neo-literates published in all the regional languages under which some books published in Orissa, received awards and copies thereof were purchased.

National Discipline Scheme Instructors

3141. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to keep the National Discipline

Scheme instructors on an All-India Cadre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under examination. However, all posts of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors under the Central Government have been extended for the present up to the end of August, 1967.

Post and Telegraph Offices

3142. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during 1967-68 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of those to be opened in rural areas; and

(c) the total allocation made for the purpose during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-732/67].

(c) Subject to the lifting of the existing ban on the opening of new extra-departmental branch offices owing to the present financial stringency, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be allocated for new post offices and Rs. 35 lakhs for provision of telegraph facilities provided the prescribed standards are satisfied.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये बढ़ियां

3143. श्री बह्दानन्दजी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाहा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को बर्दी और जूते आदि ठीक समय पर नहीं दिये जाते क्योंकि ठेकेदार मूल्यों के बढ़ जाने के कारण इन वस्तुओं को सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन वस्तुओं को सुपर बाजार तथा केन्द्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों से प्राप्त करके उन्हें समय पर सप्लाई करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये बर्दी के लिये कपड़ा तथा दूसरी वस्तुएं मंत्रालयों आदि द्वारा, पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा तय ठेके के मूल्य पर सप्लायरों से प्राप्त की जाती हैं। इन आपूर्तियों को पर्याप्त समय रहते प्राप्त करने के सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। यदि, फिर भी आपूर्तियां न हो पायें या उन में अनावश्यक बिलम्ब हो रहा हो, तो माल की किस्म तथा कीमत को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उन्हें सुपर बाजार, या केन्द्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों से या किसी अन्य साधन से स्थानीय रूप से प्राप्त किया जाता है।

मिट्टी के तेल के तस्कर व्यापारी

3144. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने 25 मई, 1967 को मिट्टी के तेल के तस्कर व्यापारियों के एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) 24/25 मई, 1967 की रात को यू० पी० दिल्ली सीमा पर नियंत्रण चौकी पर एक ट्रक पकड़ा गया जिसमें लगभग 6 हजार लिटर मिट्टी का तेल ले जाया जा रहा था। दिल्ली मिट्टी का तेल (निर्यात तथा मूल्य) नियंत्रण आदेश 1963 की व्यवस्थाओं के उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में दो व्यक्तियों को जिनमें ट्रक का ड्राइवर शामिल है अनिवार्य वस्तु अधिनियम धारा के अधीन गिरफ्तार किया गया। अब मामला न्यायालय को सौंप दिया गया है और न्यायाधीन है।

(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की सीमाओं पर स्थापित तस्करी नियंत्रण चौकियां तस्करों की गतिविधियों पर लगातार नियंत्रण रखती हैं।

Hill States People

3145. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Party Hill Leaders Conference has decided to take direct action in case Government failed to find an acceptable solution to the Hill People of Assam before the 13th July, 1967; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). We have no confirmed information. We have every hope that the leaders of All Party Hill Leaders Conference would join the proposed joint discussions to be held either in Delhi or Shillong.

P. and T. R. M. S. Wing of Andhra

3146. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs and R. M. S. Wing of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a memorandum, demanding allotment of new mail vans, construction of office buildings opening of new mail, carrying sections, construction of staff quarters, and provision of path-ways and lifts for exchanging mails at important junction stations; and

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken to fulfil their demands?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the memorandum signed by some RMS employees working in Andhra Circle and submitted to the Postmaster General, Andhra Circle has been received by the Director General, from the All India RMS Employees Union, Class III, Mail Guards and Class IV, Andhra Circle. This has been referred to the Postmaster General Andhra Circle and Regional Director of Mails, Madras, as it contains a large number of suggestions for their consideration.

(b) The position in respect of each item is indicated below:—

(i) Allotment of new Mail Vans:

Six new vans are expected to be supplied by the end of the current year.

(ii) *Construction of office buildings:* The Railways are responsible for the construction of the RMS buildings. Information so far available indicates that new buildings for the RMS are under construction at Vijayawada and Waltair and both will be ready by the end of 1968. The construction of RMS buildings at Tenali, Cuddapah, Guntakal, Renigunta and Eluru has been included in the programme for 1967-68. These works are expected to be completed in three years if funds are made available.

(iii) *Opening of new mail carrying sections:*

A new sorting sections is expected to be opened between Vijayawada, Guntur and Narasapur by the end of the year when additional vans are made available.

(iv) *Construction of staff quarters:*

Proposals are under consideration for construction of staff quarters for all wings of the P and T Department including the RMS at a number of places. Land has been acquired at Ongole, Nellore, Guntakal, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Samalkot and Vishakhapatnam. Construction work will be undertaken when funds are made available. Action is also being taken to acquire land at a number of other places for housing colonies.

(v) *Provisions of Pathways and lifts:*

The Union have made a number of suggestions in this regard, which will require detailed examination in consultation with the Railways. It is, therefore, not possible to give any time limit at this stage.

Manipur Firing

3147. Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri J. Ahmed:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 737 on the 8th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the follow-up action against the guilty officers on the Asok Mitra Enquiry Commission set up on the police firing in Manipur on the 27th August, 1965 has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) whether suitable compensation to the family members of the dead and to the injured persons has been paid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir, vide details furnished in my answer given on 5-4-1967 to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 527. The Central Bureau of Investigation have informed us that their investigations are complete and that their recommendations would be forwarded shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

Corruption Charges against Defence Ministry Establishment, Chandipore (Orissa)

3148. Shri S. Kundu:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri K. Lakkappa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted by C.B.I. into certain charges of corruption in the Proof and Experimental Establishment of the Ministry of Defence at Chandipore (on Sea), Balasore, Orissa has been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings of the enquiry and whether any Officers have been held guilty of charges of corruption;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken to punish the guilty officers; and

(d) if the enquiry has not been completed, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Not yet.

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

(d) Investigations are still in progress. Every effort is being made to expedite them.

Enquiry into the misuse of C.I.A. Funds

3149. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Yaina Dutt Sharma:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state:

(a) the agency or agencies entrusted with the enquiry into the receipt of C.I.A. funds in India;

(b) whether any opportunity will be given to the public to submit evidence, if any, in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish the findings of the enquiry?

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

एक्सलसियर फूड एण्ड कैमिकल्स, बिल्ली में हड़ताल

3150. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक्सलसियर फूड एण्ड कैमिकल्स, पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली के लगभग 70 कर्मचारियों ने 4 मई, 1967 से अनिश्चित काल के लिये हड़ताल कर रखी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) राजधानी में बन्द हो गये ऐसे अन्य कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) जी नहीं। एक्सलसियर फूड एण्ड कैमिकल्स उद्योग के प्रबन्धकों ने 4 मई, 1967 से कारखाना बन्द कर दिया। कामगारों ने कारखाना बन्द होने के विरोध में प्रदर्शन किया।

(ख) चीनी के कोटे में कमी होने और कृषि बाजार सलाहकार द्वारा भाल उत्पादन की सीमा पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों के कारण प्रबन्धकों ने कारखाने को चलाना महंगा समझा।

(ग) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार फलों इत्यादि को डिब्बों में रखने का काम करने

वाला कोई और कारखाना बन्द नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के समझौता प्राधिकारी ने इस मामले के सम्बन्ध में दोनों सम्बन्धित पक्षों से विचार विमर्श किया और विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप यह विवाद 12-6-1967 को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से तय हो गया। समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार, कर्मचारियों को प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मुद्रावजा और अन्य बकाया रकम दे दी गई।

बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति

3151. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :
(क) बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही तथा स्वीकृत योजनाएं तालिका में दी गई हैं जो सदन की मेज पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—733/67]

(ख) जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है अब तक लगभग 45,266 व्यक्तियों को

पुनर्वास सहायता दी जा चुकी है :—

	व्यक्ति
1 स्वीकृत व्यवसाय ऋण पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप में वितरण किया गया व्यवसाय ऋण	38,332 32,908
3 केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों, राज्य सरकारों के कार्यालयों, सार्वजनिक संस्थानों तथा निजी संगठनों में रोजगार	9,329
4 कृषि योग्य भूमि का वितरण	406
5 मकान तथा व्यवसाय-स्थान आदि के लिये स्थलों का वितरण	1,348
6 उचित मूल्य-दुकानें तथा अन्य लाइसेंसों का वितरण	86
7 वृद्धावस्था पेंशन	150
8 पुनर्वास के लिये तदर्थ अनुदान	71
9 शैक्षणिक राहतें आदि	968
(2) से (9) तक का योग	45,266

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाएँ

3152. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनका मंत्रालय कितनी त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित करता है;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की जिनमें अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना वार्षिक व्यय हो रहा है; और

(घ) उक्त पत्रिकाओं की कुल कितनी प्रतियां बिकती हैं और उससे कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन)

(क) से (घ) : जहां तक मुख्य मंत्रालय का संबंध है अपेक्षित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सदन का मेज पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 734/67]

Ratification of I.L.O. Conventions

3153. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether representations have been received by Government from various international trade union bodies requesting that International Labour Organisation Conventions 87 and 98 ratified; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-ratification of these Conventions so far?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Convention No. 87 has not been ratified because certain provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, and the Rules governing associations of Government Servants do not fully conform to the requirements of the Convention as it stands.

(ii) The question of ratification of Convention No. 98 is under consideration. A final decision will be taken after the matter has been examined

by the tripartite Committee on Conventions at its next session, which is likely to be held at the time of the 25th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations

**3154. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:**

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

(a) the number of Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organisation of which India is a founder-member;

(b) how many of the Conventions and Recommendations have been ratified by the Government of India;

(c) whether Conventions 87 and 98 which are universally termed as the basic Conventions are yet to be ratified; and

(d) when Government propose to ratify those Conventions and Recommendations that are yet to be ratified?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) 126 Conventions and 127 Recommendations.

(b) 30 Conventions have been ratified. There is no provision in I.L.O. Constitution for ratification of Recommendations.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter of ratification of those Conventions which could possibly be ratified by India is reviewed from time to time.

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघर

3155. श्री ग० ख० बांशिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर चल रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने

डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) भगले एक वर्ष में उस राज्य में और कितने डाकघर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या नये डाकघरों में टेलीफोन तथा तार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध होंगी ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 5,681 डाकघरों में से 3,313 डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) 207, बशर्ते कि अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोलने पर लगी पाबन्दियाँ हटा ली जाएँ।

(ग) प्रस्तावित नये डाकघरों में से कुछ में टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था रहेगी। फिर भी इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना इस बात पर निर्भर है कि विभाग की निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार ये डाकघर 'श्रेणी वाले स्थानों' पर स्थित हों, अन्यथा प्रस्ताव लाभप्रद हों या उन पर होने वाली हानि की पूर्ति की गारन्टी दी जाए।

सामान्यतः 'श्रेणी वाले स्थान' निम्नलिखित हैं—

(क) तार सुविधाओं के लिए— उप-मंडल और तहसील मुख्यालय; 5,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान; ऐसे स्थान जहाँ कम से कम सबइंस्पेक्टर, पुलिस के पद के अधिकारी के कार्यभार के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन हों और खंड मुख्यालय।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों के लिए—जिला और उप-मंडल मुख्यालय वाले नगर; 20,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान; तहसील और समकक्ष स्तर मुख्यालय वाले नगर।

Indian Soil Experts

3156. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian soil experts who are conversant with the aerial photograph interpretation for soil survey;

(b) the total number of students in Soil Section at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India, Dehra Dun in the last academic year out of the proposed training for 20 students for each academic year for Soil only; and

(c) the total expenditure for each trainee of the soil section during the last academic year?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Full information regarding the total number of Indian soil experts who are conversant with the aerial photograph interpretation for soil survey is not available.

However, the available information is given below.

I. Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture).

(1) All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation.

(i) Seven officers—Conversant with aerial photograph interpretation for soil survey.

(ii) Fifteen Soil Surveyors (Class III)—Trained by the Aerial Photo Interpretation Officer of the Organisation for carrying out aerial photo-interpretation work.

(iii) Two Soil Survey Assistants—Trained at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute.

(2) Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre, Ootacamund.

One-Trained at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute.

II. Ministry of Education.

National Atlas Organisation.

One-Trained at the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute.

III. 34 persons, in two batches of 17 each, attended the Aerial Photo Interpretation Courses held at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

(b) Of the sixteen trainees in the last course, four were for Soil Survey.

(c) Rs. 11,830.

मिजो विद्रोही

3157. श्री शारदा नंद :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

श्री जि० बा० सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 23 मई, 1967 को स्वचालित हथियारों से लेस मिजो विद्रोहियों ने सिलचर—भाइजल सड़क पर तैनात भारतीय सुरक्षा दल की एक टुकड़ी पर छिप कर आक्रमण किया और नौ सिपाहियों को जान से मार दिया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 23 मई, 1967 को मिजो विद्रोहियों ने सिलचर-भाइजल सड़क पर कालाशिव के निकट सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की एक टुकड़ी को घेर लिया, जो गश्त पर निकली थी। गश्ती टुकड़ी के 15 व्यक्ति मारे गए और एक घायल हुआ। घेरे के स्थान पर हमारी

कुमुद पट्टवने से पहले ही विद्रोही वहां से भाग गए। (यह सूचना 26 मई, 1967 को इस बारे में रखे गए ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।)

(ख) सुरक्षा दलों के अभियान को प्रबल किया गया है ताकि ऐसी घटनाओं को पुनरावृत्ति को रोका जा सके।

सतर्कता आयोग के पास शिकायतें

3158. श्री नाबूराभ ग्रहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग को वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में, वर्ग-वार तथा विभाग-वार, कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतें सच पाई गईं ;

(ग) कितनी शिकायतों के बारे में अभी जांच चल रही है और कितनी शिकायतें आधारहीन पाई गई हैं ;

(घ) कितने अधिकारियों को, जिनके विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध हुए, भ्रम भ्रम दण्ड दिया गया, मुअ्तलि किया गया और नौकरी से निकाला गया ; और

(ङ) जिन मामलों की इस समय जांच चल रही है, उनके बारे में निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) सदन के सभा-घटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बैल्लिए संख्या LT—735/67]

(ख) और (ग)।

1965-66 1966-67

(1) अस्यष्ट कह कर दाखिल दफ़तर की गई	881	603
-------------------------------------	-----	-----

880 (A1) LSD—5.

1965-66 1966-67

(2) सम्बन्धित विभागों

को आवश्यक समझी जाने वाली कार्य-वाही के लिये भेजी गईं

174 83

(3) जांच के लिये भेजी गईं :-

(i) जांच के बाद

निराधार पाई गईं 167 45

(ii) जांच के बाद

पूर्णतः भ्रष्टवा

भ्रष्टतः सत्य पाई

गईं 25 4

(iii) अभी तक

जांच जारी है 77 87

(4) वर्ष के अन्त में

सतर्कता आयोग

के पास शेष 9 13

1333 835

(घ) 1965-66 में प्राप्त शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप एक अधिकारी को 1 वर्ष के सश्रम कारावास का दंड दिया गया, 9 पर अभियोग चलाये गये, 5 अधिकारियों के बारे में भारी दंड की सिफारिश की गई, दो को निम्नतर पद पर भ्रवत किया गया, 7 अधिकारियों की वेतन वृद्धियां रोकी गई और 7 अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अन्य विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई। 1966 67 में प्राप्त शिकायतों में से दो अधिकारियों की वेतन में कमी के साथ भ्रवत की गई, दो अधिकारियों के बारे में वेतन वृद्धियां रोकी गई और एक अधिकारी के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही का प्रश्न विचारारधीन है।

(ङ) जांच पूरी किये जाने की गति अभियोगों तथा अन्य विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर करती है। फिर भी शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ

3159. श्री प्रसाद सिंह कुसावाह :
श्री आत्मा दास :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भिड़, दतिया, ग्वालियर और मीरीना जिलों के मुख्य कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके सदस्यों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'नहीं' हो, तो उनके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में किन किन स्थानों में ऐसी समितियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति केवल ग्वालियर में है ।

(ख) 1. कलक्टर, ग्वालियर जिला, ग्वालियर ।

2. श्री राम निवास बंगद, विधान सभा सदस्य, ग्वालियर ।

3. श्री बृज मोहन दास नागोरी नागोरी ब्रदस, डिडवानोली, लश्कर, ग्वालियर ।

4. महामहिषी ग्वालियर की महारानी विजय राजे सिधिया, संसद-सदस्य, जय विलास महल, लश्कर, ग्वालियर ।

5. श्री भार० एस० खांडेकर, संसद-सदस्य, गणेश

कोलोनी, नया बाजार, लश्कर, ग्वालियर ।

मौजूदा समिति का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) अन्य स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ फिलहाल न्यायसंगत नहीं समझी गई हैं, चूँकि ये स्थान काफी छोटे हैं ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय भोपाल, इंदौर, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर तथा रायपुर में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं ।

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

3160. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में निमाड़ जिले के पूर्व में औद्योगिक बस्ती में नये टेलीफोन लगाने के कितने आवेदन-पत्र इस समय अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) अधिकतर प्रार्थियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लगवाने की मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख) . खंडवा या बुरहानपुर में जो कि मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले के पूर्व में दो मुख्य नगर हैं, कोई औद्योगिक बस्ती नहीं है । फिर भी पंधाना में जो कि खंडवा से 12 मील दूर है, एक औद्योगिक बस्ती है । यहां टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के बारह आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं । अगस्त, 1967 तक 25 लाइनों का एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाने की संभावना है और तब प्रतीक्षा-सूची के सभी बारह आवेदकों को कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे ।

Free Higher Secondary Education in Delhi

3161. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metropolitan Council has decided to make education free upto Higher Secondary level;

(b) whether they have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No such decision has yet been communicated to the Ministry of Education.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

गोपाल रेड्डी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3162. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार सिंह :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भडौरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महानगर परिषद के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने केन्द्र पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने दिल्ली की समस्या की उपेक्षा की है ;

(ख) क्या गोपाल रेड्डी समिति की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के कारण यह उपेक्षा हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गोपाल रेड्डी समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस आरोप के बारे में कोई औपचारिक निर्देश प्राप्त नहीं हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली की समस्याओं की उपेक्षा की है ।

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली में स्थानीय निकायों के साधनों तथा आवश्यकताओं के बारे में जांच के लिये नियुक्त जांच आयोग ने श्री बी० गोपाल रेड्डी की अध्यक्षता में दिल्ली नगर निगम के तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के सामान्य स्तम्भ के वित्तीय मामलों पर एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी । आयोग ने बाद में 7 मार्च, 1967 को हुई अपनी बैठक में अपनी सिफारिशों की पुनः जांच करने का निश्चय किया । सरकार द्वारा आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Code of Discipline

3163. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee to enquire into the breach of code of discipline in industries has been set up by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some cases are pending disposal since 1965; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) The reference is perhaps to the tripartite Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee which was set up in 1958 to ensure implementation of the Code of Discipline in Industry.

(b) Very few cases of 1965 are pending for final disposal.

(c) Efforts are being made to get the pending cases settled.

Job Security in Oil Companies

3164. Dr. Ranon Sen: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 118 and 192 on the 24th May, 1967 and state:

(a) the result and conclusions of the tripartite conference on job security in Oil Companies held on the 28th April, 1967; and

(b) how far agreements were reached among the various parties and the steps proposed by Government to ensure job security in Oil Companies?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No agreement could be reached at the tripartite meeting held on April 28, 1967, but on the basis of the suggestions made at the meeting the Government have decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the matter.

Financial Assistance for Advanced Training

3165. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations against restrictions on applications for financial assistance to the students for advanced training; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). Under a number of schemes, Government award scholarships and give some other financial assistance to meritorious and deserving students for study in India or abroad. Information about these schemes is available in the annual report of the Education Ministry with respect to the schemes handled by it. Government have also laid down

a policy regarding the release of foreign exchange to those who want to go abroad for higher study out of their own resources. This is handled in the Ministry of Finance.

The implication of the restrictions referred to in the question are not clear, so that it is not possible to say firmly whether any representations have been received in the Ministry of Education.

सहकारी समितियों के लिये टेलीफोन

3166. श्री गे० च० बोसित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर करने के लिये प्राथमिकता क्रम निर्धारित करते समय सोमित सहकारी समितियों के साथ कोई विशेष रियायत की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बुरहानपुर की सहकारी रूई मिल लिमिटेड, थोक सहकारी उपभोक्ता भण्डार तथा कोमप्रेटिव कैलेंडरिंग-साइजिंग-प्रोसेसिंग सोसाइटी को टेलीफोन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र देने के एक वर्ष बाद भी टेलीफोन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संस्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) . प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन केवल उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को दिये जाते हैं न कि सभी सहकारी समितियों को । अतः थोक सहकारी उपभोक्ता भंडार, बुरहानपुर को बारी आने से पहले ही कनेक्शन दिया जा रहा है । कनेक्शन 15 दिन के भीतर ही दे दिये जाने की संभावना है । बुरहानपुर में कोपरेटिव काटन मिल लिमिटेड तथा कोपरेटिव कैलेंडरिंग-साइजिंग-प्रोसेसिंग सोसाइटी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कनेक्शन पाने की हकदार नहीं है । अतः उन्हें कनेक्शन मिलने में कुछ समय लग जायेगा । बुरहानपुर का टेलीफोन केन्द्र लगभग अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम कर रहा है और उसके विस्तार की एक योजना हाथ में है । विस्तार कार्य जून,

1968 में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। उसके बाद इन दो सहकारी संस्थाओं को भी कनेक्शन दे दिये जाएंगे।

Polish Cooperation in Scientific Research

3167. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polish Committee for Science and Technique exchanged views with the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research over mutual exchange of experience and co-operation in scientific research; and

(b) if so, whether any list has been drawn up on subjects related particularly to production processes in Metallurgy and Chemistry for mutual exchange of experience and co-operation?

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

(b) A list of tentative areas of collaboration in science, technology and industry mutually agreed to between the C.S.I.R. and the Committee for Economic Cooperation with Foreign countries, Poland, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736/67].

Funds for Delhi for 1967-68

3168. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri Srichand Goel:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has demanded an additional allocation of Rs. 10.5 crores for the Union Territory of Delhi for 1967-68;

(b) if so, the schemes, according to the Administration likely to be axed in case the additional allocation is not granted and to what extent; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has demanded an additional allocation of Rs. 10.5 crores.

(b) and (c). The formal reference from the Delhi Administration was received only on 17th June and is being examined.

Passes and P.T.Os.

3169. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from the Central Government employees for free passes and P.T.Os. every year;

(b) whether Government propose to allow at least one free pass to all Central Government employees instead of the existing limited P.T.O. concession to limited number of persons only once in two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswami): (a) to (c). This question came up recently for discussion in the National Council on an item proposed by the Staff side. The proposal sought to liberalise the scheme by providing for full reimbursement of the entire fare for the journey from the headquarters of the Government servant to the home-town and back, instead of the present 90 per cent reimbursement of the fare for the distance over 400 kms. (160 kms. in the case of Class IV officers). It was also suggested that the concession should be extended to journeys to places other than the home-town. Following an agreement in the National Council, it has been decided that the only further concession that

could be granted at present was that beyond the first 160 kms. for Class IV staff and the first 400 kms. for others, the full actual fares should be reimbursed instead of 90 per cent as at present. Orders implementing this decision were issued on the 10th March, 1967. It is not proposed to make any further changes.

Elective Posts for I.Gs. and D.I.Gs. of Police

3171. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any effort is afoot for making any constitutional change in making the posts of I.Gs. and D.I.Gs. of Police elective instead of appointive as at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): No, Sir.

Trade Unions for Government Employees

3172. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees are allowed to form Trade Unions; and

(b) if so, how many such Trade Unions are there in the country?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, except those who are governed by provisions of the Army Act and similar enactments.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ब्रह्मपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3173. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी नीमाड़ जिले में ब्रह्मपुर नगर का टेलीफोन केन्द्र बहुत ही पुराना है और उसकी क्षमता भी कम है; और

-(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्षमता में कब वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). 100 लाइन का करचल टेलीफोन केन्द्र 1955 में स्थापित किया गया था। 1964 में उसकी क्षमता बढ़ाकर 200 लाइनों की कर दी गई। इस समय उक्त टेलीफोन केन्द्र में क्षमता की कमी है। अतः इस करचल टेलीफोन केन्द्र के स्थान पर 300 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक स्वचल टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके 1968 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

Return of Mizos from Pakistan

3174. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pai:

Shri M. Meghachandra:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri T. P. Shah:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri B. N. Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 Mizos and Kukis have recently entered Manipur after receiving military training in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether these rebels could be apprehended and any information got from them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A mixed gang of Mizos and Kukis entered Chura-chandpur sub-division of Manipur from Mizo Hills on the 9th May, 1967. There is no information if the gang had been to Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir. However, the security measures have been tightened and patrolling intensified.

arms and ammunitions recovered is being collected.

Smuggling of Arms by Naga Youth

3175. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:

Shri Nath Pal:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Arjan Singh Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a Naga youth was arrested at Amguri with 150 cartridges on his person on the Nagaland-and-Assam border trying to smuggle arms and ammunition to Nagaland;

(b) if so, the source, foreign or Indian, from which those arms were procured;

(c) whether it is a fact that on a previous occasion a Naga youth was found at Amguri carrying two hundred explosive arms and ammunitions bearing the marking of a East European country; and

(d) if so, the name of the country whose marking these explosive arms and ammunitions bore?

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

(b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) On the 14th March, 1967, two trunks containing explosive arms were received from a Naga while he was waiting for transport at a petrol pump at Anguri (Sibsagar District). (This information has already been given in reply to Starred Question No. 133 on 29th March, 1967). Information in regard to the marking on

Self-Government in NEFA

3176. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for self-government by the people of NEFA;

(b) whether Government propose to take concrete measures soon to meet their demand;

(c) the specific measures proposed; and

(d) whether the present system of having a nominated M.P. will be discontinued and elections held in the area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a demand for democratic set-up of administration.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to promulgate a Regulation to provide for the constitution of democratic bodies at block, district and Agency levels.

(d) The question is being examined.

Looting in Manipur

3177. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of armed people looted at Waikhong Bazar, Thoubal Sub-Division, Manipur on the 30th May, 1967;

(b) whether such lootings have been frequent on the National Highway of Patel Morgh Road and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature and composition of this gang of armed people and how

many of them have been arrested so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes Sir, vide details given on the 14th June in an answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2469.

(b) Two cases of dacoity occurred along the National Highway from Pallel to Moreh on 6th April, 1967 near Chamol Lamkhai and on 1st May, 1967 at Tarao Lamkhai.

(c) It is suspected that local bad characters in collusion with the Naga goondas committed the crimes. Three suspects have so far been traced in these cases.

University in Manipur

3178. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the proposal to set up a University in the Union Territory of Manipur during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether the approval of the University Grants Commission to the proposal has been received;

(c) the total outlay earmarked for the same; and

(d) whether the site for the same has been fixed and if so, where it is to be located?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration. However, a scheme for the setting up of a University for the North-Eastern Region of India comprising Manipur, NEFA, Nagaland and Hill Districts of Assam, has been included in the proposals formulated by this Ministry for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The University is proposed to be located in Shillong.

Stadium at Manipur

3179. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur and the local sports organisations have approached the Central Government for grants for the erection of a stadium in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) whether Government have approved any scheme towards the construction of the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Water Supply in P. & T. Colony, Bhubaneswar

3182. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been no water supply in Posts and Telegraphs colony at Bhubaneswar, Orissa for the last five months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in view of the summer months to ensure water supply to the colony at the earliest?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The pressure of city water supply being low, the residents of upper flats in the colony have been put to inconvenience during the last few months.

(b) An overhead reservoir has been built, and pumps have been installed. For want of electric connection, the pumps have not yet been commissioned. The Postmaster General, Cuttack, is in touch with the local authorities and it is expected that the supply will be made available in the next few days.

**विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पत्रिकाओं के बारे में
राष्ट्रीय नीति**

3183. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री भोकार लाल बरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भवौरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में विज्ञान संबंधी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की अब उतनी कमी नहीं रही है जितनी कि पिछले वर्ष थी ;

(ख) क्या तकनीकी विषयों तथा विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति बनाते समय इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि इन पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी किया जाये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) वैज्ञानिक पत्र-पत्रिकाएं, अनेक वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं तथा सरकारी विभागों द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। पिछले और इस वर्ष प्रकाशित ऐसी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

कारों के चोर

3184. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भवौरिया :
श्री भ्राम दास :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री स्वैल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कारों के चोरों के उस गिरोह का पता लगा लिया है जो दिल्ली से कारें चुराकर नेपाल में बेचा करता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) चोरी की गई कितनी कारें उनसे बरामद की गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या कुछ राजनीतिक लोगों का सम्बन्ध भी इस गिरोह के साथ था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) अब तक गिरोह के 3 सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और मामले की जांच चल रही है।

(ग) गिरोह ने 10 कारों की चोरी का सुराग दिया। इनमें से तीन पहले ही मिल गई हैं। इनके पुर्जे निकाल कर छोड़ दिया गया था और शेष सात का नेपाल में बेचे जाने की सूचना मिली है।

(घ) भभी मामले की जांच जारी है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मजूरी बोर्डों की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति

3185. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री सखीरा :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मजूरी बांडों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कोई परिपक्व भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या कानूनी तरीके सुझाये गये हैं; और

(ग) इसी प्रकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों तथा अम न्यायालयों के निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जब कभी मजूरी बांड की रिपोर्ट स्वीकार की जाती है और यदि संबंधित उद्योग औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकार के क्षेत्रधिकार में हों, तो ऐसी प्रार्थनाएँ राज्य सरकारों से की जाती हैं।

(ख) मजूरी बोर्डों की सिफारिशों की घोषणा सरकारों निर्णयों के साथ की जाती है। सिफारिशों में कोई सांविधिक शक्ति नहीं है और इनकी क्रियान्विति अनुनय तथा परामर्श से कराई जाती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे पंचाटों और समझौतों की क्रियान्विति के लिये अपनी क्रियान्विति संबंधी मशीनरी को तेज करें।

Smuggling of Liquor

3186. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that due to reduction of liquor prices in Haryana, the smuggling of liquor into the Union Territory of Delhi has increased;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to check this; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the liquor prices in Delhi also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of Haryana have reduced the rates of liquor with effect from 1st April, 1967, but no case of smuggling from Haryana into Union Territory of Delhi has come to notice so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Delhi-Himachal Pradesh Joint Services Cadres

3187. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to separate the joint service cadres between Delhi Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of central cadre officers in both the States?

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

(b) The Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service is a Central Civil Service and the Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service is a Central Police Service. The number of officers of these Services working under the Delhi Administration and the Govern-

ment of Himachal Pradesh is as follows:

Delhi Administration	68
Government of Himachal Pradesh	50

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

3188. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. Haldar:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri P. Gopalan:

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

(a) the total number of refugees who have been provided employment by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (i) run and owned industries (ii) and its assisted industries;

(b) the value of total unsold stock of finished goods produced by R.I.C. (as at 31st March, 1967);

(c) the value thereof in textiles;

(d) the total loss incurred by R.I.C. during the last 6 years; and

(e) the number of co-operatives that have been organised during the last one year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) As on 31st March, 1967.

- (i) about 2,551 displaced persons from East Pakistan were employed in the industrial units owned and run by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation;
- (ii) 2,450 displaced persons from East Pakistan were employed in the industrial units which have been assisted with loans by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation; and
- (iii) about 585 displaced persons were employed in Industrial units given accommodation on Industrial Estates built by

the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

(d) The cumulative losses incurred by R.I.C. from 1961-62 to 1965-66 aggregate to Rs. 41,09,082.41. Information on the loss incurred in 1966-67 is being collected and will be placed on the Table.

(e) Two Powerloom Co-operative Societies have been organised by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and they have been registered in 1966.

Calcutta Telephones

3189. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri K. Haldar:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published recently in "Jugantar", a Calcutta Daily alleging gross mismanagement of Calcutta Telephones; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Complaints have been received against the quality of service rendered to the subscribers and over-charging in telephone bills. Action is being continuously taken to improve the service. The capacity of the various exchanges is being augmented and this will reduce the existing congestion in traffic which gave rise to most of the complaints made in the news item. Mechanisation of billing has also been given effect to. This has resulted in a considerable fall in the number of complaints relating to telephone bills.

Pay Scales of Assam Private College Teachers

3190. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay and allowances to the teachers of the Government aided private colleges in Assam are paid according to the recommendation of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) what is the matching contribution of the University Grants Commission towards the implementation of the scheme in Assam?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-737/67].

Grants to Akademis

3191. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant paid to the three Akademis viz. Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 yearwise;

(b) whether Government gave more aid to the Akademis during 1966-67 for pursuing their objectives;

(c) the number of books so far published by the Sahitya Akademi or by the publishers for Sahitya Akademi, language-wise; and

(d) the total amount spent for translating, editing and publishing books by Sahitya Akademi and the return received so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The following

grants were given to the three Akademis:—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. Sahitya Akademi .	4.50	5.40	5.78
2. Sangeet Natak Akademi .	12.90	11.90	13.23
3. Lalit Kala Akademi .	5.75	6.50	4.80

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 318 books were published direct by the Akademi and 160 by the publishers for the Akademi upto 31-3-67 as under:—

S. No.	Language	Published by Sahitya Akademi directly	Through Publishers on behalf of Sahitya Akademi
1.	Assamese .	19	1
2.	Bengali .	21	4
3.	Devanagiri (Transliteration)	8	Nil
4.	English .	34	Nil
5.	Gujarati .	7	15
6.	Hindi .	35	25
7.	Kannada .	14	24
8.	Kashmiri .	6	Nil
9.	Malayalam .	23	19
10.	Marathi .	23	10
11.	Oriya .	3	5
12.	Punjabi .	19	9
13.	Sanskrit .	21	Nil
14.	Sindhi .	13	2
15.	Tamil .	25	22
16.	Telugu .	16	23
17.	Urdu .	28	1
18.	Nepalese .	2	Nil
19.	Tibetan .	1	Nil
		318	160

(d) The total amount spent by the Akademi for translating, editing, etc. on publications is Rs. 22,36,161.82 upto 31-3-67. Net sale proceeds including royalty etc. is Rs. 8,04,026.97.

Tea Garden Labourers in Assam

3192. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a good number of Tea Garden Labourers in Silchar area in Assam are facing starvation due to non-payment of wages and ration by the management; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Printing of Postal Forms in Tamil and non-Hindi Languages

3193. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to print money order forms and other post and telegraph forms in Tamil and other non-Hindi languages for the use of the people in the respective States; and

(b) if so, when the forms will be put to use?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration to print, in the regional languages, such forms which are used only locally. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Printing and Stationery Department which is entrusted with the printing of the P&T. forms.

मध्य प्रदेश में टोकलुरद गांव में तारघर

3194. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में टोकलुरद गांव की पंचायत

ने वहां पर एक तारघर खोलने के लिये डाक तथा तार विभाग को आवेदन पत्र दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र के व्यापारियों को 20 माल तक तारघर न होने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां.

(ख) जी नहीं। टोकलुरद से 11 मील की दूरी पर मोनसारा (जिला देवास) में एक तारघर है।

(ग) टोकलुरद के अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर को संयुक्त डाक-तार घर में बदलने के प्रस्ताव को, जिसमें फोनोकम का तार-सुविधाएं रहेंगी स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और तार लाइनें लगाने के अनिवार्य प्रावकलन 12 जनवरी, 1967 को मंजूर कर लिये गए हैं। सामान की आम कमी के कारण कार्य को कार्यान्वित करने में देरी हो गई है। कार्य के इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये बर्दियां

3195. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को बर्दियां देने के लिये बाजार से खादी और जीन किस भाव पर खरीदी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली खादी घटिया किस्म की होती है परन्तु वह सफेद जीन से महंगी होती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रसंगति को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पेंट और कोट के साथ उन्हें कमीज देने का भी है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की बढ़ियों के लिये कपड़ा, मंत्रालयों आदि द्वारा, पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा तय ठेके के मूल्य पर सप्लायरों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। ये मूल्य समय-समय पर बदलते रहते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). बूक जोन तथा खादी भिन्न-भिन्न प्रक्रिया द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं, उनकी किसी तुलना करने योग्य नहीं हैं। फिर भी खादी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति है चाहे यह अधिक महंगी या कम टिकाऊ क्यों न हो।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसा कोई गुंजाव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Trouble in Naxalbari

3196. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naxalbari, West Bengal where many people were recently killed due to peasants' revolt is situated on the frontier and is not many miles off from some of the foreign countries surrounding India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure peace and security to this part of our frontier-land as in the case of Mizo District of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Naxalbari area falls within the jurisdiction of three police stations, namely Naxalbari, Kharibari and Phansidewa. The Naxalbari police station borders Nepal and Phansidewa East Pakistan and the distance between Nepal border and East Pakistan border is about 20 miles.

(b) The State Government had informed us that regular police patrolling has been introduced in Naxalbari and Kharibari town areas. Two Companies of armed police have also been moved to Siliguri as a measure of strengthening police force in the affected areas. It had also been reported that two strong police camps had been opened in the Kharibari and Naxalbari police station areas. The Central Government are in touch with the State Government who are seized of the matter.

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees

3197. Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri S. M. Solanki:
Shri Ramachandra J. Amin:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing accommodation provided to the Posts and Telegraphs employees at Ahmedabad is quite inadequate;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for having additional housing accommodation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) At Ahmedabad for a staff strength of 3302, 208 departmental and 24 rented quarters are available. The percentage of departmental quarters comes to 6.3 per cent as against the All-India average of 4.2 per cent.

(b) There are proposals for having additional housing accommodation. These will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Printing Presses from West Germany

3198. Shri S. Kundappan:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Germany have offered to set up as a gift three printing presses for the printing of cheap text books;

(b) whether there has been any undue delay or hesitation in accepting this offer; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of its materialising in the near future?

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

(b) There has been no hesitation on the part of the Government of India to accept the offer, but some delay has occurred in finalising the Agreement between the two Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Nehru Fellowships

3199. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Nehru Fellowship has been instituted;

(b) if so, the amount of fellowship; and

(c) whether there would be any contribution to that Fund from royalties on Nehru's books?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund has

announced the Institution of Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowships on the occasion of Jawaharlal Nehru's last death anniversary in May, 1967;

(b) The Fellows will be paid a stipend equivalent to one and half times the emoluments drawn by them at the time of selection, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per month. For non-salaried persons the Selection Committee will have discretion to fix the stipend within this ceiling.

(c) Government have no information.

Cases in Supreme Court

3200. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country on the 1st January, 1967, separately for each court;

(b) the number of matters instituted in the aforesaid courts and the number that have arisen out of the matters originally instituted in the said courts;

(c) the longest duration for which any case has remained pending in the respective courts; and

(d) the number of judges and the average number of cases disposed of annually by judges of each court separately?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/67].

(b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Post-Offices in Madhya Pradesh

3201. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices and sub-Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of villages covered by each Post Office;

(c) the number of sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened and proposed to be upgraded in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68;

(d) the number of sub-Post Offices and branch Post Offices existing in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the number of sub-Post Offices and branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in the said districts during 1967-68?

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

(a) Branch Post Offices: 4,949
Sub Post Offices: 708

(b) 12, on an average.

(c) 7 Sub Post Offices and 201 Branch Post Offices are proposed to be opened in 1967-68 if the ban on the opening of new branch offices is lifted and the prescribed standards are fulfilled.

It is proposed to up grade 3 Departmental Sub Offices into Head Offices, 3 extra Departmental Sub Offices into departmental sub offices and 23 extra departmental branch offices into departmental sub offices.

(d)

	No. of	
	Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
Narsinghpur Dt.	8	114
Hoshangabad Dt.	29	132

(e)

Narsinghpur Dt.	1	2*
Hoshangabad Dt.	-	1*

* Subject to lifting of ban.

East Pakistan Refugees in Hoshangabad

3202. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Pakistan refugees in Hoshangabad District on the 1st January, 1966, 1st January, 1967 and 1st June, 1967;

(b) the causes for the fall in number; and

(c) the reasons for their not being settled at Hoshangabad, Sohagpur and other places in the District?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) The number of East Pakistan migrants living in camps in Hoshangabad District on the undermentioned dates was as follows:—

1-1-1966	2,053 families (9,319 persons)
1-1-1967	1,439 families (6,726 persons)
3-6-1967	1,437 families (6,712 persons)

(For June, 1967, the figures available are for the week ending 3-6-1967).

(b) The fall in number is due to movement of families to rehabilitation sites or other camps and desertions.

(c) The East Pakistan migrants were sent to worksite camps in Hoshangabad District to take advantage of the temporary employment opportunities available in the Tawa Irrigation Project and it was not envisaged that they would be permanently resettled in that District. However, two schemes have been sanctioned for the resettlement of a small number of these families in Hoshangabad District. These are:

- (i) A scheme for resettlement of 170 new migrant families in small trade and business in the urban areas of Hoshangabad, Itarsi, Harda and Sohagpur.
- (ii) A scheme for the rehabilitation of 20 agriculturist families of new migrants on 100 acres of land.

Class I and II Employees of Madhya Pradesh

3203. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madhya Pradesh Government employees on deputation to the Centre;

(b) how many of them are class I and class II officers; and

(c) how many of them have been provided with residential accommodation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

बोर सावरकर स्मृति डाक-टिकट

3204. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी स्वर्गीय बोर सावरकर की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

880 (A1) LSD—8.

टेलीप्रिटर

3205. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहूँ:
 श्री धारम दास :
 श्री प्रकाश बोर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास स्थित कारखाने में 1966 में क्रमशः देवनागरी और रोमन लिपि में कितने टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण हुआ;

(ख) देवनागरी लिपि के टेलीप्रिटरों में से क्रमशः कितने टेलीप्रिटर 'वेज टाइप' (पृष्ठ-क्रम वाले) और कितने टेलीप्रिटर 'टेप-टाइप' (पट्टिका वाले) थे;

(ग) क्या किसी हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी ने हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर मांगें थे और यदि हां, तो उसने किस तारीख को टेलीप्रिटर मांगें थे और उसे कितने टेलीप्रिटर दिये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या देवनागरी लिपि के टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण करने के लिये एक नया कारखाना लगाने का प्रताप सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) क्या किसी अन्य देश से देवनागरी लिपि के टेलीप्रिटर प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 1966 के दौरान रोमन लिपि में 2361 अक्षर टेलीप्रिटर मशीनों का निर्माण हुआ । देवनागरी लिपि में कोई टेलीप्रिटर नहीं बनाया गया

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी हाँ। एक समाचार एजेंसी ने 1966 में टेलीप्रिंटों के लिये आर्डर बुक कराये थे क्योंकि उसी वर्ष दूरमुद्रकों के लिये देवनागरी में एक नया कुंजी-फलक (की-बोर्ड) मानकित हुआ था और इस समाचार एजेंसी ने नये कुंजी-फलक वाली मशीनें चाहीं थीं, इस विषय में सहमति हो गयी थी कि लगभग दो वर्ष में अर्थात् 1968 तक इन दूरमुद्रकों की आपूर्ति कर दी जाय।

(घ) जो नहीं। देवनागरी लिपि के दूरमुद्रकों का निर्माण मद्रास स्थित टेली-प्रिंटर कारखाने के विद्यमान एकांश में ही किया जायेगा।

(ङ) जी नहीं, क्योंकि लगभग एक वर्ष की अवधि में इस कारखाने में ही देवनागरी लिपि के दूरमुद्रकों का निर्माण आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है।

Syllabus of Primary Schools in Delhi

3206. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the syllabus of books for the Primary Classes in Delhi has been changed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the books prescribed in the new Syllabus are not available in the market as they have not yet been published;

(c) if so, when these are expected to be published and made available for sale so that the students are in a position to complete their home work entrusted by the teachers; and

(d) the reasons for not getting the books published in time?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes Sir, the syllabus has been revised by the Delhi Administration in respect of the following subjects and classes with effect from 1967-68:—

(i) Hindi for Class II.

(ii) Social Studies for Classes I, II, III, IV and V.

(b) Yes Sir, in so far as Text Books of Social Studies for Classes III to V are concerned.

(c) By the end of June, 1967.

(d) Due to difficulties in printing.

Arrest of Pakistani Nationals Overstaying in India

3207. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five Pakistani nationals have been arrested recently in Bhuj in Kutch district for over-staying in India for the last ten years;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted against them; and

(c) if so, whether they are Pakistani spies, spying in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir, two of them have since been deported to Pakistan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) None of them was found to be engaged in spying activities.

P.M.G. Office, Shillong

3208. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Communication be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1962-national crisis, P.M.G. Office in Shillong could not serve the nation and the same was shifted to Gauhati;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been a persistent demand in Assam to shift the P.M.G. Office from Shillong to Gauhati; and

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

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No, Sir. The P.M.G.'s Office re-

maintained at Shillong. The P.M.G. and the Director Telegraphs maintained Camp Offices at Gauhati.

(b) and (c). The representations for shifting the P.M.G.'s office from Shillong to Gauhati were examined. It was decided that the P.M.G.'s office should remain at Shillong.

Conference of Oceanographers in Britain

**3209. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of one of the conclusions reached at a recent Conference of Oceanographers held in Britain that the sea contains enough proteins to feed six times the World's population;

(b) whether Government propose to tap this huge un-exploited reservoir of food and mineral wealth; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Government is not aware of the conclusions reached at the conference of Oceanographers referred to, but the fact that the ocean contains large quantities of proteins is well known.

(b) and (c). Government have been trying to increase fish production by introduction of improved methods of fishing and other ancillary means. An ambitious fisheries plan has been generally approved and various schemes have been initiated, the important one being fishing in the off-shore waters and the deep sea with power boats.

Negotiations are also in progress for exploration and exploitation of mineral oil resources of off-shore areas.

Administrative Reforms Commission

3210. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of interim reports with their subjects, published and submitted to Parliament so far by the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) the number of study teams so far appointed by this Commission and the number of their reports submitted to Parliament;

(c) whether the recommendations of any study teams have been published in the press though their reports have not yet been submitted to Parliament; and

(d) if so, the action taken to see that such unauthorised reports are not leaked out to the press in future before their presentation to Parliament?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Two interim reports—one, on the problems or redress of citizens' grievances and the other on the machinery for planning—have so far been submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission to the Government. Copies of these reports have been laid on the tables of both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) Nineteen study teams and three working groups have been appointed by the Commission. Ten study teams have submitted their reports to the Commission, two of them being in the nature of interim reports. Three such reports have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). Reports of three study teams have been released to the Press by the Commission. Such reports are meant to assist the Commission in arriving at its own conclusions and the question of their presentation to the Parliament does not therefore arise.

Indian Institute of Oceanography**3212. Shri Heerji Bhal:****Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:****Shri K. Pradhani:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme formulated by the Indian Institute of Oceanography to launch a vigorous search for oil in India's coastal seas has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreigners Asked to Leave India**3213. Shri K. Pradhani:****Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:****Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have been asked to leave India during April, 1967; and

(b) the reasons in each case.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gandhi Bhavans**3214. Shri K. Pradhani:****Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:****Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 165 on the 29th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Bhavans have since started functioning in more Universities; and

(b) if so, the names of those Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Loss suffered on Post Cards

3215. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government suffer a loss of about three paise per Post Card and the Post Cards are mainly used by big business houses in large quantity;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing some license system for those persons or firms who get the post cards printed in large number for their clients and thus minimise the loss on post card; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to minimise this loss?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The loss suffered is about four paise per post card. It is, however, not a fact that postcards are mainly used by big business houses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As postcards are used by all classes of customers, it is not proposed at present to revise the rates. However, it is proposed to increase the tariffs for some of the services provided by the P. & T. Department in order to raise additional revenue.

Aids to Private Schools in Goa

3216. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred annually in the form of grants-in-aid to the private schools and High Schools in Goa, on account of fees and construction of school buildings respectively since the Independence of that Territory;

(b) the total grants-in-aid paid for the benefit of primary schools and High Schools run by religious institutions and missionaries;

(c) the total grants-in-aid paid for the benefit of the schools run by social institutions; and

(d) whether there is any Government machinery to check the misuse of these funds by those institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Labour Management Councils

3217. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Management Councils have helped a lot in easing the labour-management differences both in the private and the public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, the changes, if any, proposed in the Labour Management Councils in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Wherever they have worked well, these Councils, called Joint Management Councils, have been able to improve the relations between Labour and Management.

(b) No changes are proposed in the scheme of Joint Management Council during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Efforts will be directed towards introducing the Scheme in more industrial establishments.

Fire in Jhuggies in New Delhi

3218. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri Kikar Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fires have broken out recently in several

jhuggies and hutments in New Delhi;

(b) the total loss incurred in these fires;

(c) the compensation paid to the victims;

(d) the steps taken to prevent and minimise the damage due to fires; and

(e) the improvements proposed by Government to ensure safety to the hutment dwellers?

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

(b) About Rs. 42,000 for the period 1st April, 1967 to 6th June, 1967.

(c) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 4,640 at the rate of Rs. 40 per jhuggi, as relief to the jhuggi dwellers who were affected by the fire on the 31st May, 1967, in the colony situated along the railway line near the Minto Bridge Railway Station.

(d) and (e). All the fires were promptly attended and brought under control within the shortest possible time. Under the Jhuggis and Jhonpries Removal Scheme, all the jhuggis and other unauthorised constructions on public lands are to be cleared and alternative accommodation provided to the eligible squatters. So far about 22,000 families have been provided with alternative accommodation in new colonies which have been developed under the scheme.

Common Governor for Haryana and Punjab

3219. Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri Hardyal Devgun:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chief Minister of Haryana

has now agreed that a common Governor may be appointed for Punjab and Haryana States; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). In my statement in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th December, 1966, I had stated that if either of the two State Governments recommended the appointment of separate Governors for Punjab and Haryana, action would be taken accordingly. A request for appointment of separate Governors for the two States has been received from the Chief Minister of Punjab. The Chief Minister of Haryana has expressed his preference for a common Governor until the question as to the future of Chandigarh is finally settled, but has stated that as the Punjab Government have proposed a separate Governor for that State, a separate Governor for Haryana would in any case become necessary. In view of this, action is being taken to appoint separate Governors for the two States.

Reply to Questions in Delhi Metropolitan Council on Reserved Subjects

3220. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Executive Councillors of Delhi not to reply to the questions on reserved subjects in the Metropolitan Council meetings;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Lt.-Governor assured the Council that replies regarding the reserved subjects would also be given in the session of the Council, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the change?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The Central Government has not issued any direction to the Executive Councillors of Delhi that they should not reply in

the Metropolitan Council to questions on reserved subjects. In his address on the 30th March, 1967 to the Metropolitan Council, the Lt.-Governor, Delhi had *inter alia* stated that there would be no objection to enlightening the Metropolitan Council about the working of the reserved departments unless to do so would be against public interest. There has been no change from the position.

12.17 hrs.

MOTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SHRI ARJUN ARORA

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the next item; there is the motion of privilege to be moved by Shri Yadav and others. Shri Yadav is not here. Yes, Shri P. Ramamurti.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to move the following motion. I will speak on that motion after moving it. I move:

"That in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister in this House yesterday that the allegations made by Shri Arjun Arora, a Member of Rajya Sabha, against Shri Satya Narain Sinha and Shri K. C. Pant, Minister and Members of this House, had not been substantiated, the question of privilege against Shri Arjun Arora for making these baseless allegations be referred to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for action in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Committee of Privileges of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in their Report of joint sitting in 1954 and adopted by the two Houses."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts are very clear. According to the statement made by our Prime Minister yesterday on the floor of this House, Mr. Arjun Arora, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, had made a statement that two

Members of this House, Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha and Mr. K. C. Pant, are in the pay of the Birlas. She also stated that she had gone into the question; she had referred this question to three Ministers, her colleagues, and on the basis of their report, and on her own understanding she has come to the conclusion that these allegations are baseless. Whatever it be, I am not concerned with that aspect of the question now. The straight and simple question is—maybe the Prime Minister might have come to the conclusion that as far as these two Ministers are concerned, there is no blame attached to them, which may be all right—here is a person who has made allegations against two Members of this House. These are not ordinary statements; they are statements which say that both of them are in the pay of the Birlas, which mean they are not fit to be Members of this House, which mean that they are not discharging their duties in accordance with the oath under the Constitution, which they took when they entered upon their duties, but on the other hand, they are today functioning not as elected Members of those people who sent them but they are serving the interests of Birlas. This is what it means. Therefore, this statement means that these people are unfit to be even Members of Parliament, let alone their being Ministers. This is a very serious allegation. A person says that a member of this House is not discharging his duties as a member of this House and he is here deliberately with an ulterior purpose in order to serve not the interests of the country and the people but the interests of a private person in this country. Such an allegation cannot go unchallenged. It means that that person is today bringing this House into contempt. For anybody to say that there are persons in this House as members who do not discharge their duties as members, but who are here only to serve the interests of a big businessman in this country is not an ordinary state-

ment. It brings the entire House into disrepute and contempt. Therefore, the person who has made that statement must be brought before the bar of the House. Left to myself, I would have asked that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee of this House. Or, if this House today accepts the statement made by our Prime Minister, certainly the simple proposition before us would be to bring him before the bar of the House and give him the punishment that is due to him, I do want to give that gentleman an opportunity. The Prime Minister cannot be substituted for the Privileges Committee of this House. This House has got a certain procedure to deal with such matters. That person has to be given an opportunity to defend himself. Therefore, left to myself, I would have requested that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee of this House. But I am told that there is already an agreement between this House and the other House that in cases where the person making the allegation belongs to one of the Houses, it is that House that should deal with the question and not the other House. As a matter of fact, since that allegations has not been made on the floor of the other House but outside, this House has got a right to go into that question, but I bow to the ruling of the Chair. I understand from your office that you have come to the conclusion that this House should not deal with it and the agreement entered into between the two Houses in accordance with the joint report of the two privileges committees must be respected. Therefore, I have moved this motion.

This is not an ordinary matter. It is a very serious matter. No person should be allowed to make all sorts of allegations against members of this House and go scot-free. As a matter of fact, we have been the sufferers. After shutting us in jail, a gentleman who sits there made all sorts of allegations. I do not want to go into that.

Mr. Speaker: Do not go into the old story.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I want to put an end to this state of affairs. At no time should anybody be allowed to make allegations against hon. Members of this House and to go scot-free, unless he is able to substantiate it. It is a question of the dignity and honour of this House. Therefore, I would request you to refer this matter to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, so that it can be dealt with according to the procedure laid down.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me make it very clear that there is no question of any discussion over this. Yesterday we have discussed it. This is a matter in which the House can take any decision it wants. I am not going to force any decision on it. I will hear the Law Minister now.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): On a point of order, Sir.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के बाद जवाब आयेगा तो ज्यादा फायदा होया। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

Mr. Speaker: That means discussion starts.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

Shri K. N. Tiwary: I rose on a point of order first.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री राममूर्ति जब बोल रहे थे तो ऐसा लग रहा था कि "डेविल कोटिंग स्क्रिप्ट्स"। उन्होंने पहली मर्तबा इस तरह की अपील की है कि कोई किसी के ऊपर ऐलेशन न लगाये।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, I rise on a point of order. He has referred to Shri Ramamurthi as "devil quoting the scripture". There can be a privilege motion against him.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramamurti has no objection, just because he is sitting by your side you are raising this.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अब तक अपोजीशन का हमेशा यह काम रहा है कि ट्रेंजरी बेंच को हमेशा बदनाम करे, मेलाइन करे यह कह कर कि यह बिड़ला के दलाल हैं अमरीका के दलाल हैं, डालर्मिया के दलाल हैं यही बात हमेशा उन के मुंह से निकलती रही है, लेकिन हम ने कभी इस का कोई नोटिस नहीं लिया। उन पर इस तरह के चार्ज लगाये गये कि कोई चीन से रुपया लेता है, कोई अमरीका से रुपया लेता है कोई रशिया से लेता है, लेकिन इस की कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं की गई। श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जो चार्ज लगाया, या जो उन्होंने कहा वह एक पार्टी मटर था।

Mr. Speaker: Why are you raising all that? Why are you saying it is a party matter and all that? All that is over and yesterday the Prime Minister has given the Government's view. You are raising old history. Now it is only a privilege motion that is before the House. If you want to raise a point of order on the privilege motion you may do so.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी तक जब जब इस तरह के सवाल आये तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उन की एन्क्वायरी की और जो भी उन के स्टेटमेंट होते थे उनको फाइनल समझा गया। उस पर किसी तरह का कोई प्रिविलेज मोशन या किसी तरह की बहस को हाउस में भलाक नहीं किया गया। यह प्रिसिडेंट इस हाउस का रहा है। इस लिये मेरा खयाल है कि जिस तरह का प्रिसिडेंट इस इस हाउस का रहा है वही रहना चाहिये और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट के बाद मेटर क्लोज हो जाना चाहिये।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I know what he means by "Opposition

Members"? Some of the Opposition Members behave much better than the Congress people.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, before proceeding with the discussion on the privilege motion I would like to know the legal position of the privilege motion. I think we should first allow the Law Minister to tell us what the legal position about this is.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब एक प्रस्ताव आ गया है, उस पर इस सदन को कार्रवाई करनी है। इस लिये मैं तीन मुद्दों पर आप का फैसला चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि चूँकि इसमें राज्य सभा के विशेषाधिकारों का मामला भी आ जाता है, जैसे कि वाणी स्वातन्त्र्य आदि, इस लिये जो पुरानी प्रक्रिया है उस के आधार पर चलना चाहिये उन्होंने ऐसा कहा मुझे पता नहीं आप ने क्या फैसला किया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की 105 धारा में कहा गया है कि पालियामेंट के सदस्यों के क्या विशेषाधिकार हैं। पालियामेंट के सदस्य के नाते जो काम होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में यह विशेषाधिकार होते हैं। अगर मैं किसी आम सभा में कोई बात कहूँ तो यह विशेषाधिकार में नहीं आता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह पार्टी मेंटर था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ। उस में यह मामला नहीं आता है। अगर पार्टी मीटिंग में कोई कुछ कहे तो असल में उस का पता नहीं चलना चाहिये किसी को, लेकिन चल जाता है। पर बात इतनी ही नहीं है जब प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि ऐसा कहा गया है, तब यह सदन के सामने आया बर्ना नहीं आता श्री भर्जुन भरोड़ा द्वारा जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं वह विशेषाधिकारों से धारणित नहीं हैं, और उन के बारे में हम जबर कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं इस में राज्य

सभा बिलकुल नहीं आती उन से हम लोग विनम्रता से कह सकते हैं श्री भर्जुन भरोड़ा ने राज्य सभा में जो बातें कहीं उनको लेकर हम यह नहीं कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने जो बातें बाहर कही हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। इसलिए राज्य सभा के विशेषाधिकार के मामले को छुपया आप न उठाइये, हमें भ्रम से कार्रवाई करने दीजिये।

भर्जुन भरोड़ा साहब सम्बन्धी इनका जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव है उस पर निर्णय करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कुछ जरूरी जानकारी सदन को मिले, वरना सदन कैसे फैसला करेगा? इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि श्री भर्जुन भरोड़ा के द्वारा जो आरोप पत्र दिया गया है और आरोप पत्र के बारे में इन मंत्रियों ने जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है वह स्पष्टीकरण और तीन मंत्रियों के द्वारा जो निष्कर्ष निकाले गए हैं और जिन को प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है, ये सारे जो दस्तावेज हैं ये सदन के सामने आयें, इनको लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए— आप अगर बहस करवाना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, इसका फैसला आप करिये लेकिन पढ़ने का आप मौका दीजिये, ताकि लोग अपना दिमाग बनायें और फिर इस पर वे अपने विचार रखें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यही एक मामला नहीं आया है कि जिस में लोक सभा के सदस्य और राज्य सभा के सदस्य का सम्बन्ध है। दूसरा भी अभी अभी एक मामला हुआ है। मैं उसकी तफसील में नहीं जाऊंगा यह मामला श्री शील भद्र याजी और डाक्टर लोहिया का है। इसलिए आप मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि इन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसकी जगह पर एक स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव मैं रखूँ यह एक ही जमने का है। अगर आप मुझे इसको पढ़ने देंगे तो यह सारा जो मामला है या यह सारी जो दिक्कत है वह हल हो जाएगी।

अभ्यक्ष नहीं करे : वह संपेरेट है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी के साथ आ सकता है । मैं रास्ता बता रहा हूँ । यह इस प्रकार है :

"This House resolves that in view of the delicate situation which has arisen as a result of the breach of privilege of members of this House and in view of the privileges of members of the other House, the hon. Speaker be authorised to take up the matter with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and evolve an agreed procedure for dealing with matters involving the privileges of both Houses of Parliament."

इसके बारे में आप मुझ को इजाजत देंगे तो मैं दो चार मिनट में इस प्रस्ताव के हक में बोलना चाहूंगा ।

Shri Sant Bux Singh (Fatehpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The point of order that I wish to raise follows very much from what Shri Madhu Limaye has been saying. From the notice of the breach of privilege that has been given it appears that nobody is quite clear as to what exactly Shri Arjun Arora has said. Therefore, as provided in rule 223 of the Rules of Procedure of this House, we should have the documents or the statement presented to you whereby Shri Arjun Arora committed a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what Shri Madhu Limaye has also been saying. He was referring to part of the records.

Shri Sant Bux Singh: No, Sir. If I may be allowed to explain, what I am trying to put to you is this. A breach of privilege has in no case been committed by the Prime Minister. That is not the charge . . . (Interruptions). Please listen.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप लोग बहुत ज्यादा स्वामी भक्ति दिखाते हैं, इसलिए कभी कभी गड़बड़ हो जाती है इतनी स्वामी भक्ति न दिखाया करो ।

Shri Sant Bux Singh: The point that I am making is this. This notice of breach of privilege is based on some remarks supposed to have been made by Shri Arjun Arora, who is a member of the Rajya Sabha. Now, the remarks that were made by Shri Arjun Arora, they might be numerous; they might refer to the remarks made by him at the party meeting, they might refer to the remarks made by him elsewhere. As such, we are not in a position to know exactly which part of Shri Arjun Arora's statement is defamatory to the House, and we cannot go into the matter merely on the basis of what the Prime Minister has stated.

I would also put this to you that from what follows from what the Prime Minister has said, namely, that the thing has been gone into and the whole thing is clear, no breach of privilege arises. What the hon. Members of the Opposition are not doing is making out a case. Let them first present the case and this clarification should be obtained by you.

Mr. Speaker: All that you want to say is that unless the papers are seen Members cannot decide.

Shri Sant Bux Singh: Shri Arjun Arora's statement should come to you. It should not be discussed in this House and then you should refer it to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hem Barua: May I cite a precedent in favour of my argument? One precedent is this. When on a previous occasion allegations of corruption were made in this House against a certain Minister, the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru referred this matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Judge called for evidence and on the basis of evidence formulated certain opinion which he

despatched to the Prime Minister at that time. I may cite another precedent. When Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was involved,...

Mr. Speaker: You should talk only of the privilege motion. You are going into the procedure of inquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is that there can be no privilege motion against Shri Arjun Arora because of the fact that the Prime Minister, instead of referring the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the High Court, although there was a precedent laid down by her father and also by Shri Shastri, because in the case of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari when Shri Shastri wanted to refer the matter to a Supreme Court Judge that hon. Minister wanted that matter to be inquired into by the Prime Minister himself and the Prime Minister refused even in the face of a threat of resignation by that Minister—there were these two precedents but in this particular case Shri Arjun Arora was not given an opportunity to substantiate his charges by evidence—the Prime Minister has come to a conclusion based not on evidence but on opinion given to her by three good samaritans of her Cabinet. Therefore, I say that there can be no motion of privilege against Shri Arora because he was not given an opportunity to substantiate his charges.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When I was listening to Shri Ramamurti I felt like saying that here is a gentleman who exemplifies wisdom after the event. If he had wanted to raise a point of privilege, he should have done it yesterday. But after the whole thing was over yesterday, wisdom dawned upon him in the morning that he should move a privilege motion here for which there is no case.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Because of the cold night.

Mr. Speaker: Your point of order is against the late wisdom!

Shri D. C. Sharma: The point of order is that the privilege motion of this gentleman is out of order; it does not arise out of the case. Moreover, I want to bring to your kind notice that similar statements were made on the floor of this House, I think, during the course of the Budget discussion by certain Members—thank God, I forget their names—against Shri K. C. Pant and Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and so far as I know the Ministers came here, made statements and nobody took exception at that time. There was no question. Therefore there is no point in considering the privilege motion that he has brought forward.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I have a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There should be some end to it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Yes, I am going to be brief.

माननीय सदस्य, श्री राममूर्ति, ने जो प्रिविलेज मोगन दिया है, उसका आधार यह है कि उन्होंने यह प्रिज्यूम कर लिया है कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जो एलिगेन्स लगावे हैं, वे गलत हैं और इसलिए इस हाउस के जिन दो सदस्यों—या मिनिस्ट्रों—के खिलाफ वे एलिगेन्स लगाए गए हैं, उन के प्रिविलेज का भंग हुआ है। सवाल यह है कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने इस सदन के बाहर जो एलिगेन्स लगाए, क्या यह एस्टाब्लिश हो गया है कि वे एलिगेन्स गलत हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एस्टाब्लिश नहीं हुआ है। यह सदन इस बात की कामिनेंस तभी ले सकता है, जब उसने कहा हो कि जो एलिगेन्स लगाए गए हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर उनकी एम्बेसरी करें, उस एम्बेसरी की टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस और प्रोसीजर यह होना, तबान डिटेल्स तय करने के बाद सदन ने यह मामला प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सौंप दिया हो, उस के बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस सदन को रिपोर्ट करें कि जो एलिगेन्स लगाए गए हैं,

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

बे गलत हैं। यह सब कार्यवाही होने पर ही यहां पर प्रिविलेज मोशन आ सकती है। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। ये एलिगेशन सदन के बाहर लगाए गए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सरसरी तौर पर उनको देख लिया और मामला खत्म कर दिया गया। इस अवस्था में यह सदन इसका कामिजेंस नहीं ले सकता है। अगर दोनों मिनिस्टर्स को इस बारे में कुछ शिकायतें हैं, तो चूंकि ये एलिगेशन सदन से बाहर लगाए गए हैं, इसलिए वे कोर्ट में डीफेंशन का दावा कर सकते हैं और वहां पर भागे कार्यवाही हो सकती है। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, इस सदन ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को या किसी और को कोई डाई-रेक्शन नहीं दी कि वह इस बारे में एन्वयरी करे और उसने कोई टर्मिनल ऑफर रेफरेंस या प्रोसीजर तय नहीं किया। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह एस्टाब्लिश नहीं हुआ है कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह गलत है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I have heard Members, some supporting and some not supporting the privilege motion. Let me now hear the Law Minister on the points raised by Members.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these discussions which have been going on during the last few days regarding this matter have revealed a very extraordinary situation and that appears to have weighed upon every Member who spoke today on this matter. For example, Mr. Ramamurti himself who moved the motion had in mind the elements which are there in the situation. What are these elements? First'y, this is with respect to a matter of a statement which was not made on the floor of the Lok Sabha. The author, Mr. Arjun Arora is a Member of the other House. The statement itself was not made in public; it was made in a party meet-

ing and made to the leader of the party.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Not to the party leader but before the party.

Shri Govinda Menon: The statement was made in the party meeting and the subsequent statement was made to the leader of the party by a person who is a member of the party and, therefore, subject to the discipline of the leader of the party, the Prime Minister.

I do not think that during the last several years, after our Constitution came into existence, a situation like this ever arose and that is why Mr. Ramamurti himself in his motion said that it should be referred to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. That is not usually the way in which a motion of this type is worded. Then, he was followed by Mr. Madhu Limaye who also appears to have been weighed by the special considerations in the situation and said that a procedure should be evolved in a discussion between you, Sir, and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Mr. Hem Barua followed to say that there is no breach of privilege involved for certain other reasons.

Sir, my case would be that there is no breach of privilege disclosed by the facts of this case and if you are pleased to hear me, before admitting the motion, on the question whether a breach of privilege is involved in this matter, I shall be glad to dilate upon that point. But, in the meanwhile, I should think that regard being had to the fact that the other member of the House, who spoke before me, does not want a debate today on this matter. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं कहा।

Mr. Speaker: I said.

Shri Govinda Menon: ...does not want a debate today on the privilege motion because the Mover himself said that it be referred to the Chairman. Mr. Limaye said that before it is discussed, the procedure regarding this matter should be discussed; that was the substitute motion. All these go to show that all the members who spoke before me are very much weighed down by the fact that there are extraordinary elements in the situation. I want to make a preliminary request to you that these extraordinary elements should be taken into consideration, and if you think that there should be a debate later, I may be permitted to say that really no breach of privilege is involved in this matter. This is a very extraordinary matter. After all, the person who is charged with having committed an offence of breach of privilege, Mr. Arjun Arora, himself is a Member of Parliament and that is a very important consideration. This is the Lok Sabha, one of the wings of Parliament, and he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha another wing of Parliament. We speak Sir, of the privileges of Members of Parliament. Therefore, I would submit that, if you should be pleased to decide that before proceeding further you should hold a discussion with the Chairman and get a statement from Mr. Arjun Arora himself, that would be what will be suitable to the very difficult situation which has been revealed by the various discussions which have taken place here.

Regarding the question whether a breach of privilege itself is there, if you are inclined to agree with me in the matter, I will be very happy...

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He is going to the merits of it.

Shri Govinda Menon: Whether there is a breach of privilege...

Mr. Speaker: If you go into the merits of it, my friends will say that

you will have to put all the papers and all that before the House.

Shri Sant Bux Singh: Not all the papers, but that part which is relevant.

Shri Govinda Menon: I would put it on other broad grounds. If you are inclined to agree with me that before proceeding further, you would discuss the matter further with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and with Mr. Arjun Arora himself, the other question need not be referred to by me, need not be dilated upon by me. On that matter you may be pleased to say something...

श्री मधु लिमये : कानून मंत्री को सुनने से अधिक उलझन पैदा हो जाती है ।

Shri Govinda Menon: ...whether, without discussing the question today in this House, regard being had to the various attendant circumstances of the matter, you would have a discussion as has been suggested. After all, the motion is that it should be referred to the Chairman. That is Mr. Ramamurti's motion. The motion had to be put that way on account of the various facts which I have referred to. That is my request before we proceed further. If you think that we should proceed further, I may be permitted to address you and the House on the question whether legally, as a matter of fact, upon the facts which are now in our possession, there is a breach of privilege in this case.

Shri P. Ramamurti: May I say something on that?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ramamurti's motion is before the House. What does he want to say now?

श्री मधु लिमये : चर्चा तो होनी चाहिए ।

Shri P. Ramamurti: I would like to answer some of the points if you would permit me. May I make one submission?

Shri Sant Bux Singh: On a point of order. The hon. Member has spoken already....

Mr. Speaker: I have permitted him to clarify the procedure, for my information.

Shri P. Ramamurti: The Law Minister Shri Govinda Menon has stated that certain extraordinary elements are there in this. I do not know if he is aware of the fact that the Privileges Committees of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha at a joint meeting in 1954 came to an agreement on this matter, just to cover this particular extraordinary situation where a Member happens to be a Member of the other House but he defames somebody in this House; to cover such cases, they came to an agreement; it was a unanimous decision, and that decision was ratified by both Houses.

Mr. Speaker: Unanimous decision by whom?

Shri P. Ramamurti: By the Privilege Committees of the two Houses at a joint meeting.

Mr. Speaker: That means a decision by the committees of both the Houses.

Shri P. Ramamurti: There was an agreement and that agreement was ratified by both the Houses. It was just to cover cases of this type that that particular procedure was laid down. The procedure agreed upon is this. We take cognizance of it but we do not deal with it; we just remit it to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha who immediately would refer it to the Privileges Committee of that House and they would deal with it as if it is a breach of privilege of that House. This is what has been decided upon. Therefore, this extraordinary situation is covered by that decision.

The other point that the Law Minister has made is that Shri Arjun Arora had made the statement not in public but in his party, and he is also subject

to the discipline of the party. I do not know how the discipline of a particular political party can give a person immunity against a breach of privilege of the House. As a matter of fact, that cannot give him any immunity. The problem would have been different if the matter had been confined only to the party and it had not come out at all. But here we have got a position where this question has come out and what he had stated has been given out, and the Prime Minister had categorically stated on the floor of the House that that gentleman had stated that two Members of the Cabinet were in the pay of the Birlas, that is a clear and categorical statement. We do not want anything else; whether it is true or not is for the Privileges Committee to find out; we are not concerned with that. On the face of it, such a statement, if not true, is a malicious statement. It will amount to the grossest contempt of this House. Therefore, there is no question of...

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I interrupt the hon. Member for a minute? The Prime Minister first time did not take any names and she did not say that he had mentioned two names.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Yesterday, she had said it. I shall read that out, if the hon. Member wants. That is why I have brought this up today. Otherwise, I would have brought it up on that day itself.

Mr. Speaker: This cross-talk will not help. We have been going on smoothly so far.

श्री मधु लिवये : मैं उन की मदद कर रहा हूँ। सब से पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने यहाँ पर मामला उठाया।

Shri P. Ramamurti: If I am interrupted, I can take care of it myself.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that Shri P. Ramamurti is capable of replying to it himself.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Therefore, the argument that it was made inside the party does not arise after the Prime Minister had stated this that he had made the statement, and that statement has not been denied by that Member and it stands. Therefore, it is a public statement, and a public statement has been made maligning two Members of this House. So, this House has got every right to go into this question. Therefore, all this argument of Shri Govinda Menon does not at all wash the breach of privilege. Therefore, this privilege motion stands, and according to procedure, this must be done.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He has not washed dirty linen.

Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga): May I make one submission . . . ?

Mr. Speaker: The Law Minister has already spoken and he has already replied to the points. I do not think that the hon. Member need speak now

Shri Kartik Oraon: I want to throw some light on one point. . .

Mr. Speaker: Enough light is already there. If hon. Members try to explain it more, then more darkness will set in.

Shri Kartik Oraon: I would not take much time. I am not a legal expert, but I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain features in regard to the legality of it.

The point is that allegations were not brought forward in either of the two Houses, but they were brought up at a party meeting. Therefore, that is a subject wholly for the party, and the onus of proving that on the part of Shri Arjun Arora lies only before the party and the party leader. Had these allegations been made outside in the street, then they would have become subject-matter for a cause of action in a court of law.

I think what happened outside in a private meeting cannot form the

subject-matter of discussion in this House and I feel we are wasting the valuable time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now I think everybody has understood the whole case.

Shri Govinda Menon: One word. I made a preliminary submission and if it has not gone home, I would like to speak on the matter.

Mr. Speaker: This matter would not have come to this House if we had not taken notice of it here. But then it was raised and this procedure was followed for three or four days and the Prime Minister inquired into the matter and made a statement yesterday mentioning names also. Therefore, unfortunately, the question of privilege comes in. If the who's matter had been treated as a party matter in the beginning itself and the matter closed as private talks between two people, it would not have come to this stage. But now it has come. We have followed a certain procedure in dealing with it and it is too late to go back saying that it is a party affair.

Now a privilege motion is here against a person who is a member of the other House. Shri Ramamurti referred to a procedure which had been accepted by both Houses, not now but long ago, to deal with such matters, that there should be a joint effort by the Speaker and Chairman and then only something should be done.

श्री मधु लियवे : वह क्या हेसीजन है ?
जो हेसीजन हुआ है उस को जरा रखा जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: It is there as a public document. The position is this:

"When a question of breach of privilege is raised in any House in which a member, officer or servant of the other House is involved, the presiding officer shall refer the case to the presiding officer of the other House, unless

[Mr. Speaker]

on hearing the member who raises the question or perusing all documents where the complaint is based on documents, he is satisfied that no breach of privilege has been committed or the matter is too trivial to be taken notice of in which case he may disallow the motion for breach of privilege".

I do not think I can take a decision under this clause and throw it away saying that there is no breach of privilege. I do not want to take shelter under that clause. After all, when the Speaker is in doubt about something, the best thing is to leave it to the judgment of the whole House. I would not want to give my opinion on this issue of the privilege motion before the House. I would request the House to take a decision on it. I would like to put it to the House for its own decision.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): When you are convinced of the motion being in order, you could refer it to the other House....

Mr. Speaker: I began by saying that I am in doubt about some points raised. I had better leave it to the judgment of the whole House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs still.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): This is not a question of majority and minority.

Mr. Speaker: As a member of the other House is involved, I would like the House to take a decision.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Law Minister made preliminary observations and he wanted to make further observations. We also reserve to ourselves to make our own observations. The Law Minister wanted only to stall the proceeding. He was pointing out to you the ex-

traordinary elements in the situation and so on and he wanted to make further observations later. You could very well ask for his further observations because you are yourself in doubt.

Mr. Speaker: Please. No question about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are in doubt I do concede this is a matter which we have to consider very carefully. Government obviously does not appear inclined to accept this reference. This matter agitates us we are concerned with the allegations made against the Ministers. (Interruptions). It is quite clear from the stand taken by the Law Minister that Government do not want to proceed with this. In that case, the House should get to discuss this position because the Law Minister himself has indicated that he would make further observations. We say you should not put it to vote at once, because at the moment Government tries to shelter itself behind its present majority, and might very well vote against the idea of referring this to the committee. The whole House is concerned with it.

13 hrs.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I would appeal to you, Sir, to consider another alternative. You, as the Speaker, have the right to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges, which, in this case, will be a joint committee, without any further debate here, and I would appeal to you to refer resort to that right of taking steps to refer it to the joint committee without further debate.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a joint committee. I am only referring it to the other House. I cannot refer it to the joint committee myself. I can refer it to the Chairman. It goes to the other House:

"The case being so referred, the Presiding Officer of the other

House shall deal with the matter in the same way as if it were a case of breach of privilege of that House or a member thereof, and the Presiding Officer shall, thereafter, communicate to the Presiding Officer of the House where the question of privilege was originally raised, a report about the enquiry, if any, and the action taken under reference."

Therefore, it is a question of reference only. And then it is a question of referring to the other House. I wish it was unanimous, it would have been a very good thing. If there is no difference of opinion, I could have referred it, but when there is a strong difference of opinion....

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Let me urge one point. Supposing it is only a matter of privilege with regard to this House, and a motion is made that it should be sent to the Privileges Committee, is it not open to the Speaker at this stage to refer it to the Privileges Committee, so that it can study it and it can come back here with its report, and then it would be open to the whole House either to accept or not to accept. That is one alternative. The other is, if the Speaker is satisfied that that the minimum requisite number of members here are demanding that it should be committed to the Privileges Committee, then the Speaker can refer it to the Privileges Committee, it need not be put to the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: I myself remember that on two or three occasions we had put it to the whole House.

Shri Ranga: It need not be put to the vote of the whole House, it can be discussed by the whole House. Kindly consult your own rules.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो प्रक्रिया दी गई है, उसके अनुसार फैसला हो। आपने फैसला दे दिया कि लोक सभा की 880 (A) LSD-7.

विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास मामला नहीं जा सकता है, राज्य सभा के पास जायगा और राज्य सभा उस पर उसी तरह कार्यवाही करेगी, जिस तरह से हम लोग करते हैं—यह मामला तय हो गया है। अब इस नियमों की किताब में जो प्रक्रिया है वह इस तरह से है —

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members. . ."

पहले आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये, उन्होंने गोलमोल बातें कही हैं, जिससे पता नहीं चलता है कि वे इसके हक में हैं या विरोध करते हैं अगर उनको ऐतराज है तो सबन से इजाजत लीजिये, हमलोग खड़े हो जायेंगे।

Shri P. Ramamurti rose—

Mr. Speaker: What is there, Mr. Ramamurti, against? Twice I have given you a chance. I think the Law Minister made it clear that it need not be sent to the Rajya Sabha. What is his opinion? Let us have it clearly.

Shri Govinda Menon: My opinion is that there is no breach of privilege in this.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई विरोध नहीं कर रहा है। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

Shri Govinda Menon: I have said that.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Will all of you please sit down. When your own Law Minister is on his legs, you do not allow him also.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I formally move the motion.

Mr. Speaker: You have moved it already.

Shri P. Ramamurti: My point is this, if the normal procedure of referring this matter to our Privileges Committee is there, then no debate at this time is necessary, but if you

[Mr. Speaker]

are not treating it in that way, but want the whole House to take a decision on this, then obviously there must be a debate on that question by the House.

Mr. Speaker: What else was it till now?

Shri P. Ramamurti: It was only on the point of order. People must have their say. I will have my say and finally let them oppose it.

Mr. Speaker: Any way, we shall adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 P.M.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Some of you wanted to say something on this matter. I will again call the Law Minister and then we shall take a decision.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Some of us would also like to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Ranga: What is the point? Do you want us now to deal with it?

Mr. Speaker: Before sending it to the Rajya Sabha, we must decide. It is not a question of this House alone; two Houses are involved in it. We must consider whether this motion is to be sent there and all that. The motion is before the House.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Government is opposing this?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I have not asked them.

Shri Ranga: If there is no opposition, why discuss?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम लोग इस पर चर्चा चाहते हैं। हर एक को 10-10 या 12-12 मिनट बोलने की इजाजत दी जाय।

Shri Govinda Menon: I submit that according to us, there is no breach of privilege revealed by the facts disclosed.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from what you were good enough to read out from the earlier convention that was reached, is for the other House the Chairman and their Privileges Committee, to decide whether there is a breach of privilege, and then make a report to that House in regard to that gentleman to whom so many statements have been attributed. So far as we are concerned, the preliminary point is whether there is sufficient ground for us to remit it to the other House. On that limited point, I am just wondering why the Government is not able to make up its mind. From their own point of view, it would be good. If I were in their position, I would certainly consider it a useful thing indeed, for the reputation of my government, and my colleagues in the Ministry and my colleagues in the party also, to remit it to that Committee of Privileges in order to assure the country that I have nothing to hide, my Ministers' conduct is absolutely above board, and my colleagues, as far as their parliamentary activities are concerned, are completely honest, and I have nothing to hide, nothing to be afraid of. But then that does not seem to be the attitude of the Government; they seem to be keen on taking umbrage under various pretexts.

I need not go into all those details. Therefore, what I need have to mention now, and I am sure my colleagues in the Opposition would be able to add their own points of view, is this: here were certain charges made, and the fact of its having been made, has been brought to the notice of the House. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua had already reminded the House as to how

in the past the two previous Prime Ministers had acted in regard to such charges. Either willingly or unwillingly, anyhow, this reference was made, once to a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and at another time, to a Chief Justice, and a third time, an attempt was sought to be made to make a reference, but then, instead of following that procedure, another procedure was followed, which is outmoded and which is discredited, discredited because of what all had happened in regard to the CBI report. There was also a similar sub-committee of the Cabinet. The CBI report was referred to it.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into the merits of the case.

Shri Ranga: The merits of this basic question, whether this should be sent to the Privileges Committee or not. That is why I am confining my remarks directly to this restricted ambit of the discussion. A reference was made; then it came to the notice of this House. The House expressed its extreme dissatisfaction. So much had happened in regard to that matter with the result that the country as a whole came to the conclusion that it would not be proper to leave these things to the discretion of the Prime Minister and to any sub-committee of the Cabinet that may be appointed by the Prime Minister. In that particular sub-Committee, the Prime Minister also happened to be a member.

In the light of all these things, it would be the height of folly from the political point of view for any Government to expect the general public to repose confidence in the statement of the Prime Minister based upon whatever enquiry they had made by their own sub-committee. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government and the members of this House to agree to this motion and to send it to the Chairman of the other House. Let their privileges committee go into it, thrash out all the details, study whatever facts were placed before the Cabinet

sub-committee and any additional facts that may come to light in the course of their own discussion. Thereafter, let them submit a report. Only then it would be possible to protect the privileges of the members of this House as well as that House and prevent slanderous attacks and character assassination indulged in from any side against any other side of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : कानून मंत्री ने कहा है कि यह मामला कांग्रेस पार्टी में उठाया गया था और इसलिए यह विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिए यह रस्ता खुला था और जब यहां ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिये गये तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदया यह कह सकती थीं कि यह मामला कांग्रेस पार्टी का मामला है और मैं हाउस में किसी प्रकार का वक्तव्य देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। आपने भी यह बात कही थी लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने वक्तव्य देना स्वीकार कर लिया। उसी वक्तव्य के दौरान इस सदन में दो मंत्रियों के नाम लिये गये। वे नाम एक अन्य सदस्य द्वारा लिये गये थे। मैं ने उनके विरुद्ध भी विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जो आरोप लगाए थे यदि प्रधान मंत्री की जांच के बाद वे आरोप गलत साबित हो गये तो फिर एक ही तरीका यह है कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा से कहा जाये कि वह अपने आरोप वापिस ले। जो आरोप उन्होंने गलत ढंग से लगाये उन आरोपों के लिये वह क्षमा मांगें। मगर मुझे आश्चर्य है कि सरकारी पार्टी बहुमत वाला दल इस सुझाव को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि सारा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव अभी आप के सामने नहीं है लेकिन अगर श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा इस सदन के सदस्य होते तो क्या इस सदन को अधिकार नहीं था कि सारा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप देता ?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

वह राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं इसलिए वह इस सदन के दो सदस्यों पर आरोप लगा कर इस तरीके से सस्ते बच नहीं सकते। या तो उन्हें अपना आरोप प्रमाणित करना होगा या उनको अपने आरोप वापिस लेने होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ही रास्ता खुला है इस सदन के सामने कि सारा मामला राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष को भेज दिया जाय जिसके ऊपर वह अपनी विशेषाधिकार समिति में निर्णय कर सकें।

एक और मामला है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी के विरुद्ध जो मैं ने विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव दिया है उस को क्या आप कल लेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: It cannot come under this. We are now on the motion moved by Mr. Ramamurti.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I would like to know whether my motion will be taken up or not.

Mr. Speaker: That would be considered separately. Only one privilege motion can be taken up per day. Now we have taken up Mr. Ramamurti's motion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Both are connected issues.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस वक्त हम किसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राममूर्ति के मोशन पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कहाँ हो रही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यद्यपि मेरा मोशन अलग है लेकिन दोनों चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं

Mr. Speaker: No. That will be considered separately.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सदन अगर यह प्रस्ताव नामंजूर कर देगा कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार का मामला राज्य सभा को भेज दिया जाये तो फिर मेरा मोशन भी खटाई में पड़ता है।

Mr. Speaker: That is about a Member of this House. He is a Member of the other House. I think it is a different thing. Anyway, I am considering it; I am not giving any ruling on that now.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Although our hon. Law Minister has pointed out that it need not go to the other House because the privileges of each House are guarded by Parliament, it is part of the common law of parliament. They say that equal right is there for the House of Commons and the House of Lords but no new privileges can be created. Here it is said:

"Although, as stated above, either House may expound the law of Parliament, and vindicate its own privileges, it is agreed that no new privilege can be created. In 1704, the Lords communicated a resolution to the Commons at a conference, "That neither House of Parliament have power, by any vote or declaration, to create to themselves new privileges, not warranted by the known laws and customs of Parliament."

Here in a party meeting. . . .

Mr. Speaker: This morning I read out to the House the decision taken by both the Houses.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I draw your attention to this, that no new privilege can be created, and want your directive on that.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक बात का खुलासा मैं चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त जो बहस हो रही है, यहप्पेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing the privilege motion by Shri Ramamurti.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसा मैंने पहले आपका ध्यान खींचा, पहले हमको यह जानना चाहिये कि इस सदन की इजाजत है या नहीं। इसका क्या यह लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

श्री मधु लिमये : 25 लोग खड़े हो जायेंगे तभी बहस हो सकती है। यह नियम में लिखा हुआ है। आप देखिये 225(2)

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted."

इसके बाद श्री राममूर्ति जी प्रस्ताव रखेंगे और उस पर बाकायदा बहस होगी। हम लोग एक एक कदम आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करें।

Shri Govinda Menon: That is with respect to a motion for reference to the Privileges Committee of the Lok Sabha, but here Shri Ramamurti relied upon a certain convention or agreement between the two Houses and that is the motion before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : विषय वही है।

श्री अच्युत गनी बार (गुडगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा ने जिन मिनिसट्रों के खिलाफ इल्जाम लगाए हैं वह हमारे हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। हमें चिन्ता है कि उनकी सफाई होनी चाहिये। यह हमारे हाउस की दायिरी

है। इसलिये मैं आपका आर्डर चाहता हूँ। वह हमारे मिनिसट्र हैं, हम उनकी हिराजत करना चाहते हैं श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा से कि वह हमारे मिनिसट्रों के ऊपर इल्जाम लगायें।

[श्री عبدالغنى دار : ادھیکش
مہودے - مہرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے -
شری ارچن اوروڑا نے جن منسٹروں کے
خلاف الزام لگائے ہیں وہ ہمارے ہاؤس
کے ممبر ہیں - ہمیں چلتا ہے کہ
ان کی صفائی ہونی چاہئے - یہ
ہمارے ہاؤس کی توہین ہے - اس
لئے میں آپ سے آرڈر چاہتا ہوں -
وہ ہمارے منسٹر ہیں - ہم ان کی
حفاظت کرنا چاہتے ہیں شری ارچن
اوروڑا سے کہ وہ ہمارے منسٹروں کے
اوپر الزام لگائیں -]

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramamurti's motion is before the House. Shri Limaye says that leave of the House must be taken, to introduce it.

Shri Ranga: It was given.

Mr. Speaker: I thought so. They are opposing the main motion and not the introduction. So let us proceed.

Shri Sezhiyan (Kumbakonam): Sir, I understand that we are considering the motion under rule 228 which says:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision...."

I understand we are at this stage. It presupposes that leave has already been granted.

Then, Sir, before we discuss the motion before the House I want to get some particulars about the merits of the motion. In this motion Shri Ramamurti refers to a statement made by the Prime Minister yesterday in

[Shri Sezhiyan]

this House. Under rule 370 it is laid down:

"If in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

Before we go into the merits of the question, I want to know whether all those documents will be placed on the Table of the House. For instance, yesterday the Prime Minister referred to the advice given by her three Cabinet colleagues. There were also other records available to the committee of three Ministers. Therefore, before we consider the merits of the motion, which pertains to the statement of the Prime Minister, I want to know whether all the concerned documents would be placed on the Table of the House. I want a ruling on this point. Without the basic material, on which a decision has been taken by the Cabinet colleagues, on which the Prime Minister has taken a decision, without that it is rather difficult for the Members of the House to come to a just and right conclusion.

Mr. Speaker: The motion has been moved by Shri Ramamurti. Naturally, he will have available to him all the materials he wanted. This is not a Government motion. The hon. Member is making a mistake. If the Government move a motion, naturally they will have to place before the House whatever they refer to. Now it is the responsibility of Shri Ramamurti to place before the House whatever material he has with him. Now, if the hon. Member wants to make a speech on the motion, he may do so within five minutes.

Shri Sezhiyan: Shri Ramamurti's motion is based on that statement. Without the basic material, it is diffi-

cult for us to proceed. Apart from this, it is for the benefit of the Ministers themselves, against whom charges were made, that they place all the documents before the House so that we can deal with the matter in a methodical and judicial way. Unless we get all the materials and documents, we will not be in a position to come to a right conclusion. Therefore, a clear-cut procedure should be evolved to cover those cases where hon. Members of either this House or the other House make specific charges which are given publicity in the press. All such cases should be gone into clearly and not in a hush-hush manner. So, I support the motion moved by Shri Ramamurti and suggest that the Speaker of the House may, in consultation with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, evolve a satisfactory procedure to deal with such cases.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Mr. Speaker, whenever a matter pertaining to privilege comes before us, we try to the best of our powers to put ourselves, as far as possible, in a judicial frame of mind. It is significant that the motion for reference to the Committee of Privileges has come from the opposition, and when Shri Ramamurti spoke he made it very clear that when reflections are made on the dignity and the character of this House, even if they are attacks on members of the Treasury Benches, we ought to take note of it and make sure that the honour of this House is safeguarded. Therefore, I hope the members on the other side would not take a captious view of the matter. They may not believe us, but I have said it repeatedly in this House, not only in this Parliament but also in its predecessors, that we are deeply concerned to find out the truth of the matter when there are allegations publicly and earnestly made against Ministers of Government, and we should be only too happy to discover finally and positively that the Ministers, with whom in this House, outside the House, in the lobby and elsewhere we have cordial personal rela-

tions, are persons of probity and integrity.

Mr. Speaker: This motion is not against any Minister. It is against Shri Arjun Arora, a member of the other House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That may be so, but that member has made observations, which were reported in the press and reported back to the House by the Prime Minister herself, to which, Sir, you yourself made a reference. Therefore, we take it that the honour of certain Ministers of Government, and therefore the honour of the House, has been impugned, and that is why we want the whole matter to be thrashed out. Here I come to a point which is very disquieting. I notice a disposition on the part of the Government to shield certain things and to prevent a thorough-going investigation which alone can satisfy the public mind. We discuss corruption and so many other things. I am not going into the details of it, but when against people holding the highest positions in the country some allegations are made, it is absolutely important that the truth of the matter is found out. I personally may be very much inclined to believe in the innocence of the Ministers concerned, but the line-clear must be given in a manner which convinces everybody.

Now, what has happened in this case is that only the Prime Minister came up before this House and referred to a report given to her by three of her colleagues, and on the basis of that the whole matter appears to be hushed up.

We do not want that kind of thing to happen. I shall refer to your predecessor, Sardar Hukam Singh, who once behaved in a most exemplary manner. On that occasion certain things were said about him on the basis of certain report which had appeared in a section even of the disreputable press. We in this House,

representing every Party, got up to tell the Speaker that we took no note of that kind of allegation against the Speaker because it was too frivolous and too trivial, that we just did not believe it. The Speaker called us to his Chamber and showed us certain documents and we even declined to see those documents because we did not want to sit in judgment over the Speaker on a matter which was obviously a falsity. However, he came before the House and referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges because he felt that even if allegations were made very frivolously by disreputable people against somebody in high authority in this country, those allegations should be looked into in the parliamentary method. I have repeatedly asked for that kind of thing. I have asked for ministers to take recourse to parliamentary methods of vindication and also to send out a challenge to those who attack them and say that they should repeat those things outside and they would take special measures. On one occasion a former Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, responded to my suggestion, went outside and did take recourse to judicial methods of redress. Our intention is to see to it that the honour of Members of this House who include Ministers, which means the honour of the whole House is safeguarded and, therefore, reference to the Committee of Privileges, whichever way it can be technically feasible in this particularly complicated case, should be done.

Therefore I support the idea that you get in touch with the Chairman of the other House so that you can find the *modus vivendi* for operation in regard to this matter and this whole matter should be thrashed out by the Committee of Privileges. The ministers themselves should be the first persons to come forward in order to ask for the clearance of their names.

श्री मधु लिखते : सब से पहले मुझे एक बात पर यहाँ ऐतराफ प्रकट करना है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आपने ऐसे मामलों की जांच करने के लिए यहां पर जो प्रक्रिया निश्चित की थी उसकी अवहेलना प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, सदन-नेता की हसनियत से की है। आपने सदन नेता को यह कहा था कि जो दस्तावेज उनके पास आएगा, आरोप पत्र आदि, स्पष्टीकरण आदि मंत्रियों का, उन सब की वह खुद जांच करें, क्रिटिकली सिफट दी एवीडेंस। लेकिन उन्होंने

Mr. Speaker: You are raising that separately.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भाषण दे रहा हूं, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठा रहा हूं। मैं ऐतराज प्रकट कर रहा हूं कि इन्होंने यह काम जो खुद करना चाहिये था वह नहीं किया। तीन मंत्रियों से उन्होंने यह काम करवाया और बाद में कहा कि मैं सहमत हूं। कल को यह भी नौबत आ जाएगी कि वह कहेगी अपने निजी सचिव से या चपड़ासी से कि ऐसे मामलों की जांच करो और जब वे कर चुकेंगे तो वह कहेंगी कि मैं उन से सहमत हूं (इंटरप्राइस) फिर हम को उसको कबूल करना पड़ेगा। यह मैं अध्यक्षीय निर्णय के आधार पर ऐतराज प्रकट कर रहा हूं।

जहां तक राममूर्ति जी के प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है मैं उसकी तारीफ करता हूं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि न केवल समूचा सदन— क्योंकि विशेषाधिकार का मामला कभी कांग्रेस और विरोधी दल का मामला नहीं होता है, तमाम सदन का मामला होता है— बल्कि स्वयं मंत्री लोग भी मांग करेंगे कि अर्जुन अरोड़ा जी के द्वारा जो उनके खिलाफ आरोप किए गए हैं, इनकी जांच विशेषाधिकार समिति करे। ये आरोप बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद हैं और ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री जी का कहना है। इनकी जांच जरूर होनी चाहिये और अर्जुन अरोड़ा जी को सत्त से सत्त सजा होनी चाहिये

अर्जुन अरोड़ा जी ने प्रधान मंत्री के पास आरोप पत्र भेज कर स्पष्टीकरण भी दिया था। क्या वजह है कि यह सदन के सामने नहीं आ रहा है। यह जो आरोप पत्र है उससे तो अर्जुन अरोड़ा जी का अपराध और साबित हो जाता है। मैं दो ही जुमले पड़ कर सुनाता हूं। ये भ्राम्यी कहां तक पहुंच गए हैं इसका आपको पता चल जाएगा। आपको जरूर इनको कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये। यह कह रहे हैं :

"In his statement to the Lok Sabha on 30th May, 1967, Pant admitted that he was Chairman and Managing Director of a Birla company. This is exactly what I had in mind when I mentioned his name to you. Mr. Pant says he resigned before taking up his new responsibility as a Minister".... (Interruption).

An hon. Member: From where have you got it?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो सरकारी लोग हैं उनको चाहिये था कि वे दस्तावेज रखते। यह आया है प्रधान मंत्री के सामने। उनका कर्तव्य था कि वह यहां रखतीं। मैं रख रहा हूं तो किसी को ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। जिस दस्तावेज के आधार पर बहस चल रही है उनको मैं रख रहा हूं अपनी ओर से। अगर वे नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो मैं रख रहा हूं।

"This means he was a Birla employee, as a Member of Parliament and as the Secretary of the Congress Party in Parliament. This I think, is a bad enough confession...."

"With no technical qualifications, he boasted...."

मतलब पंत जी।

"of his technical profession, Mr. Pant having admitted his close tie with the Birlas...."

Mr. Speaker: We are now discussing the privilege motion of Mr. Ramamurti. But you are now going into the charges against Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि ये भ्रामही इतने गैर जिम्मेदार हैं कि हमारे मंत्रियों को खामखाह बदनाम कर रहे हैं। मैं नियम के अनुसार बोल रहा हूँ, आपको हंसी आ रही है। इसलिये मुझे भी खुशी है।

Mr. Speaker: You should speak on the privilege motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह वह कह रहे हैं। लेकिन असल में उन में इतनी गुणवत्ता नहीं है। गलत ढंग से कह रहे हैं कि मैं इतना काबिल हूँ इसलिए मुझे नौकरी मिल गई थी। इस तरह से झूठे आरोप मंत्रियों के खिलाफ इन्होंने लगाए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री कह रही हैं कि ये आरोप झूठे हैं, बेबुनियाद हैं.....

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : प्रधान मंत्री पहले भी कहते थे कि गलत हैं लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने फैसले में कहा था कि वे सही हैं।

[شری عبدالغنی قار : پردہان
ملتری پہلے بھی کہتے تھے کہ غلط
ہیں لیکن سپریم کورٹ نے آپ فیصلے
میں کہا تھا کہ صحیح ہیں -]

श्री मधु लिमये : सत्य नारायण जी के बारे में इसी तरह गलत सलत आरोप हैं। आरोपों को मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। मंत्रियों के खिलाफ कैसे गलत प्रचार चल रहा है, यह मैं बता रहा हूँ।

"I am told that as the Minister of Communications, he gave Birlas certain privileges which put them at par with the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers. I am informed that seven of the eight Birlas have been awarded the privilege of highest priority trunk calls in the same manner

as the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers are. Another Birla gem, Mr. Mandelia has also been given the same status...."

Mr. Speaker: Don't go into all these charges now.

Shri Sant Bux Singh: I rise on a point of order. I am sorry to tax your patience. What we are discussing now is the privilege motion and not the charges.

Mr. Speaker: I said that myself.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है विशेषाधिकार से ? असल में जो दस्तावेज आप को रखने चाहिये थे और आप नहीं रख रहे हैं उन को मैं रख रहा हूँ। उलटा आप मुझ को ही कह रहे हैं।

मैं तफसील में नहीं गया हूँ। इस में पचासों बातें हैं। मैं केवल दो बातें मिसाल के तौर पर रख रहा हूँ। आप देखें कि सत्य नारायण सिंह जी डाक तार मंत्री के नाते नियमों के अनुसार कानून के अनुसार अपने कर्तव्यों को निभा रहे थे लेकिन अर्जुन धरोड़ा जो भी बिचित्र भ्रामही हैं, कहते हैं कि बिड़ला उनको यह दे रहे हैं वह दे रहे हैं। उनकी बहुत व्यक्तिगत और निजी दोस्ती बिड़ला साहब के साथ है और बिड़ला साहब तो कई लोगों की मदद करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री को भी जिताने में उन्होंने उनकी मदद की। 'न्यूयार्क टाइम्स' का आप को मालूम है कि उन्होंने ने 'न्यू यार्क टाइम्स' का एक विशेष अंक छपवाया था। बिड़ला जी इतने त्यागी हैं कि लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के उन्होंने ने केवल हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिमा को अमरीका में अरुद्धि तरह रखने के लिये स्वार्थ त्याग कर पैसा लगाया। अर्जुन धरोड़ा साहब बहुत गलत आरोप कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इस सदन का फर्ज हो जाता है कि इस सदन के जो सदस्य हैं या सदस्य-मंत्री हैं उन की प्रतिष्ठा को उन की इज्जत को बिल्कुल ध्वसा न लगने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दें। हमारी जिम्मेदारी इस मामले में और भी बढ़ जाती है।

आपने 1954 की बात की है। मेरी राय है कि 1954 बहुत पुरानी चीज हो गई है। अब तो आप नये सिरे से चेयरमैन के साथ बातें कर के संयुक्त कमेटी ऐसे मामलों में बनाया करिये जो फैसला किया करे और वह दोनों सदनों के सामने आ जाया करे।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Ramamurti has already spoken.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Now that a substantive motion is there, I have a right to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham wants to speak?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Yes.

This motion should really have come from the other side ...

Shri S. Kandappan: The document to which Mr. Limaye referred should be authenticated and placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पत्र को सदन-पटल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। नियम 369 के मातहत माननीय सदस्य को यह मांग करने का अधिकार है।

Shri S. Kandappan: Let him place it on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पत्र को प्रमाणित कर के रख रहा हूँ। अन्यथा मुझ पर कलंक लगेगा कि मैं न जाने कहाँ से पढ़ रहा हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-779/67].

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Viswanatham.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am very happy that this motion has been moved, but actually it should have

come from the other side. Certain allegations were made, certain inquiry was made and then the Prime Minister said that as a result of the inquiry, the allegations were proved to be incorrect. Therefore, what should have been done by the other side was to move a motion of privilege because two members of this House were maligned by another member. Therefore, I support Mr. Ramamurti's motion.

So far as the procedure is concerned, nothing is complicated because we have also got the precedent of 1954. You can pass it on to the Chairman of the other House.

On whether there is a breach of privilege or not, you were about to say that you leave it to the House. On that point I want to say this. Under rule 227, you have got the absolute power either to leave it to the House or to commit it to the Committee of Privileges. In this case, instead of leaving it to ... (Interruptions).

The Minister of State in Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member said that he wanted to place the document on the Table of the House. I am objecting to it. The rules do not provide for that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बीच में क्यों आक्षेप करने लगे हैं? मैं ने इस पत्र को प्रमाणित करके दिया है। अर्जुन शरोड़ा को जरूर सजा होनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Viswanatham is on his legs. When he is called to do it, then you can raise this. Mr. Viswanatham is on his legs and he was making a different speech. When he was on his legs, you kept quiet, but when Mr. Viswanatham speaks, you rise on a point of order!

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: You have the power, under rule 227, to commit it to the Committee of Privileges. You need not have left it to the House or you need not leave it to the House. The Committee of Privileges is generally in a more judicial frame of mind than the House where party factions are rising very high as you have seen even now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It has got more time.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: They will have more time to look into it from all aspects more calmly, very dispassionately and with a judicial frame of mind. Therefore, I submit that, instead of leaving it to the House for a vote, you should exercise your power under rule 227—there, of course, you may add the 1954 convention also—and then refer it to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Gujral.

Shri I. K. Gujral: My contention is that it is not within the power of any member ...

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is not a member of this House.

Some hon. Members: He is a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He is a Minister of the Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: Can he participate in the proceedings of this House? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: For everything, all the members go on shouting. The proceedings will be much easier if all the members do not speak simultaneously.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय कि राज्य
सभा के सदस्य हैं इस लिए उनको यहां पर
केवल अपने विषय पर ही बोलने का अधिकार
है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should not be cross-talks. This will be going on the wrong lines.

Mr. Gujral is not a member of this House. He cannot, therefore, vote, but as a Minister he has a right to talk here. He cannot vote. That is all.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: He is a member of the Supreme Command.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): I want to seek a clarification from you. It is conceded that he is a member of the Rajya Sabha and as a Minister, even though he is a member of the Rajya Sabha, he can speak in this House, but on an occasion where his department is concerned.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I think the matter hardly needs any clarification. It is so clear.

Shri I. K. Gujral: The objection that I have raised is this. It is not within the privilege of the hon. Member to get up, quote from a paper and use that occasion to lay it on the Table of the House and thus use this forum for purposes other than those for which it is meant.

My submission to you is that the Member is not within his right to lay any such document on the Table of the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I want to cut short the discussion on this. The position is very clear. Direction 118(2) of the Directions by the Speaker reads thus:

"If in the course of his speech, a member wishes to lay a paper or document on the Table without previously supplying a copy thereof to the Speaker, he may hand it over at the Table but it will not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination, records the necessary permission."

[Mr. Speaker]

So, the hon. Member has handed it over at the Table. The Speaker will look into it and later on give a decision as to whether he should accord the necessary permission.

Shri Govinda Menon: I oppose Shri P. Ramamurti's motion, and if Shri Madhu Limaye's motion has been admitted, I oppose that motion also.

Shri Sezhiyan: That stage is over now.

Shri Govinda Menon: There have been very eloquent speeches made on this matter in support of the motions...

Shri Tanneti Viswanatham: He is adding another.

Shri Govinda Menon: In spite of those speeches, I oppose those motions and I do so without any hesitation. I do so because I do not see where any breach of privilege of this House is involved.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why not?

Shri Govinda Menon: A breach of privilege of the House means a contempt of the House, when either a Member of the House or a stranger seeks to defame a Member of this House or casts aspersions against a Member of the House; and the reported statement of Shri Arjun Arora, made in the Congress Parliamentary party is..

An hon. Member: It is only a praise.

Shri Govinda Menon: I.. is an aspersion and it attributes corruption to two Members of this House who are Ministers and is defamatory, if true. One of the rules regarding defamation is that whatever is stated will not amount to defamation if it is stated before a person who has got disciplinary or other control over the matter. Who is Shri Arjun Arora? He is a Member of the Congress

Party. In the Congress Party forum, before the leader of the Congress Party, he made a statement regarding two Members of this House. The stock argument that has been advanced here is that it has become public property. What is it that has become public property? What has become public property is the fact that a statement was made. I am not aware of any statement made by Shri Arjun Arora either to the press or in his House regarding this matter

Mr. Speaker: By the term 'in his House' the hon. Minister means the Rajya Sabha?

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes. That is extremely significant. It is extremely significant, because defamation, causing contempt of a Member of the House etc. are all malicious acts and are done with a motive or an object to vilify a certain person. If that was the object of Shri Arjun Arora, we would have seen him rushing to the press with this statement . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या जरूरत है उस की ?

Shri Govinda Menon: I had listened so much to the hon. Member. Now, if he does not have the patience to listen to me, what can I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : उस की इतनी प्रसिद्धि हो गई है कि उन को प्रेस में जाने की क्या जरूरत है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has a right to be heard.

Shri Govinda Menon: The importance of this lies in whether there is any defamation. That is what I would like to submit. It cannot go to a court of law because it is with respect to, and touches, the privilege of members of this House. The test to be applied is whether there is defamation. Please permit me to read

Exception eight to the definition of defamation in the IPC (Interruption). Please listen. If he does not understand, let him at least please listen.

"It is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation".

Here Shri Arjun Arora, a Congress member, interested in the purity of functioning of the Congress Party, made an accusation in the forum of the Congress Parliamentary Party before the leader of the Congress Party, and this exception aptly applies; on all fours it applies.

Now, it is said that it has become public property. Did Shri Arora publish it? Did the Prime Minister publish it? (Interruptions). I will meet every one of the arguments. If it has been made public, it has been made public by those who wanted to steal this information, and that is not a matter which is relevant for this purpose. Suppose I make a complaint about a colleague of mine to the Prime Minister. Suppose the matter becomes public, not due to me, but due to some extraneous reason—it leaks out, as many things leak out. Am I responsible? Would I be treated culpable? That is the position.

On this matter, Sir, the Prime Minister did make a statement. Is it her fault that having made . . . (Interruptions). Why do they make this noise? That won't deter matters coming out from me. The matter came to the House, when some Member said that Shri Arora has made this statement—there was a calling attention notice on that—what do you say to that? Shri Arora is reported to have made a statement to you and that is defamatory of two members of this House. What do you say to that? Later on, the Prime Minister comes and in fairness to the House, in fairness to the members concerned, says, 'It was made in the Congress Parliam-

mentary Party. As leader, I looked into it. I requisitioned the services of two or three senior members of my Cabinet. I would now like to inform the House that there was nothing in it.'

This is what has happened, and members here want to catch at it, as if at a piece of straw, to show that the Prime Minister herself publicised this matter. That is not so.

I oppose this motion because if this is a motion of breach of privilege, then the functioning of political parties will become impossible.

Shri Ranga: Oh!

Shri Govinda Menon: He says 'Oh!'. Tomorrow it may be the Swatantra Party's turn. Discussions may take place in the party and they may leak out.

Shri Ranga: We know.

Shri Govinda Menon: In the party proceedings, some statement may be made about one member or other who is an MP. Would it be a breach of privilege if it leaks out?

श्री मधु लिनये : एक बात का जवाब दीजिए । प्रधान मंत्री से किसने कहा था सदन में बोलने के लिए ? इस का तो जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

Shri Govinda Menon: I am not yielding. Without meaning any disrespect, without wanting to cast any aspersion, I want to ask Prof. Mukerjee and Shri Ramamurti a question. During the days of the Third Lok Sabha, I read reports in the press that some members of the Communist Party made accusations against Shri Dange. Accusations were made which were not very complimentary to Mr. Dange. He was not a member of the Lok Sabha at that time. Suppose he was a member of the Lok Sabha at that time, would it amount to a breach of privilege? If so, party functioning here will become difficult.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Therefore, for two reasons, because this is an internal matter of the Congress Party, and secondly because if these are treated as breaches of privilege party functioning will become impossible in this country, without the least hesitation I oppose the motion of breach of privilege.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I have heard with respect the opposition to this motion by the Law Minister. I was wondering whether he was speaking in this House, or whether he was arguing in a district court or a High Court.

Shri Govinda Menon: In the High Court of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: In the highest court here.

Shri P. Ramamurti: We are not now governed . . . (Interruptions).

Now, they must keep quiet. I am not in the habit of interrupting anybody, and I do not want interruptions.

After all, this House is not governed by the law of defamation, this House is not governed by the Indian Penal Code, this House is not governed by the Criminal Procedure Code; there is a question of privilege, and this House is governed by the law of privileges laid down by this House itself and by nobody else. Therefore, his argument that there are so many saving clauses with regard to the law of defamation—I know all that—does not apply to this case at all in any way.

You have already disposed of this morning the objection that he raised that this was a matter which was raised in their parliamentary party.

He also said that some members of our party had made certain allegations against Mr. Dange who was then not a member of Parliament; had he been a Member of Parliament, what would have happened? I would only tell him this, I was one of those peo-

ple who made that accusation, and I would have welcomed at that time, had he been a Member of Parliament, my being hauled up before the Privileges Committee. Therefore, I would not have opposed this motion in any way whatsoever, and I am also certain that other people also would have done the same thing. Therefore, this analogy does not in any way hold.

Therefore, the question is simply this. As you yourself had stated this morning, the facts are that unfortunately these things were not confined to that parliamentary party, and it is not a case of stealing. As a matter of fact, it is a well known practice that every time this parliamentary Congress party meeting takes place, there is a briefing of the proceedings to the press. Therefore, when Mr. Arora made that statement in the parliamentary party, he knew that there would be briefing, and therefore this matter would become a public matter. Therefore, they cannot take shelter under that.

Whatever might have happened, the fact is that the matter has come to public knowledge, and therefore this House is seized of it, whatever might have been the intention of those persons. Therefore, they should have taken care to see that the matter did not leak out. On the other hand, the Prime Minister herself made a voluntary statement that this was the specific allegation made against those two members of this House. We are now very much concerned with the reputation of those people, and the reputation of the House. Therefore, I want to make it very clear that as far as I am concerned, I have never in my life made any allegation against any person unless I had facts before me. I am not in the habit of making, and I do not want anybody to make, any such allegation. Can you cite one instance when I was a member of the Assembly in Madras, or as member of the Rajya Sabha, or as member of

the Lok Sabha, when I had made any such personal allegation against any one? Absolutely not. I am not in the habit, I do not want that to be repeated in this House. I have not made any such allegations. Therefore, when such allegations are being repeated again and again from whichever quarter it be, it is absolutely essential that the House should clear this, and this House should not become the butt of ridicule of the entire people. Parliament's dignity will have to be maintained. I do not understand why the Congress Party should oppose this motion. After all, there was the earlier case when the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came to the conclusion that the allegations made against the Chief Minister of Punjab were without foundation. But later on when they were referred to a judicial tribunal, they were found to be correct. Therefore, when those things are there, when these allegations are made and when the Congress Party refuses to allow them to be investigated by the privileges committee, I warn them: you will be under a cloud, not only those two ministers but the entire ministry, including the Prime Minister; all will be under a cloud.

Mr. Speaker: Come to the privilege motion.

Shri P. Ramamurti: Therefore I appeal to them: in your own interest, if you want to free yourself from this cloud of suspicion that will hang around you in the entire country, it is essential that you should accept it. If you do not accept it, if you oppose it on the basis of your brute majority . . . (Interruptions.) not brute majority, if you are going to defeat this motion, it is going to be your own funeral because your reputation in this country will go down. You may

defeat me in this, but you cannot shut the mouth of the people or shut the understanding of the people. Therefore, think deep before deciding to oppose this resolution.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion to vote now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am a new member to this House and I want your guidance. If on the floor of this House, I am beaten up by a Congress Member because we are in a minority and they are in a majority, can this be allowed to go? . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I am not interested in party matters. Every party has got its own problems. I am here to conduct the business of the House. Therefore I am now putting the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister in this House yesterday that the allegations made by Shri Arjun Arora, a Member of Rajya Sabha, against Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and Shri K. C. Pant, Ministers and Members of this House, had not been substantiated; the question of privilege against Shri Arjun Arora for making these baseless allegations be referred to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for action in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Committee of Privileges of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha in their Report of joint sitting in 1954 and adopted by the two Houses."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahmed, Shri J.

AYES

Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra
J.

[14.59 hrs

Anbazzhagan, Shri
Anbuezhian, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram
Singh

Bansh Narain Singh,
Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj
Singh
Birua, Shri Kolai
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Kumar
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Daschowdhury, Shri
B. K.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Digvijai Nath, Shri
Mahant
Dipa, Shri A.
Durairasu, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Fernandes, Shri George
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gopalan, Shrimati
Suseela
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri K.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jena, Shri D. D.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kachwai, Shri Hukam
Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Majhi, Shri M.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Meetha Lal, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwa-
natha
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nayar, Shri K. K.
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patil, Shri N. R.

Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Gopal, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ranga, Shri
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulai-
man
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Sivasankaran, Shri
Somasundaram, Shri
S. D.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Sriraj Meghrajji, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri J.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tapuria, Shri S. K.
Thakur, Shri P. R.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri A. B.
Viswanatham, Shri
Tenneti
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh,
Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri
C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.

Chanda, Shrimati
Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna
Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji-
rao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati

Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Shri-
 mati
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lakshmikanthamma,
 Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna
 Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Agam Das Guru
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Sharda
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati
 Sharda
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.

Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri

Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shash Ranjan, Shri
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya
 Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Satya
 Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati
 Tarakeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tripathi, Shri K. D.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadav, Shri Chandra
 Jeet

Mr. Speaker: The result of the di-
 vision is as follows:

Ayes 114*; Noes 152†

The motion was negatived.

श्री जार्ज करनेम्बीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये। जो
 तरीका आप ने इस मामले के ऊपर इस्तेमाल

किया वह पूरा गलत है यह मेरी आप से चर्चा
 है।

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Limaye has show-
 ed it to me. I know it is about the
 words "the privilege motion shall be
 referred". But you have to read

*Ayes : Name of one Member could not be recorded.

†Noes: Name of one Member could not be recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

lower down also. You should read the whole paragraph, not one sentence.

बी जार्ज फरनेन्बीज : जी हाँ, उस को पूरा पढ़ लिया जाय। यह जो सन् 1954 में ज्वाएंट कमेटी हुई थी उसमें यह तय हुआ था :

"When a question of breach of privilege is raised in any House in which a member, officer or servant of the other House is involved, the Presiding Officer shall refer the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House, unless on hearing the member who raises the question or perusing the document where the complaint is based on a document, he is satisfied that no breach of privilege has been committed or the matter is too trivial to be taken notice of, in which case he may disallow the motion of breach of privilege."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने ऐसा निर्णय नहीं किया है। आपके ऊपर निर्भरता है लेकिन आप ने ऐसा निर्णय नहीं किया कि इस में कोई बीच आफ प्रीविलेज नहीं है। आप का 31 तारीख का श्री मधु लिमये के नोटिस के ऊपर जो फैसला है उस फैसले में आप ने यह बतलाया था कि यहां पर बीच आफ प्रीविलेज हो चका है। मैं आप को आप के ही निर्णय को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह है आपका फैसला :

"Anyone who has reasonable belief that a member of Parliament has acted in a manner which, in his opinion, is inconsistent with the dignity of the House or the standard expected of a Member of Parliament, may inform the Leader of the House (Prime Minister) or the Speaker about it. The person making such an allegation should first make sure of his facts and base them on such authentic evi-

dence, documentary or circumstantial, as he may have. He should be careful in shifting and arranging facts because, if the allegations are proved to be frivolous, worthless or based on personal jealousy or animosity, directly or indirectly, he will himself be liable to a charge of the breach of privilege of the House.

Therefore it is of the utmost importance that allegations are based on solid, tested and checked facts."

यह आपका कहना है अध्यक्ष महोदय। आगे जा कर आपने यह भी कहा :

"However, if in the course of preliminary investigation it is found that the person making the allegation has supplied incorrect facts or tried to bring discredit to the name of the Member wilfully or through carelessness he shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of privilege of the House."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आपका बयान है यह आप का ऐलान है, आपका फैसला है जो 31 तारीख को इस सदन में श्री मधु लिमये के मोशन के ऊपर आप ने दिया। अब जब आप ने खुद एक ऐलान 31 तारीख को किया कि बीच आफ प्रीविलेज वाला मामला ऐसी हालत में हो सकता है तो मेरी अर्ज है कि जो भी इस सदन में अभी कार्यवाही हुई वह पूरी कार्यवाही गलत है और उसको सदन की ओर रफ्त है उसमें से उसे हटा देना चाहिए। इस मामले के ऊपर पुनः इस सदन में विचार होना चाहिए।

चूँकि यह फैसला ज्वाएंट प्रीविलेज कमेटीज की मीटिंग में सन् 1954 में हुआ है इसलिए मैं आपसे बहुत ही विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसे नजरअन्दाज कर के नियमों को तोड़ने जा रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय

यह राज्य सभा की प्रोसीडिम्स है, 25 अगस्त 1954 की प्रोसीडिम्स उसके ऊपर से मैं इस मसले को आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ और मेरी आपके सामने अर्ज है कि मेहरबानी करके यह पूरी जितनी आज तक की कार्यवाही है उसको हटा दिया जाय और इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय। यह आपके अधिकार में है। जो अधिकार आपको दिया गया है उस अधिकार के मातहत इस मसले को राज्य सभा के चेअरमैन के पास आप को तरफ से पेश किया जाय। यह मेरा आप से इस समय निवेदन है।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of the privileges of this House and also the dignity of the House. Up till now we have established the convention that once a *prima facie* case of privilege is maintained by the Speaker the motion is put to the House. The only alternative left is to ask those members in favour to stand up and once 25 members stand up the matter is sent to the Privileges Committee for a fuller investigation and submitting its report back to the House. That is the procedure we have been following for all these 15 years. In this particular case we find that you have adopted a different course. Firstly, when a *prima facie* case has been established by you . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not know anything. Not a scrap of paper was with me. I had nothing except the motion of Shri Ramamurti.

श्री अशु लिमये : यही तो मेरा कहना है कि इन लोगों ने आपको बिल्कुल धंधरे में रक्खा है। यही तो हम कल से कह रहे थे।

Shri P. K. Deo: On'y when a *prima facie* case has been established the matter comes to the House. Then the only alternative left is to ask the members in favour to stand up and if 25 members stand up, declare that leave is granted to refer it to the Privileges Committee. This is a wrong procedure that has been adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now.

15.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NEW DELHI

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): On behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/67].

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (AMATEUR SERVICES) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Amateur Service) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 883 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraphy Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-719/67].

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL AMENDMENT RULES, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 908 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967, under sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 720/67].

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 859 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 860 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 861 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (iv) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 862 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (v) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 863 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (vi) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967.
- (vii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 865 in Gazette of

India dated the 3rd June, 1967.

(viii) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 866 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-721/67].

(3) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-12 (2) 67 dated the 29th April, 1967, announcing acceptance of the recommendations made by the Central Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry, for the grant of interim relief. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-722/67].

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATION OF ABORTION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee to study the question of Legislation of Abortion. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-723/67].

15.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY REPORT

श्री: हरबचाल बेचपुन : ग्रन्थसु महोदय,
मैं गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा
संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति का पांचवां प्रतिवेदन
पेश करता हूँ ।

15.09½ hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRD REPORT**

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th June, 1967."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—RAILWAYS, 1967-68—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Railways. Shri Brij Bhushan Lal will continue his speech.

श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं बरेली जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन के बारे में, जो कि लखनऊ और दिल्ली की मेन लाइन के ऊपर है और बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट स्टेशन है, जो शिकायात हैं उनको मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में ला रहा था। वहां पर ओवरब्रिज बनने का जहां तक सवाल है, वह तो मैं ने कल बतलाया।

15.11 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

दूसरी बात जो मैं मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में जाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि वहां पर जो बड़े क्लास के पैसेन्जर्स के लिये बेटिंग रूम है वह उनकी जरूरियात को पूरी नहीं कर रहा है, जिसकी वजह से तीसरे दर्जे के पैसेन्जर्स को धूप और बारिश से बचने की

कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। मैं आपकी सज्जद इस तरफ दिलाता चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो जमीन बराबर में पड़ी हुई है उस पर आप एक शेड बनवा दें तो उससे उनकी दिक्कत काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेगी।

वहां पर ठंडा पानी पीने के लिये भी कोई सुविधा नहीं है जिसकी वजह से गर्मियों में पैसेन्जर्स के लिये बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। प्लेटफार्म नं० एक और चार पर ठंडे पानी के लिये जो कूलिंग मशीनें हैं, मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह दो सालों से ब्राउट आफ आर्डर पड़ी हैं। उनके काम में न आने से पैसेन्जर्स को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। वह ठीक हो जायें तो उनको काफी सुविधा हो जाय। आप कृपा करके उनको रियेयर करवा दें, और वह बहुत थोड़े पैसों में हो जायेगा।

बरेली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर सैनिटरी कंडीशन भी बहुत अक्षत हालत में हो रही है। जो चार प्लेटफार्म हैं उन पर दो दो दिन तक सफाई का काम नहीं होता है और काफी तादाद में कूड़ा-करकट देखने में आता है। अगर कभी किसी ट्रेन के इन्तजार में वहां खड़ा होना पड़ता है तो प्लेटफार्म पर खड़ा हो पाना मुश्किल हो जाता है। वहां का जो स्वीपिंग स्टाफ है वह न जाने कहां काम करता है। मालूम ऐ 1 पड़ना है कि वह ऊंचे स्टाफ के बंगलों और कोठियों पर काम करता रहता है। उस को वहां से ही फुर्सत नहीं मिलती है, स्टेशन की सफाई कैसे करेगा? इतना ही नहीं, जो गाड़ियां साफ करने वाला स्टाफ है वह भी कभी नजर नहीं आता है, जिसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जब गाड़ी वहां से चलती है तो उसकी सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। न रोशनी का ही कोई इन्तजाम होता है और न दूसरा ही कोई इन्तजाम होता है। जो गाड़ियां वहां आ कर खड़ी होती हैं उन की भी सफाई नहीं की जाती।

एक और बड़ी तकलीफ जो वहां पर है वह यह कि बरेली जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन पर

[श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

लेपस काफी तादाव में बैठे रहते हैं जिन की वजह से बीमारी व इन्फेक्शन फैलने का अन्देशा है। वहां पर जो लेपस कालोनी है वहां पर उन को जल्दी से जल्दी रिमूव किया जाये और उन को एक नुइसेंस पैदा न करने दिया जाये और इन्फेक्शन डिजीज की कोई शिकायत न रह जाये।

जहां तक रिफ्रेसमेंट रूम का सवाल है जहां पर खाना सप्लाई किया जाता है, अगर वहां की हालत को देखा जाये तो फूड स्टाफ की हालत बहुत खराब है, दूसरे खाना सफाई से बनाया भी नहीं जाता है। इस की तरफ आप को पूरी तबज्जह देना चाहिये। जो वेन्डर्स होते हैं, जो कि खाने पीने की चीजें बेचते हैं, उनके रेट्स बहुत ऊंचे हैं। मालूम पड़ता है कि अफसर उनको ठेके दे देते हैं, उसके बाद यह नहीं देखते हैं कि वह लोग किस प्रकार से काम करते हैं। वह एग्ज़ारवि-टेंट रेट्स पर अपनी चीजें बेचते हैं और लोगों को ठगते हैं।

कल मैं ने आप की तबज्जह दिलाई थी कि जो इंडियन रेलवेज के गार्ड्स हैं उन के पे रेन्ज में और उन की कटेगरी के बूसरे एम्पलायीज के पे रेन्ज में बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है। आप इसकी जांच कर के इसको दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

इसी तरीके से रेलवे मैडिकल सर्विस के एम्पलाईज में और जो सेंट्रल हेल्थ सर्विस के एम्पलायीज हैं उन के पे स्केल्स में भी बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है। इसकी ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह दोनों सर्विसेज 1966 में रिभोगेनाइज की गई थीं। हम आशा करते थे कि उससे वह डिस्पैरिटी दूर हो जायेगी, लेकिन वं अब तक दूर नहीं हो सकी है, बल्कि काफी बढ़ गई है। अगर रेलवे मैडिकल सर्विस को और सेंट्रल हेल्थ सर्विसेज को मर्ज कर दिव्य तो यह सारी कमप्लेन्ट

मैं यहां पर एक बात देख रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय काफी ध्यान से सारी बातों को सुन रहे हैं। आम तौर से यह होता है कि जितने भी मंत्रिमंडल के और मंत्री महोदय हैं वह अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य शिकायत करते हैं या सजेशन देते हैं तो उन पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, न कोई नोट्स ही बनाते हैं। बरक्स इसके लिये जो रेलवे मंत्री महोदय हैं वह सदस्यों की बात को सुनते हैं और नोट्स बनाते हैं। मैं इसके लिये उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वह मेरी बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to extend my best wishes to my hon. friend, Shri Poonacha, who has been rightly given the responsibility of heading one of the biggest ministries in this country. No doubt, by his untarnished service to the country over a long period and by his hard work and ability he is entitled to this charge. I can offer him our heartiest co-operation in seeing that he implements all the promises he is going to make to us in this behalf.

I do not want to cover the ground with regard to the finances of the railways because on these Demands for Grants most of us are interested in local problems though they are not actually parochial. I want to mention something about the South Central Railway which has recently been brought into existence, probably on 2nd October, 1966. Though it has not yet overcome its teething troubles, we are not impatient to offer our criticism, much less any dis-satisfaction over it. No doubt, some time is necessary for this new zone to settle down and carry on its development, but we find that the zone which has been brought into being as a result of continuous agitations over a long period by the concerned people has not been completely satisfactory. The zone has been cut out in such a way that it has not been done on a rational basis.

A part of the Central Railway and of the Southern Railway has been cut out to form the new South Central Railway. The powers had it in their view that the Southern Railway does not suffer any damage in its income or importance. One cannot understand the thinking of the Railway Board when it has tagged on certain portions to this new zone and not given the most important sections to this railway. With regard to the carving out of this zone the retaining of the Guntakal Division in the Southern Railway is the most irrational thing that any administrator can do. Also, all the terminals are kept under the control of the other railways. For instance, Visakhapatnam is still in the South Eastern Railway and Gudur in the south is in the Southern Railway. They are most important sections where transshipment of goods and administrative facilities have to be worked out. I suggest that there should be re-organisation of this zone with a view to catering to the needs of that area.

I need not tell you that Andhra is more or less one of the best rice producing areas in the country. Large quantities of rice going up to tens of thousands of tonnes is being exported to the extreme south and also to the far north east to Bengal. There is a wagon shortage and every inconvenience that is due to shortfalls is put on the poor Andhra Government that they are chary in giving rice which they have got at their disposal.

With regard to the area that is covered by this railway, it is one of the most promising and potential, industrial as well as agricultural, area of the whole country. We are sparing 6 lakhs tonnes of rice every year. We are second or third in producing oilseeds. We are producing tobacco to the tune of Rs. 25 crores a year which is one of the best foreign exchange earner for this country. We have got coal in large quantities in Singareni area. Last but not the least is the mango which is called the king of fruits. We produce the largest

quantity of mangoes that are exportable and we export them to Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and all the far off places. Hundreds of wagons are demanded during the season. There is a complaint at the South Central Railway that sufficient number of wagons are not allotted, are not kept at the disposal of the Railways. I should like the Minister to look into the matter. One of my friends here—he is not here—representing that area said in his speech on the Railway Budget that large quantities of coal are accumulated roundabout Belampalli and those should be cleared.

Shrinatti Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Coal is accumulated in my constituency also; they are not supplying wagons.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is a demand from that area also. We are exporting 3 million tonnes and even more of iron ore from Andhra Pradesh. Vizag port is being specially developed with all the modern equipment of loading and unloading. Nearly 3 million tonnes of coal is being exported. What is the point in not keeping such a key position of Vizag in the South Central Railway. It is a port for Bhilai, for all the heavy machinery and for the export of iron ore and other things. It is said that Vizag port is going to be one of the biggest ports in the country and it is already feeling the glut. There should be a second port developed between Madras and Vizag and that is the place where from I come, that is, Kakinada. There is a proposal to make Kakinada an exclusive port for the export of iron ore. It can handle nearly 3 million to 4 million tonnes of iron ore and the railway lines are also being aligned. They are trying to have the line upto Polavaram. From Polavaram, they want to bring iron ore by boats through the river Godavari. I do not know whether they have studied all the conditions of the river in all the seasons. But still there is the necessity of connecting Kakinada also to this line so that

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

there will be a larger export of iron ore from Kakinada. The Mines and Metals Corporation have sent their technical experts to Kakinada to make a study.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Is he speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Transport or on the Ministry of Railways? He is speaking of ports.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I should like to ask my hon. friend whether there is not a railway line to Paradip port. They are all inter-connected. On the Bailadilla line, they are spending about Rs. 40 crores or even more. That has been laid from the mines to the Central Provinces in Orissa and to Vizag port. What I am suggesting is that the railway lines and the ports are inter-connected with regard to the export trade as well as import trade. At Vizag, you have got huge godowns constructed and a large quantity of wheat and other food-grains that are imported from the West as well as from Australia are being landed in Vizag. Therefore, such an important place like Vizag which has to do in a large measure with the export and import trade should be developed. That should be in the South Central Railway. This is the argument that I want to build for that.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair.]

With regard to Kakinada, it is about 400 miles north of Madras and it is between Vizag and Vijayawada. We have to go by a side-line, 8 miles from Samalkot. There was a proposal for this long ago, in 1950 or 1948 when I was a member here, when Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar was the Railway Minister and when Mr. Santhanam was the Minister of State. They had definitely promised this; they had a survey of the whole thing and they had a report and they had

said that the line should be aligned and Kakinada should be brought on to the main line. But something has happened. I was out of the Assembly; Mr. Santhanam was out, Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar changed his portfolio and that provided the occasion for the officials to shelve it; they have shelved it till now. We should get it revived. Kakinada is an important place with a population of 1,50,000; it is one of the biggest centres in Andhra Pradesh having various types of colleges and Government are also building up industries there on a large scale; recently my hon. friend, Mr. Asoka Mehta, was good enough to tell me that they are thinking of having a fertiliser plant in Kakinada also in the public sector. Therefore, considering all these things and considering the favourable report about the good conditions of the port for further development, the Railways should consider connecting Kakinada and bringing it on to the main line at a small cost.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I rarely take the opportunity of asking for a little more time. I speak on subjects in which I am interested. I want a few more minutes to bring to the notice of the Government certain important facts.

Mr. Chairman: A scheme has been left by the Deputy-Speaker and that scheme has to be complied with.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I think, the Chairman has some discretion at his disposal, which you can very wisely use in my favour.

With regard to Kakinada, I request you to consider this because there is also a proposal to convert it into a major port as a main exporting centre for iron ore.

With regard to South-Central Railway, I want to ventilate a few grievances.

Hyderabad is one of the biggest cities of India. During the British period and even during the subsequent period, only big cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi are in the map.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Delhi is not in the map.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is very much there.

I request you to consider this. Hyderabad is a growing city with a population of 1.5 million and as I have already said, there are immense possibilities of development both economically and politically and also otherwise. I request you to see that all the cities in India are connected by direct trains from Hyderabad. There should be a direct train from Hyderabad to Delhi and another from Hyderabad to Calcutta. There is already one train from Hyderabad to Madras and another from Hyderabad to Bombay. But the so-called express train that goes from Hyderabad to Madras is worse than a goods train; it is nobody's bother; it is bogged down at wayside stations for hours together looking on helplessly, shedding tears, while a goods train passes over it with mocking speed. I request you to give consideration to the fact that this train should be speeded up. Every time they say that it is as a matter of sufferance or consideration or concession that the train is given to Madras. This is one train which I want to mention specially. Hyderabad is connected from Bezawada to the northern parts of Andhra Pradesh; it is one of the richest areas. From Bezawada to the north, Krishna district, West Godavari district, East Godavari district and parts of Sri-kakulam district are rice-surplus areas from where a large amount of traffic emanates. You can see the statistics. This is one of the most productive and paying lines. Any number of trains can be put and there will be no dearth of passengers or traffic. I request you to see that the train that connects Hyderabad to the northern

parts of Andhra Pradesh should be improved. There is a train called Puri Express. Why do you take us to Puri? To teach some Bhakthi? We are already having Thirupathi; we have got enough Bhakthi, the fear of God. You can take it direct to Calcutta. There must be a mail as well as an express train from Hyderabad to Calcutta and there is sufficient traffic on that line. I want the hon. Minister to consider several other points which I wanted to urge but which I am not raising for lack of time, but I shall bring these to his notice privately and I hope he will give his best consideration to them and attend to them.

In conclusion, I would submit that the consultative committee of the Members of Parliament in the Southern Zone has not met so far. I hope that the hon. Minister would convene a meeting of that before this session ends....

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): It will be convened during this session.

Shri Thirumala Rao: If a meeting is convened, then we shall be able to come in contact with the officers concerned and explain our difficulties.

Shri Mangalathumadom (Mavelikkara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have moved cut motions Nos. 334, 335, 336, 339 340 and 373.

I am coming from a State where railway facilities are practically denied to the bulk of the population of the area. Even after Independence, this necessary prerequisite for industrialisation of that State was totally neglected. If we take into consideration the development of the railway system for the last half a century or so, we can see that the extension of new lines in that State was limited to a distance covering 93 miles between Ernakulam and Quilon, and that too in metre gauge. This line was originally intended to be broad gauge. But, unfortunately, as is usual with

[Shri Mangalathumadam]

the Government of India, when that plan was implemented, just the reverse happened. This is the sorry state of affairs of the railway facilities in Kerala.

If you look at the railway map of India you will see that beyond Tirunelveli in Madras State and Trivandrum in Kerala State, there is no railway link at all. It is criminal that an important tourist centre like Cape Comorin, a spot which was and is so dear to the statesmen of the past and the present, at home and abroad, is still lacking in railway facilities. The extension of the railway line from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin and from Tirunelveli to Cape Comorin is of nation's need, which no responsible government can ignore.

I understand that on several occasions, the area between Trivandrum and Cape Comorin was surveyed for new railway lines, but nobody knows why things are delayed extraordinarily in starting that work. I trust that the hon. Minister will look into the matter and start work on this new line immediately.

Another important factor which I want to mention in this connection is how Government themselves flout their own policy declaration regarding the extension of new railway lines. I would recall the statement of the Railway Minister in his budget speech last year. In that speech, as a matter of policy, he stated that:

"New lines of construction in the Third Plan have been mainly to meet the requirements of industrial, mineral and major port development on a large scale."

Sir, let us take the case of industry. In Kerala, Alleppey is one of the most industrial and commercial centres. Barring, Cochin, Alleppey is the biggest commercial port in Kerala. Appropriately, it is called the Venice of the East. This district is also famous for its coir goods. It is impor-

tant to note that wagons are not available for the transportation of this important export item which earns substantial foreign exchange.

The necessity of a railway line in this important centre was spelt out on innumerable occasions on the floor of this House itself. But because of the criminal indifference and gross negligence on the part of the Government machinery, these pleas fell alike cries in wilderness. I hope that the authorities will understand the need for a new railway line from Cochin, touching Alleppey and Mavelikara. This will definitely enlarge the industrial base of Kerala. I hope Government will give top priority to this new railway line from Ernakulam, linking Alleppey and Mavelikara, in view of the industrial potential and strategic importance of the Alleppey district.

Trivandrum is one of the two State capitals in India which are not linked up by broad gauge railway line. In fact, there is no broad gauge line south of Ernakulam. The break of gauge at Ernakulam is a serious handicap, which hampers the free movement of goods to the State capital from other parts of the nation. It is reported that in his recent talk with the Kerala Chief Minister, the hon. Food Minister appears to have stated that since the railway facilities are limited, to rush rice in time to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh he had to take resort to sending it by ship from Visakhapatnam. It is a pity that this kind of things are happening. Government will have to consider this factor very seriously and I stress that the metre gauge line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum should be converted into broad gauge.

A notable aspect of working of the railway in Kerala State is that all the outmoded, condemned boggles and machines are dumped into that State and used in operation. While travelling, one may feel the fun as if he is

travelling in a compartment as old as the railway itself. This set-up should change and needs a thorough transformation.

I have gone through the budget proposals for giving new lines. But no provision is made in that to take up any of the works mentioned above. I cite this as a glaring example of the step-motherly attitude shown towards Kerala. I hope that the Government will do justice to the genuine need of providing proper railway facilities to Kerala, a factor most essential for its economic development. And I submit that immediate action may be taken with regard to this matter.

The time-limit does not permit me to talk at length about the gross inefficiency prevalent in the railway administration. This is one of the departments in which corruption is rampant in an organised form with the connivance of railway officials at various levels. Accommodation is always available if the passenger is prepared to spend extra money to gratify a booking clerk, porter or conductor. The practice is undoubtedly cheap. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister another example of corruption. It is a practice prevalent in the railway line between Mavelikkara and Kottayam in my State that plots on both sides of the line are given for tenancy illegally by the railway PWD officials to earn money from the local people. This kind of notoriety is prevalent in the railway department. It is a national shame which should be handled effectively and mercilessly with immediate effect. Nowadays a railway journey has become the most risky affair. After the exit of the 'Great Railway Accident Minister' from the Cabinet, we thought things would improve substantially. But the situation continues to be worse. There is no end to the reports of railway accidents and large-scale loss of lives pouring from different parts of the country.

The condition of third class compartments continues to be very miserable. To my mind, this is because of the existence of two upper classes. Among these, the second class compartment in the Indian Railways as a cent per cent hoax. In certain cases, it fails to give even the facilities of a third class. It is criminal on the part of Government to charge heavily from the public and deny facilities worth those payments. But whatever it be, as a measure to improve the conditions in the third class, I propose the abolition of the upper classes and privileged treatment in railway journey. Partly this is a great social problem also. To allow these upper classes to continue is obviously an indication of the class character of the Government. The hon. Minister, as was the case with his predecessor, may not be aware of the difficulties of a passenger in the third class compartment since he is not accustomed to railway journeys in the common man's compartment.

There are many other aspects like ticketless travel etc. about which I do not want to mention at present.

I hope Government will give a serious look into the problems I have mentioned and provide proper railway facilities to the Kerala State—a measure vital to the rapid industrialisation and economic progress of that State.

श्री राजबेन सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में बातें तो बहुत सी रखनी हैं, लेकिन इस थोड़े से समय में उन तमाम बातों को रखना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि रेलवे ने पिछले तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में क्रमबद्ध तरक्की की है, लेकिन वह तरक्की धीरे तेज होती, अगर रेलवे के कमचारियों पर, खास तौर पर ऊपर

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

के अधिकारियों पर, मानवता का थोड़ा सा प्रभाव होता। हम यह देखते हैं कि वह एक प्रिस्टोक्रैटिक क्लास रेलवे अधिकारियों का डेवलप सा होता आ रहा है और लोगों की बातों को वह सुनते नहीं हैं। इस की एक मिसाल मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। कन्स्टेबल कमेटी में पिछली लोक सभा के उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 एम० पी० ने मांग की थी कि कोई ट्रेन एक दे दी जाय जो कि बनारस या सीधे मुगलसराय तक जाती हो। लेकिन 12 एम० पी० की बात का क्या असर पड़ा बनारस मैनेजर के ऊपर और दूसरे लोगों के ऊपर यह इसी से भ्रन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि कितनी कदर यह एम० पी० के सुझावों की करते हैं। साथ ही साथ उसी रेलवे में वह कर्मचारी भी आते हैं जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई के समय में काफी मुस्वीदी के साथ देशभक्ति दिखाया।

दूसरी बात मुझे रेलवे की तीसरे दर्जे के बड़े हुए किराये के संबंध में कहनी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ी कृपा की कि उसे थोड़ा सा घटा दिया। लेकिन जो बड़ा हुआ हिस्सा है वही इतना काफी है कि उस का असर गरीब लोगों पर पड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता। मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब आदमी जो दूर गांव में रहते हैं कभी ट्रेन से सफर करते हैं तो बिना टिकट के सफर नहीं करते हैं। तो ज्यादातर अगर इस का उन्हीं पर पड़ेगा। अगर बहुत से लोग बिना टिकट भी सफर करते हैं, उन के ऊपर ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ता। अगर रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ानी है तो बहुत सी चीजें हैं। बड़ी बड़ी चोरियां होती हैं। यहां तक कि कई दफा पालियामेंट में सवाल भी उठाया गया..... (व्यवधान) उन बड़ी बड़ी चोरियों को रोक कर के खर्चा बचाने का काम किया जा सकता है। कोई आदमी बम्बई के लोको वर्कशॉप में जाकर देख सकता है कि बाहर

एक आदमी बैठा हुआ रहता है जिस का यह काम होता है कि जितने मजदूर वहां से निकलें उनकी सब की तलाशी ले कि कारखाने से वह कोई जीज तो नहीं ले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हर आदमी कोई न कोई सामान कारखाने से लेकर निकलता दिखाई देता है। यह चीजें रोकੀ जायें तो रेलवे का जो बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है वह रुक जाय और रेलवे को थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर्स पर जो कि 97 प्रतिशत है, उन पर भाड़ा बढ़ाने की जरूरत न पड़े।

दूसरे, ग्रंथों के समय में पैसेन्जर्स को डोने की ओर माल को डोने की रेलवे की मोनोपली थी। वह धीरे धीरे खत्म होती जा रही है। अब ज्यादातर रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कीमती मालों को डोने का काम कर रहा है जिससे रेलवे को घाटा पड़ रहा है। रेलवे ने जो ज्यादा भाड़ा कर दिया वह नहीं करना चाहिए था और पैसेन्जर्स के लिए भी भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए था। आज पैसेन्जर्स के लिए भी दूसरे तरीके हैं आने जाने के। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि रेलवे को ज्यादा भट्टीकटव बनाया जाय। उस के सफर को भी ज्यादा भट्टीकटव बनाया जाय और माल डोने के तरीके को भी भट्टीकटव बनाया जाय और ऐसा बनाया जाय कि नुकसान होने का व्यापारियों को भ्रन्देशा न हो।

इन सब सुविधाओं के लिए पब्लिक रिलेशंस डिपार्टमेंट भी कायम किया गया है। यह पब्लिक रिलेशंस डिपार्टमेंट लाखों पब्लिक से रोज डील करता है जो पैसेन्जर्स की सुविधा के संबंध में होते हैं और साथ ही 13 लाख रेलवे एम्प्लायीज से डील करता है। इतने ज्यादा लोगों से डील करने वाला पब्लिक रिलेशंस डिपार्टमेंट किस तरह से काम करता है उसे कोई भी जाकर देख सकता है। एक तरफ काम तो यह इस तरह कर रहा है और फिर मेरी

समय में नहीं आता कि पहली मई से जितने रेलवे आफिसर्स थे उन की अप्रेंटिसिंग क्यों कर दी गई? यह खर्चा घटाने की नहीं, बढ़ाने की बातें हैं।

रेलवे में जो क्लासिफिकेशन है उस के बारे में भी दो शब्द कहूंगा। ज्यादा सफर करने का मौका मिलता है और हम लोग देखते हैं कि सेकंड क्लास की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। थर्ड क्लास या लोअर क्लास और अपर क्लास और एयर कंडीशन क्लास तीन से अच्छी तरह काम चल सकता है। देश की जैसी हालत है उस को देखते हुए इन तीनों में सब यात्री ऐबजाव हो सकते हैं।

दूसरी जो लम्बी लम्बी गाड़ियां हैं, दूर दूर जाने वाली गाड़ियां हैं जैसे पठानकोट से बम्बई या कलकत्ता से बम्बई इन में स्लीपर कोचेज कुछ और लगा दिए जायें।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि जो दूर दूर जाने वाली गाड़ियां हैं उन में बड़ी भीड़ रहती है। भीड़ का कारण यह होता है कि जो दो तीन स्टेशन जाने वाले मुसाफिर होते हैं वह भी उन तेज गाड़ियों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लोकल गाड़ियों को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। इस पर कुछ पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए जिससे दूर जाने वालों को कुछ सुविधा मिले।

एक माननीय सदस्य: नजदीक जाने वालों को यही गाड़ियां मिलती हैं। दूसरी गाड़ियां नहीं हैं।

श्री राजबेब सिंह: बहुत सी लोकल गाड़ियां हैं।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे इतना बड़ा मुहकमा है, इस में करप्शन के बहुत से प्वाइंट्स हैं। लेकिन जहां तक

मोटे ढंग से देखने में आता है, करप्शन के कुछ प्वाइंट्स इस प्रकार हैं। एक तो मेडिकल आफिसर जो सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं वह भी एक करप्शन का प्वाइंट है। वह जो फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं वह भी एक करप्शन का प्वाइंट है। रिजर्वेशन एक करप्शन का प्वाइंट है और भी बिना टिकट जो पैसेंजर्स चलते हैं उन से भी इन की कुछ मांठांठ रहती है, यह भी एक करप्शन का प्वाइंट है। इस के बाद ट्रांसफर्स और पोस्टिंग में भी ऐसी अवस्था देखी जाती है कि वहां भी करप्शन काफी होता है। इन सब को चेक करने के लिए आप के यहां विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट बना हुआ है। उस में ज्यादातर रेलवे के आफिसर लोग हैं और उन का संबंध पहले से ही उन से जुड़ा रहता है। इसलिए उसे और एफेक्टिव बनाना चाहिए बाहर की जो इंटील्लिजेंस की बाड़ीज हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की, उन के आदमियों को लेकर इस को इंविपेंडेंट बनाया जाय जिससे कि बगैर मुरौवत के यह विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट अपने काम को पूरा करे।

इस के बाद कई हजार डिस्पेंसरीज हैं, पूरे देश भर में फैली हुई हैं। करीब करीब हर एक बड़े स्टेशन पर यह डिस्पेंसरीज हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यों तो आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति और यूनानी पद्धति को एलोपैथिक के बराबर मान्यता देती है, लेकिन इसी लोक सभा में प्रश्न आया था जिस के जवाब से मालूम हुआ कि इतनी डिस्पेंसरीज में एक भी आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की या यूनानी पद्धति की डिस्पेंसरी नहीं है रेलवे के अन्दर। यह आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति और यूनानी पद्धति की उपेक्षा है। अगर रेलवे मंत्री महोदय इस की तरफ ध्यान दें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी।

वक्त हो गया, अब मैं केवल लोकल प्राबलम्स आप के सामने रख देना चाहता हूं। एक ट्रेन थी जो जौनपुर से हावड़ा जाती थी। अब पहली अप्रैल से वह जौनपुर

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

छे हटाकर सुल्तानपुर से हावड़ा कर दी गई। जौनपुर उन जिलों में है उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जिसे पटेल कमीशन की रैकमेंडेशन के मुताबिक सब से गरीब जिला माना गया। उस ट्रेन से कलकत्ता के लिए 2 करोड़ 16 लाख 46 हजार रुपये की मछलियां जाती थीं, साग सब्जी जाती थी और वहां जो फल होता है, वह जाता था। आज उस की बुकिंग बन्द है। जौनपुर से से हटाकर एक छोटे से साधारण जिले से यह ट्रेन कर देने से कितना नुकसान हुआ ? और कोई दूसरी ट्रेन नहीं है जिस में बुकिंग की इस तरह की फसिलटी हो।

बहुत दिनों से यह भी मांग थी कि वहां से एक मीटर गेज गाड़ी गोरखपुर को जाती है। गोरखपुर सीधे वह नहीं जाती। जो उस के कनेक्शंस हैं गोरखपुर के वहां बीच में ही रह जाती है। अब क्योंकि वहां के जो कालेजेज हैं वह एफिलिएटेड हैं गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी से इसलिए वहां के लोग चाहते थे कि एक मिक्सस्ड बोगी उस ट्रेन में लगा दी जाय जो सीधे गोरखपुर लोगों को पहुंचा दे और गोरखपुर से जौनपुर ला दे। लेकिन इस पर कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। 1942-कजगांव एक जगह है, जहां अंग्रेजों के जमाने से एक हॉल्ट था, लेकिन लड़ाई के बाद उसको तोड़ दिया गया, बहुत सी रेलवे लाइन्स डिस्मैन्टल कर दी गई थीं, उस में उसको भी तोड़ दिया गया। इस के बारे में मैं ने कई दफा लिखा पढ़ी की, लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि रेलवे बोर्ड न जाने किस वक्त के कागज देखता है। जहां की आबादी दस हजार के लगभग है, इन के कागजों में उसे तीन लिखा गया है, भालूम नहीं उन के पास यह कब की फिगर है। फिर मैं ने उन से कहा कि किसी न किसी ब्राउण्ड पर इस को कान्टैक्ट-आपरेटर हॉल्ट ही बना दीजिए, लेकिन वह भी नहीं बनाया गया। जब कि हम जानते हैं कि

देश के अनेकों क्षेत्रों में एक-एक मील पर हॉल्ट बने हुए हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के रेल मंत्री ने बड़े ताम-शाम के साथ रेल का जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें उन्होंने घाटे की बात कही है। हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि वह घाटे का बजट पेश नहीं करेंगे और इस नाम पर हम लोगों के किराये में बढ़ती नहीं होगी बल्कि वह यात्रियों को अधिक सहूलियतें देंगे लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा न कर के घाटे का बजट सदन के सामने पेश किया है। घाटे के इस बजट को पेश करते हुए रेल मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि किराये में बढ़ती करने या घाटे का बजट पेश करने का कारण यह है कि वह तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों तथा रेल मजदूरों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस काम के लिए उन्हें पैसा चाहिये इसी नाम पर इसी तर्क को देकर उन्होंने अपना घाटे का बजट पेश किया है और रेल किराये में बढ़ती की है। हम यह उम्मीद करते थे कि रेल किराये में कहीं भी बढ़ती नहीं की जायेगी और खास तौर से उन इलाकों में तो हरगिज नहीं जिन में आज अकाल है। आप जानते हैं कि आज सम्पूर्ण बिहार अकाल की चपेट में है। लोगों के सामने परेशानियां हैं। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अकाल की स्थिति है तथा हमारे देश के कई इलाके अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। फिर भी रेल मंत्री ने उनकी दयनीय स्थिति की तरफ़ देखने की कोशिश नहीं की और न यह सोचा कि वे पैसा कहां से देंगे। भूख से बिलबिलाते लोग आज आपसे पैसा मांगते हैं, अनाज मांगते हैं और अपने जीवन को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। परन्तु आप एक दूसरे तरीके से जो पैसा आज उन्हें दे रहे हैं उस पैसे को आप रेल का किराया बढ़ा कर तीसरे दर्जे का किराया बढ़ा कर उनसे छीन लेना चाहते हैं। वे जो कुछ खाना आज उस पैसे से खा सकते हैं आप उसे भी उन से वापस लेना चाहते हैं।

हम यह चाहते थे कि देश में कहीं भी किराया न बढ़ाया जाय और खास तौर से ऐसे इलाकों के अन्दर जिनका मैंने ऊपर उल्लेख किया है बिलकुल ही न बढ़ाया जाय। आप जरा सोचिये—पटना जाने वालों को पहले तीसरे दर्जे का किराया 24 रु० 35 पै० देने पड़ते थे, लेकिन अब उन्हें 27 रु० 40 पै० देने पड़ते हैं—यानी 3 रु० 5 पै० उन के किराये में बढ़ती की गई है। बिहार या इसी तरह के जो दूसरे अकाल पीड़ित इलाके हैं, उनके प्रति भी मंत्री महोदय ने दया नहीं दिखाई और किराये में बढ़ती कर दी। किराये में बढ़ती करने का कोई भी औचित्य नहीं था। अगर धनी लोगों पर किराया बढ़ाते, एयर कन्डीशन का किराया, पहले दर्जे का किराया बढ़ाते तो हम समझ सकते थे। पैसा आज धनिकों के पास है जो इन क्लासों में ट्रेवल करते हैं, यात्रा करते हैं। हम और आप आज इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे देश का गरीब आज ज्यादा गरीब होता जा रहा है। अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होता जा रहा है। वह गरीब जो आज भूखा मर रहा है परेशानियों में फंसा हुआ है, अपने बाल-बच्चों की जिन्दगी की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहा है उस के ऊपर आप किराया बढ़ा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम उन को सुविधायें दे रहे हैं समाजवाद का निर्माण कर रहे हैं ?

आज आप तीसरे दर्जे की ट्रेनों में जाइये देखिये क्या हालत है किस तरीके से भेड़-बकरी की तरह एक-एक डिब्बे में सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोग घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं, आपस में हाथापाई करते हैं, मारपीट करते हैं और देखने वालों को ऐसा लगता है जैसे ब्लेकहाल की कहानी टूट गई जा रही है। ट्रेनों की आज कमी है अगर ये ट्रेनें बढ़ाते, यात्रियों को मौका देते कि वे आराम की तरह ट्रेवल कर सकें—तब कुछ संतोष की बात हो सकती थी। लेकिन हम और आप तो फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं

जहां धक्का-मुक्की नहीं होती लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे में देखिये कि क्या हालत है ? बहुतरे स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता, यात्रियों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बेटिंग रूम नहीं हैं—लेकिन फिर भी आप उनका किराया बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसी दिन वह स्वयं तीसरे दर्जे में ट्रेवल करके देखें—तभी उन्हें वास्तविकता का ज्ञान हो सकेगा। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की सुख सुविधा के नाम पर जो स्लीपर्स की व्यवस्था आपने की है जरा उन स्लीपर्स को जाकर देखें कि क्या हालत है—किस हालत में लोग उन में यात्रा करते हैं। लेकिन आपको उसका अन्दाजा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हम और आप तो फर्स्ट क्लास, वातानुकूलित गाड़ियों में जाते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरी बात यह कही है कि रेल मजदूरों की स्थिति को हमने अच्छा किया है। आप जानते हैं कि आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के रेल मजदूर अपनी पांच-सूत्री मांगों के लिए आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं उनकी आवाज उठ रही है कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है उसके अनुसार हमको तनक्वाह नहीं दी जाती है, महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है, दूसरी सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं, लेकिन आप उनके नाम पर किराया बढ़ाते हैं। उन की हालत आज दयनीय है, रोमांचक है उन की बहुत सारी समस्यायें हैं, जिनकी तरफ बहुत सारे लोगों ने, सम्प्रति महोदय, आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं भी एक-दो बातें उसी सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं। रेलवे कर्मचारियों में चाहे गाई हों, सोको में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों, या ट्रेन क्लर्क्स हों, उनको अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए पुनाचा साहब का मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ता, उन्हें मुकाबला करना पड़ता है नौकरशाह बड़े-छोटे भ्रष्टारों का, जो अभी भी साहब हैं। भ्रष्टेज चले गये, लेकिन उनकी भ्रष्टेजियत नहीं गई। के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नाकरसाहू भफसर अभी भी भक्क परिश्रम करने वाले उन कर्मचारियों को तंग करते हैं, सताते हैं, धमकाते हैं, उन्हें तरह-तरह की सजायें देते हैं—यह स्थिति आज रेलवे में है। आप किसी भी रेलवे में चले जाइये और देखिये कि क्या हालत है। मैं अपने बिहार के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की स्थिति को जानता हूँ। पूर्वी रेलवे के कर्मचारी हों, उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के कर्मचारी हों, या किसी अन्य रेलवे के कर्मचारी हों उनकी कठिनाइयों को देखने और समझने का मुझे काफी मौका मिला है। मैं जानता हूँ कि किस तरह से रेलवे अधिकारी गड़बड़ी करते हैं, उन के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार करते हैं, उन्हें सताते हैं, उनको सहूलियतें नहीं देते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड का यह कायदा है कि जो शहर कारपोरेशन एरिया से 8 किलोमीटर के फासने पर होंगे, उन्हें सी क्लास सिटी डिक्लेअर किया जायगा तथा वहां के रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता दिया जायगा लेकिन मुझे भफसंस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दानापुर, जिसे खगोल भी कहते हैं, वहां बहुत बड़ा रेलवे का आफिस है, कहते हैं उसे अभी हाल में सी-क्लास का दर्जा दिया गया है पर उसके बगल में

संसद-सचिव विभाग में उपमंत्रि: (श्री: मुल्थात्र राव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पड़ने लाइक है, बहुत से लाउड स्पीकर्स लगे हुए हैं इतना जोर से बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। यदि वे अपनी बातें आहिस्ता से बोलें तो सब लोग सुन सकते हैं।

श्री: रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी आबाख़्शी ऐसी है, मेरी आदत है, उस आदत को मैं

यहां नहीं बदल सकता। मुझे इसी तरह बोलने दीजिये।

मैं कह रहा था कि खगोल की बगल में 8 किलोमीटर के भन्दर फुलवारी-शरीफ है, दानापुर कैंटूनमेन्ट बोर्ड है, पटना के बगल में सी-क्लास सिटी भारा है, पटना शहर के बगल में परसा स्टेशन है वहां के रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता। उन्हें मकान भत्ता देने की जरूरत है ताकि वह मनुष्य की तरह रह सकें और अपने बाल-बच्चों का भरण-पोषण कर सकें।

16 hrs.

जिस तरीके से भफसरों की धांधली व नौकरशाहियत चलती है उस के एक, दो उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिबीजन के जो डी० एस० हैं उन से मैं गत अप्रैल महीने में मिला था। वहां के ट्रेन क्लर्क्स ने हमारे पास तार भेजा था कि उन लोगों से लगातार 12 घंटे रोज़ काम लिया जा रहा है। भतः उन लोगों ने मुझसे हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया था। मिलने पर उन्होंने हमारे साथ गुस्ताखी के साथ बातें कीं, एरोगेंट तरीके से बातें कीं और कहा कि शास्त्री जी इन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को कोई हक नहीं है कि आप से सीधी बातें करें। रेलवे बोर्ड के ऐसे नियम हैं कि कोई भी रेलवे कर्मचारी सीधे किसी एम० पी० से बातें नहीं कर सकता। मैंने कहा कि रेलवे बोर्ड का ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है और अगर ऐसा कानून है तो उसको फाड़ करके जला देने की जरूरत है। जिन रेल मजदूरों ने अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुन कर संसद में भेजा क्या उनके सामने जाकर अपनी मांगों भयवा कठिनाइयों को रखने का उन्हें अधिकार नहीं है ?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय मैं पहली दफे बोल रहा हूँ इसलिए मुझे दो, चार मिनट का समय और देने की कृपा की जाय ।

उस के बाद मैं गत 19 मई को झाझा गया था । वहाँ पर लोको वर्कर्स की जोनल काफेंस थी । उस जोनल काफेंस में बिहार के पंचायत और पुलिस मंत्री पंडित रामानन्द तिवारी और जाने वाले थे । सम्मेलन के आयोजकों ने, रेल मजदूर नेताओं ने, वहाँ के अधिकारियों से वहाँ अफसरों के लिए जो विश्राम गृह बना हुआ है उसमें उसे पंडित रामानन्द तिवारी जो कि बिहार के मिनिस्टर हैं और श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जो कि पालियामेंट के मॅम्बर हैं, और हमारी इस काफेंस को एड्रेस करने के लिए आ रहे हैं, उन्हें ठहरने की इजाजत देने का अनुरोध किया लेकिन उन्होंने हमें वहाँ ठहरने की सुविधा नहीं दी और बाजार में जाकर ठहरना पड़ा । रेलवे के इन अफसरान का दिमाग न जाने कहां चला गया कि पालियामेंट के मॅम्बर इन रैस्ट हाउसों में नहीं ठहर सकते लेकिन रेलवे के अफसरान वहाँ अराम से ठहर सकते हैं, रंगरेलियां व बीज मजें कर सकते हैं वे भ्रानन्द ले सकते हैं ?

इसी तरीके से समस्तीपुर की बात मैं आप को बतलाऊँ जो कि उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे में है । मैं चाहूँगा कि पुनराचा साहब वहाँ पर जाकर स्वयं देखें । मैं अभी कुछ दिन पहले 12 मई को वहाँ पर गया था । मुझे वहाँ के रेल कर्मचारियों ने बताया कि एक साधारण रेल कर्मचारी जो साइड देता है उस पर बोरी का इलजाम लगा कर समस्तीपुर रेलवे अस्पताल के मेडिकल आफिसर ने बिना किसी जांच पड़ताल के उसे पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया । पुलिस वालों ने

मारते मारते उस के शरीर को तोड़ दिया बेकाम कर दिया । मैंने खुद जाकर अस्पताल में देखा कि वह बिल्कुल बेहोश पड़ा हुआ था । इस तरह की हरकत आप के मेडिकल अफसर करते हैं । यह हालत आप के बड़े बड़े अफसरान करते हैं । इस चीज को आपको रोकना होगा नहीं तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों में इतना असन्तोष भड़क सकता है कि स्थिति बेकाबू हो जाय और हालाँकि हम घेराब के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन उस हालत में हमारे जैसे आदिमियों को विवश होकर कहना पड़ेगा कि ऐसे नीकरशाह अफसरों के खिलाफ घेराब करो, उन की बदतमीजी को रोको और उन के अत्याचार के खिलाफ लड़ो । आज रेल मजदूरों के सामने इस के अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है । तो मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप ने तत्काल उधर ध्यान देकर सुधार नहीं किया तो घेराब की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है ।

रेलवेज में दुर्घटनाओं के बाद दुर्घटनाएं होती जा रही हैं । हम लोग तो समझते थे कि दुर्घटना मंत्री तो चले गये इसलिए अब दुर्घटनाएं नहीं होंगी लेकिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं । अभी मैं 16 जून को बिल्सी एक्सप्रेस से पटना जा रहा था । राज्य सभा के भी एक माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ थे । इलाहाबाद से 50 मील पहले उस ट्रेन के इंजन का कोई पार्ट टूट गया और ऐसा लगा कि पूरी गाड़ी डिरेल हो जायगी । लेकिन धन्य है वह ड्राइवर जिस ने उस गाड़ी को रोक कर ऐक्सीडेंट होने से बचा लिया । लेकिन जब ऐक्सीडेंट होगा तो पकड़ा जायेगा ड्राइवर, पकड़े जायेंगे इंजन के कर्मचारी और बड़े अफसर बच जायेंगे । लेकिन जब वही छोटे कर्मचारी ड्राइवर आदि ऐक्सीडेंट होने से बचाते हैं तो इस के लिए उन्हें कोई शाबासी भी नहीं देता, इनाम देने की बात तो भूल ही जाइये । और जैसा मैंने कहा उस इंजन के ड्राइवर ने ऐक्सीडेंट होने से बचा लिया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हम लोग बच गये, लेकिन हम लोगों को पटना पहुँचने में काफी देर हो गयी और शाम को साढ़े 6 बजे पहुँचने के स्थान पर हम पटना रात को 11 बजे पहुँचे। इस तरीके की बात आम हो गई है।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों लोग भोजपुर शटल से बक्सर से पटना सिटी तक जाते हैं। पटना के आसपास के लोग इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि भोजपुर शटल को मुकामा तक ले जाया जाय और वहाँ से वापिस किया जाय। मैंने इस के बारे में श्री पुनाचा को एक पत्र भी लिखा था जिसका जवाब मुझे यह मिला है कि वह मामला विचाराधीन है। पता नहीं कब तक वहाँ विचाराधीन बना रहेगा। पटना से जहानाबाद तक एक शटल गाड़ी चलाने की मांग भी उठ रही है जिसे पूरा करना जरूरी है।

इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुलजारबाग स्टेशन पर जनता एक्सप्रेस को रोका जाय। गुलजारबाग स्टेशन पर कोई बड़ी गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती, एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं ठहरती इसलिए आम लोगों की सहूलियतों तथा व्यापार के विस्तार के लिए जनता एक्सप्रेस की वहाँ ठहरने की इजाजत दी जाये। इसके लिए मैंने मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध किया था लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि बिहटा स्टेशन में रफी-गंज, जहानाबाद से बिहारशरीफ और गया से राजगीर तक नई लाइनें बनाई जायें। इन तीन लाइनों का निर्माण किया जाय और उसके जरिए उस इलाके की जनता को यह मौका दिया जाय कि वह अपने इलाके का विकास कर सके और रेलवेज का भी फायदा पहुँच सके। आम जनता के लाभ के लिए दिल्ली से कलकत्ते के लिए कालका मेल की तरह की एक गाड़ी चालू की जाय। जहाँ तक रेलवेज द्वारा ईमरेज देने का सवाल है उस के लिए हर साल रेलवे बोर्ड को केवल पटना बाट पर करीब 8 लाख रुपये

ईमरेज के रूप में देने पड़ते हैं। दरअसल रेलवे के बड़े बड़े अफसरान वहाँ से चोरियां करवाते हैं। एक एक बोरी में 8, 8 हजार रुपये की कीमत की इलायची आती जाती है जिसे यह रेलवे के अधिकारी कटवा कर आधी इलायची निकाल लेते हैं, उसे बेचते हैं और आपस में हिस्सा बांट लेते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड का, रेलवे मंत्रालय को उमका ईमरेज देना पड़ता है। इस तरह रेलवे के अधिकारियों के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण रेलवेज को ईमरेज के 8 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष देने पड़ते हैं। अगर इस गड़बड़ी को रोका जा सके तो ईमरेज की रकम काफी कम हो सकती है और मेरी मसज्ज में 1 या 2 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का ईमरेज रेलवेज को नहीं देना पड़े।

अंत में मैं और अधिक न कह कर सिर्फ यही कहूँगा कि अगर आप रेलवेज में सुनति चाहते हैं तो आप रेलवे के मजदूरों की मांगें मानिये। उन की तनख्वाह में वृद्धि कीजिये। उन्हें मंहगाई भत्ता दीजिये। उन्हें अनाज को जैसी सुलियत पहले मिलती थी उसे पुन चालू कीजिये। रेलवे बर्माचारियों के लिए वेज बोर्ड को बढ़ाल कीजिये। सन् 1960 की हड़ताल की बजह से जो लोग ग्रंडर सस्पेंशन हैं या जिन पर मुकद्दमे चल रहे हैं उनको वापिस ले लीजिये और बकाया वेतन चुकता कर दीजिये। हड़ताल के दौरान जो कार्यवाही उन के खिलाफ की गई थी उसे वापिस ले लीजिये तब जाकर उनमें संतोष का भाव जायेगा अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो रेलवे मजदूरों को आन्दोलन करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा और वह गैरवाब करने पर मजबूर होंगे।

श्री भोलानाथ (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के सामने बहुत अर्ज नहीं करना चाहता हूँ सिर्फ राजस्थान के कुछ सवाल हैं जिनको कि मैं सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान एक ऐसी स्टेट है जिसमें पहले हर एक राज्यों में अपनी अलग अलग रेलवे लाइने चला करती थीं और जोधपुर की अलग रेलवे लाइनें थी, बीकानेर की अलग थी, उदयपुर की अलग रेलवे लाइन होती थी और धोलपुर की अलग रेलवे लाइन थी। उन तमाम रेलों का इंटरेशन हुआ और एक बी० बी० एंड मो० आई प्राइवेट रेलवे चलती थी। इस वजह से राजस्थान का रेलों के डेवलपमेंट के मामले में जो एक दृष्टिकोण देश का होना चाहिए था वह नहीं था। नतीजा उस का यह है कि आज राजस्थान को जोड़ने के लिए बहुत से ट्रांसिपमेंट होते हैं, जगह जगह स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है, और बड़ी कठिनाई प्रतीत होती है जिससे कि राजस्थान का विकास रुका हुआ है। वहां न तो कोयला पहुंच पाता है और न यहां की राजस्थान का पैदावार और बड़ी लाइनों से भेजा जा सकती है। जैसा कि श्री अचल सिंह ने कहा कि आगरा एक स्टेशन है जहां से राजस्थान की छोटी लाइन का माल बड़ी लाइन में भेजा जाता है और उस के कारण आगरा स्टेशन पर काफी गड़बड़ होती है। खास तौर से राजस्थान में तिलहन की पैदावार होती है और बड़ी तादाद में बंगाल, बिहार और असम को तेल भेजते हैं लेकिन उस तेल को अब कच्ची सरसों की शकल में बोरियों में भेजा जाता है और हम कोई इंडस्ट्री यहां पर डेवलप नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस लिये मैं ने मांग की है अपने कटौती मोशन में कि राजस्थान के अन्दर दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद को जोड़ने वाली लाइन ब्राइगेज होनी चाहिये। इस से पहले एक प्रस्ताव था कि रेवाड़ी और भरतपुर को एक बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ दिया जायेगा, जिस पर बराबर विचार होता रहा। लेकिन पता नहीं वह प्रस्ताव कहां चला गया। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के जमाने में उस पर विचार हुआ था। यदि इस को जोड़ दिया जाये और बैंगल और टंकर मिल जायें तो रेवाड़ी और भरतपुर में जो सरसों का इतना

प्रोडक्शन होता है उस का लाभ उठा कर सरसों के बजाय तेल भेजा जा सकता है।

यह सही बात है कि रीजनल बेल्ट्स में राजस्थान का इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ। वह रुका हुआ है। इस का कारण यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज दो ही तरह से बन सकती हैं। या तो रेलवे लाइन अच्छी हो या कोयला आता हो और कोयले से इंडस्ट्रीज बनें। लेकिन अगर कोयले का ट्रांसिपमेंट होता है तो इंडस्ट्रीज के बनने की गुंजाइश कहां रहती है? अगर आप इस पर विचार करें तो पता चलेगा कि राजस्थान में इस लिये कोई इंडस्ट्री बन नहीं पाई है वहां बड़ी मुश्किल से छोटी लाइन से काम होता है। हमारे राजस्थान से बड़ी बड़ी चीजें बाहर जा सकती हैं। तेल भी जाता है, जिप्सम भी बाहर जाता है, ऊन बाहर जाता है, मंगसूरमर बाहर जाता है, माइका भी बाहर जाता है, लोहा भी जाता है। लेकिन इन सब का ट्रांसिपमेंट होता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि राजस्थान का विकास नहीं हो पाता है और वहां का सब माल मंहगा पड़ता है। इन सब कारणों से राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाता है।

इस लिये मैंने वहां पर ब्राइगेज की मांग की है। अगर राजस्थान से बम्बई को आमदाबाद से सीधे रास्ते में जाना चाहें तो कोई ऐसा रास्ता नहीं है। अगर दूसरी तरफ से जाना चाहें तो भी सबाई माधोपुर पर ब्रेक करना पड़ता है। राजस्थान का कैपिटल बड़ी लाइन से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। अगर आप बड़ी लाइन से दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद को जोड़ें तो कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, जैसे रिवाड़ी, जयपुर अजमेर, पाली, सिरौही बड़ी लाइन पर हो सकती हैं और इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का काम आसानी से हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज आप फ्लेट से जो आप की आसानी

[श्री भोलानाथ]

कम हो गई है उसकी वजह यह है कि जो भी माल आज राजस्थान से निकलता है उसके लिये जाने की सुविधा नहीं है। आज जो भी कम्पनियाँ आप देखते हैं उन में बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्थान का है। आज आप यहां नये बाजार में अगर बोर्डों को देखें तो आप को मिलेगा कि राजस्थान गोलडन कम्पनी है, जयपुर गोलडन कम्पनी है, दूसरी कम्पनियाँ हैं। यह कम्पनियाँ रेलवे पार्सल से अपने माल को भेजना पसन्द नहीं करती हैं। आज रेवाड़ी से, जयपुर से, भरतपुर से, बम्बई को सब माल ट्रकों से जाने लगा है। इससे लोगों को आसानी भी है। आसानी से बुकिंग हो जाती है और माल जल्दी और हिफाजत से पहुँच जाता है। इस लिये आप को आमदनी कम हो गई है। मेरा नम्र-निवेदन है कि आप इस पर विचार करें। राजस्थान के डेवलपमेंट की दृष्टि से भी विचार करें। पुरानी रियासतों ने अपने अपने प्रोग्राम बनाये हुए थे। अलवर में योजना थी अपनी स्टेट रेलवे बनाने की। इसी बीच में इंटरग्रेशन हो गया और वह प्लैस छोड़ दी गई। बाद में जब आपके सामने यह बिपार्टमेंट आया रेलवे बोर्ड बना, उसने भी विचार किया कि अलवर और भरतपुर को बड़ी लाइन लाइन से जोड़ा जायेगा। लेकिन आप ने उस को भी नहीं किया। मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय है कि दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद को बड़ी लाइन से कनेक्ट कर देना चाहिये। तभी राजस्थान का विकास हो सकता है, नहीं तो उसकी पोछे ही रहना पड़ेगा।

कोयला जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये बड़ा आवश्यक है वह भी हमें नहीं मिलता है। इसी वजह से जो लोहा है हमारे यहां वह भी पड़ा हुआ है। सभी खानों में। जो राजस्थान का कीमती पत्थर है, जैसे कि सोप स्टोन, संगमरमर या बिल्डिंग स्टोन, वह भी बेकार पड़ा रहता है क्योंकि ऐसी चीजों को ट्रांशिमेंट भेजा भी नहीं जा सकता है।

आज जो भी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं उन्होंने श्री पुनाचा को बड़ी तारीफ की है कि जो प्रस्ताव रखे जाते हैं उन पर वह बड़ी सहानुभूति से विचार करते हैं। मैं भी उन सदस्यों में शामिल होना चाहता हूँ। मैं भी एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अलवर शहर जो दिल्ली के नजदिक है और करीब 100 मील यहां से पड़ता है, वहां मैं रहता हूँ। वह एक टूरिस्ट सेंटर है और बराबर टूरिस्ट वहां से निकलते रहते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर कोई ओवरब्रिज नहीं है। सिर्फ एक लेबल क्रॉसिंग है, जिस पर लोगों को काफी नफरत होती है। वहां पर एक गेम सैंक्चुरी भी है और दूसरी तरह से भी टूरिस्ट के लिये अच्छा शहर है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां पर एक छोटा सा ओवरब्रिज बनाना रेलवे मंत्री स्वीकार करें।

दूसरी बात जो बहुत जरूरी है वह यह कि जो रोजनल जोनल सिस्टम है फ़ीडबैक के लिये उसने बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा कर दी है। कई सूबे हैं जिन के एन्क्लेव बने हुए हैं जैसे राजस्थान एन्क्लेव हरियाणा के साथ है, पंजाब के साथ है, इन एन्क्लेव से होकर कई स्टेशन निकलते हैं। अगर वहां से कोई थोड़ा सा माल लेकर दूसरी स्टेट में दाखिल होता है तो उसकी तलाशी होती है। आज वहां के लोगों की मांग होने लगी है कि जहां अपनी अपनी रियासतों में अलग अलग कस्टम्स और बेक पोस्ट्स बनी हुई हैं, सेल्स टैक्स पोस्ट्स बनी हुई हैं, वहां पर स्टेशन बनना चाहिये। इस लिये यह मांग है कि अगर कोई भी कपड़ा लेकर आये या कोई दूसरी चीज भी लेकर आये तो हरियाणा से पास हो तब राजस्थान में जाये और इस से उस को बड़ी परेशानी होती है और डबल या ट्रिबल चुंगी देनी पड़ती है। इस लिये उनकी मांग है कि रेवाड़ी फ्लेरा कार्ड पर खाटू बास पर एक प्लेन स्टेशन बनाया जाना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि

जब यह हिन्दुस्तान एक हो गया है और नये तरीके से हम डेवेलपमेंट की बात सोचते हैं तो नई स्कीम के दृष्टिकोण से हम को विचार करना होगा। जब आप जोनल सिस्टम की बात करते हैं तो पब्लिक परेशान होती है, जब आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट सिस्टम की बात करते हैं तो पब्लिक परेशान होती है कैपिटल्स जो आपने बनाई हैं उन से लोगों को परेशानी होती है। एक समय था जब राजस्थान में राज्यों के अपने अपने कैपिटल्स थे। उस समय कोई दिक्कत किसी को नहीं होती थी। आज अगर कोई हरियाना से निकले और अलवर में आये, अलवर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दाखिल हो तो आपने वहां पर चेक पोस्ट्स तो कायम कर दी हैं, लेकिन वहां पर कोई अच्छा स्टेशन नहीं है। इस लिये वहां पर कम से कम एक फ्लैग स्टेशन होना चाहिये खाटू बास पर।

दूसरी बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था जिलों के बारे में। जो जिला हैडक्वार्टर हैं, जैसे अलवर है, अगर वहां से किसी को जयपुर जाना हो तो 90 मील करीब पड़ता है। लेकिन आपने सिर्फ एक छोटी सी रेलवे शटल शुरू की है जो कि रेवाड़ी से बांदी हुई तक है। वह जयपुर नहीं जाती है। वहां से सुबह ही दूसरी गाड़ी रवाना होती है। सुबह 10 बजे के करीब अलवर से जाती है। अगर वह लाइन बराबर जयपुर तक बढ़ा दी जाये तो लोगों को बहुत आसानी हो। उस की वजह यह है कि आज महुंगी का जमाना है। अगर कोई भी आदमी सफर करने के लिये रवाना होता है तो वह शहर में कहाँ जाये? वहां न कोई होटल है और न घर्मशाला है। इस तरह से उस का खर्च बहुत होता है। इस लिये जो जिला हैडक्वार्टर्स से चलने वाली गाड़ियां राजधानियों को जाती हैं उन को आप को ठीक से जोड़ना होगा। आप को नया टाइम टेबल बनाना होगा ताकि लोग सुबह रवाना हों तो काम पूरा करके शाम को वापस लौट जावें।

दिल्ली में बड़ा इन्तजाम है क्योंकि पहले से समझ बूझ चुके हैं आप, वहां बहुत तरक्की की बात हुई है, लेकिन जो नये राज्य आप ने कायम किये हैं और नये डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो आप ने बनाये हैं अपनी प्लान में, उन के बारे में आप को सोचना होगा कि जब आप जोनल सिस्टम रखते हैं तब तकलीफ ज्यादा होती है या आराम ज्यादा होता है, आपने जो नये डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर बनाये हैं आया उन हैडक्वार्टर्स को जाने में क्या लोगों को दिक्कत होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रेन नं० 161 है उस को आप रेवाड़ी से इस प्रकार रवाना करें कि वह जयपुर 10 बजे पहुंचे, जब कि कोट का समय होता है, और शाम को वापस आ जाये ताकि जयपुर में लोगों को ज्यादा ठहरना न पड़े।

ऐसे ही एक और अजीब बात है। भक्सर देखा जाता है कि स्टेशन एक तरफ है और गांव दूसरी तरफ है। अलवर जिले के पहवा स्टेशन पर शहर जाने के लिये एक लेवेल क्रॉसिंग की बहुत जरूरत है। अब जनता समझ गई है। पहले उस की कोई आवाज नहीं थी। आज यूजर्स कमेटी बना कर, दूसरी कमेटी बना कर और असेम्बली में आदमियों को चुन कर भेजकर वह आवाज उठाने लगी है। वह जानना चाहती है कि आखिर यह क्या तरीका है कि स्टेशन एक तरफ बना दिया जाये और दूसरी तरफ गांव जाने के लिये उस के पास लेवेल क्रॉसिंग न हो। गांव वाले परेशान हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महुंगा के रहने वालों के लिये एक लेवेल क्रॉसिंग दी जाये।

मैंने चार या पांच कटमोजन दिये हैं। 455 से लेकर 459 तक और 528 है लाइन के एक्स्टेंशन के लिये। जो सुझाव मैं ने रखे हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अगली दफा जब बजट प्रायेगा तो उसमें से उन की मंजूर किया जायेगा।

Shri K. Anandhoo (Chirayinkil):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to

[Shri K. Anirudhan]

speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Railways. I would like to speak on all my cut motions together. When I speak on the subject, specially the Railways, which is like any other Ministry, the Railway Ministry also has neglected certain areas in our country, I mean, certain States of our country like Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and some other States. I say this because some of my hon. friends from Madras who spoke yesterday were complaining that they were having only 12 kilometres of railway per one lakh of population. So also our neighbouring State of Mysore; they too are having only 10 kilometres of railways per one lakh of population. (Interruption). In this connection I want to point out that it is always said that our State is a problem State. Our State is having only 4 kilometres of railways per lakh of population. I do not say that we are in a primitive stage as far as railways are concerned. We are as we were before Independence, the pre-Independence period, as far as railway facilities are concerned.

The southern-most part of Madras, i.e., where our land ends and also where two oceans meet, is a tourist place, a pilgrim place, and we have kept there the ashes of our great Mahatma for the nation's worship. Also we are always, from this side as well as from that side, talking of integration of the country, emotional, national and other things. Kashmir is not linked with Cape Comorin even after 20 years of independence; it is a very tragic thing. Cape Comorin is not linked even with Trivandrum, the nearest Station, and not even with Tinnevely and Madras. If our hon. Railway Minister wants to do something he can very well bridge Cape Comorin with Ernakulam by a broad-gauge line; it will go via the coastal area, especially via Alleppey, which is supposed to be one of the ancient commercial centres of

India. Alleppey was an industrial centre too. Some of the foreign companies like Daragh Smail, Pears Leslie Aspinwall, Goodacre and Volkart Bros. were having some coir factories there. Throughout Kerala, from Trivandrum to Ernakulam, nearly 5 lakhs of coir workers, especially women workers, were employed in this industry. I have mentioned three or four factories owned by the foreigners. Most of them have closed down. I think, Pears Leslie and Daragh Smail have dismantled their buildings and even the plots have been put under auction. The reason is that in our country there is no scope for expansion of industries. Why? Because we do not have even the minimum Railway communication facilities. We are producing enough commercial crops, like rubber, coffee, tea and other things. We were having some small industries and most of them have closed down because of lack of facilities in railway communications. Some of my friends from Andhra or Orissa were saying that they were producing nearly Rs. 40 lakhs worth of iron ore to export to foreign countries. Here I would like to say that Kerala is earning more than a hundred crores of rupees of foreign exchange from their commercial crops. Even for the transshipment of these exports the people have to undergo considerable difficulties. Firstly, they have to depend upon country-craft for transshipment; from the country-craft they have to change the commodities to the ordinary small roads by bullock-carts; from the bullock-carts they have to take the commodities to trucks and lorries on ordinary road, and from there they have to tranship to the available meagre metre-gauge railway line; from the metre gauge they have to tranship to the broad gauge. It is only after passing through these four or five stages our people can take even the export commodities to the Cochin Harbour.

श्री केदार पट्टनायक (रोलेरा): सभापति महोदय, कौरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. Shri Anirudhan may resume his seat.

The bell is being rung—

Now there is quorum. Shri Anirudhan may resume his speech now.

Shri K. Anirudhan: I was pointing out Sir, that it was after going through four or five stages that the commodities could be taken to Cochin Harbour from where they could be exported to foreign countries to earn the much-needed foreign exchange for the nation.

As a result of this type of transshipment most of the commodities get damaged before they reach the Cochin port. Besides, there is also waste of time and money.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to pay his urgent attention to the immediate construction of three or four new railway lines in that area. The first line, as has been suggested already by my hon. friend a little while ago, is a broad gauge line from Cape Comorin to Cochin via Alleppey, which will be a coastal broad gauge line. I understand that when the Ernakulam-Quilon metre gauge line was designed, the culverts as well as the bridges were originally designed for broad gauge line or having in mind the possibility of duplication or doubling. So, it is easy to have a broad gauge line from Ernakulam via Alleppey to Cape Comorin.

Secondly, Trivandrum should be linked with Tirunelveli, the southernmost commercial centre of Madras State. A third line that I would suggest is a line from Pollachi-Kollamcode to Cochin. A fourth line is a line from Mysore, from Shri K. Lakkappa's land, to Cannanore, via Mangalore. If these four lines could be taken up, it will help the economic development of this area.

The people of our State is supposed to be the highly educated; at the same time, in terms of unemployment and able-bodied persons, we have got the maximum of them. In that State, in all these 20 years, Government have neglected even to set up a railway workshop.

As far as I know, it was promised in this very House, and we had enough discussion on it that there would be a metre gauge coach factory at Quilon. Quilon is a convenient place in between Ernakulam and Trivandrum. We get a lot of quality timber and a lot of skilled workers, specially those who are diploma and certificate holders from technical schools and colleges. Nearly 5,000 certificate holders are wandering there for want of work. Even in the case of degree holders, from engineering colleges, nearly 400 of them are loitering in the streets for jobs. Moreover, we get ample facilities for the location of such a factory. I hope the Minister will give a positive and favourable answer to this demand.

16.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My next suggestion is that a saw mill should be installed in a centrally located area. By this we can dispense with or at least minimise the import of sleepers from abroad, thereby saving foreign exchange. We have, as I said, plentiful supply of quality timber in the State which we can utilise for the purpose. We can also provide employment to the ever-increasing number of unemployed workers in the State.

The Divisional office of the Railway in the State is now located in a remote place, namely at Olavakot. This office has to be shifted to a centrally located place in order to facilitate the speedy functioning of that office. This is more important in the context of development of the Railway system in

[Shri K. Anirudhan]

the State and for the public convenience.

Another important matter,—I want to point out—this also applies to Andhra and Orissa—is the absence of wagons for moving goods. Government have failed to put more wagons on the line on the plea of economic set-back. Events have now proved that this is a wrong policy. Because of scarcity of food in many areas in the country, we now need a big number of wagons to move these things. The problem has assumed a proportion which was beyond your comprehension some months ago. The Railway Ministry is now faced with the problem of sending an adequate number of wagons to move enough quantities of rice and other foodgrains to Kerala, West Bengal and other areas. If we divert all the wagons for the movement of foodgrains in this manner, we find that wagons are denied to other commercial products for their transportation to different places. For example, certain factories at Quilon and Kottayam and also certain factories in Trichur, plywood and packing case factories, have had to close down, because they do not get wagons for transshipment.

The coir industry is also now in peril, and the coir already accumulated and collected by the merchants cannot be transported by rail because of absence of wagons.

In Chittoor area of Andhra Pradesh lakhs worth of mangoes we could not transport because there were not enough wagons for that.

That is the situation, that is the planning, that is the irresponsible way you have done things.

Then, what about passenger travel, which has become more dangerous now. I do not know whether there is any month in which there is not an accident. People are even afraid of

travelling in trains yet you see the crowding in trains in the absence of sufficient number of coaches. That is the situation. So, my submission is that there is so much inconvenience, malpractice, inefficiency in planning and administration. Again you are demanding more fair from the passengers and more freight charges for the goods. I cannot agree with this.

श्री: शशि रंजन (पपरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवेज के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस में मैं माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से बहुत से सुझाव दिये गये हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर गौर करेंगे।

यह बात सही है कि रेलवेज की कार्यक्षमता, व्यवस्था और आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत तेजी से नीचे गिरती जा रही है। इस बात का पता रेलवे मंत्री को भ्रमले सास लगेगा, जब वह देखेंगे कि रेलवेज की आर्थिक स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है। इस देश में खेती सब से बड़ा उद्योग है और रेलवेज सब से बड़ा व्यापार है और यह दुख की बात है कि इन दोनों की हालत बहुत खराब होती चली जा रही है। मैं सकता हूँ कि हम लोगों को इस पर मौलिक रूप से शुरु से, विचार करना होगा, अन्यथा हम इसमें कोई तरक्की या सुधार नहीं कर सकते। मैं मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष थोड़े से विचार रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद वे कामयाब विचार होंगे और उन से कुछ लाभ हो सकेगा।

बहुत से माननीय मित्रों ने रेल कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतों की बात कही है। दिक्कतें बहुत हैं और सब लोगों को हैं। लेकिन काश, अगर वे खेतिहर मजदूरों की दिक्कतों को देखें, तो वे यह अनुभव करते कि रेल-कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतें उन से कहीं कम हैं। परन्तु मैं यह नहीं चाहता

कि रेल-कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें न मिलें। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि रेलवेज में इनसेन्टिव की प्रथा प्रारम्भ की जाये उस से अधिक लाभ भी काफ़ी होगा और कार्य क्षमता में भी तरक्की होगी। इनसेन्टिव से मेरा क्या अभिप्राय है, मैं इसका कुछ खुलासा कर दूँ। मान लीजिये कि हावड़ा से मुगलसराय तक ट्रेन पर रेलवे का जो स्टाफ चलता है, अगर वह स्टाफ कोयले की खपत में बचत करे, दुर्घटनाओं में कमी दिखाए, ट्रेन को प्रति-दिन समय पर ले जाए, तो उस को इनसेन्टिव मिलना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से रेलवेज की कार्य क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी और उस की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार होगा।

यद्यपि ट्रेन्ज की संख्या करीब करीब वही है—उदाहरण के लिए नार्थ बिहार में एन० ई० धार० के अन्तर्गत पिछले दस साल से ट्रेन्ज की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है डीलक्स वगैरह एक-दो ट्रेनें बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन वह बड़ोतरी बिल्कुल मामूली है—परन्तु कर्मचारियों की संख्या काफ़ी बढ़ गई है। गत वर्ष में लिलुभा के दफ़्तर में मैं एक बड़े बाबू से मिला, जो रिटायर हो गए हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि जब ईस्टर्न रेलवे सहारनपुर तक थी उस वक्त दफ़्तर में जितने कर्मचारी काम करते थे, आज उन की संख्या उस से दस गुना ज्यादा हो गई है, जब कि रेलों की संख्या करीब करीब उतनी ही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उस वक्त कर्मचारियों में इतना डर था कि अगर फ़ाइल के सम्बन्ध में पांच मिनट की भी देरी हो जाती थी, तो—वह बेचारे बंगाली थे—“बाकरी टोगैलो” लेकिन अब स्थित यह है कि अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट या डिविजनल स्तर पर भी फ़ाइल मंगवाई जाती है तो जवाब मिलता है कि समय नहीं है, फ़ाइल नहीं मिलती है, आदि। आज कोई जवाब देही नहीं है। तो अगर

इनसेन्टिव की व्यवस्था करें तो शायद इस से कुछ तरक्की हो सकती है।

अभी हमारे बिहार के शास्त्री जी बोले, उन्होंने इन का ध्यान पटना घाट की तरफ दिलाया। मैं कहूँगा कि पटना घाट को पार कर के उत्तर बिहार की तरफ चलें जहाँ कि प्रति व्यक्ति आमद हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है और मैं कहता हूँ कि उस का एक कारण रेलवे की व्यवस्था भी है क्योंकि रेलवे की इतनी व्यवस्था वहाँ नहीं है। पुरानी रेलवे इस ढंग की है कि वहाँ के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर भी नहीं पाती। वहाँ जो सामान जाता है व्यापार के लिए वह मंडुवाडीह वगैरह होकर के, बड़ी लाइन से छोटी लाइन में बदलकर जाता है। सामान वहाँ पड़ा रहता है। जो सामान बड़ी लाइन में रखा जाता है उस में काफ़ी टूट फूट हो जाती और उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि वहाँ के लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत हो जाती है और व्यापार में बहुत घक्का पहुँचता है। आज भी लखनऊ से ले कर के कटिहार तक जितनी नम्बर आफ ट्रेन्स हैं उन में मेरा अन्दाज है कि दस साल से कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। वहाँ के लोग मजदूरी कमाने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं यह अनुमान है कि छपरा की और दरभंगा की पापुलेशन सब से ज्यादा है। लेकिन फिर भी ट्रेन्स की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई जबकि किराया कई गुना बढ़ गया। कई बार ध्यान दिलाया गया कि 80 मेल चलता है। एक और बुन्कीट 80 मेल चलना चाहिए क्योंकि उस में इतनी पीड़ होती है कि भेड़ बकरियों की तरह से लोग उस में लद जाते हैं और 14-14 घंटे तक लोगों को निकलने का मौका नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि एन० ई० धार० की तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान मँगी जी दें। इस बार बजट में दिखाया है कि एन० ई० धार० में भी घाटा हुआ। जहाँ नम्बर आफ ट्रेन्स की तादाद बढ़ी नहीं और यात्रियों

[श्री शशिरंजन]

की तादाद इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ जाय कि भेड़ नकरियों की तरह लोग उस में ठूस दिए जाय, बराबर जिस में नफा होता आया है पता नहीं कैसे उस में घाटा दिखाया है ?

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी (गुना) :
नार्थ बिहार में तो कोई टिकट भी नहीं लेता है ।

श्री शशिरंजन : आप तो थे न रेलवे चेकिंग बोर्ड के चैयरमैन ?

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी : तभी तो कहता हूँ ।

श्री शशिरंजन : किटट लें कैसे ? 14-14 घंटे तो बिल्कुल बन्द रहते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उत्तरी बिहार का जो प्रमुख केन्द्र है मुजफ्फरपुर उस में एक कारखाना भी है जहाँ वॉगन बनता है आर्थर बटलर, वही तो एक कारखाना ही है जहाँ कि कुछ काम होता है । वहाँ तीन मंत्री तो बदल चुके अब चौथे पूनाचा माहब आये हैं, कब से ओवर ब्रिज की बात चल रही है ? बराबर हर मंत्री आता है तो कहता है हम बिलकुल तैयार हैं, सब चीज बिलकुल तैयार है । बस, आज बना, कल बना । थोड़ा बिहार गवर्नमेंट को कहिए । सकारें भी बदलती हैं, मिनिस्टर्स भी बदलते हैं और ओवर ब्रिज बन नहीं रहा है । बार बार कई घंटे रेलवे स्टेशन पर खड़ा रहना पड़ता है । नतीजा क्या है कि शहर की बूढ़ि बिलकुल खत्म हो रही है । उस में किसी को दिलचस्पी नहीं रह गई है ।

अब मैं एकाध बात की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाऊँ । रेलवे के जो स्टीम इंजिन्स हैं उन के बारे में भी मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी बहुत से पुराने इंजिन यह इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जिस में धातुनिक नये इंजिन

के मुकाबले चार गुना कोयला खर्च होता है और उस में एफिशियेंसी भी नहीं है । मैंने एकाध बार कहा भी कि ऐसे इंजिनों को जिनकी जिन्दगी खतम हो चुकी है जो आज जितना कोयला लेना चाहिए उसके चौगुने से ज्यादा कोयला ले रहे हैं, उन को क्यों चला रहे हैं ? तो आज तक उस का भी कोई स्टेटिस्टिक्स वर्क आउट नहीं करते हैं कि कितना ज्यादा हमारा खर्च हो रहा है और यात्री जो सफर करते हैं उस के बदले, इन की गलती की वजह से इन को ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । तो हम इन को सुझाव देंगे कि इस चीज पर जरा गौर करें ।

उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार इन दोनों का दुर्भाग्य ऐसा है कि यह बिहार होते हुए भी एक दूसरे से बहुत दूर हैं क्योंकि बीच में गंगा है और गंगा पर पुल बन नहीं सकता है । बन सकता है लेकिन बनाते नहीं हैं । उस की ओर कोई तवज्जह नहीं । कई बार कोशिश हुई । कई बार बातें हुई । स्टीमर की सविस है । स्टीमर इतने पुराने हो चुके हैं कि 6 घंटे 50 मील की दूरी को तय करने में लगते हैं

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़)
इस से बिहार में बाधा पड़ती है ।

श्री शशिरंजन : बिहार के जिन्दा रहने में बाधा पड़ती है । और यह हम ने एक बार अन्दाज लगाया था तो 50 हजार आदमी रोज इस पार से उस पार आते जाते हैं । उस गंगा को पार करने में उन का चार घंटे फालतू समय लगता है जितना कि लगना चाहिए उस से । अगर पुल हो जाता या अगर फेरी सिस्टम जो है, स्टीमर की अच्छी व्यवस्था हो जाती तो भी यह कठिनाई कुछ दूर हो जाती । ऐसी हालत में लगभग लाख रुपये रोज उत्तर बिहार का गंगा में डूब जाता है । और

उस के साथ साथ दो तीन आदमियों की जिन्दगी खत्म हो जाती है। जहाँ ऐसी हालत हो उस जगह को तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है? जो स्टोमर है वह इतने पुराने हो चके हैं कि बीच बीच में कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि एक एक सोजन पूरा उस में फंम कर रह गए हैं। तो हम फिर आरजू करेंगे कि आज के आधुनिक युग में एक तरफ दिल्ली को देखते हैं या वहीं बंगल में पटना को देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इधर देखते हैं तो दिल बैठ जाता है। दिखाई देता है कि हम लोग आज भी वहीं हैं जहाँ थे। तो हम इन में फिर आरजू करेंगे कि कुछ इस के ऊपर तबज्जह दें।

आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कुछ इन के वर्कशाप्म जो हैं बड़े बड़े उन की ओर भी कुछ इन की मददजह दिलाऊंगा। बनारस का कारखाना है। वहाँ के काम करने वालों ने कहा कि अगर व्यवस्था हो तो वहाँ का उत्पादन चार गुना बढ़ सकता है। लेकिन वहाँ आपसी मतभेद और प्रान्तवाद इतना फैला हुआ है कि कोई काम सुव्यवस्थित रूप से चल नहीं पाता है। अगर वहाँ ठीक से व्यवस्था करें तो उस से भी हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति हांगी और हमारे इंजिनों की तादाद भी बढ़ेगी।

जमालपुर का पुराना वर्कशाप है। बहुत पुराना है। लेकिन आज वह बिलकुल मृतप्राय हो गया है। वहाँ कोई काम नहीं रह गया है। जगजीवन बाबू रेलवे मिनिसटर थे तो जमालपुर गए थे और बड़े पुरजोर शब्दों में कहा था कि जमालपुर आधुनिकतम कारखाना होगा जहाँ पता नहीं एटम से चलने वाला इंजन तैयार होगा या क्या होगा? लेकिन आधुनिकतम कारखाना होगा। लेकिन आज नतीजा क्या है कि मृतप्राय सा हो रहा है। आस पास के लोग जो काम करते दास्त हैं उन की रोजी चली जा रही है और

उन की हालत दिन पर दिन बदतर होती जा रही है। ऐसे तो रेलवे के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहने की थी लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि उत्तर बिहार की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें और गंगा की कुछ व्यवस्था करें। अगर पुल नहीं बनाते तो छोटे छोटे स्टीमर दें। मैं ने सुना है कि विदेश में छोटे छोटे स्टीमर 25-50 आदमियों को ले जाने वाले होते हैं जो फिर आ जाते हैं, कुछ ऐसा भी कर सकते हैं। हमारे मंत्री मुल्तद लोग हैं। जो अनुभव उन्होंने बाहर से प्राप्त किया है उसका कुछ इस्तमाल करें तो कुछ हम लोगों का लाभ होगा और हम लोग बहुत कृतकृत्य होंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष
होदय, मैं अपने नाम से

श्री मणीभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह) :
हमारी प्रार्थना है कि बहुत से सदस्य रह जाते हैं। हम को तो बहुत सी समस्याएँ रखनी हैं। कल भी मैं ने कोशिश की थी आज भी खड़ा हुआ। कुछ पांच एक मिनट हमारे लिए भी रखे जायें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी
मैं अपने नाम से प्रस्तुत कटीती के प्रस्ताव 299 से 304 तक जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं उन को उपस्थित करते हुए रेलवे मंत्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में बहुत दिनों से यह समस्या विचाराधीन है और सरकार के सामने बार बार यह प्रश्न आता है कि दिल्ली को आवास की समस्या बड़ी कठिन होती जा रही है। उस को हल करने के लिए दिल्ली के आसपास के नगरों में लोग अधिक से अधिक संख्या में बसें, आने जाने में सुविधाएँ उन के पास अधिकतम उपलब्ध हों इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाये।

[श्री प्रश्न]

इस के लिये दिल्ली में लगत हुए नगर जैसे गाजियाबाद, हापुड़, मोदीनगर, मुराद नगर, मानीपत, पानीपत आदि हैं, इन नगरों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत दिनों से यह प्रश्न चल रहा था कि रेलवे को इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये, जैसी कि बम्बई जैसे बड़े नगरों में प्राप्त है, जिसमें लोग आसानी से आ जा सकें। लेकिन 20 वर्ष के पश्चात् भी रेल मंत्री इस प्रकार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकें हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने रेल मंत्रालय को लिखा था कि दिल्ली गाजियाबाद के बीच में जो शटल गाड़ी चलती है, उस को बढ़ाकर हापुड़ तक कर दिया जाय, तो जो यात्री प्रति-दिन दिल्ली से हापुड़ या पिलखवा आते जाते हैं, उन को बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई का हल हो जायगा रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से उत्तर आया कि हापुड़ में गाड़ियों को खड़ा करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उस समय शायद डा० राम सुभग सिंह रेल मंत्री थे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम यत्न कर रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस दिशा में कितना प्रयास भागे मड़ा है। लेकिन दिल्ली की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि दिल्ली के आसपास के जो नगर हैं, उन में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में आने जाने की सुविधाएं बढ़ सकें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां पर हो।

गाजियाबाद स्टेशन जो दिल्ली की जड़ में एक बड़ा स्टेशन है, प्रातः काल पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश के दोनों तीनों ओर से बड़ी बड़ी एक्सप्रेस और मेलगाड़ियां गाजियाबाद धरकर रुकती हैं। कभी रेल मंत्री जी ध्वानक स्वयं गाजियाबाद स्टेशन पर जाय और स्वयं जाकर देखें कि वहां पर क्या रिश्तित होती है। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों

को उस समय पानी की आवश्यकता किस प्रकार अनुभव होती है। कैसे औरतें अपने छोटे छोटे बच्चों के लिए गिलास लेकर नलों पर जाकर खड़ी होती हैं, उधर रेलगाड़ी सीटी दे रही होती है। निराशा होकर डिब्बों में आकर बेंचारी बैठ जाती हैं, न बच्चों का मह धो पाती हैं, न उन को पानी पिला पाती हैं। यह एक सामान्य सुविधा भी गाजियाबाद जैसे बड़े स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध न हो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

इसी प्रकार कुछ दिन पहले गाजियाबाद नगर निवासियों की ओर से और कुछ यात्रियों की तरफ से भी कहा गया था कि गाजियाबाद में प्रातः काल आने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ जाती है, वहां पर तीसरे दर्जे के टिकट धर की खिड़कियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय। रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय भी ले लिये थे, लेकिन अब तक वे निर्णय कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाये। इस लिये मैं अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते हुए अनुरोध यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि उन यात्रियों को अपनी गाड़ी न छोड़नी पड़े और वहां पर आसानी से टिकट बट सकें।

एक और बात जिसे मैंने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से आपके कानों तक पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया है — मेरठ जिले में हैण्ड लूम का कपड़ा काफी अच्छी भासा में तैयार होता है जिसकी बंगाल और बिहार में काफी खपत होती है, इस के बराबर अन्य राज्यों में भी जाता है। लेकिन शीत ऋतु में ठण्ड के दिनों में जब वह कपड़ा बिक गया जाता है, तो जितने समय में उसे अपने निश्चित स्थान पर पहुंचाना चाहिये, उतने समय में न पहुंच कर महीनों उसके पहुंचने में लग जाते हैं और तब पहुंचता है, जबकि उस की मांग समाप्त हो चुकी

होती है। इस के लिये मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि पार्सल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जो गाजियाबाद से खुर्जा होकर निकलती है बीच में उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है अगर इस को हापुड़ और बुलन्दशहर के रास्ते कर दिया जाय, तो उस से बड़ा लाभ होगा तथा हैण्डलूम के व्यापारी अपनी जो कठिनाई पेश करते हैं, उन की वह कठिनाई दूर हो जायगी।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हापुड़ और गजरीला के बीच में एक स्टेशन है — सिम्मावली। जहाँ एक बहुत बड़ी चीनी की मिल है, डिग्री और इन्टर-मीडियेट कालेज है, लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ पर जो गाड़ियाँ खड़ी होती हैं—एक ओर से दूसरी ओर जाने के लिये पुल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ पर पुल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जो कि अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है।

इसी तरह गाजियाबाद और मुराद नगर के बीच में एक बहुत बड़ा गांव है—हुहाई। वहाँ के लोगों ने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि मेरठ से प्रातः काल जो शटल गाड़ी जाती है, उस का हास्ट वहाँ पर बना दिया जाय। इसी प्रकार सांयकाल जो गाड़ी दिल्ली से मेरठ को जाती है, उस का हास्ट भी वहाँ बना दिया जाय, इस से वहाँ की जनता को बहुत सुविधा हो जायगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इन समस्याओं पर विचार करें और अवश्य कुछ निर्णय लें।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के प्रतिरिक्त कुछ दूसरी सामान्य कठिनाइयों की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। रेल मंत्री जी को इन पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि जो रेलवे में इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी हैं, जिनको टिकट-बैंकिंग का काम करना पड़ता है या गाई हैं कई स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की घटनायें बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में घटती चली जा रही हैं कि जहाँ वे लोग बिदाउट-टिकट लोगों को

पकड़ते हैं, उस के बाद दल-के-दल लोग आ कर गाड़ी को रोक लेते हैं, उन को पीटते हैं और इस तरह से उन को घायल कर देते हैं। रेलवे की ओर से उन लोगों को कोई विशेष सुरक्षा न मिलने के कारण अधिकतर लोगों ने अपना काम बन्द कर दिया है। रेलवे की सभी लाइनों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था न होने से रेलवे कर्मचारी अपना कर्तव्य पूरी तरह से नहीं निभा पाते। वे समझते हैं कि जब रेलवे दी संरक्षण देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो हम क्यों अपने जीवन को जोखिम में डालें। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिस पर गंभीरता से सोचना होगा।

जिस तरह से आप अपर-क्लासेंज में यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये एक सहायक गाई या कन्डक्टर गाई की सुविधा देते हैं, तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये भी, जो कि आपकी भ्रामदनी का सब से बड़ा साधन है उन्हें इसी प्रकार की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये। होता क्या है? एक स्टेशन पर दो मिनट के लिये गाड़ी रुकी, यात्री किसी डिब्बे में चढ़ना चाहता है, तो उस डिब्बे के यात्री कहते हैं कि भगले डिब्बे में जाओ वहाँ जगह है। भगले डिब्बे में जाता है तो कहता है पिछले डिब्बे में जाओ। इस प्रकार एक गरीब भ्रामदमी, जिसको रेलवे में चढ़ने का डंग नहीं आता है वह बेचारा एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक चक्कर काट आता है, लेकिन उसे स्थान नहीं मिलता और बहो प्लेट-फार्म पर रह जाता है। जिस तरह से आपने बड़ी श्रेणियों के लिए कन्डक्टर गाई की व्यवस्था की हुई है, उसी तरह से तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये भी सहायक व्यक्ति रहना चाहिये, जिसमें गरीब भ्रामदमी, जो कभी कभी यात्रा करते हैं, उनको गाड़ी छोड़नी न पड़े। कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि सुबह के बाद फिर शाम को ही गाड़ी मिलती है, सारा दिन वह बेचारा प्लेटफार्म पर ही

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

सूबता रहता है, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से उन की सुविधा हो जायगी।

अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली जाने के लिये जितनी गाड़ियां शाम को आती हैं, उन में तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है सभी मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां होती हैं। मेरे सहयोगी श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री ने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव 297-298 में इन्हीं बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाया है—एक तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों की सुविधा देने तथा दूसरे अलीगढ़ में श्रीवरप्रिय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन पर भी आप विशेष रूप से विचार करेंगे।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जहां तक रेलवे बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने मितव्ययिता के सम्बन्ध में सब से पहला यूनिट अपने आपको बनाया है तथा अपने ही कार्यालय से उन्होंने सब से पहले मितव्ययिता प्रारम्भ की है। अच्छा हो यदि वे थोड़ा अपने काम की एफिशियेन्सी को भी बढ़ा दें। हालांकि मैं इस बन्त का सख्त विरोधी रहा हूँ कि लोक सभा में सरकारों कर्मचारियों का नाम लेकर उन की प्रशंसा करना या किसी का नाम लेकर उसका अपमान किया जाय यह सदन की परम्परा के विपरीत है। क्योंकि वे सरकारी कर्मचारी न अपनी प्रशंसा के बदले आपको साधुवाद दे सकते हैं और नहीं जिस वक्त थोड़े कड़ब शब्द कहे जाते हैं, अपनी सफाई पेश करने के लिये आ सकते हैं। सामान्य रूप से हमें उन के प्रश्न पर अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये और उसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा मैंने अपने स्तर पर जानकारी ली है, रेलवे बोर्ड जहां अपने कार्यालय में मितव्ययिता के लिये कुछ कर्मचारियों को छंटने कर रहा है या यह देख रहा है कि किस प्रकार कर्मचारियों की कमी कर के अपनी एफिशियेन्सी को बढ़ा

सकता वहां मैं साथ ही साथ सनकता के लिये कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बात पर वह अब ध्यान दे। कुछ वर्ष पहले की बात है जमालपुर के कारखाने के कर्मचारियों ने अपने यहां के एक विद्यालय के अनुदान के लिये प्रार्थना की थी। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह उस समय रेल मंत्री थे उन्होंने उस विद्यालय को, चूंकि ज्यादातर रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चे थे, अनुदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया। कई वर्ष के पश्चात् अभी हाल में मुझे वहां के कर्मचारियों मिले। चार-पांच वर्ष के पश्चात् भी अभी तक वह सहायता उन को नहीं मिल पाई है। चार-पांच वर्ष पहले वह स्वीकृत हुई थी, लेकिन अभी तक उन को वह सहायता नहीं दी गई। मैंने रेलवे बोर्ड को जो पत्र लिख उसका जो उत्तर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है, उसे मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ जिससे आपको पता लग सकेगा कि यहां एफिशियेन्सी की क्या स्थिति है—

“प्रिय महोदय, मुझे सूचित करने का निर्देश हुआ है कि भारतीय उच्च विद्यालय, जमालपुर को सहायक अनुदान देने के सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड के नाम आपका 11 मई, 1967 का पत्र मिल गया है।

यह उत्तर कब आ रहा है—17 जून, 1967 को, जिसमें केवल इतना कहा गया है कि पत्र मिल गया है। सवा महीने में कार्यवाही हो कर आ जाती तो मैं सन्तोष कर लेता, लेकिन सवा महीने में तो केवल इतना उत्तर आया है कि आपका पत्र मिल गया है। रेल मंत्री जहां और विषयों पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, सब से पहले इस प्रकार कार्यवाहियों पर भी ध्यान दें।

अन्त में अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—एक तो यह कि जिन लाइनों पर आपने डीजल इंजिन और इलैक्ट्रिक इंजिन चालू कर दिये हैं, मेरी जानकारी यह

है कि वहां से आप के इंजन अभी तक नहीं हटाये गये हैं। वह कर्मचारी जो कि वहां पर काम करते थे उन के इंजन वहां शैंडस में खड़े हुए हैं और वह कर्मचारी वहां काम कर रहे हैं। यह इंजन आप को दूसरी रेलवे लाइनों पर भेज देने चाहिए ताकि जहां इलेक्ट्रिक और डीजल इंजन अभी तक नहीं चल रहे हैं वहां इन से काम हो सके। कहीं कहीं ऐसी भी शिकायतें सुनने को मिली हैं कि कर्मचारियों की संख्या पहले से और अधिक बढ़ा दी गई है जबकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

17 hrs

जमालपुर का जो आप का कारखाना है उस के साथ आपने इंजीनियरिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा विद्यालय स्थापित किया था। टैकनिकल कमेटी ने आप को सुझाव दिया था कि चूंकि भारत वर्ष के अन्दर कई और इंजीनियरिंग कालिजें हैं और अच्छे-अच्छे विद्यालय हैं तब क्या इस की आवश्यकता है? उन से निकले हुए इंजीनियरों की ही पूरी खपत नहीं हो पाती तब इस की क्या आवश्यकता थी? लेकिन जमालपुर का यह जो बि.वि.विद्यालय है इस के अन्दर क्योंकि रेलवे के कुछ अधिकारी अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए उस का उपयोग करते हैं और घनाडय व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपने बच्चों को वहां प्रवेश दिला कर उस का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। मैं उन बातों में समयभाव के कारण इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता कि रेलवे अधिकारी किस प्रकार से अपने बच्चों का वहां प्रवेश करवाते हैं? मैंने इस बारे में रेलवे मंत्री को एक पत्र भी लिखा है। अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव में इसी प्रकार के मितव्यता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। उस में इस घटना का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया है।

एक अन्य बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुगलसराय और वालटेयर इस प्रकार के स्टेशन थे कि जहां एक बैगन से दूसरे बैगन में समान की बदलाबदली करने के लिए कुछ यंत्रीकरण वहां पर किया। उस से तो उस की क्षमता बढ़नी चाहिए थी लेकिन मुगलसराय की स्थिति यह है कि यंत्रीकरण से पहले 3200 बैगनों के समान की बदलाबदली होती थी और इस यंत्रीकरण से 4000 बैगनों के समान की बदलाबदली होनी थी लेकिन अभी पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट यह है कि वह क्षमता 3200 से घट कर 2800 ही रह गयी। ऐसी हालत में किस तरीके से आप रेलवेज की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार ला सकते हैं और कैसे ग्राम रेलवेज के फंड्स को बढ़ा सकते हैं?

इसी प्रकार आप का जो सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट है, सेफ्टी डिपार्टमेंट है या और कोई इस प्रकार के डिपार्टमेंट है, मैं ने आपको एक नोट भी विस्तार से इस के लिए भेजा है क्योंकि संगत है मैं उन पर यहां सदन में विस्तार से न कह सकूं। लेकिन यह देश के लिए एक बड़ी ही चंतावनी देने वाली बात है कि रेलवेज ने पहली बार घाटों का बजट देश के सामने रक्खा। जबकि भारत सरकार का यह इतना लाड़ला विभाग जो दुरुपयोग के बाद भी अभी तक रेलवेज में घाटा नहीं हुआ लेकिन पहली बार देशवासियों के कानों में जो समाचार आकर पड़ा है वह बड़ा ही दुखद है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को इन सारी चीजों पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और खास तौर से यह रेलवे और रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का जो एक कॉम्पटीशन है उस में भी रेलवे की क्या दुर्बलता है इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

17.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

EXPLOSION OF HYDROGEN BOMB BY CHINA

श्री जाज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक
महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता
हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में
एक वक्तव्य दें ;

“चीन द्वारा उद्जन बम (हाइड्रोजन
बम) का विस्फोट” ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the 17th June, China announced the explosion of its first Hydrogen Bomb. This was the 6th nuclear explosion by China in defiance of world public opinion. When the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963, it was recognised that further conduct of nuclear tests in the atmosphere would pose grave danger to the health of human beings through increased radioactive fall-out. China did not sign this treaty. This repeated violation by China of the collective will of the international community has naturally evoked strong criticism, and great concern especially among China's neighbours. The latest explosion of the Hydrogen Bomb is further evidence of China's callous indifference to the opinion of the rest of the world. The Government of India view this development with grave concern.

The nuclear policy of China and its impact on our security has been under study by our concerned authorities from time to time and it will continue to engage our most careful attention. I would like to assure the House that all practicable ways and means of ensuring their security are constantly under examination.

We have steadfastly adhered to the policy of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The effect of this policy on our security is also kept under constant review.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, there exists today the serious problem of ensuring the security of non-aligned and non-nuclear weapon countries against nuclear attack or threat of such attack. This problem, situated as we are, is of vital importance from our point of view. It acquires a fresh sense of urgency as a result of the latest Chinese Hydrogen Bomb explosion.

The question of security of non-nuclear countries, who are also non-aligned, is under the consideration of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee at Geneva. The Government of India have been exchanging views on this subject with the leading nuclear weapon powers and also with some non-nuclear non-aligned countries and we shall continue these consultations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are quite a number of people whose names appear here. So, I will call first the leaders of different groups.

श्री सच्चु लिसये (मंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन्होंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है उन को पहले प्रश्न पूछने दिये जायें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I were to call every hon. Member, it will take more than two hours.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): We never get a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are following this practice. I will call Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I would like you to call Shri P. K. Deo.

श्री सच्चु लिसये : पहले श्री जाज फरनेन्डीज को, जिसका कि नाम नोटिस

देने वालों में सब से ऊपर है, उन्हें सवाल कर लेने दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): On a point of order, Sir. It has been a convention of this House that those who have given notice of the call-attention get an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want to say that every Member whose name appears here must get an opportunity?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: That has been the convention.

श्री जार्ज फरदेशीज : प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने जो बयान अभी दिया है मैं समझता हूँ कि 1964 में जब चीन ने पहली बार अपने अणु बम का विस्फोट किया था उस वक्त के बयान और आज के बयान को अगर देखा जाये तो शायद उसमें कुछ फर्क देखने को नहीं मिलेगा। यही कहा जाता रहा है कि विचार हम कर रहे हैं, हमेशा विचार कर रहे हैं। इसके सिवाय मैंने इन पिछले तीन सालों में जब से चीन ने अपने पहले अणु बम का विस्फोट किया अपनी सरकार की ओर से कोई भी कदम उठाया हुआ आज तक हमें देखने को नहीं मिला है। चीन की ओर से हाइड्रोजन बम का विस्फोट होने वाला है इस बात के ऊपर आज 6-8 महीनों से दुनिया के कई मुल्कों में बहस चल रही थी और अपनी सरकार को भी इस के बारे में मालूम था कि हिन्दुस्तान और चीन का जो इस वक्त का रिश्ता है, हम दोनों का जो इस वक्त का सम्बन्ध है उसको मद्देनजर रख कर हमारी सरकार को चाहे इस अणु बम के बारे में चीन का विस्फोट हो या हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में उसकी नीति हो, एक ठोस और स्पष्ट नीति को आज हमारे सदन के सामने पेश करने की आवश्यकता थी जोकि सरकार ने नहीं किया है इसलिये मैं सरकार से और मंत्री 880(Ai)LSD-10.

महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पहले क्या सरकार ने जब से यह चीन का अणु बम और अब तो हाइड्रोजन बम की तैयारी में काम चला, आप ने अणु बम बनाने की नीति के बारे में कोई भी ठोस पुनर्विचार किया और अगर किया हो तो वह क्या है ?

दूसरे चीन के अणु बम की वजह से एशिया को और खास तौर पर चीन के आसपास के देशों को जो खास खतरा पहुंच जाता है उसके बारे में यह तमाम देशों के साथ हमारी सरकार ने कोई भी सलाह मशविरा किया और अगर किया तो उसका नतीजा क्या है ?

तीसरा और आखिरी प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने सिर्फ अणु बम बना कर चीन का मुकाबला करने वाली बात नहीं बल्कि प्रश्न यह होता है कि अंदरूनी हालत को सुधारने के लिए और देश की जनता के मन को, निश्चय को मजबूत बनाने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने कौन से वह कदम उठाये ? इन तीनों प्रश्नों के साफ और स्पष्ट जवाब मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में हमें दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would you like to answer every question as it is asked?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am entirely in your hands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be a lot of repetition and paraphrasing; so, I suggest you to give a comprehensive reply at the end taking note of every point that is made.

Shri Swaran Singh: Whatever you direct and whatever is convenient to you I will follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think, to save the time of the House it would be much better if a comprehensive reply to all the questions is given at the end.

श्री नबु लिमये : पहले प्रश्न का जवाब ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have already said, there will be a lot of repetition. He is taking down notes and he may reply at the end. If every question is to be replied to it will take a long time.

श्री मधु लिमये : ये क्या करेंगे ?
कुछ प्रश्नों का जवाब देंगे, बाकी का नहीं
उससे क्या फायदा होगा ?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): It is for you to control the discussion in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक प्रश्न ही
पूछेंगे। नए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें और अगर
प्रश्न दोहराये जायें तो न दें।

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has put three questions. I will not make a counter-speech about the preface part of his questions. I will straightway come to the questions. The first question was as to what action we took after China exploded their first bomb. As I have said in my statement, this matter has caused great concern not only to us—we are also very much affected particularly on account of the Chinese attitude—but to several other countries. Having given careful consideration to it, we thought that in the best interests of our country, we should continue to develop technology and scientific know-how in the domain of nuclear development for peaceful purposes and we have been relentlessly pursuing that programme.

About the second question, my reply is that there has been no consultation with other countries which are bordering China. About the third question, I agree with the import of the question that the strength of the country, the defence potential of the country, depends to a very large extent upon the internal conditions and any steps

that are taken to strengthen the unity of the country go a long way in building the defence potential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon other hon. Members, I would request the Members to put straight questions without giving a long preface and I would request you to put only one question each, not (a), (b) and (c). Mr. Hem Barua may keep it in mind.

श्री मधु लिमये : सांस्कृतिक क्रांति को लेकर चीन में बहुत सारी खराब बातें हो रही हैं। लेकिन यह बात भी बिल्कुल साफ है, और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इसके ऊपर विचार किया है कि उद्योग, खेती, विज्ञान और खोज के बारे में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में चीन ने प्राश्चर्यजनक तरक्की की है जिसके फलस्वरूप प्रणु बम के विस्फोट, हाइड्रोजन बम के विस्फोट, वह कर रहा है और प्रक्षेपास्त्र भी वह बनाने लगा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी उद्योग, खेती और खास करके विज्ञान और खोज के बारे में ठोस प्रगति करने के लिये कोई इलाज ढूँढा जाये, कोई योजना बनाई जाए ?

श्री जी० भा० कृपालानी (गुना) :
फाइव थीयर प्लान जो बनाये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या है ये प्लान ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that apart from the defence preparedness and the explosion of these nuclear and thermo-nuclear bombs, China has made great progress in the field of agriculture, industry and also in science. We, in our country, also have been attaching very great importance to scientific research, scientific development and also development of industry and agriculture because the real defence potential of the country depends not only upon the strength of the armed forces but also

upon the economic and industrial base of the country. We have been attaching a great deal of importance to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri Samar Guha: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat first and then I will permit you to raise it. If there is any wrong statement or wrong information, then alone I will allow a point of order. If in the name of a point of order, a question is put, I will not permit it.

Shri Samar Guha: This is misinterpretation. In the Calling Attention notice

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That everybody has read. You come straight to the point of order.

Shri Samar Guha: Why are you so necessary if we are to launch into we are discussing the question of explosion of hydrogen bomb. Our Defence Minister should have been briefed by some scientific expert. He has used the term "6th nuclear explosion". Nuclear explosion and hydrogen bomb are completely two different things. They are completely two different things. "Nuclear" generally means atom bomb, and what China has blasted is not an atom bomb, but it is a thermo-nuclear explosion, which is a hydrogen bomb. Atom bomb is used as a match-stick for the ignition of thermo-nuclear bomb. Therefore, he has completely misled the whole House. He has not given the correct description. It is not the 6th in the series, it is a completely different type of bomb; this is a thermo-nuclear bomb, which has

more explosive capacity. (Interruptions). This is the grimmest problem that we are discussing today. The Defence Minister has not realised what has happened in China on the 17th June. Had he realised, he would have given a different note. This is not a nuclear bomb, this is not an atom bomb, this is a thermo-nuclear bomb. This is a different type of bomb. Therefore, he has misrepresented it; he has misled the whole House.

Shri Swaran Singh: I gladly accept his amendment. This is really a thermo-nuclear explosion. I have omitted one adjective; still, it is a nuclear explosion, this is the 6th nuclear explosion. (Interruption). I have been a science student. I accept his amendment. I want to clarify that this one is thermo-nuclear.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It is gratifying to hear from the hon. Minister that the position regarding our defence preparedness is under constant study and under the study of the concerned authority. In connection with this and also in connection with this fact, we have not been hearing anything from either of our friends—I would not say 'allies', but those who are assisting us in the supply of many of the modern equipment, military equipment. There was a committee set up under late Dr. Bhabha, the Electronics Committee, and he has mentioned that certain pre-requisites and certain pre-conditions are necessary if we are to launch into this age of modern defence preparedness. He has particularly mentioned that there should be an allocation of Rs. 75 crores for the development of electronics alone in the Fourth Plan and I find that, in the Fourth Plan, the allocation for atomic energy is barely Rs. 50 crores and that is also going to be revised. I would like to know from the Minister in what way the defence preparedness is going on and is under constant study and review. May I read out from this report?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please put the question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: This is a very important thing. On this Committee was the Adviser to the Defence Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You summarise and put the question. You have read the report. You summarise and put the question on that basis.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It is not possible; when the Minister says nuclear for thermo-nuclear, we have to go into all sorts of preliminary things. What I am trying to say is this. Would he please explain to us as to how we are equipping ourselves to meet this new danger? Has this Committee's report been considered by the Cabinet and, if so, how far has it been implemented? May I know whether the Electronics Committee's report submitted in February, 1966 has been considered by the sub-committee of the Cabinet which used to be known as the ECC or the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet and if so, how far it has been implemented?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct that sources of getting modern equipment are getting dried up, or at a moment of crisis we cannot always depend upon supplies from outside sources. Therefore, over the years, we have laid a great deal of stress upon developing indigenous manufacturing capacity.

About the Bhabha Committee's report on electronics, this was a very important report. As the House is no doubt aware, electronics in any modern scientific industrial development occupies a very important position not only for defence but for communications, for civil aviation and several other things. We have ourselves the Bharat Electronics which is an important State undertaking; a lot of work is also being done in the private sector. We have studied the report carefully, and follow-up action

also is being taken in several directions.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब श्री होमी भाभा जिन्दा थे और चीन ने अपना परमाणु बम एकसप्ताह किया था, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान अठारह महीने के अन्दर परमाणु बम का विस्फोट करने की क्षमता प्राप्त कर लेगा। श्री भाभा की मृत्यु हो गई और उनके वक्तव्य को दिये हुये अठारह महीने हो चुके हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस समय भारत परमाणु विस्फोट करने की स्थिति में है या नहीं; यदि है, तो वह कब विस्फोट करने जा रहा है और यदि नहीं है, तो उसके सामने कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं और उन दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। उसी के साथ तीसरा सवाल यह है कि...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can put only one question. He should now resume his seat.

एक. माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य को अपना प्रश्न पूरा कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह उसी से संबंधित है। यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप हम लोगों को पूरी बात भी नहीं कहने देते हैं। स्पीकर साहब का भी यही रुख रहता है और आप का भी यही रुख रहता है। अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और सवाल नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नये सदस्य हैं। आप उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had given him latitude. But if every Member tries to put two or three questions, then it would be very difficult. Let him be brief and put his question.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : श्री मधु लिमये किस हैसियत से उनकी बकालत कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मेरी पार्टी के सदस्य हैं । हम माननीय सदस्य की भी बकालत करते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exhausted about 20 minutes on this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : भगवद् गीता यही रुख है, तो मैं सवाल नहीं करता हूँ ।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that a statement was made that from the point a decision was taken to manufacture or explode a nuclear device, we would require eighteen months or so. It is a fact that such a statement was made.

About this question of policy, I have already said that we continue to adhere to the policy of developing our nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. That is the policy. The reasons in support of it are well known and a calling-attention notice is not, I feel, the proper time when I should enunciate the entire background of that policy.

Shri P. K. Deo: Besides the usual hazard from the fall-out, the explosion of this thermo-nuclear bomb by an expansionist, ruthless and belligerent China has posed a threat to the territorial integrity of the neighbouring countries, especially to this country to whom the Chinese attitude has been very unfriendly, especially when it synchronises with the barbarous treatment meted out to our diplomats at Peking the other day. May I know whether Government are seriously thinking of severing diplomatic ties with China? Secondly, in view of the need to preserve the country's honour and territorial integrity, is it not worth while to consider the proposal given by the American President a long time back that the American

arsenal would be available for the defence of India in case of a nuclear attack? Thirdly . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri P. K. Deo: Every indulgence is given to other Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already asked him to put only one question. He has already put two.

Shri P. K. Deo: If a similar offer comes from other friendly countries like the USSR, will it be considered?

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): There are 58 members listed. At this rate, we shall have to sit the whole night to cover this.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): He can go away.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I am not following his dictates or advice.

Shri Swaran Singh: My reply to the first part is that on this account, we are not thinking of severing diplomatic ties with China. As for the second part, I am not aware of any offer by the American President that their atomic arsenal will be available to us in case of any threat to us.

Shri Ranga: He made it openly.

Shri Swaran Singh: What he said was not what the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Ranga: If you ask for it.

Shri Swaran Singh: We also have experience of the so-called guarantees. They are not credible. It will be only deluding ourselves into the belief that we are protected where there may not be any protection.

Shri Ranga: What would we do then?

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): It is a fact that we lag far behind China in the nuclear arms race and it

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

will be a long time before we can get even with them. In the meantime, in the event of a nuclear blackmail, what are Government proposing to do to save the country?

An hon. Member: Nothing.

Shri Swaran Singh: The obvious attitude to take is not to submit to any blackmail, whether it is from China or any other country.

Shri Ranga: A mere declaration like that will not help.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): My question is based on the last sentence of his statement. May I know which are the non-nuclear non-aligned countries with whom talks have been held? In particular, have we ever tried to explore the possibility of going in for nuclear bombs from potential nuclear powers or are we endeavouring to make this bomb jointly with them?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will reply to the last part first. There is no question of trying to take with other non-nuclear powers, any steps for manufacturing the bomb. If we decided to manufacture the bomb, that would be a national decision. I think it has already been said that we have the capacity to manufacture one. Whether we take a decision to do so or not, is a separate issue. I know that his party does not agree with the view that we take. But there is no question of having talks for manufacturing it with any other country. The question does not arise.

As regards the countries with whom we are having talks, they are amongst the members of the 18-nation disarmament committee which is meeting from time to time in Geneva. Besides that, we are also in the UN at the time of the General Assembly session in touch with other non-aligned Afro-Asian and Latin American countries on this question of

providing adequate security to the non-nuclear powers against the dangers inherent if this nuclear arms race continues unabated.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No further explanation.

There is a half hour discussion. It is already 5.30 P.M. What is the desire of the house? Shall we continue with this?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what happens to the half hour discussion.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhan): From the proceedings of the House so far, both from the statement of the Minister and the questions asked and answers given, it is clear that all the vital information necessarily connected with the explosion has not been disclosed. For instance, the statement proceeds on the assumption that it is a nuclear explosion; it does not take cognizance of the distinction between a nuclear explosion and a thermo-nuclear explosion. Secondly, nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions are measured in terms of their explosive value in tons of TNT. That is why they say that Russia has exploded a 100 megaton bomb etc. On this account also there is nothing in the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the signatories agree, I would like to take up the half-hour discussion now.

Shri Randhir Singh: Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: We will abide by your ruling.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Here is an important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The half-hour discussion is equally important.

Shri Bai Raj Madhok: We can continue, so that more questions can be asked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How to make a selection? Earlier I said I would permit a few leading members from different groups. (*Interruptions*).

The House will be adjourned at 6. If we continue this, you will lose the half-hour discussion. I shall take the sense of the House, that is the only way.

श्री मधु तिमये: दोनों घंटे आधे घंटे की बहस भी और यह सवाल जवाब भी।

श्री प्रतापशिवर शास्त्री (हापुड़): आप के सैंस लेने का तरीका क्या है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to know if the House is in favour of taking up the half-hour discussion.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We stop here, we take up the half-hour discussion now.

Shri Samar Guha: We also belong to this House. We must also get a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have taken a decision, after taking the sense of the House. (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)***

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When this question was taken up I said the time was limited, and I would permit a few question from different groups. I have taken the sense of the House, and the House is overwhelmingly in favour of taking up the half-hour discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज):

अब आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, अधिकारों को चाहे एक आदमी क्यों न हो एक भी सदस्य के अधिकार का आप इनन नहीं कर सकते। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ, आप सभी आधे घंटे का चाहे कर लीजिये और फिर उसके बाद इस को लीजिये या कस लीजिये लेकिन यह लीजिये जरूर और या फिर इस को सभी से लीजिये उसके बाद आधे घंटे की बहस ले लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it possible? Then, there will be no half-hour discussion. I am going to adjourn the House at 6. (*Interruptions*). I can allow one or two questions, but everybody wants to put a question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): On an earlier occasion when a large number of members had signed a requisition of this sort, the Speaker said that special time should be allotted for the discussion. This is the procedure laid down by him recently. Unless, in your wisdom, you decide that this is not a matter of very special importance...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I point out that keeping in view that procedure I initially said I would allow questions from different groups.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You failed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You kept mum. Now you say every Member should be given a chance. It is your failure, not mine.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप सोड़ी हमारी बात सुन लीजिये। एक मिनट आप बैठ जाइये नहीं दो से बोल कैसे पाऊंगा? असल में इस संताप में बाली दो नवी बटनाएँ हुई हैं—

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

एक तो महात्मा गांधी और दूसरा बम। महात्मा गांधी हारते चले जा रहे हैं अपने देश में भी और बम सब जगह जीतता चला जा रहा है। और आप जानते हैं इस बम के फोड़ने से गरीब दुनिया को चढ़े जितना असंतोष हुआ हो लेकिन रंगीन दुनिया के दो अरब आदिमियों में से कोई पचास करोड़ को पता चला है और उन में से आधे इस से प्रसन्न हुये हैं कि किसी एक रंगीन कौम के पास यह बम आया है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमें इस पर बहस करना है। आज हमारी अवस्था बड़ी चिंताजनक हो गई है। इसलिये या तो आधे घंटे की बहस के बाद रख लीजिये या कल रख लीजिये। क्योंकि बम फूटने के बाद अब बिल्कुल साफ फंसला करना होगा कि या तो चीन के दास बनी या अमरीका के साथ जापान जैसी सन्धि करो और या रूस के साथ बर्लिन जैसी, पूर्वी जर्मनी जैसी। (व्यवधान) . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is your suggestion that this matter needs further discussion, I will communicate the desire of the House that some time should be found for it and we will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Swaran Singh: But it is not the desire of the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): The tendency has grown with the Speaker and with you also to see that call attention notices are not replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is very unfair. He has made a very comprehensive statement and questioned were put and explanations were given.

Shri Hem Barua: The Speaker is in the habit of saying that there should be a comprehensive statement from the Minister in order to shut out

Members from putting questions. After allowing the call attention notice your problem should not be: how many names are there in the list. Your problem should be to follow that list and give opportunity to all the Members to put questions. You are denying that opportunity and that tendency has grown at the dispensation of the new Speaker and you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Realising this difficulty, the pressure of time, even initially I said that questions might be put by groups, instead of all the individual members putting questions.

Shri Hem Barua: You wanted it to be taken up at 5 P.M. There is a dirty game in order to shut out Members from putting questions. You have done it deliberately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It was decided yesterday and you ought to have raised this matter at that time. Now you are debarred from raising it. It is not as if you have no other opportunity; the Demands are coming . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Samar Guhar: There should be a debate on this bomb explosion. I am a scientist . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seat—

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Many Members want to put questions. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other opportunities. I have gauged the feeling of the House and if Members want, the Speaker will find some other time for this. If we continue, we are losing the time for the half-an-hour discussion. I will adjourn the House at 6 O'clock. So, the hon. Member must start now.

Shri Samar Guha: He has not realised the gravity of the situation. . . . *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat—Nothing that you say will go on record. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Swaran Singh: It is for you to decide if you can permit all theatricals here. We have not come here to watch this theatrical performance. There must be an end to it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: (Delhi Sadar): I strongly object to this.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister calls this as theatrical. (*Interruption*). I object to it.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seats. Shri Fernandes. (*Interruptions*). No arguments, please. There is a verbal explosion and a fall-out. After that, I have called Shri Fernandes. Let him start.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Unless you sit down, how can a Member speak? He is standing and you are standing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. What is the point of order?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धमती आपने जो यह कहा कि मैंने हाउस की सेन्स को जान लिया है, अब धमती घंटों की चर्चा को लिया जाये— इस शोर में आपने हाउस की सेन्स को कैसे जान लिया ? लेकिन धमती बोड़ी देर पहले आपने हाउस की सेन्स को दूसरे रूप में जाना था और आपने अपनी इसी कुर्सी से स्वीकार किया था कि इन नामों में से प्रत्येक ग्रुप के एक-एक, दो-दो सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाये। जब आप पहले हाउस की सेन्स को जान चुके थे, फिर आप यह कहते हैं कि मैंने हाउस की सेन्स को जान लिया है—आधा घंटों की चर्चा

की जाय—समय में नहीं आता कि 15 मिनट पहले आपने दूसरी व्यवस्था दी थी, और अब 15 मिनट के बाद दूसरी व्यवस्था दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know Mr. Shastri has studied Sanskrit logic. (*Interruption*). Just listen to me. I am disposing of the point of order. I pointed out earlier that as there was a half-an-hour discussion before us, the time for this was limited. I asked whether all the different group Members should be allowed to put a question each. At that time, the House said 'No.' Everyone said so. I accepted it, after that we spent more than half-an-hour on this subject. So, I am within my rights to call Shri Fernandes to raise this half-hour discussion. We have already taken 15 minutes beyond the time.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I make a submission? I agree with you that you said so. But you know there is a convention in this House that when there is a Call Attention Notice, all the Members are allowed to put their questions. Half an hour is not enough for that. This is a question which concerns the defence and security of the country as a whole and the people are agitated. How can we the Members of the House, do our duty and ask questions of the Ministers, if we are not given permission to put the questions in this forum which we have got? You must decide. Let there be one hour allotted for this subject tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time will be decided by the Speaker. The Defence Minister cannot say about the time. I have already stated that it is for the House and for the Speaker to decide. I shall convey the desire of the House to the Speaker.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seats.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I have a point of order. You do not allow us to raise it; even according to the rules we can raise it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a point of order regarding the half-an-hour discussion?

Shri S. S. Kothari: It is about the Calling Attention motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have disposed of it. That is not before the House. The time is past.

Shri S. S. Kothari: You must give everybody a chance. I am sorry you are curtailing the rights of the Members of the House, which is not fair.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have said I would convey the feelings of the Members to the Speaker. That is all. That is my ruling. Beyond that, I have not the capacity to do anything. **Shri Fernandes.**

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): Is it permissible....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. We are starting the half-an-hour discussion. No point of order. (Interruption). Let there be quiet.

17.45 hrs.

WEALTH OF PERSONS HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICES*

श्री जार्ज फरनेर्नाज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 31 मई को इस सदन में श्री मधु लिमये द्वारा उठाये गये एक प्रश्न पर अपना निर्देश देते हुए अध्यक्ष महोदय ने 1951 के एक फैसले का जिक्र किया था जो श्री मुदगल के विशेषाधिकार के सम्बन्ध में था। मैं यद्यपि उस निर्णय पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ लेकिन 1951 के उस किस्से को याद आज इस सदन को दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुदगल साहब उन दिनों कांस्टीबूलेंट

असेम्बली के एक सदस्य थे, उन पर भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा आरोप लगाया गया था, जिस को लेकर एक विशेषाधिकार समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। जब वह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने आया, तो उसने उस पर काफ़ी विचार कर के, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फैसला दिया कि मुदगल साहब ने

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, what has happened to the call attention? Will you take it up tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री जार्ज फरनेर्नाज : उस समिति ने अपने निर्णय में ऐसा कहा कि मुदगल साहब ने अपनी सदस्यता का दुरुपयोग किया था और बम्बई बुलियन एसोशियेशन को और से सदन के भन्दर वह अपना काम चलाया करते थे। उस समिति के नतीजे के तौर पर वह भ्रष्टाचार सिद्ध होने में आया और शायद हिन्दुस्तान में इस सदन के इतिहास में पहली और आखिरी बार एक सदस्य को अपनी सदस्यता से हटा देने का फैसला उस समिति ने लिया। वह फैसला भ्रमल में लाने से पहले ही वह साहब अपनी जगह से इस्तीफा दे कर चले गये और हो सकता है कि अपनी इज्जत न बचा पाये हों, लेकिन जान बचाने का काम उन्होंने जरूर किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस 1951 से लेकर आज तक इस सदन में और इस मुल्क के अन्य जगहों पर, सार्वजनिक जगहों पर जो भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और खान तौर पर अधिकार में रहे हुए लोगों पर जो भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, उस में कोई कमी तो नहीं हुई है, असल में वे बढ़ो ही चले जा रहे हैं। मुदगल साहब के मामले से लेकर मुदगल साहब के मामले तक, दलित इनके दरमियान भ्रमल भ्रमल सबों के मुख्य मंत्रियों

से लेकर इसी सदन के पचास सदस्य बिरला सेठ की जेब में हैं, इस किस्म का आरोप भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री तथा कई सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों पर लगाने में आया है। कुछ आरोपों को इनमें से सिद्ध करने का प्रयास भी किया गया, लेकिन ज्यादातर इन आरोपों को सिद्ध करने के लिये या इनकी जांच करने के लिये, जिनके ऊपर ये आरोप लगाये जाते हैं, उन लोगों ने कभी अपनी तैयारी नहीं बताई। आज ही इस सदन में देखिये कि जब श्री अर्जुन प्रोद्गा की ओर से काबीना के दो मंत्रियों के ऊपर लगाये हुए आरोपों के बारे में जांच किये जाने और अगर जांच नहीं हो सकती हो तो जिन्होंने आरोप लगाया है उनके बारे में विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया जाय तो आप ने देखा कि राज्य चलाने वाली पार्टी ने अपने बहुमत के आधार पर इस प्रयत्न को कैसे खत्म करने का काम यहां पर कर लिया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार का और खास तौर पर सार्वजनिक जगहों पर जो भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है उसको बहुत ही गम्भीर तौर पर देखने की आवश्यकता इस सदन को महसूस करनी चाहिये। सन 1962 में संतानम कमेटी बनने में आ गई थी। इन मसलों पर इस सदन के अन्दर और इस सदन के बाहर हुई बहस को मद्देनजर रख कर उस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश किया। जब गये महीने में इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठा और सार्वजनिक जगहों पर रहे हुए लोगों की सम्पत्ति के बारे में जांच करने वाला तब इस समिति का जिक्र करते हुए गृह मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि समिति के कुछ निर्णयों को अमल में लाने का काम हम ने किया है तमाम निर्णयों को हम अमल में नहीं लाये हैं लेकिन मन से निर्णयों को अमल में लाने का काम हुआ है।

एक चीज जिसका कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जिक्र करने में आ जाता है वह है भ्रष्टाचार

की बनी हुई कोई एक व्यवहार संहिता है। उस व्यवहार संहिता को हम ने देखा। उस व्यवहार संहिता के बारे में जिक्र यहां पर कई बार होता है। अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस व्यवहार संहिता में क्या लिखा है ? उस में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्री के बारे में शिकायत हो तो उसकी जांच की जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री पर होती है और अगर राज्य के मंत्रिमंडल के किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ शिकायत हो तो उसकी जांच की जिम्मेदारी उस राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर आती है लेकिन जो मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं भ्रष्ट हैं उनके विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच कौन करेगा ? मंत्रियों के बारे में हमेशा जांच करने का और उनके ऊपर नजर रखने का प्रश्न यहीं से शुरू हो जाता है कि जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं और जो शक उठाने में आ जाते हैं वह कोई हमेशा मंत्रियों के ही बारे में नहीं होते हैं। अभी गत कई दिनों से इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कई बातें कहने में आ गयीं। वह भ्रष्टाचार की नहीं होंगी या भ्रष्टाचार की भी हो सकती है लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने पद का अपनी जगह का ऐसे ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया है और अपने को मिली हुई कई चीजों के बारे में ऐसा खरब्या भ्रष्टाचार किया है कि उन पर भी आरोप लगाने में आ गये। अब जब यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर आरोप लगे हैं तो फिर सूबों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बारे में क्या कहना ? आप को इतिला है कि अलग अलग सूबों के जो मुख्य मंत्री रहे उन की क्या हालत रही ? श्री बीजू पटनायक के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार करने के आरोप से शुरू हुआ, सुबाइया साहब के ऊपर आरोप आया और श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरो के ऊपर भी आरोप आये। करीब करीब हर एक सूबे के प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर आरोप लगाये गये और आम तौर पर इन आरोपों के बारे में कभी जांच करने का प्रयास किसी ने भी नहीं किया। मैं आप को याद दिलाऊं कि मेसूर के मुख्य मंत्री श्री निजलिमप्पा के बारे में वहां की विधान सभा के 28 सदस्यों ने सही कर के

[श्री जार्ज फरलेन्डीज]

अपना दस्तावेज आरोपपत्र राष्ट्रपति के पास भेजा था। जब इस प्रश्न को गये महीने में यहाँ संसद् में उठाया गया तो गृह मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि उन्हें उस की जांच करनी पड़ेगी। अब पता नहीं उस वक्त क्या क्या बातें हुई थीं लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि संतानम कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि अगर विधान सभा के या लोक सभा के दस सदस्य किसी भी मंत्री के बारे में या अधिभार की जगह पर रहे हुए किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में अगर कोई शिकायत पत्र पेश करें तो उस पर जांच होनी चाहिए लेकिन यह जो श्री निर्जलिंगप्पा का मामला है इस पर तो वहाँ की विधान सभा के 28 सदस्यों के दस्तखत हैं लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मंत्रियों के लिए आचार संहिता बतलाने में आई है जिसकी कि देखरेख करना और जिस को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी प्रधान मंत्री या राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों पर देखने में आई है यह बिल्कुल एक बमतलब चीज है और इस में कोई भी काम जहाँ तक कि मंत्रियों के भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है वह नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिये मैं तो इस सदन से यह प्रश्न करना चाहूँगा कि संतानम कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं, जिन सिफारिशों में एक नेशनल पैनल बनाने का सुझाव है, जिस पैनल के सामने, जिस पैनल के व्यक्तियों के सामने किसी भी मंत्री के या सार्वजनिक जीवन में रहने वाले किसी व्यक्ति पर किये हुए आरोपों को पेश करना चाहिए। यह जो सिफारिश है इस सिफारिश को सरकार को तत्काल मान लेना चाहिए और उस को मान लेने में सरकार की कहीं भी कोई देर-इज्जती होने का सवाल नहीं होगा। यह कहना जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने इस वक्त यहाँ पर प्रश्न उठा कर कहा कि इस तरह से कोई किसी पर आरोप लगाता है और उस पर जांच करने के लिए उस की जांच करने के लिए आप बैठ जायें तो लोकशाही

और प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में आ जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कहने वालों को प्रजातन्त्र और लोकशाही का अर्थ समझ में नहीं आता है। प्रजातन्त्र और लोकतन्त्रशाही वहाँ मजबूत बन सकती है जहाँ जीवन में हर किस्म की ईमानदारी रखी जाय, हर तरीके से आदमी अपने मन और अपने हिसाब किताब को बिल्कुल साफ तरीके से लोगों के सामने रखने का काम कर सके। इसलिए लोकशाही और प्रजातन्त्र को ही मजबूत करने के लिए इस मुल्क में यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन बिल्कुल साफ और स्वच्छ हो और उस दृष्टि से एक तो यह संतानम कमेटी वाली पूरी रपट को अमल में लाना चाहिए दूसरे जिन लोगों के बारे में आज तक यह शिकायतें आई हैं, वह कितने ही बड़े मुख्य मंत्री हों, या और कोई भी बड़े लोग हों, उन आरोपों को सार्वजनिक ढंग से इस ममिति के द्वारा जांच करने का काम इस सरकार को करना चाहिए। उस बारे में गृह मंत्री साहब आज यहाँ पर बिल्कुल एक खुलासा करें और ऐसा फैसला लें यही मुझे इस समय प्रश्न करना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नड़) : मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी हैरत होती है कि एक तरफ तो समाजवाद चल रहा है अपने मुल्क में और दूसरी तरफ मंत्रियों की सम्पत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। व्यापारियों की बड़े ताँ बड़े लेकिन मंत्रियों की सम्पत्ति बढ़ती है। इस का यह लोग शायद जवाबी तौर पर यह कह देंगे कि जो गैर मंत्री हैं, विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं उन की भी सम्पत्ति बढ़ती है तो पहले तो यह सच है और अगर मान भी लिया जाय कि वह भी बेईमान हैं तो यह कोई जवाब तो नहीं होता है। इस वक्त खाली सवाल यह है कि जो सरकारी यही पर बैठे हुए हैं क्या वह राज्यदंड और राज्य शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करके अपनी सम्पत्ति बढ़ाते हैं या नहीं? यह एक विस्मय की चीज

है कि यह जितना काबोना है उस में हर एक मंत्री को सम्पत्ति बढ़ी है। अभी तक मुझे काबोना का एक सदस्य भी ऐसा नहीं मालूम हो सका है कि जिस को सम्पत्ति न बढ़ा हो और जिस का उर्चा न बढ़ा हो। इस स्थिति में मैं एक खाली प्रश्न पूछता हूँ कि एक स्थायी प्रायोग प्रायोग क्यों नहीं बना दिया जाता जिस तरीके से कि सरकारी नौकरों के लिए एक स्थायी प्रायोग बना हुआ है या और कई कामों के लिए स्थायी प्रायोग है? इसलिये एक तो स्थायी प्रायोग बना दिया जाय जो उन सभी सरकारी बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों से यह जांच का काम शुरू करे। यह नहीं कि बेबारे किसी चपड़ाया से शुरू कर दें, बड़ों की जांच से वह शुरू करे। बड़े बड़े सरकारी भ्रष्टारों और लोगों के पास स्वराज्य के वर्ष से ले कर अब तक जितना सम्पत्ति है इकट्ठी हुई है उस की जांच की जाय और जितनी सम्पत्ति अनुचित उन के पास समझी जाय उस का जब्त की जाय। अगर ऐसा एक स्थायी प्रायोग बना दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि विश्वास की इतनी जबरदस्त लहर फैल जायगी देश के अन्दर कि शायद उस से हम लोगों में एक नया उजाला आ जायगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : जैसा अभी अपने भाषण के दौरान मेरे मित्र श्री जार्ज फरेन्डीज ने कहा है कि चाहे वह मुख्य मंत्री हो या और कोई भी कितना ही बड़ा अधिकारी हो अगर उस के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप हो तो उस की जांच संतानम समिति के अनुसार करानी चाहिए। अब यहां पर आप ने देखा होगा कि काफ़ी दिन से सत्यनारायण और पंत जी की कथा चल रही है.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please come to the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am coming to it.

क्या यह बात सच है जैसा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी ने कहा था कि करीब 50 लोक सभा के ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिन्हें तनखाह या और ऐसी चीजें बिड़ला परिवार

से हासिल होती हैं? दूसरे में गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि तीन मिनटों की कोई एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिसने कि जांच की है और उस से पता चला है कि श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह या पंत जी का कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। क्या यह सच है कि श्री भर्जुन धरोड़ा से स्पेसिफाई करने के लिये कहा गया था? जो चार्ज उन्होंने दिये थे उन को उन्होंने स्पेसिफाई किया और उन के बारे में 9 पेज लिख कर दिये लेकिन उन्हें मौका नहीं दिया गया कि वह धर्मियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर सकें। मैं इस का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ।

18 hrs.

श्री रणधर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक बड़ा सराहनीय कदम उठाया गया। छः दिन पहले ऐन्टी करप्शन लाज ऐक्ट पास किया गया। उस से पहले प्रिवेंशन आफ करप्शन ऐक्ट एम्प्लॉयमेंट में था। शायद ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन भी अपनी रिपोर्ट देने वाला है। इन के जरिये जो बेल्थ इक्वटी है उस को हम बीच धाउट करना चाहते हैं।

मैं क्वेश्चन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रिवेंशन आफ करप्शन ऐक्ट का सेक्शन 5 है जिसमें प्रिजमन है, रिजटेबल प्रिजमन है, उस के मातहत क्या भ्रष्टाचार दिये जायेंगे कि जिस शख्स की काफी आमदनी है, जिस की बेल्थ उस की नोन इनकम से डिस्पोजिनेट है, उस को ऐबालिश किया जाये। इस के लिये क्या आप कानून बनायेंगे ताकि प्रायः देश में जो करप्शन का बोलबाला है वह खत्म हो। दूसरी बात यह कि जो ऐक्ट अब बनने वाला है ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की सिफारिश पर उस की मदद भी क्या यह होना चा रहा है कि कोई हीलिंग मूवमेंट की जाये, जैसा कि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी का रेजोल्यूशन है। तीसरी चीज मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से जमीन के ऊपर सीलिंग है उसी तरह से जो बड़ी बड़ी आमदनी वाले हैं जो कि अपनी

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

भ्रामदनी के जरिये या बेईमानी से रुपया इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं उन के ऊपर भी कोई शीर्षिक कायम करने की बात सोची जा रही है ताकि कांग्रेस ने जो रेजल्यूशन पास कर दिया है उस को प्रमली जामा पहनाया जा सके ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Home Minister.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): Sir, my name is also there in the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have not given me notice.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : भ्रगर कार्य-सूची में नाम है तो क्यों सवाल नहीं पूछेंगे माननीय सदस्य ?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): If it is on the Order Paper, no notice need be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to the rules, only those who give notice can ask a question. I am within the rules.

Shri K. Lakkappa: No, Sir. Notice has been given by me that I want to raise a half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member who has supported the motion will not get a chance automatically.

श्री मधु लिनये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समर्थन करने वालों का नाम कभी नहीं आता है लेकिन जो नोटिस देते हैं उनका नाम आता है ।

Shri K. Lakkappa: I have given notice to raise a discussion. A charge sheet was submitted against Shri Nijlingappa. Letters were sent and answer was given by the Home Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a notice from him. He may ask a question.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Khammam): On a point of order, Sir. He has brought in the name of Shri Nijlingappa who is not here to defend himself.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The Home Minister has replied that on a specific allegation if a *prima facie* case is made out, action will be taken and an inquiry will be made. This is the answer given by the Home Minister on the 24th May to Starred Question No. 34. Paragraphs 102 and 103 of the Santhanam Committee Report have enunciated the principles for taking action in case of allegations against Ministers for appointing a national committee consisting of three members of high integrity which should probe deep into the charge against a minister. Now, I have got the charge sheet here and it is a public document. I insist upon producing it here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please ask a question.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Let me complete my sentence.

Sixteen serious charges have been levelled against him and these have been mentioned in the memorandum, in the chargesheet, and there is a ruling of the Speaker in the Orissa Assembly....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seat now. Otherwise, the Minister will have no time to reply and I will adjourn the House.

Shri K. Lakkappa: These are the charges made and it is reported in *Hindustan Times* dated 11th October, 1966. The Speaker of the Orissa Assembly accepted the contention of the leader of the Opposition and referred the matter to an inquiry committee. It is a public document. Taking into consideration all this, action may be taken and a probe may be held into all these charges.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all. If the Home Minister does not get time to reply to this discussion I will have to adjourn the House. Let him reply Now,

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the major point that was made by Mr. Fernandes, arising out of the discussion on the Starred Question the other day, is that what we are doing about the recommendations of the Santhnam Committee about the charges against people holding public offices, including Ministers ...

श्री यु. बी. चवण (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न है। क्या कोई माननीय सदस्य किसी अन्य सदस्य का पत्ता पकड़ कर खींच सकता है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think we can appoint a committee on such an incident here.

The main point is that whether major recommendations of the Santhnam Committee are accepted and, particularly, those recommendations concerning this particular aspect also will be considered by the Government. Some of them are accepted in principle and some of them are even implemented. Always it is said that only the code of conduct of Ministers is accepted and nothing more is done. That is not correct. In the last three or four years, whenever specific allegations were made against high officers or even against those who held high office of Ministers and Chief Ministers, inquiry commissions were appointed. In the case of the Chief Minister of Punjab, as is very well-known, he was a Congress Chief Minister; there was no question of any party bias in this matter—the Central Government did not hesitate to appoint a commission and face all the consequences of it. When allegations against Mr. Patnaik and his other colleague, Mr. Mitra, were made, the Government did go into all the processes which the ho-

nourable House knows. The Cabinet Sub-Committee went into all the aspects and they came to certain conclusions and, as is very well-known, in some cases it was held, on the grounds of propriety, that certain things were done which were not consistent with the sense of propriety and both of them were asked to resign.

In the case of Mr. Nijalingappa also—the hon. Member was very much excited about certain allegations made against him—those allegations were gone into. On that day, I had not got that information with me. I went into the whole thing and I found that a Cabinet Sub-Committee went into the whole thing and the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, made a statement on 22nd February, 1965 on the floor of the House. The conclusion of the Government in the matter was:

"On a consideration of the allegations made against the Chief Minister and some of the Ministers of Mysore and the available material and comments, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no ground for the Central Government to take any further action."

The point is, sometimes, I should say, very often, allegations are made out of political considerations without any grounds to substantiate them.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri K. Lakkappa: Is the hon. Minister aware . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seat.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not conceding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat; I will not allow it.

The point is that, whenever a specific allegation was made and when there was evidence to substantiate it, it was gone into and when it

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

was found that a commission was necessary, a commission was appointed to go into it. When it was found that there was no substantiating ground for it, certainly Government took up a different position on the floor of the House saying that it was not necessary to go into the allegation.

The major point that Mr. George Fernandes made was whether there was going to be an institutional arrangement for this type of allegations.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडेज : जो आचार संहिता बनी है उस में आपने प्रधान मंत्री को और मुख्य मंत्रियों को अधिकार दिया है। आप खुद कबूल कर रहे हैं कि मुख्य मंत्री भी ऐसे रहे हैं जिन के बारे में जांच करनी पड़ी है, उन को हटाना पड़ा है और बुरी तरह हटाना पड़ा है। ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में आप यह आचार संहिता देते हैं तो जो मंत्री हैं उनका क्या होगा और स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री का क्या होगा। यह भी एक प्रश्न है, मेरे सवाल का।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Even according to the code of conduct, as far as the Chief Ministers are concerned, it is not the Chief Minister himself who is supposed to look into it; it is the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who are supposed to look into it according to the code of conduct. But the Chief Minister is certainly responsible for the inquiry about the allegations against the Ministers in his Cabinet and this is what it should be. If he is satisfied that there are certain allegations which need to be inquired into by the appointment of a commission, that certainly can be done; there is no doubt about it. (Interruptions). I know. I also concede. (Interruptions) As far as the thinking is concerned, I quite concede one point that this should not be the final position in this matter; I quite concede; I am not taking any doctrinaire attitude in this matter. It is necessary that we will have to think in terms of certain institutional ar-

range in this matter. The Administrative Reforms Commission has put forward a specific proposal; an institutional arrangement has been recommended, the arrangement of Lokpal and Lokayukt. Personally, as far as I know, the thinking in Government of India about it is that they are favourably inclined to consider this recommendation and in order to discuss this matter with the Chief Ministers—because this institutional arrangement is certainly not meant only for the Centre but it is also meant for the States—it was placed before the Chief Ministers of all the States when they attended the Chief Ministers' Conference here. I myself explained the scheme. Some Chief Ministers reacted favourably to it; some of them certainly said that it was necessary to examine it further

Shri Ranga: You need not depend on their mercy.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If at all we have to do, it is much better that we consult them also in the matter. I am sure that they will send their reactions soon because many of them said that it was a good scheme but they could give their final views after studying it properly. Naturally we will have to wait for a few weeks more for their recommendations. Whatever the recommendations, ultimately—I agree with Mr. Ranga—the Government of India will have to make up its own mind for itself, if not for others. I quite agree with him. The Government of India certainly will have to do that. That is the position that the Government of India have taken in this matter.

The other suggestion made by Dr. Lohia was this: he asked why there should not be a sort of permanent commission inquiring into all these things. I have answered this question that it is difficult to accept that position, not because it is inconvenient, but the presumption in Dr. Lohia's suggestion is that everybody is bad,

everybody is wrong, let it be inquired into.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काबीला का हर एक घादमी । बाली पंद्रह घादमियों के बारे में ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Therefore, I have come to this. I have explained our attitude that there should be some institutional arrangement in this matter. I quite agree that it should not be left to the individual discretion of anybody. When we are thinking in terms of certain arrangement, it is much better that we think in terms of an institution. Therefore, the institution of Lokpal and Lokayukt is a very good suggestion which the Administrative Reforms Commission has sent to us and I think we will have to give a very careful consideration with a view to accepting it. This is my personal reaction.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रखायी प्रायोग बना देते तो बड़ा मामला ठीक हो जाता और कई चीजों से बच जाते ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my question?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the question raised by Mr. Banerjee, he was absent in the morning and possibly yesterday also. The Prime Minister herself has explained everything about it. I do not want to say anything because I am not....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was a specific one, i.e. whether it is a fact that Mr. Arjun Arora was asked by the Prime Minister to specify the charges which he very legitimately did. After that, these three wise men were appointed to investigate into the whole affair....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am one of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But these Ministers never gave a chance or hearing to Shri Arjun Arora, and the decision was given by the Prime Minister

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There was no question of any hearing. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether he was given a chance or a hearing. Otherwise, what sort of inquiry was it? My information is that there was no inquiry.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that that is right. I can only say that the hon. Member is very much mistaken about it. This is not the occasion when I am supposed to answer that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about 45 Members?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have answered that question already.

The other point that was made by my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh was that there should be a ceiling on dishonest money. I do not think that there is any question of ceiling; there should be no dishonest income at all; therefore, there is no question of any ceiling on dishonest income.

If at all it is a question of a general ceiling on the income of every individual, personally I accept it in principle, but my personally accepting it is not going to help anybody; the constitutional positions etc. will have to be gone into in regard to this matter. I have nothing more to add.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 22, 1967/Asadha 1, 1889 (Saka).