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Wednesday, November 15, 1967
Kartika 24, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



PART 6

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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*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, November 15, 1967/
Kartika 24, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Viswambharan,

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Question
No. 61.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I suggest that
Question No. 65, which is on the same
subject, may be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Question
No. 70 may also be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, ques-
tion No. 70 is on a slightly different subject.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Only 65
need be taken up along with 61.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

*61. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) when the Administrative Reforms
Commission was set up ; and

(b) the time limit stipulated for the
submission of the final report of the Com-
mission and when it is expected to be
submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 5th
January, 1966.

(b) No time limit was stipulated in the
terms of reference, which only required
the Commission to make its report to the
Government of India as soon as practicable.
The Commission expects most of the study
teams and working groups appointed by it

to submit their reports in about 3 months.
The Commission may then take some time
to consider these reports and finally report
to the Government on all the subjects
under study.

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग

†

65. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री मणीभाई जे० पटेल :
श्री नन्दकुमार सोमानी :
श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :

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

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का
पूरा प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या आयोग के कुछ सुझाओं को
क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) आयोग द्वारा अब तक की गई
सिफारिशों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब
लिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सदन के
सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया
है ।

विवरण

(क) श्रीमान्, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). आयोग द्वारा सरकार को
अब तक तीन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं—
पहला नागरिकों की शिकायतों के निवारण
की समस्या पर, दूसरा आयोजना के तंत्र पर
व तीसरा राजकीय क्षेत्र उपक्रमों पर ।

इसकी नागरिकों की शिकायतों के
निवारण की समस्या सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें
सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । उन पर निर्णय,
जितनी जल्दी हो सका, लिया जायेगा ।

जहां तक आयोग की आयोजना के तंत्र पर
सिफारिशों का प्रश्न है, प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा 17
जुलाई, 1967 को लोक सभा में दिये गये
विवरण की ओर ध्यानाकर्षित किया जाता

है। उन आख्यापनों के अनुसार योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन किया गया है। अब तक जो कार्यकारी काम योजना आयोग द्वारा किये जाते थे उनको सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालयों को हस्तान्तरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा चुका है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् का भी पुनर्गठन किया गया है।

राजकीय क्षेत्र उपक्रमों पर प्रतिवेदन केवल 20 अक्टूबर, 1967 को प्राप्त हुआ जो अभी प्रारम्भिक जांच अवस्था में हैं।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : May I know how many interim reports the Commission has already submitted to the Government, how many recommendations of these interim reports have been accepted by the Government and how many rejected and the reasons for rejecting some of those recommendations ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As the House knows, the Commission has submitted three interim recommendations to the Government so far. One is regarding the redress of public grievances. A discussion was held in Parliament about this particular report. The second report is regarding the machinery for planning. The hon. Prime Minister has made a statement about that report of the Reforms Commission. A few of the recommendations that were accepted were indicated by the Prime Minister. The reasons were also given by the Prime Minister in her statement for not accepting some of the recommendations. The third report, which has been received about a month and a half back is under consideration of government.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I draw the attention of the Minister of State to the fact that when he said that there was no time stipulated in the terms of reference, he is quite right but, then, the Chairman of the Commission, Shri Morarji Desai, had publicly announced that the Commission would be completing its work in 9 months, that is, before September. He is on record. But we are not very much bothered about it, since the Commission on the whole is doing a good job. May I know about two things from the Minister : (a) is the Government contemplating

introducing necessary legislation to give effect to the Commission's recommendation regarding the institution of the office of Lokpal and, if so, whether the legislation will be coming in this session and (b) how many Study Committees the Commission have created, how many of them have been sitting and what are the rights and facilities of these different Study Groups or Committees ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as the recommendation regarding Lokpal and Lok Ayukt is concerned, it has been indicated in the House that the Cabinet has considered it. It was also stated on behalf of the government that they have accepted this recommendation in principle. The details are being worked out in consultation with various State Governments because this also implicates the working of State Governments. After all these consultations are over and the Cabinet is able to take a final decision in the matter, we will be able to indicate whether we will be able to bring forward legislation to give effect to these recommendations or not.

As far as the second question is concerned about the study teams and the working groups, 20 study teams and 12 working groups also have been appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission. A good many of them have given their reports which are under the consideration of the Administrative Reforms Commission. We have been reminding the Administrative Reforms Commission to complete their work as expeditiously as they can and they have assured us that they are doing their best to complete their work as quickly as they can.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I enquire from the hon. Minister why, when there are so many study teams, not one study team has been appointed to study the implementation of the various policies of Government at all levels? It is no use having a Commission to enquire into administration when it does not take into consideration how the policies of Government are worked at all levels, at the State level, at the district level and even at the village level. Today we see the administration where the policies of Government are simply lost on their way to different levels.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This Commission has been appointed to enquire into the working of machinery that we have at our disposal for implementing our policies. But this Commission is not supposed to look into policy matters as such that the Government, the Parliament, may decide. It does go into the machinery of Government and see how they implement and what are the ways to improve the implementation.

SHRI R. BARUA : It appears the study teams and the working groups are being formed only very recently. Are they going to be constituted in future also ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That depends on the need as the Administrative Reforms Commission may feel from time to time. But as soon as they get the proper personnel and the persons who have knowledge of these things, they appoint the study teams.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद कितने राज्यों में भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाये गये थे, उनकी जांच की गई है या की जा रही है और कितने राज्यों में लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त संस्थाओं का निर्माण करने का फैसला किया गया है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार ने इस तरह का फैसला किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : We have received some recommendations or some views of nearly ten Governments and some Union Territories also. I find there is quite a difference of opinion amongst different Governments. But Bihar Government has expressed its acceptance in principle of the scheme. There are some other Governments who have said, "No" also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In his earlier reply, the minister stated that the study teams and working groups will be constituted as and when the Administrative Reforms Commission feels it necessary. The previous Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission had

stated that the Report will be submitted to Parliament within nine months. With this background, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has a comprehensive programme which subjects they have to cover, what are the specific recommendations they have to make and which are the committees they have constituted or whether they do not have any programme before them ? I would also like to know whether the Commission has clearly stated that within such a prescribed time-limit, they will be able to present the Report to the Government and to Parliament.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Administrative Reforms Commission have definite programmes which they have set for themselves, and they are working according to their programmes.

As far as the time limit is concerned, it is for the Commission itself to determine by what time they will be able to finish their work. But I am sure that they are as anxious as the Government to finish this important work as quickly as they can and they have been working quite hard on the recommendations which have been presented to them by the various Study Groups. We expect that they will be able to finish their work quickly.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Certain Interim Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission have come before the Government. I want to know what action has been taken on them.

Secondly, it has just been said by the hon. Minister that 20 Study Groups and 12 Working Groups have been set up. I want to know what are the criteria for appointing the people on the Study Groups. Do these people who are put on Study Groups have some special knowledge of the subjects which have been allotted to them or just for the sake of appointing some people they have been appointed ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Not for the sake of appointing some people are people appointed on these important Study Groups and Study Teams. They have the experience and the necessary knowledge, and after being sure of that, the Reforms Commission approaches them, and if they can spare the time for this work,

then they are appointed on the se Study Teams and Study Groups.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The three Reports that have been submitted are merely of an interim nature on three distinct subjects. May I know whether a comprehensive report will be published after the conclusion of the deliberations, and secondly, whether the 20 and odd Study Groups that have been formed will be submitting their interim reports in the near future?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It has been indicated that the reports of the various Study Groups and Teams will be submitted to the Reforms Commission within about three months' time.

We have learnt from the Commission that after they have completed their study, they intend presenting a comprehensive report to the Government.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Arising from the reply given by the hon. Home Minister, I would like to know which are the States which have opposed the appointment of Lokayukts and what are the reasons given by them. I also want to know whether it is a fact that in some of the States they have already appointed some kind of Lokayukts, although not in the form in which the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission was made. Is there any State where any such set-up has been formed? Very recently, I think, in U.P. or some other State they have appointed some sort of a Commission.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I heard about it, but I have no definite information in what form it has been done, what are the powers, what is the composition of such an institution, etc. The principle of the recommendation is that there should be some permanent institutionalised arrangement where automatically the grievances can be looked into or inquired into. That is, really speaking, the principle of it. When we discussed this in the Chief Ministers' Conference, there were naturally different views on the matter. Therefore, I thought that it was better that their views were asked for. I have got a summarised information about the various views, but I do not think that it is necessary to lay it here

now because the whole process is still under consultation. Even if any State has said, 'No', they may, as a result of the consultation, change their mind and say, 'Yes'. It would not be in public interest to disclose this now.

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार ने अब तक जो रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं, सरकार ने उन पर कहां तक अमल किया है? इस कमीशन में कुल कितने मेम्बर हैं चेयरमैन को एसिस्ट करने के लिए और उनकी योग्यतायें क्या हैं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं ने पहले ही बता दिया है कि आयोग की तीन इन्टरिम रिपोर्ट्स आई थीं। जो लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट हैं, उस पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है। योजना आयोग सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट के बारे में सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया था, उस की घोषणा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा इस सदन में की गई थी। पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट डेढ़ महीने पहले आई थी, उस के बारे में विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि चेयरमैन को एसिस्ट करने के लिए कितने मेम्बर हैं और उनकी योग्यतायें क्या हैं; क्या वे आई० सी० एस० हैं या पी० सी० एस० हैं? वे क्या हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The House knows that most of the Members of the Commission are the hon. Members of this House. One of the distinguished Members of this House is the Chairman of the Commission. There is only one ICS Member and he is Shri V. Shankar.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सरकार ने सरकारी नौकरों की जो इतनी बड़ी फौज खड़ी कर रखी है, जिस में सब क्षेत्रों में अश्रुदाचार फैला हुआ है, क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने उसको घटाने के लिए कोई खास सुझाव दिया है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : प्रशासनिक सुधारों में ये सब बातें शामिल होती हैं। जब आयोग की सिफारिशें आयेंगी, तो इन सब प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I know how many States have accepted the recommendation for establishing planning units in the States on the lines recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission, and how many have already done it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Home Minister has already indicated that the process of consultation is still going on with various State Governments and it would not be proper to say anything about that at this stage.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM : MA : May I know whether any of the study groups has recommended that smaller Ministries should be there at the Centre as well as in the States, and if so, whether that recommendation will be accepted?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The study groups will place their recommendations before the commission, and after the commission formulate their views, they will be communicated to us.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : May I know whether the present expansion of the central cabinet is based on the recommendation of the commission?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I know whether the Administrative Reforms Commission is considering the question of granting more autonomy to public sector enterprises so as to improve their working and so that they might be able to take independent decisions which are vitally necessary if commercial undertakings are to run on an economic basis?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already indicated that this report has been received by us and we are considering that report.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Does the report contain any such suggestion?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Will the hon. Minister agree with

me that a new outlook is necessary in the changed circumstances? In view of the fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission came into existence under different circumstances and now a new thinking is essential and a new way of dealing with the matter is also necessary, may I know whether the hon. Minister would agree that a new thinking is necessary?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The commission itself has been appointed to see what new thinking can be introduced in administration and in the methods of administration, and after their recommendations are received, we shall be able to see how useful they are and how they can be implemented.

काश्मीर और राजस्थान में विदेशों में निर्मित हथियारों का पकड़ा जाना

62. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दो वर्षों में काश्मीर और राजस्थान के सीमा क्षेत्रों में विदेशों में निर्मित शस्त्रास्त्र पकड़े गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और अन्य ब्योरा क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख)। सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है।

(ग) प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने इस बारे में 20 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था जिन में से सात को सजा हुई, चार पर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और अन्य मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि उन्होंने दस व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये हैं इन व्यक्तियों से बरामदगी हुई थी। एक मामले से सम्बन्धित दो पाकिस्तानी मुठभेड़ में मारे गये थे।

विबरण

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और राजस्थान से विदेशों में निम्नलिखित शस्त्रास्त्र बरामद हुये :

(1) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से—

हथ गोले	290
303 के कारतूस	30,129
स्टेनगन के कारतूस	7,794
स्टेनगन की मँगजीन	1
कारतूस	278
9 मिलीमीटर की स्टेनगन के कारतूस	6,004
45 बोर इन्फील्ड रिवाल्वर (12 कारतूसों के साथ)	1
81 मिलीमीटर मौर्टार बम्ब	8
. 12 बोर शौटगन राइफलें	3
. 12 बोर के कारतूस	34
राइफल	1
पिस्तौल	1
हल्की मशीन गन	1
ब्राउनिंग गन के कारतूस	240
टैंक भेदक गोले	5
कुछ डेटोनेटर फ्यूज आदि भी बरामद हुए	

(2) राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र से—

. 32 बोर रिवाल्वर	15
. 38 बोर रिवाल्वर	2
राइफलें (19 कारतूसों के साथ)	3
. 32 बोर पिस्तौलें	2
पिस्तौल	1

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने हथियारों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने यह खुलासा नहीं किया है

कि जो हथियार पाए गए हैं, वे किन देशों के बने हुए थे। काश्मीर में जो घुसपैठिये आ रहे हैं वे अपने साथ काफी भारी संख्या में हथियार ला रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की यह एजेन्सी काफ़ी कमज़ोर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एजेन्सी को सक्रिय और तेज़ करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I have said on many occasions already, when these arms are found out, the markings on them are generally erased, but it is a matter of circumstantial evidence by which we can infer where they came from. Most of the arms that we found in Kashmir naturally have come across the ceasefire line. In some cases, where they were found in the houses of certain persons, those persons were arrested. But most of the arms that were found in Jammu and Kashmir were also found in a rather concealed condition; possibly they can be traced back to the infiltrators who came in 1965, and they might have been left behind by them; that is also a sort of possibility.

As far as the machinery is concerned, I do not agree with the hon. Member that it is weak. It is effective. It can be seen from its working during the last few years that it has been effective.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्थान की हाल ही की उस घटना की तरफ़ गया है, जिस में लोक सभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष और राजस्थान के वर्तमान राज्यपाल, सरदार हुकम सिंह, जब सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के लिए गए, तो उन का मार्ग बदल दिया गया और उनके जाने से पहले ट्रक नं० 330 के पहिये से एक बम फूट गया और दो बम और पाए गए ? उस में पाकिस्तान के निशान थे। इसी प्रकार जब हमारे थल सेनाध्यक्ष जनरल कुमारमंगलम उस क्षेत्र में गये थे तब उन पर भी गोलाबारी की गई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस मामले को

अब तक दबा कर रखा है, यदि हां तो क्या वह इस को ओपन करेगी, और जिस प्रकार के हथियार पाये गये उन के लिये उस क्षेत्र में जो गतिविधि चल रही है उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think there is anything that can be concealed, because the information that I have placed on the Table of the House is the information that I have received from the State Government.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : It is not complete.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : About this particular incident which he mentioned about the tour of the Governor of Rajasthan when a bomb exploded.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have to find out. The Governor met me only two days before, he did not mention it to me. When it is mentioned here, I will have to find out from him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ गृह मंत्री ने रखा है वह पूरा नहीं है। या तो उन को कुछ मालूम नहीं है, अगर मालूम है तो वह सदन से उस को छिपा रहे हैं। यह चीज समाचारपत्रों में छप चुकी है कि जब राज्यपाल हुकम सिंह सितम्बर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में राजस्थान के सीमा प्रदेश का दौरा करने के लिये गये तो जिस मार्ग से उन की मोटर जानी थी उस मार्ग पर दस दस पाउंड वजन के बम पाये गये। अब तक गृह मंत्रालय ने इस बात का खण्डन नहीं किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : He says he will enquire into it. He is not aware of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आरोप यह है कि पहले तो राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बात को दबाया और अब गृह मंत्री भी इस में शामिल मालूम पड़ते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very cheap allegation that has been made. Here is an allegation that is being made. I shall have to find out. What is the idea of saying that it is concealed and this and that ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समाचारपत्रों में पन्द्रह दिन पहले चीजें आ जाती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाने की मनःस्थिति में कभी नहीं रहा हूँ। गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बात स्वीकार करेंगे कि मैं इस प्रकार से असत्य आरोप नहीं लगाता हूँ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इतला ला कर आप के सामने रखूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह मंत्रालय का समाचारपत्रों को सम्मुख रखने वाला विभाग इस ओर से अपनी आंखें मूंद कर काम कर रहा है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने यही कहा है कि यह इतला मुझे लानी पड़ेगी। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास इतला नहीं है। इतला इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। और यह कहने का मेरा हक है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने जो कुछ कहा उस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : It is well known that very large quantities of foreign arms are pouring into Assam Apart from getting information....

MR. SPEAKER : This is specifically about Kashmir and Rajasthan.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am speaking about foreign arms, because foreign arms are also pouring into Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Kashmir and Rajasthan.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN rose..—

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot get a chance on every question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : If he is made a Deputy Minister, he will not trouble you.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has been denied Deputy Ministership, and you deny him the privilege of putting questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I know he will get if a voting is taken, but unfortunately Ministers are not made by voting !

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि काश्मीर में कुछ लोगों के पास हथियार पकड़े गये जो पाकिस्तान के थे और उन के साथ-साथ कुछ कागजात भी पकड़े गये, जिन से यह मालूम होता है कि काश्मीर के कुछ बड़े लोग इस साजिश में हैं और उन का हाथ इस के पीछे है। खयाल यह है कि जब छोटे लोग इस तरह की कार्रवाई करते हैं तो उन के खिलाफ कदम उठाये जाते हैं, परन्तु जो बड़े लोग जिम्मेदार हैं इन सब बातों के लिए, उन की तरफ कोई भी आंख उठा कर नहीं देख सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में क्या स्थिति है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is [again trying to create an unnecessary atmosphere of suspicion against some people. It is not true. Certain cases are under investigation, and certain facts are being enquired into. Unless those investigations are completed, it is very difficult for me to say anything.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : सस्पिशन है तभी तो सवाल पूछते हैं, अगर सस्पिशन न होता तो फिर सवाल ही क्यों पूछते ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक तरफ तो गृह मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जांच हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि यह सत्य नहीं है। अगर सत्य नहीं है तो फिर जांच क्या हो रही है ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं इस विषय में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक प्रकार से मंत्री महोदय का मेरे ऊपर आरोप है कि मैं सस्पिशन क्रिएट कर रहा हूं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि सस्पिशन मैं नहीं क्रिएट

कर रहा हूं, सस्पिशन वह स्वयं क्रिएट कर रहे हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether, as a result of this pouring in of Pakistani arms into Kashmir, it has contributed in anyway to the recent outbreak of incidents in that part and whether in recent months the number of these arms is increasing and, if so, the number of people arrested so far in this connection?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, the recent troubles in Kashmir have nothing to do with arms as such, generally speaking; and about other matters, the number of incidents or number of arms that are found, the information has been given here. I would not say that they are on the increase.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर राजस्थान और काश्मीर में क्या कुछ ऐसे हथियार बनाने के कारखाने पकड़े गये हैं जहां पर पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर सक्रिय हैं और लोगों को शिक्षा दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever information I have, I have already given it here.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जो हथियार पाये गये उन में से कुछ जो घुसपैठिये 1965 में आये उन के छोड़े हो सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने उसी समय इस का तो पता लगाया ही होगा। गृह मंत्री होते हुए भी यदि वह इस प्रकार के जवाब देंगे कि वह 1965 के हो सकते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हम उन से ठीक जवाब की अपेक्षा करते हैं। हमें खुफिया विभाग से पता चला है कि जो घुसपैठिये 1965 में आये थे उन के द्वारा ही वह छोड़े गये हैं। इस लिये जब तक मंत्री महोदय साफ तौर से कुछ नहीं कहते तब तक हमारे मन में सन्देह तो रहेगा ही।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did say that sometimes these dumps are found in

concealed conditions, and therefore, naturally, it has to be presumed that they must have been left behind by the 1965 infiltrators. I cannot say that after that no arms have come in, because some arms have been found with some persons. I have said that some persons have been arrested and some persons are convicted. I have said that.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Just a little while ago, the hon. Home Minister said that investigations are going on. May I know which agencies are conducting these investigations; whether only the State agencies are involved or any of the Central agencies are also involved.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The State agencies are looking into them.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : May I have an idea as to the general nature of the arms that have been found? Apart from the rifles, what are they?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have given a statement here. If hon. Members want, I can read it, but I do not think it is necessary.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उस में बतलाया गया है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के करीब हल्की मशीनगनों मिलीं। गृह मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि वह मशीनगनें किस स्थान पर मिलीं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will have to go into great many details about it

मेरे पास सारी जानकारी है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जानकारी नहीं है।

I have got all the details here. I am prepared to show them to him. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Can you place it on the Table?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am prepared to show it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We want to have that statement; it is not for them only. I am particularly interested.

MR. SPEAKER : Every Member will have it.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि बांडीपुर और दूसरी जगहों पर जो आर्म्स ऐंड ऐम्पूनिशन डम्प पाये गये, कई टाइप्स आफ आर्म्स, वह किस कदर थे और उस के बाद उन का डिस्पोजल क्या हुआ।

میں اتنا ہی جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہانڈی پور اور دوسری جہگوں پر جو آرمس اینڈ امونیشن ڈمپ پائے گئے ہیں۔ کئی ٹائپس آف آرمس وہ کس قدر تھے اور اس کے بعد ان کا ڈسپوزل کیا ہوا۔

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Now that he has asked me what exactly has happened about one particular place—

AN HON. MEMBER : Bandipur:

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever it is—he has asked about the details—if he puts a specific question, I will give him all the details.

MR. SPEAKER : I have agreed to a discussion on this subject next week. In the Question Hour, you are not going to get more details. Next question.

भूतपूर्व नरेशों की निजी धैलियों की समाप्ति

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* 63. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह :

श्री न० कु० सात्वत :

श्री गणेश :

डा० रनेन सेन :

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

श्री प० गोपालन :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

श्री नायनार :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री रमानो :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री क० हल्वर :

श्री वासुदेवन नायर :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :
 श्री क० कृ० नायर :
 श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
 श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :
 श्री स० कुन्ड :
 श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :
 श्री बसवन्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूतपूर्व नरेशों को निजी ज़ैलियां देना बन्द करने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या भूतपूर्व नरेशों के हाल के सम्मेलन में पारित किये गये संकल्प भी सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन संकल्पों से कहाँ तक सहमत है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) निश्चित समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है, किन्तु यथाशीघ्र निर्णय किया जायगा ।

(ग) अहमदाबाद में हुई अखिल गुजरात नरेशों की परिषद् की 2 अगस्त 1967 की कार्यवाही का कुछ अंश तथा परिषद् की बैठक के बाद जारी किये गये निवेदन की प्रतिलिपियां सरकार के पास आयी हैं ।

(घ) जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में कहा गया है, सरकार द्वारा अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या शासन जाति, धर्म वर्ग लिग सभी प्रकार के आधारों

पर मिलने वाले विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कुछ नहीं करेगा

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have explained it on the floor of the House. The whole matter will have to be examined. As far as possible, an early decision will be taken.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि रियासतों के विलीनीकरण के समय नरेशों से हुए समझौतों से पीछे हटने पर शासन की साख गिर जायगी और उसके वचनों का कोई मूल्य नहीं रह जायेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a matter of opinion. All these aspects will have to be examined.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the minister be pleased to state whether the reported negotiations which the Home Minister is presently carrying on with the representatives of the princes about privy purses is circumscribed and subject to any overriding mandate to the Home Minister to bring about total abolition of the privy purses in the imminent future ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The negotiations have been started and at least in the first talk I had with the princes, naturally we discussed preliminary issues. There is no question of any overriding mandate as such.

DR. RANEN SEN : After the Home Minister started negotiations with the ex-rulers, it was reported in the papers that Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda held a press conference in which he has categorically stated that the question of privy purses is not negotiable at all. If that is so, what is the purpose behind the negotiations? What is the reaction of the Government in this regard ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have also seen such press reports, but that is not the final thing on behalf of the princes. Our attitude is very clear. We want to negotiate with the princes, but if the princes refuse to negotiate, it is for them to do so.

DR. RANEN SEN : After seeing such a press report, did the Home Ministry try to ascertain whether the press report was correct or not ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir I did not enquire.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : May I know whether any assurance has been given to the princes that no action will be taken against them without prior consultations with them and if so, whether Government have gone back on their earlier promise of abolishing the privy purses ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, Government have not taken any decision before. Naturally our intention is to negotiate these matters with them. We have certainly told them that our approach is to discuss this matter with the princes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that some ministers, including Mr. Chavan, have made public statements meaning opposition to the abolition of privy purses ? If so, what are the reasons for it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have certainly made statements here on the floor of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I said, public statements, not statements on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : A statement made on the floor of the House is much more public and authoritative.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : At the time of negotiations a Press report has already appeared that Shri Chavan is examining the legal and other aspects of the abolition of privy purses. It also said that in Gujarat and Rajasthan the Congress Government will fall the moment some former rulers, now members of the legislature on behalf of the Congress, quit. It was also reported that, therefore, the Chief Ministers of the two States have asked the Centre to go slow and to consider all repercussions before abolishing privy purses. There are two things. There are former rulers who are on the side of the ruling party. So I want to know whether our Minister will stick to his former

announcement or he will go back on the question of abolition of privy purses ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may resume his seat. Let us see whether he is going back or coming forward.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I am not going back. My intention normally will be to go forward, but the method in this matter is to discuss the matter and negotiate with them.

श्री देवराज पाटिल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि थैलियां बन्द करने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मैं साफ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व नरेशों की थैलियां बन्द करने का प्रिंसिपल क्या सरकार ने मान लिया है या नहीं मान लिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Government has not taken any decision as such. As I said, these are two different propositions. The Congress Party has taken a certain decision. The Government, naturally, before deciding things has to consider all the aspects of the different propositions.

SHRI K. RAMANI : The ruling Congress Party itself in its AICC session decided to abolish privy purses. In view of that, may I know whether the Home Minister will try to bring in legislation immediately to abolish the privy purses ? Why is he trying to conduct negotiations with the princes ? Is it because of the fact that some princes are members of the Cabinet and they are attacking it ; therefore, in order to find out ways and means to dilate it he is having negotiations ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is very unfair to the princes who happen to be members of the Cabinet. Nobody is attacking it. The Government has a well-laid policy in this matter and that is to discuss this matter with the princes and try to find out if we can arrive at some sort of an agreed solution to the problem.

SHRI MANOHARAN : In case no solution is arrived at, what will be the position ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. I have not called him.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस मामले में इसलिए देर की जा रही है कि जो राजा लोग कांग्रेस में हैं वे कांग्रेस से अलग हो जायेंगे और केन्द्रीय सरकार गिर जायगी ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इसी डर के मारे अभी सरकार कोई फैसला नहीं करना चाहती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a very incorrect appreciation and, unfortunately, the hon. Member has made a very wrong appreciation of the situation. That is not true.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether the constitutional aspect of the abolition of privy purses and also the privileges of the ex-rulers has been thoroughly examined and if so, what is the conclusion ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally, all these matters are under examination. We have not reached any conclusion yet.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : As the Government is aware of the fact that the princes have decided at their conference on the 10th to stand for all the covenants under which they are entitled to purses and privileges and they do not want to come forward and relinquish their rights, I would like to know from the Government whether Government will create such conditions now by which they are forced to give up their rights, privileges etc ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think these are some of the suggestions that the hon. Member wants us to consider. As I said, we will consider all aspects.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When this topic was discussed on the floor of the House the hon. Minister stated that it is a moral question. I hope he still remembers it. Then the impression which he gave was that he is immediately going to take steps to scrap privy purse and other princely privileges. Now, after so many months, he says the matter is still under considera-

tion. What has happened during this interval ? Is it that the hon. Minister fears that there will be a sizable defection from the Congress Party ? Secondly, is there strong opposition inside the Cabinet against this proposal ? Thirdly, is the hon. Minister trying to evolve a compromise formula whereby the grants of certain privileges will be withdrawn whereas some others will continue to be retained ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member is making some wrong assessment of the situation. This has nothing to do with the defections from Congress to the other side or from the other side to the Congress.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वे तो वैसे ही हो रही है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It has nothing to do with defections. It is a question of approach to solve this question, I would like to make it very clear. Our approach to the problem has been made clear, that we certainly want to solve this question, but our approach is to discuss this matter with them and negotiate with them.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार उन्होंने कहा था कि इस सिद्धान्त को हमने माना है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : माना है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस पर अमल करने का सवाल है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : My second question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Your questions were also speculative.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या प्रिवी पर्स देने से हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में इनफ्लेशनरी ट्रेन्डज में इजाफा होता है या नहीं ; अगर होता है और प्रिवी पर्स को बन्द करने के मार्ग में कुछ संवैधानिक रुकावटें हैं, तो क्या संविधान में संशोधन करके हम प्रिवी पर्स को खत्म नहीं कर सकते और उसके द्वारा इनफ्लेशन को रोक नहीं सकते ? अगर कर सकते हैं, तो सरकार

क्यों नहीं कर रही है; उसके सामने क्या रुकावट है? क्या सरकार को राजाओं का डर है? उन्होंने जो जमात, कानकाई, बनाया है, क्या उसका डर है? क्या वे घेराव करेंगे या धरना देंगे, इसका डर है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The fear of gherrao is not from the princes; it is from the other direction. Really speaking, gherrao is not a matter for consideration in this matter. It is not a question of any fear from any body. It is a question of following certain approach in this matter, and that approach I have made clear.

श्री शिव चन्द्र शा : इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि क्या प्रिन्सी पर्स देने से इन्फ्लेशन में इजाफा होता है और अगर होता है, तो क्या संविधान में संशोधन लाकर उस को रोक सकते हैं, यदि हां, तो सरकार ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down, Shri Jha. Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, the Home Minister is treading on rather slippery grounds and he has, therefore. . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No.

SHRI NATH PAI : I will show it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is slipping.

SHRI NATH PAI : He is not slipping or sleeping, but he is on slippery ground, I say. May I recall this reply to Shri Madhu Limaye's motion in this House in which he was, at the same time, hunting with the hounds and running with the hare? He was more Socialist than Shri Limaye, going one ahead of Shri Limaye by saying "Who can disagree with your motion?". Now, at the AICC Session the Prime Minister assured the people that they are going to implement it. But I would like to draw his attention to a statement made by a former colleague of his, Maharaja of Baroda, Fatehsinhji, in Bombay, in which he said "When I saw Mr. Chavan, he assured me that he was

sympathetic to the cause of the Maharajas; Mr. Chavan further told me not to go by his speeches." Now I want to know, so far as this House is concerned, what are we to go by—by the assurances given here, by the statements made at the AICC or by the secret parleys with the spokesmen of the Maharajas? Which is the Government's real policy?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Government's policy is whatever statement we make here in Parliament. The statement that I said that they should not go by my statements is an absolutely incorrect statement to make.

SHRI NATH PAI : On a point of order, Sir. . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I would like to make my position clear in this matter. We all know the mechanics of the political life in this country. Our party has, certainly, taken certain decision in this matter. Now our party's position has to be further implemented. This process of implementation can go on in a certain manner. When Government has to take a decision, naturally, Government has to take a decision in a very careful and considered manner. Therefore, we have said that before arriving at any particular conclusion in this matter, our effort must be to find out an agreed solution in this matter. We have, therefore, decided to discuss the matter with the princes.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, it is a very serious matter. I am not going into the merits of his reply. The statement is on record; the *Gujarat Herald* has given the details of the statement of Maharaja Gaikwad. Was it not the Minister's duty, seeing that the Statement made a mockery of the assurances given by him on the floor of the House—he has the best reporting department, the C.I.B., etc.—after coming across this statement, to contradict the statement since it ran counter to his assurances to the House? We want your protection, Sir.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : After my talks with them, we agreed to issue a communique and, as far as that communique is concerned, we said, "We discussed the preliminary issues in this matter."

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कम्युनिके टेबल पर रखा जाये ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं उस को रख दूंगा । उस में क्या बात है ?

But, as to what he says, I have not come across that statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह सब अखबारों में आया है । (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He says that he has not come across that statement. So, that ends there.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन की जानकारी के लिए यह भी कह दूँ कि श्री फतेहसिंहराव गायकवाड़ ने कहा था कि हम दोनों राजनीति करने वाले हैं और इस तरह के वक्तव्य दिया करते हैं । इन का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है । यह तो विशुद्ध चालबाजी है ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The problem before the Government is the abolition of the privy purses and they are finding out or trying to find out a solution. I want to know whether the solution is a substantial one thereby dropping out the privy purses or it is a sort of procedural one as to whether it should be by way of an executive order or by way of amending the Constitution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have not yet reached any form or solution. Let it be made very clear. It is a question of, really speaking, discussing the matter, trying to explain our point of view and trying to find out what is their point of view. It is only after that, one can reach some sort of a form of solution. We have not reached any form of solution.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : During Question Hour, there is no point of order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : A few minutes back, the hon. Home Minister said, in reply to a question that he has not even

accepted the principle of abolition of the privy purses. Earlier, it was on the floor of the House that he had said that he had already accepted it and at Jabalpur, the Prime Minister said . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be a point of order on what happened in Jabalpur. Shri Krishnamoorthi.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is a contradiction between the two positions. Which one are we to accept ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Home Minister made it clear during the last session that the Government have decided to abolish the privy purses. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that merely because the difference between the Opposition and the ruling Party is only 56 or 57 and more than 30 Members . . .

MR. SPEAKER : These are all extraneous things. You may put a question. I think, we have wasted our time on this issue.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that more than 35 members from the ruling Party have threatened that if the Government implements this policy, they will quit the Government ? Is it not a fact that Government have yielded to their pressure and have gone back on their assurances ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In view of the hon. Minister extending the courtesy of consultation and conference to princes, will he kindly extend the same courtesy to this House and formally place the proposition before this House and take its opinion by way of votes ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that we have reached that stage. Naturally whatever is to be done ultimately is to be done by this hon. House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह नैगोशियेट कर रहे हैं प्रिंसिज के साथ पर्सज के बारे में, परन्तु प्रिविलिजज के बारे में तो सरकार ने अपना निश्चित मत बना लिया कि उस को खत्म करना है, तो क्या

इन प्रिविलिजें को खत्म करने के लिये सरकार कोई जल्द कार्यवाही कर रही है ? दूसरे, क्या नेगोशियेशन के बाद नेगोशियेशन पूरी हों या न हों, जो कुछ भी हो, परसेज खत्म होंगी या कुछ ऐसा भी होगा कि न भी खत्म हों ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know the hon. Member's line of thinking in this matter, but I would like to make my position clear because I do not want my position to be misunderstood or the Government's position to be misunderstood. When somebody asked me a question whether the principle has been accepted, I said that Government has not taken any final decision. I have not said whether the Government has accepted the principle or not. My position is very clear. Our party has taken a certain position and naturally as Government representing that Party our efforts will be to implement that decision. Our approach is that. In order to implement that decision, certain positions have to be taken and one position that we have taken is that whatever we may decide ultimately, before coming to any conclusion, it is necessary that we discuss this matter about privileges and also about privy purses with the princes...

AN HON. MEMBER : You are negotiating for privileges ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We are discussing a certain matter with them. It is rather very odd that we will tell them that we will not discuss this part but will discuss only that part. This is not the right way of talking to people. They are not our enemies. They are also Indians. (*Interruptions*) We have to have negotiations with them in a proper manner. Therefore, when we are discussing privy purses, it is also necessary that we discuss with them the privileges also.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस दिन तो बड़ा जोश दिखा रहे थे ।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : In order to allay the fears of those in this country who still regard the present Home Minister as the prince among the progressives, would the Home Minister be pleased to assure us that he would take immediate

steps to declare the privy purses at least as an office of profit ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of any one Minister taking a decision in this matter. It is the Government which will ultimately have to take a decision.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After long discussion they have arrived at a conclusion to form a trade union and some of the princes even put a threat by way of going to agitate and taking the matter to the court to protract the delay in taking a decision by the Government. Can we draw an inference that the Home Minister is backing some of the princes to approach the court and protract the delay in implementing the abolition of privy purses? Is the Home Minister supporting the princes to go to courts ? Or will he place before the House the proposal of the Government for an early discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already explained the proposal of the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : No. Is he backing some princes ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, it is not correct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want to know. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that it is not correct.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : प्रीवी पर्स को खत्म करने के लिये यदि हम तय करते हैं तो उसके बाद प्रिन्सिज को जो अधिकार अण्डर सैंक्शन 363 मिले हुए हैं, क्या उनको एबोलिश करने के लिये तैयार होंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Ultimately, when we have to take a decision, that decision will be taken and we shall come before this House with that decision. I cannot anticipate anything.

श्री प्रकाशवीर सास्त्री : क्या भारत सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर गया है कि जिसमें भारत के प्रथम गवर्नर-जनरल लार्ड माउन्टबेटन ने इस प्रीवी पर्स के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि चूंकि इस निर्णय और समझौते के मध्य में था, इस

लिये इस सरकार के इस डांवाडोल निर्णय से मुझे कष्ट हुआ है तथा लार्ड माउन्टबेटन ने कोई पत्र भारत सरकार को लिखा है। यदि उन्होंने ऐसा पत्र लिखा है तो उस पर भारत सरकार को प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि मंत्रि परिषद में इस प्रश्न को लेकर आपस में मतभेद है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At least I have not seen this letter of Lord Mountbatten, but I have seen some press report about it. I have not seen the letter. Lord Mountbatten is certainly entitled to hold his own views about it. I cannot make any comments about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Has he written a letter to him?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह भी सत्य है कि मंत्री परिषद में इस प्रश्न को लेकर आपस में मतभेद है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no difference of opinion about it in the Cabinet.

CHINESE INDOCTRINATION OF NEFA YOUNGMEN

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*64. **SHRI RABI RAY :**
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some youngmen in North East Frontier Agency crossed over to China at the time of Chinese aggression in 1962 and they were indoctrinated there by the Chinese Communists;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that they have returned to NEFA and have started indoctrinating the youth of NEFA; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to take against those who are instrumental in such indoctrination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री रबी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खबर दो-तीन दिन पहले के सभी अखबारों में निकल चकी है कि नेफा के 150 युवक नेफ्रा का अतिक्रमण कर के चीन गये थे और चीन में ट्रेनिंग पाकर लौट आये हैं तथा लौटने के बाद कम्युनिस्ट चीन के जो विचार हैं, उन को वहाँ फैला रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह का रवैया वहाँ हो रहा है तो सरकार कैसे कहती है कि उनके पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कोई जांच करेगी और संसद को बतायेगी कि क्या वहाँ पर इस तरह का कुछ हो रहा है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हमने यह नहीं कहा कि हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है। हमने कहा है कि हमारे पास जानकारी है और जो बात कही गई है वह सच नहीं है, गलत बात है।

श्री रबी राय : लम्बे असें की ट्रेनिंग के बाद कितने युवक वहाँ से लौटे हैं, यह जानकारी हमको दें?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : वह वहाँ गये ही नहीं, तो लौटने का सवाल कहाँ से उठता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये इस बात को स्वीकार करें या न करें, लेकिन असल बात यह है कि 1962 में जब आक्रमण हुआ था, तब कुछ लोगों को चीन सरकार पकड़ कर ले गयी थी और वे लोग धीरे धीरे अब वहाँ से आ रहे हैं। तो चीन को ओर से जो यह हिन्दुस्तान विरोधी प्रचार हो रहा है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उर्वसोयम् (नेफा) का जो इलाका है उसमें लोकतन्त्रीय प्रणाली लाई जाय और साथ ही साथ बाकी भारत और उर्वसोयम् के इस इलाके में जो दोबार खड़ी की गई है परवाने और परमिट को, उसको खत्म कर के बाकी भारत की जनता और नेफ्रा की जनता के बीच में एक नाता-रिश्ता कायम करने के लिये, क्योंकि आखिरकार वह

भारत का हिस्सा है, प्रयत्न किया जाय। क्या सरकार इसका लोकतन्त्रीकरण करने और इस अलगाव को समाप्त करने के लिये सोच रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक हम लोगों की सूचना है, इस तरह का कोई आदमी पकड़ कर चीनी वहाँ नहीं ले गये थे। जहाँ तक इस प्रचार का सवाल है उसके विरोध में हम लोग उचित कदम उठाते जाते हैं और उसका काफ़ी फायदा भी हुआ है। जहाँ तक वहाँ आने-जाने का सवाल है, सिक्योरिटी के लिये कुछ इलाकों को जो कि सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं रेस्ट्रिक्टेड एरिया का रूप दिया गया है और जो लोग सिक्योरिटी के खिलाफ़ नहीं रहते हैं उनको वहाँ जाने की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता दी जाती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तो सिक्योरिटी की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं पूछ रहा था परवाना प्रथा के बारे में, मणिपुर में परवाना-प्रथा है या नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह नेफ़ा का प्रश्न है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने सब सीमावर्ती इलाकों के बारे में क्यों कहा, हिन्दुस्तान में सीमावर्ती कई इलाके हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह सीमावर्ती इलाका है और उसो के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा है कि ऐसा सिक्योरिटी के लिये रखा गया है। जो सिक्योरिटी के इन्टरेस्ट के खिलाफ़ नहीं जाते हैं, उनको वहाँ जाने की पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता दी जाती है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : In NEFA also there is that inner line.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : In view of the statement made here, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would make further investigation into this matter to find out whether the persons who had crossed over to China have since returned to NEFA ?

Mr. SPEAKER : They have denied it already.

SHRI VISWAMBHARAN : My point is that according to the information that is available with the Government at the moment it is not correct, but several hon. members have asserted that this thing has been happening there. So, may I request that the Government make further detailed investigations into this affair ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have already made a very thorough enquiry about it, and we have found that it is not true.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि विचार परिवर्तित जो युवक लौटे हैं उनको बात गलत है। परन्तु यह सत्य है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि यह जो उर्वसोअम् के विचार परिवर्तित युवक लौटे हैं वह अपने साथ कुछ चीनियों को भी लाये हैं और उनके पास ट्रांसमीटर भी हैं जिससे हमारी फौजों के मूवमेंट का पता भी वह लोग बराबर चीन को देते हैं, और वह अपने साथ माओ की किताबें भी लाये हैं जिसका बंटवारा वहाँ हो रहा है, क्या इसका पता उनको है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसका जवाब मैं दे चुका हूँ। यहाँ से कोई व्यक्ति गया ही नहीं वहाँ तो उनके लौटने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात को छिपाने से क्या फायदा है ? जवाब तो यह देते ही नहीं ह।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STRATEGIC WELLS AND POSTS IN
JAISALMER OCCUPIED BY PAKISTAN

*66. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of strategic wells and posts well within the

old Jaisalmer State have been occupied by Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

काश्मीर में विधि तथा व्यवस्था की स्थिति

* 67. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री चपलाकांत भट्टाचार्य :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 अगस्त, 1967 को श्रीनगर (काश्मीर) में असेनिक अधिकारियों के सहायता के लिए सेना को भेजना पड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां की उस स्थिति का व्योरा क्या है, जिसके कारण सेना की सहायता की आवश्यकता पड़ी थी; और

(ग) सेना ने किस सीमा तक सहायता की तथा स्थिति पर नियंत्रण पाने में वह कहां तक सफल हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि श्रीनगर के असेनिक अधिकारियों ने 24 अगस्त, 1967 को सैनिक सहायता की मांग नहीं की थी।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

BIFURCATION OF INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

* 68. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Intelligence Bureau is being bifurcated into two bureaux; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A proposal for the separation of external from internal intelligence is under consideration.

It is still in the initial stage of examination. The reason for the proposal is that the nature of work differs and separation of internal from external intelligence may make for increased efficiency of the intelligence services.

M.Ps. GOING ABROAD ON INAUGURAL FLIGHTS

* 69. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of inaugural flights in which M.Ps went abroad since the 15th March, 1967;

(b) the names of those M.Ps. and the duration of their stay abroad; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on such flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There have been eight Air India Inaugural flights since 15th March, 1967 in which M.Ps. went abroad.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568/67].

(c) Total expenditure is not yet known but the approximate expenditure on each invitee has been about Rs. 315/- per day..

LOKRAL AND LOK AYUKT

* 70. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI K. HALDAR :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that without waiting for the approval of the States for the establishment of Lok Ayukt, the Government of India has decided to establish Lokpal at the Centre;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the establishment of the institution of Lokpal and when this Institution is expected to start functioning; and

(c) the progress made towards obtaining the approval of the different States to the establishment of the institution of Lok Ayukt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The question whether the Centre should go ahead with the setting up of suitable institutions in relation to its own needs alone for the time being is under consideration.

(c) The proposals of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the setting up of Lokpal and Lokayukt were referred to the State Governments for their views and were later discussed in a preliminary way at the Chief Ministers' Conference on the 9th April, 1967. Since then, 10 State Governments have communicated their reactions.

DETENTION OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

*71. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SHRICHAND GOEL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a spacious bungalow in Kotla Lane in New Delhi has been renovated by Government to accommodate Sheikh Abdullah ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the renovation of the said bungalow ; and

(c) the monthly expenditure incurred by Government on Sheikh Abdullah's detention arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The bungalow at 3, Kotla Lane, was not in occupation since June, 1966. It was made fit for occupation.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 1,300/- was spent on putting the bungalow including its electrical wiring etc. in a fit condition for occupation. This is exclusive of the expenditure for purposes of security.

(c) Sheikh Abdullah is given a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,500/- per month from 1st October, 1967. He has to meet all his personal expenditure from it. Besides, a cook and bearer are provided at Government cost. The security staff is detailed from the police establishment already in position. However, exclusive of Rs. 1,500/- per month mentioned above and maintenance and upkeep of the bungalow including the water and electricity bills etc., the monthly expenditure on keeping Sheikh Abdullah in internment at 3, Kotla Lane may be estimated to be about Rs. 16,000/-.

ESPIONAGE CASE

*72. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation in the espionage case involving Sarvashri Mohit Chaudhuri and Sunil Das has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The investigation has been completed and a plaint was filed in the court against four accused persons including Mohit Chowdhury and Sunil Das for prosecution under Section 3, 5 and 9 of the Official Secrets Act. The case is now *subjudice*.

REPORT ON NAXALBARI DISTURBANCES

*73. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had requested the West Bengal Government to send a report on the Naxalbari disturbances ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report ; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The State Government were requested to furnish their assessment of the situation in Naxalbari towards the end of July and their reply was received in the beginning of August. The State Government has

also kept us informed of subsequent developments in their fortnightly reports. It is not proposed to place the correspondence with the State Government on the Table of the House.

SHIVA SENA

- *74. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :
 SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
 SINHA :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI HEM RAJ :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI BASWANT :
 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
 SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the disruptive activities of the Shiva Sena in Bombay;

(b) whether Government have received reports of the violent attacks by the Shiva Sena on South Indian residents of Bombay; and

(c) if so, the action taken to curb such activities of Shiva Sena ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Complaints have been received alleging such attacks. The State Government have reported that enquiries made into such complaints indicate that the Shiva Sena as such had no hand in such attacks.

(c) The Central Government are in close touch with the State Government who have indicated that the police are maintaining utmost vigilance and that action has been taken by the police in every instance where there was a *prima facie* case against any person. The Chief Minister, Maharashtra, has assured the people that all necessary steps would be taken to preserve the cosmopolitan character of the city of Bombay and to ensure that people of different States reside there in peace and harmony.

DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY

- *75. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for the development of shipping industry during the next ten years;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether Government have taken advice from foreign interests while preparing the scheme; and

(d) if so, the names of such concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b) : Since Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised and planning is being done on a year-to-year basis, the question of formulating a 10-year scheme for shipping does not arise. However, subject to availability of resources, efforts will be made to reach the target laid down in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan viz. 30 lakhs GRT operative and 5 lakhs GRT on order, by 31-3-1971. The emphasis will be on the acquisition of large bulk carriers and tankers, but there will be no bar against the acquisition of other types of ships.

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

UNION TERRITORY STATUS FOR NEFA

- *76. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration any proposal to constitute North East Frontier Agency into a Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STUDENTS UNREST

*77. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Subcommittee of Inspectors-General of Police which was appointed last year has submitted a report to the Ministry regarding the action to be taken on students unrest;

(b) if so, the main points of the report;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this report has been circulated to the State Governments for their comments; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . The main recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for their comments, which are still awaited.

MAHAJAN COMMISSION REPORT

*78. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

SHRI NATH PAI :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received the Mahajan Commission Report on the boundary disputes between Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any decisions have been arrived on the report;

(c) when the follow-up action will be taken in this matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are under consideration.

(d) Copies of the Report have been placed in Parliament Library and have also been supplied to the Members.

RANCHI RIOTS

*79. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Ranchi recently after the communal riots there;

(b) whether he has asked the officials to investigate into the causes of the riots;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was agreed in discussions with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Bihar that investigation of the criminal cases that had been instituted by the Bihar police in connection with the disturbances would be vigorously pursued and completed as early as possible.

(c) and (d). The State Government have reported that police investigation was taken

up in respect of 443 First Information Reports. Investigations have been completed in respect of 400 and 43 cases are still under investigation. The investigations have resulted in 32 cases being put up before courts and in respect of 368, final reports have been submitted. The number of accused involved in the 32 cases before the courts is reported to be 165, of whom 21 are absconding. In the meantime, the Central Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into certain major communal disturbances in recent months including those at Ranchi and Hatia.

काश्मीर की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार

*80. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि हाल ही में काश्मीर यात्रा करने वाले कुछ पर्यटकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया था तथा उनका सामान लूट लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन घटनाओं में पाकिस्तानी तत्वों का हाथ है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन घटनाओं के बारे में कोई जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच-मड़ताल के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से उपलब्ध सूचना से यह ज्ञात होता है कि 3 अक्टूबर, 1967 को श्रीनगर में हुए प्रदर्शनों के उपरांत जिनके कारण पुलिस को गोली चलानी पड़ी और उससे कुछ व्यक्तियों को मृत्यु भी हुई, काफी तनाव रहा तथा अगले दिन दो बसों पर जिनमें पर्यटक यात्रा कर रहे थे और कुछ और भी बसों पर हाईवे (राजमार्ग) पर स्थित पैम्पोर और विजविहारा नाम के दो

शहरों में पत्थर फेंके गये। पर्यटकों में से एक को कुछ चोटें आयीं तथा बसों श्रीनगर लौट गयीं। लगभग एक दर्जन व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें से सब के सब स्थानीय थे, इन घटनाओं के संबंध में पकड़ा गया। उन्हें या तो हिरासत में ले लिया गया है और या उन पर मुकद्मा चलाया गया है।

यद्यपि ये दुर्घटनाएं बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय थीं परन्तु खोया हुआ विश्वास शीघ्र ही पुनः उत्पन्न हो गया। राज्य सरकार को इसकी बड़ी चिंता है कि पर्यटकों को पूर्ण सुरक्षा सहायता एवं प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए और भारत सरकार इस विषय में राज्य सरकार को पूरा सहयोग प्रदान करेगी। यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि काश्मीर में पर्यटकों की संख्या दस वर्ष अधिकतम रही है।

ASSISTANCE TO NON-RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

*81. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted a uniform policy in respect of the non-Government recognised schools and colleges in the matter of financial assistance so that owing to financial difficulties under private management, the cause of education does not suffer;

(b) whether Government propose introducing Delhi State pattern of financial assistance to all such institutions in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) be in the affirmative, from which year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The question of grant-in-aid rules is the one primarily for the State Governments to decide.

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

COMMUNAL HARMONY

- *82. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
 SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps contemplated and undertaken by Government to maintain communal harmony in the States and to meet effectively the incidents of communal friction ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

I had written to all Chief Ministers of States requesting them to take adequate steps to prevent communal tension and to curb communal disturbances with utmost firmness. Among other things, I have drawn their personal attention to the following :—

- (i) Adequate arrangements should exist for getting timely intelligence about developing tensions between different groups of people;
- (ii) Citizens Committees should be formed in areas where either tensions have occurred in the past or are likely to develop in future;
- (iii) adequate use should be made of the preventive provisions of the law;
- (iv) in the light of what happened in Jamshedpur and Rourkela in 1964 and recently at the Heavy Engineering Corporation township in Hatia, it is specially necessary to maintain vigilance in industrial communities; and
- (v) systematic arrangements should be instituted for scrutiny of writings in newspapers, magazines, etc. as well as spoken words, which tend to promote communal hatred. Adequate use should be made of provisions of Section 153-A IPC to check such writings and speeches.

The State Governments have been given all reasonable assistance required by them to maintain communal harmony.

A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed on November 1, 1967, to enquire into the causes and course of some major communal disturbances that have occurred in different States since 1st August 1967.

It has also been decided to revive the National Integration Council so that further concrete steps may be taken to check the growth of communal and other divisive forces in the country.

POLITICAL SET-UP OF LADAKH

- *83. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to change the political set-up of Ladakh in view of its strategic importance;

(b) whether the people of Ladakh have reiterated the demand for the separation of Ladakh from Kashmir and introduction of NEFA type administration there; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction and also for the economic development of this strategic area ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Such a suggestion has been received from some persons.

(c) Government do not propose to separate Ladakh from Kashmir.

For the intensified development of this area, Government of India are rendering 90 per cent financial assistance for development schemes undertaken with their approval by the State Government as part of the State Plan.

CHANGE-OVER TO REGIONAL LANGUAGES

- *84. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out the details of the steps required for the change-over to the regional languages as the medium of instruction at various levels of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost involved in the whole scheme; and

(d) whether steps have been taken for the preparation of books particularly on scientific subjects by the time limit fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The details of the planning and phasing for the change-over to the regional languages are to be made by the State Governments, and at the university level by the universities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost will be worked out by each State Government for its area.

(d) The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has done considerable work in the evolution of terminology suited for the Indian languages to be adopted or adapted by them. The Commission has also produced some books for the university stage. It is also proposed to earmark for giving to each State an assistance up to Rs. 1 crore for book production and development of regional languages as media of instruction at the university stage.

MODERNISATION OF MAJOR PORTS

***86. SHRI PARTHASARTHY :**

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have decided to set up a commission for a comprehensive survey of India's ten major ports and make recommendations for their modernisation ;

(b) whether Government have sought the counsel of the officials of the International Association of Port and Harbour Commissions at New York, London and Hamburg on the composition and terms of reference of the commission ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : On my request, the International Association of Ports and Harbours have agreed in principle to sponsor the

visit of a three-man team of experts from the Ports of New York, London and Rotterdam which could make a rapid survey of our major ports and make recommendations in regard to the lines on which further expert studies in depth may be undertaken. The details are under consideration.

DELAY IN SANCTIONING OF SCHOLARSHIPS

***87. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that educational authorities and students have been agitating against the Government's scholarship schemes because of the alleged inordinate delays involved in the sanctioning of money to the students ;

(b) whether Government are considering to take certain steps to avoid delays in granting scholarships to the students ; and

(c) the time usually taken in the disbursement of scholarships to students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir, but there have been a few complaints about delay from scholarship-holders under the National Scholarship Schemes.

(b) The Government of India have already introduced a new procedure for payment to be followed by the State Governments in order to ensure speedier disbursement of scholarships.

(c) As the Schemes are implemented by the State Governments it is not possible to indicate the precise time taken for a student to get his scholarship. However, the State Governments have been requested to ensure that as soon as his documents are complete, the scholar shall receive his scholarship amount.

RETIREMENT OPTION SCHEME

***88. SHRI ARJUN SINGH**
BHADORIA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has deferred the implementation of the retirement option scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government had no retirement option Scheme under consideration. However, on 17-5-1966, an Office Memorandum was issued by the Finance Ministry according to which personnel identified as surplus and opting to retire had five years added to their qualifying service under particular circumstances;

(b) As the Government had no general retirement option scheme under consideration, this question does not arise.

DEMANDS FOR SEPARATION IN ASSAM

*89. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether posters containing demands for separation have been appearing in several parts of Assam in the beginning of August, 1967;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been made into the origin of these posters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) Enquiries made so far disclose that a number of groups are circulating pamphlets and posters. Some of these groups are not properly organised. Some of these posters are crude manuscript documents. State Government are making further enquiries in the matter.

DESPATCH OF C.R.P. BATTALIONS TO WEST BENGAL

*90. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several battalions of the Central Reserve Police were sent to West Bengal towards the end of September, 1967 and later; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Some armed police contingents were sent to West Bengal at the instance of the State Government who wanted their own armed police force to be supplemented in order to cope with possible disturbances to law and order.

NAGA REBELS ATTACK ON C.R.P. CAMP NORTH OF MANIPUR

407. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI K. K. NAYAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 300 armed Naga rebels entered Ukhrul Sub-division of Manipur in the beginning of August 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a camp of Central Reserve Police at Palwai, north of Manipur was attacked by hostiles; and

(c) the steps taken to check and resist them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, one C.R.P. post at Paoyi in Ukhrul Sub-Division was attacked by Naga hostiles on the 16th August, 1967.

(c) The Naga hostile attack was repulsed by our forces and one hostile was killed and another captured. The Security posts have been strengthened and patrolling has been intensified.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

408. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the date of inception of the National Rifle Association of India, the number of its branches or offices, the strength of staff, its annual maintenance expenses, the number of rifles at its disposal and the number of life members on the roll;

(b) the names, designations and the monthly salaries and emoluments of the 12 top officials of the N.R.A.I.;

(c) the work done by the N.R.A.I. since its inception; and

(d) the immediate steps taken by Government to prevent further frauds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (a) (i) Date of inception | 8th June, 1954. |
| (ii) No. of State Associations and directly affiliated clubs | 273 |
| (iii) Strength of staff at headquarters | 13 |
| (iv) Annual maintenance expenses of N.R.A.I. | Rs. 65,000/- (approximately). |
| (v) No. of rifles and pistols at the disposal of N.R.A.I. | 24 |
| (vi) No. of life members on the roll of N.R.A.I. | 1,628 |
| (b) (i) Major Iqbal Singh Randhawa, Asstt. Secretary | R. 470/- p.m. |
| (ii) Shri O. P. Garg, Editor, quarterly journal, 'Indian Rifleman' | Rs. 590/- p.m. |

There are no other paid top officials.

(c) The NRAI had been giving weapon training, holding National Shooting Championship Competitions and training the public for target shooting.

(d) Audited accounts are being insisted upon by the Government for all grants paid by it.

CORRUPTION

409. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers and public servants involved in corruption during the year 1966-67 and the nature and particulars of their offence;

(b) the number of cases taken up for investigation by the C.B.I. and the result thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completing the investigations and securing convictions; and

(d) the names and designations of officers caught red-handed while accepting bribes and the nature of action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 313 Gazetted Officers and 891 other public servants were involved in corruption cases during 1966-67 on offences involving demand and acceptance of bribes and illegal gratification, possession of disproportionate assets, causing illegal pecuniary advantage to persons and pecuniary loss to Government etc.

(b) A total of 830 such cases were registered by C.B.I. during 1966-67, of which 81 were sent up for trial in courts, 472 reported for departmental action, 105 reported to Ministries/Departments for suitable action as deemed fit, 58 closed or otherwise disposed of and 114 are pending enquiry/investigations.

(c) General causes of delay are :—

1. Complicated nature of cases.
2. Scrutiny of voluminous records.
3. Delay in securing audited documents in original.
4. Non-availability of records and witnesses promptly.
5. Delay in obtaining Technical and expert opinion.
6. Need to conduct investigations at various places.
7. Delay in collection of pay particulars of accused and evaluation of properties etc.
8. Dilatory tactics adopted by accused persons.
9. Petitions etc. filed by accused during the interlocutory stage, thereby holding up the progress of trial.
10. Non-appearance of accused/witnesses on due dates in Courts.

(d) It is not in public interest to disclose the names and designations of officers caught red-handed while accepting bribes. However, in terms of numbers, 50 public servants

including 10 Gazetted Officers were caught while accepting bribes. Of these 50 public servants, 24 were sent up for trial, 17 were reported for regular departmental action, 6 were reported to departments concerned for taking suitable action as deemed fit, cases against 2 were closed and case against one remained pending investigation.

**PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR
SCHOOL TEACHERS**

410. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the specific requirements to be fulfilled for grant of Presidential prize for the school teachers;

(b) the number of school teachers of Bihar who have received the Presidential Award so far; and

(c) the number of teachers in the deaf and dumb teaching line in India who have received it so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI
BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) (1) A teacher should have at least 20 years' teaching experience and should be actually working as a teacher/headmaster in a recognised primary/middle/high/higher secondary school, or a recognised institution for the physically or mentally handicapped or a Sanskrit pathshala or tol, but should not be a member of the Inspectorate or staff of a Training College.

(2) The teacher should be—

(i) enjoying good reputation in the local community;

(ii) possessing academic efficiency and desire for its improvement;

(iii) having genuine interest in and love for children; and

(iv) sharing in the social life of the community.

(3) The teacher should have a clean record of service and faultless antecedents and no enquiries of legal proceedings of any kind—departmental or otherwise should be pending against him.

(b) 80.

(c) Such detailed information is not kept because there is no specific number of awards earmarked for teachers of the deaf or the dumb.

**TOURIST CENTERS DURING THE
FOURTH PLAN**

411. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tourist Centres to be set up in India, State-wise, during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the specific facilities to be provided to the tourists during this period; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned during this period?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) A statement giving the list of centres where tourist facilities are proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1542/67*].

(b) The schemes for development of tourism included in the Central Plan mainly relate to the integrated development of selected centres/resorts, such as winter sports and seaside resorts. The schemes envisage total development of the areas on the basis of Master Plans and include provision of accommodation, transport facilities, landscaping, recreational facilities, shopping and entertainment. Provision of civic amenities is the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) Based on a survey carried out in 1962, the total foreign exchange to be earned on account of tourism during the Fourth Plan period was tentatively estimated at Rs. 140 crores, but efforts are now being made at increasing the earning.

**ATTACK BY KUKIS AND MIZOS IN
C.R.F. CAMP IN MANIPUR IN
AUGUST, 1967**

412. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large gang of Kukis and Mizos armed with automatic weapons attacked a camp of Central Reserve Force in Churachandpur, Manipur in

August, 1967, killed two armed police and injured others; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There was no attack on a camp of the Central Reserve Police in August '67. But there was an encounter between a patrol of C.R.P. and a gang of Mizo/Kuki hostiles on the 14th August, 1967 in Churachandpur Sub-Division of Manipur. In the encounter two constables were killed and one was wounded.

(b) The area in Manipur has been declared as Disturbed Area under Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 and the Army is combing the area. The Security Forces' posts have been strengthened and patrolling has been intensified.

15-YEAR STUDY COURSE

413. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board on Education has accepted a 15-Year structure of study upto the first degree; and

(b) If so, the stages and sub-stages of the 15-Year study course envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first stage of school education would cover ten years and be designated as the high school stage. The division of this stage into different sub-stages may be done to suit local conditions and traditions.

This stage would be followed by a higher secondary stage of two years of general education (the vocational courses at this stage may vary in duration from one to three years).

Then would come the undergraduate stage which would include a three-year course for the first degree in arts, commerce and science.

SIRMUR SUCCESSION

414. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 595 on the 5th April, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the non-recognition of the son adopted by the Maharani of Sirmur was influenced by reason of the son not having been adopted by the deceased ruler of Sirmur as alleged to have been required by Canning's Adoption Sanad;

(b) Whether the matter was referred to the Ministry of Law or Attorney-General;

(c) the criteria adopted for arriving at the present decision of non-recognition of the adopted son of Maharani of Sirmur for succession in the background of (i) lapse of Sanad by the Indian Independence Act, 1947; (ii) Agreement of Merger which guarantees succession; and (iii) precedents in British time of adoption of sons by the widows of the rulers;

(d) whether Government have received the memorial submitted by forty Members of Parliament regarding Sirmur and Akalkot Gadis; and

(e) If so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The President had decided not to recognise any person as the Ruler of Sirmur under article 366 (22) of the Constitution after a very careful consideration of all aspects of the case.

The Ministry of Law was consulted. All claims to the Gadi were examined in the light of the facts of the case, the provisions of the Merger Agreement and other relevant circumstances. Under the provisions of the Constitution it is not necessary that the President must recognise a successor in every case of the demise of a Ruler. Each case is carefully considered on its merits. Attention is invited to the reply given to the unstarred question No. 595 on 5th April, 1967.

(d) and (e). A memorial was submitted to the President by 26 M.Ps.

The memorial was very carefully considered, and the conclusion reached was that the decision not to recognise a successor should stand.

मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डे तथा हवाई पट्टियां

415. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने हवाई अड्डे तथा हवाई पट्टियां हैं;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नये हवाई अड्डे तथा हवाई पट्टियां बनाने तथा वर्तमान हवाई अड्डों तथा हवाई पट्टियों के विस्तार की कोई योजना है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या खंडवा की हवाई पट्टी को इस योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में नागर विमानन विभाग के नियंत्रण में नौ हवाई अड्डे हैं ।

(ख) फिलहाल मध्य प्रदेश में नये हवाई अड्डे या हवाई पट्टियां बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है । खजूरहो में मौजूदा अच्छे मौसम के धावन-पथ के ऊपर एक सर्वकालिक धावन-पथ बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) खण्डवा को हवाई सेवा चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

416. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 सितम्बर, 1967 को मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की लम्बाई कुल कितने मील थी; और]

(ख) इन राजपथों के नाम क्या हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1967 को मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों की कुल मील दूरी, 1,669 मील थी ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या L.T.-1543/67] ।

THEFT OF PAINTINGS FROM SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

417. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some valuable paintings were stolen away from the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the number and value thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the loss of 49 paintings from the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad. The value of these paintings has been assessed by a Committee of Experts at Rs. 14,050/.

(c) The matter has been reported to the Police and other authorities concerned for investigation and assistance in the recovery of the lost paintings and tracing the culprits. In addition, Museum authorities have been asked to tighten the security arrangements and to ensure strict observance of the Museum's own rules in the matter.

REDUCTION IN FARE/FREIGHT RATES BY AIR-INDIA

418. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Air-India to reduce fare/freight rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Air-India have no such proposals at present.

(b) Does not arise.

HEADQUARTERS OF NEFA

419. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to shift the headquarters of NEFA Government from Shillong to NEFA; and

(b) if so, whether any place has been selected for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to shift the Headquarters of NEFA from Shillong to a place in the interior of NEFA in course of time. A Committee of technical experts is now examining the question of selection of a suitable site.

PORT TRUST FOR PARADEEP

420. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have a Port Trust for the Paradeep Port; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) A Port Trust has already been set up under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 at Paradeep from the 1st November, 1967.

(b) The composition of the first Board of Trustees is given in the Notification No. G.S.R. 1675 dated 31-10-1967 issued by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1544/67.]

The functions of the Port Trust Board are defined in the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 (No. 38 of 1963), the provisions of which have been applied to the Port of Paradeep.

C.I.A. FUNDS

421. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI MANUBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

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) whether the enquiry into the allegation that certain individuals and organisations in India had received money from the Central Intelligence Agency has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) The Intelligence Bureau, who were asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes, have submitted a report. It is being examined.

भारत में बसे हुए विदेशी लोग

422. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश में चमोली जिले में तथा अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कितने विदेशी लोग बसे हैं; और

(ख) देश में इस समय विदेशियों की संख्या राज्य-वार कितनी है और वे किस-किस देश के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले तथा अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कोई विदेशी नहीं बसा है।

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1967 को भारत में रहने वाले पंजीकृत विदेशियों की राज्य-वार संख्या का एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है देखिये संख्या L. T.-1545/67।]

इन विदेशियों में संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों के व्यक्ति हैं।

भारत में बसे हुये पाकिस्तानी

423. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में पाकिस्तान से कितने नागरिक आये तथा मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में बस गये;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की क्या संख्या है जिन्होंने अपने रुकने की अवधि बढ़ा दी है;

(ग) उनकी संख्या क्या है जो वापिस पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं; और

(घ) उनकी संख्या क्या है जिनके पास नीटिस भेज दिये गये हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु करण शुक्ल) : मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में सूची इस प्रकार है :—

(क) 1,873

(ख) 552

(ग) 1,279

(घ) 42

राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते-ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

PAK. INTRUSION IN GARO HILLS

424. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of East Pakistan Rifles personnel of Kawatpur border outpost along the Indo-Pakistan border trespassed into the Indian territory near Nandirchar in the Garo Hills district of Assam on 16th August, 1967;

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(b) if so, whether they kidnapped Indian nationals and looted their property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the same day a gang of 12 Pakistani nationals intruded into the Indian territory in the Mahendraganj Police Station area of Garo Hills;

(d) if so, whether they looted property and killed many Indians and also took away buffaloes; and

(e) the action taken by Government to stop such activities of Pakistan and also to safeguard the Indian nationals who are living in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 16th August, 1967, at about 0800 hours, two East Pakistan Rifles personnel attached to the Kamalpur (not Kawatpur) border outpost of East Pakistan trespassed in disguise into Indian territory at Nandirchar village under Mahendraganj Police Station, District Garo Hills, and attempted to kidnap one Indian Muslim of Nandirchar village from his house. The villagers offered resistance and a scuffle ensued as a result of which one East Pakistan Rifles personnel sustained injury. On seeing this, two other East Pakistan Rifles personnel armed with rifles, trespassed into Indian territory, assaulted the old mother of an Indian national and succeeded in kidnapping him to Pakistan.

(b) No property was looted.

(c) and (d) On the same day, that is, the 16th August, 1967, at about 0900 hours about 10/12 Pak. nationals of village Dhanua, Police Station Sribardi, District Mymensingh, East Pakistan, trespassed into Indian territory at Ghegapara Police Station, Mahendraganj, and took away one buffalo to East Pakistan. No Indian national was killed. No report of looting has been received.

(e) A strong protest has been lodged with the Government of East Pakistan, demanding return of the Indian national and the cattle. Units of the Border Security Force have also been alerted to prevent recurrence of such incidents and to safeguard the life and property of the Indian nationals living on the border.

RAIDS BY THE EAST PAKISTAN RIFLEMAN

425. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the East Pakistan riflemen had intensified their predatory activities along the Assam border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 50 Pakistani criminals raided Baman Tilla village in Khasi and Jaintia hills district on the 26th August, 1967 and looted houses and killed many Indian nationals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or likely to be taken to check such activities of Pakistanis ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Government have received reports of the involvement of the E.P.R. personnel in the commission of a few trans-border crimes. During 1967, so far, involvement of the E.P.R. personnel is suspected in 6 cases on the Assam border.

On the 26th August, at about 0100 hrs. approximately 40-50 Pak. national of Comilla Gaon and Kalaura villages; PS Chatak, East Pakistan, committed a dacoity in the house of an Indian national, in collaboration with a few E.P.R. personnel, armed with deadly weapons, and decamped with cash of Rs. 1,500 and property valued at Rs. 1,000/-. No casualties have been reported. Protest notes have been lodged by the Sector Commander and the State Government with the East Pakistan authorities. Two Pak. nationals have been arrested on the 12th September, 1967, and investigation on the 26th August incident is proceeding. Security measures have been tightened up.

[आसाम में पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठी]

426. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मजौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर स्थित गोआल-पाड़ा जिले के सोनारहाट नामक स्थान पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी घुस आये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) : प्राप्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार 24 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक दिनांक 21-9-1967 को सोनारहाट (सोनारहाट नहीं) सीमा स्थल से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को निष्कासित किये गए थे किन्तु दिनांक 22-9-1967 को यह पाकिस्तानी पुनः भारत में उसी रास्ते से होकर वापस घकेल दिये गये। अस्तु दिनांक 23-9-1967 की राति को ये पाकिस्तानी फिर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को निष्कासित कर दिये गये।

एक अन्य मामले में, 70 व्यक्ति जो काफी समय पहले ही आसाम से निष्कासित कर दिये गये थे, दिनांक 24-9-1967 को जिला गोलपाड़ा के थाना गोलकगंज में स्थित ग्राम बिसखोवापर भारत में प्रविष्ट करा दिये गये। यह व्यक्ति एक गश्ती दल द्वारा पकड़े गये और वापिस पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को भेज दिये गये।

सीमा चौकियों पर तैनात प्रहरी घुस-पैठियों को रोकने के लिये पूर्ण सतर्क हैं।

PERMISSION FOR SECOND MARRIAGE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

427. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees, other than those working in the Indian Missions abroad who had sought permission from Government during the last five years for second marriage even though their first wives were alive;

(b) the number of such employees who had been permitted to marry a second time during the same period; and

(c) the percentage of Gazetted employees, amongst those who had been permitted to marry a second time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

विदेशों में भारतीय विद्यार्थी

428. श्री बसवन्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में राज्यवार तथा देशवार भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या क्या है और वे किन-किन विषयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : पहली जनवरी, 1966 को विदेशों में अध्ययन करने वाले भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 1546/67]

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

429. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the constitution of an Indian Agricultural Service on the pattern of I.A.S./I.F.S.; and

(b) the time by which the Service is expected to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The various State Governments having agreed in principle to the creation of an All India Service in the field of agriculture, a resolution under Article 312 (1) of the Constitution was passed by the Rajya Sabha, on the 30th March 1965, authorising the Government of India to constitute All India Agricultural Service. A Bill to amend the All India Services Act, 1951, was introduced in the Lok Sabha in November 1965, to bring within its scope the creation of this Service. As the Bill could not be passed during the lifetime of the Third Lok Sabha, steps are now being taken afresh to initiate legislation to amend the All India Services Act. In the meantime, a Memorandum indicating,

the broad features of the proposed Service along with Draft Recruitment Rules, Initial Recruitment Regulations and Cadre Rules, has been circulated to all the State Governments for their comments. Replies are awaited from a number of State Governments, who are being expedited from time to time.

(b) It is not possible to indicate now a definite date by which the new Service will be constituted.

REQUISITIONING OF THE SERVICES OF ARMY IN WEST BENGAL IN OCTOBER, 1967

430. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI S. M. BENERJEE :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI K. HALDAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the army was asked to stand by in West Bengal on the 2nd October, 1967 with a view to dealing with any likely civil commotion; and

(b) if so, the exact circumstances in which the step was taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (b).

The State Government had alerted the Army on the 2nd October, 1967 as a precautionary measure.

MILK POWDER GIFTS FROM U.S.A.

431. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30,000 tons of milk powder gifts from United States for free distribution among the school children have been rotting at Ayurvedic Pharmacy building at Nigam Bodh Ghat;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered in the matter;

(c) what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the officials responsible for the waste ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

433. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the States and Centrally administered territories where the judiciary has been separated from the executive and the date of separation, State-wise and Territory-wise;

(b) the number and names of the States and Centrally administered territories where the judiciary and the executive have not yet been separated in spite of the Directive contained in Articles 50 of the Constitution and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the approximate date when this separation is proposed to be done in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in eight States and one Union Territory. It was separated in Gujarat & Maharashtra in 1953, in Madras in 1955, in Kerala & Mysore in 1959 and in Bihar, Punjab & Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh in 1964.

(b) Separation has not yet been completely carried out elsewhere though it has been carried out to a large extent in four States namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and to some extent in two States namely Assam & Rajasthan and in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. Progress depends upon local conditions and the availability of personnel, financial resources and accommodation.

(c) It is primarily for the State Governments to consider the matter. The Government of Orissa have intimated recently that they proposed to complete the separa-

tion in that State on the 13th of this month. So far as the Union Territories are concerned, it is proposed to undertake legislation for separation of Judiciary from Executive in all the Territories.

ARREARS OF CASES IN HIGH COURTS

434. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases in arrears in the High Courts is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of pending cases in the High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason has been reported to be inadequacy of the number of Judges to cope with the institutions.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

विधान परिषदों की समाप्ति

435. श्री विष्णु मिश्र :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपने राज्यों में विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचारों की घोषणा कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ अन्य राज्यों की जनता ने भी इस प्रकार की मांग की है; और

(ग) विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में बिहार अथवा पंजाब या अन्य किसी भी राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री से कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश में विधान परिषद है ही नहीं, किन्तु इसकी स्थापना का एक सुझाव था, जिसे वर्तमान सरकार ने त्याग दिया है।

(ग) किसी भी राज्य में परिषद को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 169 के अधीन कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। अतः सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

436. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इण्डिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों ने जुलाई, 1967 में हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप कितना नुकसान हुआ था; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) एयर इण्डिया के फ्लाइट इंजीनियरों ने 29 जुलाई, 1967 को प्रातः 5.30 बजे हड़ताल प्रारम्भ कर दी। यह उसी रोज सायं 4.10 बजे समाप्त कर दी गयी। जुलाई, 1967 में आई० ए० सी० में कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई।

(ख) 2.70 लाख रुपये।

(ग) यह हड़ताल निर्धारित काल का नोटिस दिये बिना तथा समझौते की क्रियाविधि पूरा किये बगैर की गयी। परन्तु यह हड़ताल सरकार के इस आग्रह पर वापिस ले ली गयी कि जब तक हड़ताल हटा नहीं ली जाती, मामले के औचित्य पर कोई बातचीत नहीं की जा सकती।

अगस्त, 1967 में दिल्ली ट्रक मालिकों की हड़ताल

437. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के ट्रक मालिकों ने अगस्त, 1967 में हरियाणा के ट्रक मालिकों की सहानुभूति में हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) जी नहीं; दिल्ली के ट्रक चालकों ने अस्थायी तौर पर केवल दिल्ली-हरियाणा मार्ग पर काम बन्द कर दिया था, जबकि अन्य सभी मार्गों पर गाड़ियां चल रही थीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक विमान का विवश हो कर नीचे उतरना

438. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के बम्बई जाने वाले एक वाइकांस्ट विमान को 5 अगस्त, 1967 को विवश होकर जमशेदपुर में उतरना पड़ा था, क्योंकि उसमें आप लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें आग लगने के कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोग हताहत हुए तथा कितनी सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के एक वाइकाउंट विमान को 5 अगस्त, 1967 को कलकत्ता-नागपुर-बम्बई सेवा का परिचालन करते हुए विमान के रेडियो कंपार्टमेंट में आग लग जाने के कारण जमशेदपुर में मजबूरन उतरना पड़ा। घटना की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) इस घटना में कोई जीवन हानि नहीं हुई। आग लगने के कारण रेडियो कंपार्टमेंट में मामूली हानि हुई तथा भरममत् खर्च अंदाज़न 25,000/- रुपये के लगभग होगा।

कार चोरों के बारे में जांच

439. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 21 जून, 1967 के अज्ञातकृत प्रश्न संख्या 3184 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कार चोरों के गिरोह के बारे में जांच की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। जांच अभी जारी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CONVERSIONS TO CHRISTIANITY IN PALAMAU (BIHAR)

440. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI JAGANNATH JOSHI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI O. P. TYAGI:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 29th September, 1967 stating that an American Missionary had affirmed before the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau District (Bihar) that the Government of India had given full freedom to foreigners doing relief work to undertake conversion of people to Christianity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the period of acute food shortage i.e. from October 1966 to June 1967 more than 300 persons have been converted to Christianity in Palamau District alone;

(c) if so, the reasons for this unusually large number of conversion;

(d) the steps Government contemplate to facilitate the return to their original religion of persons who were converted to Christianity in food scarcity conditions; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to check the exploitation of the poverty of the people by the Christian missionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A news item has come to the notice of Government stating that an American missionary, working with one of the foreign relief agencies in the famine-stricken Palamau district of Bihar, has claimed that an agreement exists between the Governments of India and the United States, giving full freedom to missionaries to convert people in the course of

famine relief operations. No such agreement exists between the Governments of India and the United States and the claim is, therefore, without basis.

(b) and (c) There is no law providing for the registration of conversions from one religion to another. No authentic record of such conversions, is, therefore, available. However, it appears that about 321 persons had been converted to Christianity in the Palamau district between October, 1966 to June, 1967, by taking advantage of the distress conditions in that area.

(d) and (e) Article 25 of the Constitution confers on all persons the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion. It is, therefore, open to any person to change his religion according to the dictates of his conscience. Those that have been converted have full freedom to return to their original faith, and the question of Government taking any steps in this regard does not arise. However, the State Government have issued instruction to local authorities to accelerate the pace of relief work in the affected areas.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASIAN HIGHWAY

441. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that goods and other traffic between India and the West is costing more in terms of money and time due to closure of the Suez Canal;

(b) if so, the steps taken to safe-guard India's interests;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Suez being closed, an emergent need has arisen to develop the Asian Highway which connects Europe with East Asia through India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to develop India's portion of that route to meet the increased foreign traffic ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Indian delegation was deputed to the U.K. and U.S.A. to negotiate with various Shipping Conferences for reducing the quantum of surcharge levied by them consequent on the closure of Suez, Canal and the diversion of ships *via* Cape of Good Hope. The delegation has been successful in persuading the Conferences to reduce the surcharge from 25% to 15% in the case of U.S.A. and from 17 1/2% to 15% in the case of U.K./Western Europe.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. But the portion of the Asian Highway within India connecting Europe with the East Asia is already a first class all-weather road and improvements of sections which are now below national Highway standards will be taken care of in our normal national plans. The road is good enough to handle the traffic offering.

आजाद हिन्द फौज के लिये स्मारक

442. श्री बसवन्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आजाद हिन्द फौज की स्मृति में राष्ट्रीय स्मारक का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई सुझाव दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई अनुदान देने का भारत सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित स्मारक कहां पर स्थापित होगा तथा उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना की यादगार में मणिपुर में मोईरंग में स्मारक के निर्माण के संबंध में मणिपुर सरकार का प्रस्ताव तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की उसकी प्रार्थना भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा बिड़ला उद्योगों की तलाशी

443. श्री बसन्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने बिड़ला की कुछ संस्थाओं की तलाशी ली थी; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र उच्च न्यायालयों ने इस तलाशी को अवैध घोषित कर दिया है क्योंकि यह जांच बिधि के अनुसार नहीं की गई थी ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि उक्त तलाशियां बिधि की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार नहीं की गईं । इस बारे में अभी तक कोई मुकदमा महाराष्ट्र उच्चन्यायालय में दायर नहीं किया गया है ।

CASES REFERRED TO C.B.I.

444. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to the C.B.I. for investigation during the last six months;

(b) the action taken by the C.B.I. thereon; and

(c) the nature of the cases referred to them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 1274 cases during April to September, 1967.

(b) Of the 1274 cases, 12 were sent up for trial in Courts, 200 reported for regular departmental action, 59 reported to Ministries/Departments concerned for suitable action, 20 closed and 983 remained pending enquiry/investigation.

(c) Allegations related to bribery, criminal misconduct (showing favour, causing illegal pecuniary advantage, possession of disproportionate assets) etc., misappropriation, cheating, forgery and malpractices.

STUDENTS GOING ABROAD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

445. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who went abroad for higher education during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange given to these students during the above period; and

(c) how many of these students got less than 60 per cent marks in the examination qualifying them for going abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to the available information, the numbers of Indian students who went abroad for higher education during the years: 1963-64: 1964-65 and 1965-66 are : 5,187; 5,605 and 4,730 respectively.

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange released to students going abroad during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 is Rs. 406 lakhs, Rs. 452 lakhs and Rs. 414 lakhs respectively.

(c) The information is not readily available.

STAFF COLONY OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

446. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission or the Central Government were consulted about the proposal of the Ford Foundation for the development of a staff colony by Delhi University at Dhapka village;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal as approved by the Government or the University Grants Commission;

(c) how much time the University Delhi will take to develop this colony

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has ever made any suggestions for financing the construction of staff quarters in Delhi University and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of staff quarters already there in the University, the number under construction and the number of persons on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have approved in principle a programme of assistance from Ford Foundation to Delhi University. This *inter-alia* includes a proposal for development of Dhaka land and construction of staff quarters.

(b) The details of the proposal are being worked out by the University of Delhi.

(c) About two years.

(d) No specific suggestion has been made by the University Grants Commission for financing the construction of staff quarters. The Commission has, however, approved a provision of about Rs. 12 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the University, for the construction of academic staff quarters.

(e) 302, 26 and 1,173 respectively.

INCOME SLABS FOR NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP

447. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of India have revised the income slabs for the grant of National Scholarship to students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such revised rates will apply to those students who are already the recipients of the scholarship; and

(d) whether these revised rates will apply to the students studying in Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) (i) Scholarships for post-graduate study/ research under the National Scholar-

ships Scheme will be paid, irrespective of the income of the candidate's parents.

(2) For other courses, the scholarship will be governed by the following Means Test :

(i) Only those, whose parents have an income of Rs. 500/- or below, per month, will be eligible;

(ii) There will be no system of half scholarships;

(iii) a notional prize of Rs. 100/- and a certificate of merit will be awarded in lieu of a scholarship to eligible students whose parents income exceeds Rs. 500/- per month;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

COCHIN SHIPYARD

449. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**
SHRI G. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tentative terms of collaboration agreed to with the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Japan for setting up the second ship-building yard at Cochin have since been reviewed

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) when the construction of the shipyard is expected to commence:

(d) how long it will take to complete the construction and

(e) the estimated cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) No Sir. The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries have been requested to depute their representatives to India for a review of the terms of collaboration and to conclude a mutually acceptable agreement for technical collaboration in the project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Work will commence as soon as the preliminaries are completed.

(d) It is expected that the shipbuilding dock will be commissioned and the first keel laid in 1971-72.

(e) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 36 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 5 crores.

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM KERALA

450. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from the Minister of Education, Kerala State for financial assistance for:

(i) starting a National/Regional Research Laboratory in the State;

(ii) starting an Indian Institute of Technology in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new research laboratory and higher technological institute are proposed to be established any where during the Fourth Plan period.

AIR DROPPING IN NEFA

451. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the Times of India, Delhi dated the 16th September, 1967 that IAF air-dropping in NEFA causes hardship to the people;

(b) if so, the nature of hardship;

(c) the cost of air-dropping by the I.A.F.;

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an independent corporation or agency for air-dropping supplies in NEFA; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no hardship to the NEFA people.

(c) This is being worked out.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

CLOSURE OF PATNA OFFICE OF INLAND TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

452. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT & SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have closed the Patna Office of the Inland Water Transport Directorate since 4th August 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PATNA OFFICE OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

454. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board Employees Union regarding the closure of Patna Office of the Inland Transport Directorate;

(b) the main demands mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). No memorandum has been received from the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board Employees' Union regarding the closure of the Patna Office of the Inland Water Transport Directorate. However, a memorandum was received on the 20th June 1967 on behalf of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board Employees Union and also a supplementary memorandum on the 4th August 1967 urging the running of commercial river transport service in Bihar and the provision of some form of job security for those former employees of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, who had been absorbed in the Inland Water Transport Directorate and the field organisations under its administrative control.

The feasibility of operating river services on a commercial basis on the Ganga is being re-examined.

The question of conferring quasi-permanent status on personnel whose services are required on a long term basis and who are otherwise suitable is under consideration.

ENTRY OF INDIANS INTO NICOBAR

455. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Act, 1956 was promulgated by the Deputy Commissioner, Nicobar group of islands to restrict the entry of Indians into the islands;

(b) if so, what were the reasons;

(c) how many persons have been prosecuted under the Act;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to amend the Act suitably; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulations, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956) was promulgated by the President under the then Article 243(2) of the Constitution of India. Under Section 7 of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner of the territory has prohibited the entry of all persons, other than members of aboriginal tribes and Government servants proceeding on duty and their families, into reserved areas declared as such under Section 3 of the Regulation unless they possess valid pass granted by the Deputy Commissioner or by such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may authorise in writing in this behalf.

(b) The reasons for promulgating this Regulation were to provide for the protection of the interests of socially and economically backward aboriginal tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) Sixty.

(d) and (e) : There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the Regulation to remove the restrictions relating to the entry into the reserved area as this restriction has been imposed with a view to protect the interests of the backward aboriginal tribes.

AIR-INDIA ENGINEERS

456. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India Aircraft engineers have threatened to go on strike from the 7th November, 1967;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Aircraft Maintenance Engineers of Air-India have gone on strike from the 6th November, 1967.

(b) Their main demands are—

- (1) No one excepting Aircraft Maintenance Engineers should be allowed to inspect or certify the maintenance of aircraft in terms of an existing agreement;
- (2) The appointment of an engineer on local terms in the Air-India office in Rome was in breach of an agreement requiring consultation with them and should therefore be revoked and
- (3) The Association should be recognised as the sole representative of another section of Officers in Air-India, called 'Technical Officers'.

(c) On receipt of the strike notice, conciliation proceedings were initiated by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bombay, but no agreement was reached. The matter was thereafter considered by Government who decided to refer the first demand to compulsory adjudication. The other two demands were not regarded as suitable for

such reference. It was also pointed out to the Association that since one of the demands had been referred to the adjudication, strike on their part would be illegal. The Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, nevertheless, decided to go on strike from 9-30 P. M. on the 6th November, 1967.

DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

457. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directors of Public Instruction from the States who met recently in Delhi have decided to launch a nation-wide programme of school improvement especially primary schools by mobilising the local community; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It was decided that nation wide programme of school improvement was one of great urgency and that all State Governments should go ahead with the programme.

(b) The main features of the programme of School Improvement among other things, include the following:—

- (i) Provision of adequate and suitable accommodation, furniture, equipment.
- (ii) Provision of sanitary facilities.
- (iii) Provision of drinking water facilities.
- (iv) Provision of a Library.
- (v) Better utilisation of the equipment etc.
- (vi) Elimination of stagnation and wastage.
- (vii) Creation of congenial atmosphere in schools, by adoption of better techniques of teaching, provision of scope for all pupils to participate in class work.
- (viii) Ensuring regular attendance and greater attentiveness.
- (ix) Organising special help for slow learners and those whose home conditions are not conducive to study.
- (x) Work experience.

CLAIM OF COMPENSATION BY NIZAM

458. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nizam of Hyderabad has claimed compensation of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Sarf-e-Khas (Crown) lands taken over by Government in 1949 under an agreement with his grandfather; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh were paying Rs. 25 lakhs per year to the late Nizam as compensation for the Sarf-e-Khas property taken over by the State Government in 1949.

The present Nizam has represented for the continuance of this payment to him. The representation has been forwarded to the State Government for their comments.

EXPLOSIONS IN SRINAGAR

459. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that explosions occurred in Srinagar during the curfew hours on the 6th October, 1967;

(b) if so, whether some foreign hand has been responsible for this explosion; and

(c) if so, the country involved and the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI

460. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor has written a letter to him requesting him to convene a meeting of the High-power board set up some years ago for the integrated development of the Delhi Metropolitan area;

(b) whether the Councillor has also complained that neighbouring States have failed

to implement the drainage schemes conceived in the past and this has resulted in the recurrence of floods in Delhi area ; and

(c) whether the Councillor has sought the intervention of the Home Minister for filling Jahazgarh Lake to full capacity so that this could prevent the flooding of areas in the Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SETTING UP OF POSH HOTELS IN THE COUNTRY

461. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up eight posh hotels of international standard in the country;

(b) if so, when they are likely to be set up;

(c) the places where these hotels are to be set up; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has proposals to set up hotels of international standard in various tourist centres.

(b) The hotels are scheduled to be completed during the current plan period.

(c) The places where these hotels are proposed to be set up are:—

Bangalore, Srinagar, Kovalam, Dum Dum Airport Calcutta, Santa Cruz Airport Bombay, Juhu Beach, Bombay, Pannaji and Gulmarg.

(d) The total cost involved in the construction of these hotel projects will be approximately Rs. 3 crores.

दिल्ली के निकटवर्ती स्कूल

463. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसी शिक्षा संस्थाओं के स्थान पर निकटवर्ती स्कूलों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे विभिन्न वर्गों के बच्चों को शिक्षा के समान अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा तैयार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई फैसला नहीं किया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN DELHI

464. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tourists are expected to visit India particularly Delhi in the near future;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi lacks hotel accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the hotel accommodation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Apart from the normal tourist traffic which is at its height in the winter months, the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is also holding its Conference in New Delhi in February and March, 1968. Approximately 2,500 delegates are expected to attend the UNCTAD Conference.

(b) Hotel accommodation in Delhi is inadequate to meet the requirements of both foreign tourists and delegates to UNCTAD.

(c) To ensure that adequate accommodation is found for this increased inflow, the following measures have been taken:—

(i) In the public sector, a 300 bed annexe to the Ashoka Hotel is under construction and another 787 beds will be made available at the Curzon Road flats which are also under construction.

(ii) In the private sector two new hotels will be commissioned into service by the end of this year.

(iii) Paying guest accommodation in private homes is being enlarged.

विदेशी सहायता

465. श्री विष्णु मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न विदेशी संस्थाएँ भारत में बहुत सी संस्थाओं को यथा ईसाई धर्म प्रचार संस्थाओं को "दूसरे देशों के साथ मैत्री" तथा "मिल्स फार मिलियंस" के नाम पर वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जो इस प्रकार से सहायता दे रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी सहायता के पीछे कोई राजनैतिक हेतु समझती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्ठा चरण शुक्ल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा घटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) और (घ) ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों को प्राप्त होने वाली धन-राशियां तथा उपहारों का उद्देश्य सामान्यतः ईसायत का प्रचार करना होता है । इसके साथ ही यह उद्देश्य दान तथा

सहायता भी होता है । गुप्तवार्ता विभाग से अभी हाल के चुनावों में चुनावों के लिये तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिये विदेशी धन के उपयोग के बारे में जांच करने को कहा गया था । उनका प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है । उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

C.I.A. AGENTS IN BARAUNI-BEGUSERAI INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

467. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Bihar that C.I.A. agents have infiltrated into the strategically important Barauni-Beguserai industrial complex;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the matter and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken on the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Bihar Government have been requested to send a report in the matter.

काश्मीर की घटनाओं में पाकिस्तान का हाथ

468. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या काश्मीर में तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों तथा साम्प्रदायिक तनाव के पीछे पाकिस्तान का हाथ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में सही जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है तथा इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). पाकिस्तानी प्रचार तथा अन्य गतिविधियों का उद्देश्य जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में अस्थान्ति और तनाव उत्पन्न करना और भारत विरोधी प्रदर्शनों आदि के लिये लोगों को उकसाना रहा है। इन गतिविधियों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित करने के प्रयत्न लगातार चलते रहते हैं और ऐसी सूचना के आधार पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है, जिसमें मुकदमे चलाना और नजरबन्दी शामिल है।

दिल्ली महानगर परिषद की उपयोगिता

469. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली महानगर परिषद की उपयोगिता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के लिये विधान सभा की स्थापना की मांग को और समर्थन मिला है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में महानगर परिषद् का निर्माण संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का क्षेत्र के प्रशासन में और अधिक सहयोग की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। इस संघटन से इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो रही है।

(ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली नगर निगम

470. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम करों की पूरी राशि वसूल करने में असमर्थ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि करों की वसूली न होने से प्रत्येक विभाग को प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम की आय तथा खर्च की जांच करने के लिए एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त आयोग नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए श्री मोरारका की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच आयोग पहले ही नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और वस्तुस्थिति की जांच कर रहा है।

दिल्ली के लिए अलग उच्चतर माध्यमिक बोर्ड

471. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के नागरिकों ने एक अलग उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की स्थापना की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बोर्ड का गठन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी कब तक स्थापना होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवत सा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के लिये एक अलग उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड स्थापित करने के संबंध में एक प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त हुआ है। उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है और सरकार द्वारा उस पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कच्छ से पाकिस्तान को प्रवजन

472. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1967 में छः परिवार अपने घरेलू सामान सहित ऊंटों पर सवार हो कर कच्छ छोड़कर पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि वे किन कारणों से इस ढंग से पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रवास के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 6 व्यक्ति अपने गांव छोड़कर 1-8-67 को 35-40 ऊंटों को लेकर अपने सम्बन्धियों के साथ पाकिस्तान में रहने के लिये अपने गांव छोड़ गए। बाद में उनके परिवार भी जिनके सदस्यों की संख्या 12 थी 27 अगस्त, 1967 को पाकिस्तान चले गए। राज्य सरकार से और सूचना प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा है।

LICENCES TO PRIVATE ARMS DEALERS

473. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government seeking permission to issue new licences to the private Arms Dealers in Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of muzzle loading guns for crop protection purposes;

(b) if so, when the request was received, and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In December 1966.

(c) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में कार्य कर रहे चौकीदार

474. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री कृ० मा० कौशिक :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, प्रदर्शनी स्थल, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली में कार्य करने वाले चौकीदारों को 12 घंटे कार्य करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और संबंधित नियमों के अनुसार चौकीदारों के लिये निर्धारित काम का समय क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, प्रदर्शनी स्थल, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली में केवल दो चौकीदार हैं। उन्हें बारी-बारी से अपनी ड्यूटी देनी होती है। सरकारी भवनों की देख-भाल करने के लिए विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा नियुक्त चौकीदारों के लिए ड्यूटी के घंटे निर्धारित करने के संबंध में कोई सामान्य नियम नहीं है। ड्यूटी के घंटे, नियुक्त चौकीदारों की संख्या, देख-भाल किए जाने

वाले क्षेत्र के आकार आदि पर निर्भर करते ह। यहां के लिए एक तीसरे चौकीदार की जगह स्वीकृत करने के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

बैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

475. श्री ओंकार सिंह:]

श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कार्यालय वर्तमान स्थान से रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में ले जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ज्यों ही आयोग के लिए नियत भवन उपयोग के लिए तैयार हो जाता है।

KURUKSHETRA AS TOURIST CENTRE

476. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kurukshetra and Pandu Pindaras in Haryana are of universal importance because of Bhagvata Gita and Mahabharata and millions of pilgrims from all over the world visit these places;

(b) whether Government have any specific plans to develop these sacred places from the point of view of tourism;

(c) if so, the details of the plans; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Most of the visitors to Kurukshetra and Pandu Pindaras are Indians. The importance of Kurukshetra and Pandu Pindaras is primarily national.

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(b) Developmental plans for these areas are being drawn up by the State Government under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) The details have not yet been finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

NALANDA MONASTERY

477. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some portions of the famous and precious historical excavations of Nalanda Monastery in Bihar State are giving way due to the vagaries of weather;

(b) the steps Government have taken in the last five years to save Nalanda Monastery from decay; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The excavated ruins of brick built monasteries and temples along with their stucco sculptural decorations are properly maintained and are under the constant care of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) During the last five years the exposed tops of ruins have been made watertight, damaged portions repaired and a system of drainage provided so that near the monuments there may not be any stagnation of water which might cause damage. In addition the stuccos have been periodically subjected to chemical treatment for elimination of soluble salts and given a protective coat of water repellant resin-solution.

About Rs. 77,500 have been spent on preservation of the Nalandas monasteries during the last four years, and about Rs. 15,000 more is proposed to be spent during the current financial year.

KONARAK TEMPLE

478. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Konarak Temple in Orissa, which is of superb architectural beauty and eminence, is in a state of neglect and decay

and some important pieces of unique art and architecture are already worn out or lost by incessant rains and sunshine; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken during the last five years to preserve this monument of ancient Indian art and architecture; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken by Government in that behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir, the temple is not in a state of neglect.

(b) and (c) Government are fully alive to the problems of preservation of the temple which is situated on the sea-shore and is subjected to the actions of blasting of wind-borne sand and sea-salt. Preservation works by the way of structural repairs and chemical treatment are being carried out as per recommendations of an expert committee of eminent Chemists, Geologists, Engineers, Artists, etc., set up by Government in 1950 to advise it in respect of preservation. In addition, other works such as the grouting of the plinth have been completed.

In all, about Rs. 58,900 have been spent on maintenance and repairs to the temple during the last four years, and about Rs. 7,500 are proposed to be spent for these purposes during the current year.

PAY SCALES OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

479. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Government to implement Kothari Commission's recommendations regarding the pay scales of School, College and University teachers in various States;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide Central aid to the State Governments to facilitate implementation of the said scheme;

(c) if so, what is the extent of aid being considered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (b). *School Teachers:* The question regarding the revision of pay scales of school teachers in various States as recommended by the Kothari Commission and the extent of financial aid to be rendered to the States in this regard is under consideration of the Government of India.

College and University Teachers : In March 1965, the University Grants Commission made recommendations for further upgrading the salary scales of college and university teachers. These recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and communicated to all State Governments for adoption, in April 1966. The revised pay scales for college and university teachers recommended by the Education (Kothari) Commission are identical with those recommended by the University Grants Commission earlier. The Government of India have decided to meet 80% of the additional expenditure involved in implementation of the scheme for a period of five years with effect from the 1st April, 1966.

PANDITS' AGITATION IN KASHMIR

480. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Jammu and Kashmir during the Pandits' agitation over the abduction of a Hindu girl;

(b) whether he held talks with the members of the Action Committee of the Pandits and gave certain assurances to them on which the agitation was withdrawn;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these assurances have not so far been fulfilled by the State Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Central Government to normalise the relations between the two communities of the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions were held in Srinagar with the representatives of the Hindu Action Committee. A copy of the agreed statement issued on the 3rd September 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 'LT-547/67].

(c) The State Government have reported that all the assurances have been fulfilled.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) My visit to Srinagar concluded with the agreement of September 3, 1967. Among other things the agreement appeals to the people of the State to preserve harmony and peace amongst various communities. This was emphasized in the talks with leaders of different sections who have reciprocated the desire for communal amity. The preamble of the Resolution on the appointment of the Gajendragadhkar Commission refers, among other things, to Government's irrevocable commitment to maintain and strengthen the proud heritage of regional and communal harmony and secularism. Government will continue to strive in this behalf in every possible manner.

PROFIT EARNED BY AIR-INDIA

481. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by the Air-India during the year 1966-67;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during the same period; and

(c) how do the figures given in parts (a) and (b) compare with the last year's figures?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c)

	1965-66	1966-67
	(Rupees)	(in lakhs)
(a) Net Profit	163.56	389.15
(b) Foreign exchange earned	491.15	835.20

WORKING HOURS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

482. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the normalising of the increased working hours of the various Government Departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

SUBSIDY TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FOR PURCHASE OF TEXT BOOKS

483. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:
SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:]

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to give subsidy to the students at the University level for the purchase of text books has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial cost involved in the whole scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c) A Committee has been set up by the University Grants Commission to work out the operational details and the scope of the scheme. The Committee is to commence its work shortly.

MANGALORE PORT

485. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE:
SHRI J. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3762 on the 27th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the financial outlay for the Mangalore port has since been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned;

(c) whether land acquisition is in progress; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The estimate for the Mangalore Harbour Project has not yet been sanctioned as the scope of the project is still under consideration. Pending approval of the project as a whole, sanctions have been issued in respect of certain urgent works from time to time. An expenditure of about Rs. 6.28 crore has been incurred on the Harbour Project upto the end of September, 1967.

(c) and (d) Government have sanctioned the acquisition of an area of 2,155 acres of land for the Project. Against this, an area of about 2073 acres is being acquired. Acquisition in respect of an area of 1437 acres has been completed. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress for the remaining area of 636 acres.

I.D.A. LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN SOUTH INDIA

486. SHRI PARTHASARATHY: will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any IDA loan has been secured for the development of roads in South India so as to feed the modernised Ports in the South East and South West of India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

REVIVAL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

487. SHRI PARTHASARATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to revive the National Integration Council; and

(b) if so, when it will start functioning and the names of the members of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Council is under consideration and the Council is expected to start functioning shortly.

RECRUITMENT TO CENTRAL SERVICES

488. SHRI PARTHASARATHY:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are formulating a policy for tightening up the procedure for screening candidates for recruitment to the Central Government Services;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to debar those who have indulged in anti-national and subversive activities and also caused disruption of communal harmony;

(c) whether State Government have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As a general policy, Government verify the character and antecedents of candidates seeking employment. In order to ensure that persons entering Government service are of good character and loyal, it is essential for every appointing authority under the Central Government to satisfy itself that he or she is suitable in all respects for appointment in the public service. Candidates who have come to notice for objectionable activities or subversive activities including anti-national, anti-social activities or activities which disrupt communal harmony are not considered suitable for employment under Government.

(c) The State Governments have been apprised of the policy of Government of India.

(d) The reaction of State Governments in this regard is awaited.

SHIPPING TONNAGE

489. **SHRI PARTHASARATHY:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed orders for fulfilment of one million tonnes of shipping on the continent of Europe and credits have been secured in Britain, Germany and Yugoslavia to finance these purchases,

(b) whether any target has also been fixed for our Docks and Shipyards; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

(a) The total tonnage presently on order in Europe is about 3.78 lakhs GRT, all in Yugoslavia where a credit is available for the building of ships. No credit has so far been secured in Britain and Germany, after the expiry of the Third Plan period for acquisition of ships.

(b) and (c) The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam, which is building Ocean-going vessels is planning to increase its annual output from 38.500 DWT (3 ships) to 50,000 DWT (4 ships) from 1968-69.

LOAN FOR TELUGU TEXT BOOKS

490. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Government has requested the Central Government for the grant of a loan for setting up an Institute for the production of textbooks in Telugu for use in schools and colleges of the State;

(b) if so, the total amount asked for; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, the request is for a grant of Rs. 201 lakhs.

(c) The scheme for production of books in the regional languages for serving as media of instruction at the university stage is not linked to and is distinct from the scheme

for establishment of State Institutes of Languages. Under this scheme for Institutes of Languages, which is in the State Sector, the envisaged ceiling of expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is only Rs. 25 lakhs on which the States will earn Central assistance only upto 40% of the expenditure.

LANGUAGE POLICY

491. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:**
DR. A. G. SONAR:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has written to the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of States seeking comments on the resolution of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference on language issue

(b) if so, whether their comments have been received:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when a final decision in regard to the language issue will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Replies from some/Chief Ministers have been received so far and they show that they are broadly in agreement with the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference;

(d) The final decision in regard to the question of language will be taken, along with other aspects of the National Policy on Education after comments of all the State Governments are received and Lok Sabha discusses the Report of the Education Commission and that of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.

MASTER PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

492. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Airports Committee have recom-

mended to the Government of India, the British and French pattern of Management of Palam, Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Meenambakkam airports;

(b) whether the Committee has also recommended the formulation of a master plan for India's four International Airports;

(c) the other recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) how far they have been accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c) No, Sir, The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of this year.

(d) Does not arise.

TALKS WITH ASSAM HILL LEADERS

**493. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government had talks with the Assam Hill Leaders in September, 1967; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b): As the representatives of the All Party Hill Leaders Conference had not participated in the deliberations of the Mehta Committee on Assam reorganisation, they were invited for talks in Delhi on 25th September, 1967 regarding the recommendations of the Committee. They did not accept these recommendations. As no agreement was possible between APHLC and other political parties in Assam, the delegation was informed that a decision would have to be taken at the National level and for this purpose the leaders of parties in Parliament will be consulted. I propose to have consultations on this subject with party leaders soon.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES

**494. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned Rs. 18 crores for the deve-

lopment of regional languages to facilitate change-over from English to regional languages as the media of instruction at the University level; and

(b) how much of this amount is to be spent for translation of the text books in foreign languages and how much for the original work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) : A sum of Rs. 18 crores has been proposed for the purpose; but no amount has been sanctioned so far, as the details of the scheme have not been finalised as yet.

INFILTRATION BY PAKISTANI NATIONALS IN RAJASTHAN

**495. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB.**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani nationals are still infiltrating through the Rajasthan border;

(b) if so, the number of such infiltrators who have been arrested during the last four months; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Occasional cases of such trespass have been observed.

(b) 81.

(c) Cases have been registered against them. These are under investigation.

GANDHI MURDER CONSPIRACY ENQUIRY COMMISSION

**496. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHURY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry into the Gandhiji murder conspiracy has completed its work; and

(b) if not, the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Commission has so far examined 51 witnesses and hopes to examine about 33 more witnesses.

DELHI POLICE

497. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any extra allowance have been sanctioned for the Delhi Police Employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1548/67*].

URDU

498. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had written to the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other States urging them to implement fully the policy decision on Urdu announced by the Union Government through a statement on the 14th July 1958, underlining the need to impart instructions in Urdu at the primary and secondary stages of education to all children whose mother-tongue happens to be Urdu; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The concerned States had already agreed to these policy decisions. Their attention was drawn to the need for fully implementing them. Replies received so far indicate that the State Governments are keen to provide facilities referred to in the Statement.

SETTING UP OF INDO- U.S. EDUCATION FOUNDATION

499. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an Indo-U.S. Education Foundation was again discussed informally between Indian and U.S. officials in the first week of August, 1967; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b) There have been no further developments since the matter was briefly and informally discussed with the U.S. Ambassador in May last.

USAID ASSISTANCE FOR ADULT LITERACY

500. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether USAID proposes to provide assistance to Indian education in the field of adult literacy and primary education by providing literature based on the latest teaching techniques;

(b) whether the U.S. aided summer institutes programme for teachers is also being expanded; and

(c) if so, the stage at which the proposals referred to in parts (a) and (b) above stand at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c) A proposal has been received from the USAID offering assistance for programmed teaching in the field of Primary Education and other areas including Adult Education and is under consideration.

(b) No, sir.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

501. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the formulation of a comprehensive national policy on education;

(b) when is it likely to be finalised; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The process for the formulation of comprehensive National Policy on Education was initiated in 1966 and the following action has been taken.

- (1) The Ministry of Education released to the public the Report of the Education Commission which was submitted to the Government on 29th June 1966 and made its printed copies available to all concerned. Copies of the Report were also sent to all Universities and State Governments for their comments.
- (2) The Planning Commission convened a meeting of its expert panel which broadly endorsed the Report in a two-day session.
- (3) The Report of the Education Commission has been discussed with the State Governments and in a Conference of the State Education Ministers held in April, 1967. The State Governments broadly accept the report of the Education Commission and they have also identified a programme for immediate action.
- (4) The Committee of Members of Parliament on Education consisting of the representatives of all the political parties in the country was constituted and asked to prepare a statement on the National Policy on Education for the consideration of the Government. The Committee has since submitted its report. This Report has also been considered by all the State Governments.
- (5) A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education was convened on 22-23 August 1967. The Board broadly accepted the Report of the Education Commission and with certain modifications the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education.
- (6) A Conference of Vice-Chancellors was convened at New Delhi on 11-13 September 1967. It accepted broadly the recommenda-

tions of the Education Commission in so far as they relate to higher education and suggested a practical programme of action for adopting regional languages as the media of education.

- (7) The Reports of the Education Commission and of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education have already been discussed in Rajya Sabha from 7th to 10th August 1967. It is proposed to discuss the same in the Lok Sabha during the current session.

(b) Decisions on the National Policy on Education will be taken after the discussion in the Lok Sabha is over.

(c) It is proposed to take suitable steps to implement the decisions with effect from the next financial year, and to the extent possible, even during the current year.

धार्मिक शिक्षा

502. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विद्यार्थियों का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा करने तथा उनके चरित्र निर्माण के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये शिक्षा संस्थाओं में धार्मिक शिक्षा की अनिवार्य करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञा भाबाद) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी धार्मिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षा पर श्री प्रकाश समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों में परिचालित की गई है। ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं। स्काउटिंग व गाइडिंग राष्ट्रीय केडेटकोर, युवा कल्याण कार्यक्रम आदि जैसी गतिविधियों के जरिए विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र निर्माण को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं। क्योंकि यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 28 के विरुद्ध होगा।

**CHANGE-OVER TO REGIONAL
LANGUAGES BY UNIVERSITIES**

504. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the number of Universities in the country that have already switched over to the mother-tongue or the regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The latest information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha soon.

TEHAR JAIL RIOT

505. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission which inquired into the Tehar Jail riot on 29th June, 1967 has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir. !

(b) The Report along with Government's Resolution thereon has been laid on the Table of the House.

**ASOKA MEHTA COMMITTEE REPORT
ON ASSAM REORGANISATION**

506. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the Asoka Mehta Committee on Assam Reorganisation;

(b) whether Government have accepted their recommendation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*]. See No. LT—1549/67].

(b) and (c) I propose to have consultations with leaders of different parties in the House to evolve a basis for reorganisation of the State of Assam acceptable to all sections of the people. In view of this no decision has been taken on the findings of the Committee.

PURI-KONARK ROAD

507. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the distance between Puri to Konark in Orissa by road will be lessened by almost 25 miles if the Government of India, Department of Tourism take up the building of the road from Puri to Konark through Balijhai-Nagpur to boost tourism in the area; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take up the work ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. The distance between Puri and Konark cannot be cut short by 26 miles even if a road was built through Balijhai-Nagpur.

(b) In view of the fact that there would not be any appreciable reduction in the distance to affect tourist traffic, there is no proposal by the Department of Tourism to construct this road.

MIZO REBELS

508. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 600 Mizo rebels have so far been killed or apprehended in their clashes with the security forces;

(b) whether any of them has been prosecuted or court-martialled for waging war against the State; and

(c) how many of them have been released for their voluntarily surrendering to Government and on giving an undertaking for behaviour so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information available with Government, about 390 Mizo hostiles were killed and 3000 apprehended till the end of October, 1967 by the Security Forces during operations against the hosties.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of those who voluntarily surrendered to Government, 1153 have been released on bail.

INFLUENCE OF RESEARCH ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES

509. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on the 16th October, 1967 to the effect that "a research worker found that his research had no place of importance in the formulation of Government Policies ".

(b) if so, to what extent the allegation is true; and

(c) if true, the remedial steps if any that are going to be taken to set matter right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir; but the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission made some general remarks while analysing the circumstances in which a research scientist finds that he or his research has no place in the formulation of government policies or in their implementation. He was not referring to any particular research worker or to any particular research. An extract of his speech is laid on the Table of the House to explain the correct facts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1550/67].

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

510. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has not paid its agreed contribution for the construction and maintenance of the Salar Jung Museum Building at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the dues and the action taken to recover them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

511. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 7570 on the 2nd August, 1967 and state;

(a) whether the Board of Directors which was reviewing the activities of the National Research Development Corporation in order to make it a more effective instrument of scientific research, development and utilisation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad details are as follows :—

- (i) For professional assessment NRDC may constitute Technical Advisory Committees in specific fields and region wise;
- (ii) Market Survey reports or Project reports may be prepared in particular cases by NRDC or by some competent authority;
- (iii) Preference may be given to the issue of non-exclusive licences
- (iv) NRDC should put up pilot plants at its own cost or in collaboration with industry to take up the process from the laboratory state. This should be done after the techno-economic feasibility is assessed;
- (v) NRDC should provide risk capital;
- (vi) In suitable cases NRDC may consider compensating entrepreneurs against losses suffered by them;
- (vii) NRDC should lay emphasis on giving more publicity to the processes developed in National Laboratories and its activities
- (viii) Executive Director may be recruited at the earliest.

(c) The report will be considered by Government after it has been considered by the General Body of the Share-holders of the Corporation.

SECTION OFFICERS' IN THE C.S.S.

512. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts in the Section Officers' Grade in the C.S.S. which are held by non-Select List Officers as on the 20th October, 1967, Ministry-wise; and

(b) the number of posts in the Section Officers' Grade lying vacant, on the 20th October, 1967 Ministry-wise ?

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 as soon as possible.

SELECT LIST OF SECTION OFFICERS

513. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, made mandatory provision for the issue of select-list of Section Officers each year during the five years period from 1st October, 1962 to include *inter alia* the left-overs of the 1959 and 1960 C.S.S. Section Officers' Examinations;

(b) if so, how many select-lists have been issued during the period and for which years; and

(c) whether the requirements of the C.S.S. Rules have been fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Four, one each for the years 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

1930 के लाहौर षडयन्त्र के मामले से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेज

514. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1930 के लाहौर षडयन्त्र के मामले के बारे में, जिसमें स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के क्रान्तिकारी नेताओं, अर्थात् शहीद भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरु तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों पर लगाये गये आरोपों की सुनवाई की गई थी, न्यायालय में हुई कार्यवाही तथा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय का पूरा अभिलेख भारत सरकार के पास है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं को राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में इन अभिलेखों को देखने की अनुमति है;

(ग) यदि ये दस्तावेज भारत सरकार के पास नहीं हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनको प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस मामले में अपराधी ठहराये गए व्यक्तियों अथवा उनके परिवारों के लोगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें सरकार ने सहायता दी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने सहायता मांगी थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

शहीद ऊषम सिंह के मामले से सम्बन्धित दस्तावेज

515. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के पास वर्ष 1940-41 में जलियांवाला बाग, अमृतसर, हत्याकाण्ड के कुख्यात कर्नल ओ० डायर को गोली से मार दिये जाने के अपराध में भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के प्रमुख सेनानी श्री ऊषम सिंह को फांसी के मामले से सम्बन्धित

न्यायालय की कार्यवाहियों के दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां तथा उनका निर्णय उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे दस्तावेज किस विभाग के पास हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन दस्तावेजों, अथवा उनकी प्रतियों को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार को उन दस्तावेजों को प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई निदेश दिये गये हैं या दिया जा रहा है;

(ङ) क्या शहीद ऊषम सिंह के परिवार के सदस्यों को सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता दी गई थी अथवा दी जा रही है; और

(च) क्या उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य ने ऐसी सहायता की मांग की थी और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सोहनलाल पाठक के मुकदमे सम्बन्धी अभिलेख

516. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका में भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी गदर पार्टी से सम्बद्ध प्रमुख स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी शहीद सोहनलाल पाठक के, जिन्हें देश द्रोही के अपराध में 1915-16 में मांडले जेल (बर्मा) में मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था, मुकदमे सम्बन्धी पूरा अभिलेख सरकार के पास है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किस कार्यालय में उपलब्ध है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, अभिलेखों अथवा उनकी प्रतिलिपियों अथवा फोटोस्टेट प्रतियों (माइक्रो फिल्म) को प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) क्या भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, नई दिल्ली को इन अभिलेखों को प्राप्त करने के लिये कहा गया है अथवा कहा जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

AZHICAL PORT

517. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Messrs Limex of the German Democratic Republic offered to do consultancy work of investigation, soil testing, model experiments, preparation of detailed project reports and execution of works for Azhikal Port in Kerala for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000;

(b) if so, whether this offer has been considered by Government;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government regarding this; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d) The Government of Kerala approached the Government of India in September 1967 for approval of a proposal to appoint Messrs Limex of the German Democratic Republic as harbour engineering Consultants to the State Government, involving foreign exchange expenditure to the extent of Rs. one lakh towards the payment of fees to the firm. The Government of India advised the State Government that they might appoint as Consultant a suitable Officer from amongst retired harbour Engineers in India or appoint one of the Consultant firms in India, like Messrs Home India (Private) Ltd. or Messrs Bertlin and Partners.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN SCIENCE

518. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Round Table on Science and Science Teaching held recently in

Delhi had suggested the retention of English as the medium of instruction for higher education in science; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Information regarding proceedings of the Round Table and the suggestions made is being collected.

(b) Government's reaction can be indicated after the proceedings become available and have been considered.

REVOCATION OF EMERGENCY

519. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of revoking the Proclamation of emergency has been considered by Government; and

(b) If so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The matter is under review.

HALDIA PORT

520. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards developing Haldia as a satellite port; and

(b) the total amount spent so far by the Centre in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The work on the Haldia Project is progressing according to plan. About 85 per cent of the land has been acquired. The first stage excavation of the proposed Dock and Turning Basin is nearing completion. The work of dredging the dock basin and the river is in progress. The construction of the oil jetty is in progress and, according to present indications, is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1967. A contract for the construction of an impounded Dock was awarded in July 1967 and work has commenced. A contract for the supply and installation of electrical equipment has been awarded. Procurement of twelve

diesel locomotives is under way. Tenders for the purchase of two sea-going tugs have been received and orders will be placed shortly. Tenders for the manufacture of ore and coal loading plants are under scrutiny. According to present indications, the entire project is expected to be completed and the Haldia Dock brought into commission, by 1971.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Calcutta Port Commissioners upto September 1967 out of the loans sanctioned by the Government of India from time to time is about Rs. 8.64 crores.

I.A.C. FLEET

521. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has drawn up any plan to replace the obsolete and uneconomic aircraft in its fleet with modern and bigger aircraft;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the plan; and

(d) whether Government have approved the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The I.A.C. has plans to replace the Dakota aircraft by HS-748. An agreement has accordingly been entered into by I.A.C. with Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. under which fourteen HS-748 aircraft will be delivered by the latter by March, 1960. The first HS-748 was delivered in July, 1967 and another will be delivered before the end of this year.

(c) Rs. 14.24 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

STAGNATION IN THE CADRE OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

522. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Joint Secretaries which was appointed to go into the question of stagnation in the cadre of Assistants in the Central Government Offices has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendation of the Committee;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the various recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee relate to the improvement of the promotion prospects of those Assistants who have put in long years of service in that trade. For this purpose, the Committee did not favour either a change in the existing position regarding seniority in the Assistants grade or the introduction of a selection grade for Assistants. But they recommended fixation of a quota of promotion posts in the Section Officers grade, to be filled by Assistants of this category, for a specified number of years. They also suggested certain changes in the periodicity of holding the Limited Departmental Examination for the Section Officers grade.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The report is being examined by Government and a decision on the recommendations has not yet been taken.

REPORT OF THE HILL AREAS COMMISSION

523. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Shri H. V. Pataskar, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, who was formerly the Chairman of Assam Hill Areas Commission, deprecating the Union Government's tendency to delay the decisions on the issues of national importance, particularly the Mizo problem and demanding early action on the report submitted by him on which both the former Prime Ministers, namely, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had promised prompt action;

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

(c) the reasons for the delay in initiating the action on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c), No, Sir. It is, however, not correct to say that Government have shown any tendency to delay the decision in the matter or have failed to take prompt action. The Commission on the Hill Areas of Assam was appointed on 16th March, 1965 and it submitted its report to Government on the 31st March, 1966. Thereafter a series of discussions have been held initially with the representatives of the hill areas and later with representatives of the political parties in the State as a whole to find an agreed solution. A Committee was also appointed with Shri Asoka Mehta as Chairman, but its efforts, however, did not result in any agreed basis. It is therefore, proposed to consult the party leaders on this issue sometime next week.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

524. श्री रामजी राम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन राज्यों ने हिन्दी को अपनी राज भाषा घोषित कर दिया है उनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कार्यालय हैं उनमें हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करना कब तक सम्भव हो जायगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) जो नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

खोसला आयोग

525. श्री रामजी राम :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :

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

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करने के बारे में जो

खोसला आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था उसके प्रतिवेदन को सरकार ने किस सीमा तक कार्यान्वित किया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार पुलिस कर्मचारियों को भविष्य में और अधिक सुविधायें देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-1551/67]

(ख) दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों को और अधिक सुविधायें प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा यथापूर्व ध्यान दिया जाता रहेगा।

दिल्ली में मकान दुर्घटना

526. श्री रामजी राम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन परिवारों को प्रतिकर देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है जिन्हें 15 अगस्त, 1966 को धर्मपुरा मुहल्ला, दिल्ली में एक मकान गिरने से नुकसान हुआ था जैसा कि उस दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त आयोग ने सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस संबंध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या अपराधियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस द्वारा स्पष्टित मुकदमे फिर से आरम्भ कर दिये गए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके अन्तिम परिणाम क्या निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) आयोग ने प्रतिकर देने के बारे में कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

(घ) और (ङ) पुलिस द्वारा जांच फिर से आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

REGIONAL LANGUAGES IN U.P.S.C. EXAMINATIONS

527. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has decided to introduce regional languages as media of its examinations;

(b) if so, the time table for the change over;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether State Governments have been consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A decision has been taken in principle to introduce the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution in addition to English as media of the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C.

(b) It is not possible at this state to give a definite indication of the time for such introduction.

(c) The question of introduction of regional languages as media of U.P.S.C. examinations requires detailed examination in all its practical aspects involving considerable preparatory work. The work has been undertaken and some progress already made. But only when the Commission have completed the preparatory work, would they be in a position to indicate a time table for such introduction.

(d) Yes Sir.

RETIRED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

528. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose any fresh restrictions on the retired Government servants placed at high jobs, to take up jobs in the private sector undertakings;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Under Article 531-B of the Civil Service Regulations, a pensioner to whom the article applies, has to obtain the previous sanction of the Government before accepting any commercial employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement. Government have been scrutinising such applications for permission to take up commercial employment within two years of retirement and have been refusing permission where necessary in the public interest. While there is no proposal before Government to impose any fresh restrictions, the criteria to be applied for grant of such permission or its refusal are always under the scrutiny of Government in the light of the requirements of public interest.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

बिहार में कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

530. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से राज्य के अपने तथा सम्बद्ध कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में वर्तमान असंगतियों को दूर करने और उन सब के लिये समान वेतनमान निश्चित करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या इस विषय पर उन्होंने राज्य के उप-मुख्य मंत्री तथा राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री के साथ कोई बातचीत की है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने दोनों प्रकार के कालेजों के अध्यापकों को समान वेतनमान देने के लिये किसी विशेष वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता की मांग की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । बिहार राज्य के उप-मुख्य मंत्री ने (जो शिक्षा मंत्री भी हैं) बिहार में कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन के प्रश्न पर मेरे साथ बातचीत की थी ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सम्बद्ध तथा राज्य के अपने कालेजों के अध्यापकों के समान-वेतनमानों को लागू करने के लिये अलग से कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मांगी गई है । फिर भी बिहार में विश्व-विद्यालय तथा कालेज-अध्यापकों के संशोधित वेतनमानों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता, जैसा राज्य सरकार द्वारा अनुमानित प्रतिवर्ष 56.00 लाख की जाती है । राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

बिहार में कालेजों के अध्यापकों की मांगें

531. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के कालेजों के अध्यापकों का कोई शिफ्टमंडल पिछले अगस्त में दिल्ली में उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) क्या शिफ्टमंडल ने उनको कोई ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें बिहार के कालेज अध्यापकों की मांगें दर्ज हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन में उठाई गई मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । बिहार के विश्व-विद्यालय अध्यापक संघ फेडरेशन की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल शिक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य

मंत्री—श्री भागवत झा आजाद से मिला था और उनको एक ज्ञापन पेश किया था।

(ग) ज्ञापन में उठाई गई मुख्य बातें ये हैं :—

(एक) कालेजों के अध्यापकों के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए संशोधित वेतनमानों को लागू करना।

(दो) सम्बद्ध तथा राज्य के अपने कालेजों में काम करने वाले अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में समता।

(तीन) संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतनों के नियतन में सेवा का अधिकार भार, और

(चार) केन्द्रीय दरों पर महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान।

(एक) से (तीन) की बातों पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है। (चार) वेतनमानों के संशोधन की योजना अध्यापकों के महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान के लिए राज्य सरकार को सहायता नहीं दी है। यह उन्हीं को निश्चित करना है कि महंगाई भत्ता देना चाहिए या नहीं और यदि हां, तो किन दरों पर।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर का विशेष दर्जा

532. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को विशेष दर्जा प्रदान करने वाले संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने के बारे में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस अनुच्छेद को जारी रखने का क्या औचित्य है; और

(ग) इस अनुच्छेद को कब तक हटा दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 में संशोधन करने वाले संविधान (नवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1966 तथा संविधान

(21वां संशोधन अधिनियम, 1967 को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 370 के अधीन जारी किये गए आदेशों द्वारा जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू किया गया है। उसी अनुच्छेद के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिये गये एक अन्य आदेश द्वारा समवर्ती सूची की 19वीं प्रविष्टि को राज्य में लागू किया गया।

(ख) और (ग). संविधान के अधिकाधिक उपबन्धों को काश्मीर पर लागू कराने के लिये अनुच्छेद 370 उपयोगी है। अनुच्छेद 370 को हटाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिये देवनागरी लिपि

533. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 28 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 789 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये एक सामान्य वैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी लिपि को अपनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहमत कराने के हेतु उनके साथ कोई अग्रेतर पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है;

(ख) क्या परिवर्द्धित देवनागरी-लिपि सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री (शेर सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). जैसा कि 28-6-67 के तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 798 के उत्तर में सूचित किया गया था, परिवर्द्धित देवनागरी की प्रतियां सभी राज्य सरकारों को सूचनाार्थ भेज दी गई थीं और उन्हें यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि उसका प्रयोग सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिये अतिरिक्त लिपि के रूप में किया जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से कोई टिप्पणी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में आगे पत्र-व्यवहार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

क्योंकि परिवर्धित लिपि के लाभों को देखते हुए इसे अपनाने का विचार राज्य सरकारों तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषा भाषियों को स्वतः करना है। परिवर्धित देवनागरी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जायें इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिये नई दिल्ली में अक्तूबर 1967 में एक संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया था। इस संगोष्ठी में विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विद्वानों और राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था। संगोष्ठी में की गई सिफारिशों पर मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किये जाने के पश्चात् परिवर्धित देवनागरी को लोकप्रिय बनाने से सम्बन्धित आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Mizos

534. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Mizos are kidnapping and forcing young Mizos to join the training centres in East Pakistan;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take to safe-guard the Mizos who are loyal to the Indian Government; and

(c) whether Government are considering giving them full protection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Instances have come to notice where Mizo hostiles had kidnapped some young persons. Information has also been received that Mizo hostiles are exerting pressure on such persons to join their ranks and undergo such training.

(b) and (c). Our security forces are deployed in combing operations and they are on the alert in all administrative centres and grouped villages. Civilians from remote areas are given rehabilitation facilities in grouped villages in the interest of greater security. A large number of security posts have been set up in the district and security operations are in progress.

STATEHOOD TO MANIPUR

535. SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a five member delegation from Manipur led by the Chief Minister has urged the Central Government to grant Statehood to Manipur and include the Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have been assured by the Centre that they would look into their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A delegation from Manipur led by Shri Koirang Singh, the then Chief Minister of the Union territory met the Prime Minister in August 1967 and urged that Manipur should be given Statehood. The delegation also met me and made a similar request. They were advised not to pursue this demand and no assurance was given to them in the matter. They also presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister which did not refer to the question of including Manipuri language in the Eight Schedule.

FREIGHT RATES

536. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in freight rates by the U.S. and U.K. Conference Lines has resulted in the congestion in ports particularly at Calcutta and had also adversely affected our export trade;

(b) if so, the extent to which our export trade has been affected;

(c) the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) whether any Indian representative delegation had gone to U.S.A. to discuss the increase and ocean freight rates by U.S. and U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) There has been congestion at some ports, particularly Calcutta, but this is not

due to the increase in freight rates by the U.S. and U.K. Conference Lines.

(b) and (c). The increase in freight rates came into effect in June and July 1967. The official trade statistics are available only upto the end of July 1967. It is therefore too early to estimate the effect of the increase on our trade.

(d) Yes, Sir. The delegation has succeeded in bringing down the rates of surcharge from 17-1/2%, 20% and 25% to a uniform rate of 15%. It also secured the reduction of the quantum of freight increase from 10% to 7-1/2% in the case of the India-Pakistan-Ceylon-Burma Outward Conference which carries our imports from U.S.A.

ANTI-TELUGU AGITATION IN ORISSA

537. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the anti-Telugu movement in Orissa has grown and is spreading; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to nip such movements in the bud ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). There was some tension between Telugu speaking and Oriya-speaking people of Berhampur and a few other towns in Orissa some time back. The State Government have reported that the tension has now subsided. The Government of India have been in constant touch with the State Government to ensure that different linguistic groups reside in harmony.

FUTURE OF CHANDIGARH

538. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed arbitration on Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments involved in the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) On a joint request of the former Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana in December, 1966, the Prime Minister, agreed to arbitrate on Chandigarh. The proposal did not emanate from the Central Government.

(b) While the present Government of Punjab desire that the matter should be settled in the manner agreed to by the former Chief Ministers, the Government of Haryana are opposed to it.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

539. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision regarding the Official language of the country has since been taken finally; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The bill to amend the Official Languages Act, 1963 broadly incorporates the assurances given to the non-Hindi speaking people by the two late Prime Ministers.

MIZO HILLS

540. SHRI HEM BARUA :
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which civil administration has been restored in the Mizo Hills district of Assam;

(b) how far the "Operation Interior" in Mizo Hills District has succeeded in the area; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have political negotiations with the M.N.F. after the Naga pattern ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Civil administration has been restored to a large extent in the Mizo Hills District of Assam. The district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters have started functioning. Of the 3 old administrative centres, 2 have been restored and 27 new centres have also been set up. Of the 9 community development blocks, 8 have started functioning. Of 6 police stations, 5 have started functioning and a number of new police posts have also been established. Middle and primary schools have started functioning. Development activities are being intensified.

(b) There is no such scheme or plan in the Mizo Hills District. The question of evaluating its success does not, therefore, arise.

(C) No, Sir.

AIR INDIA'S FLIGHT THROUGH FORMOSA

541. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI** :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 4th October, 1967 about Air India's decision to fly through Formosa with a stop-over at Taipei; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Air India has taken no such decision. The basis of the news item appearing in the 'Economic Times' of October 4, 1967 is not known to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S DEMANDS

542. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI** :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of Joint Council of Delhi School Teachers' Organisation met the Union Education Minister on the 23rd September, 1967, to press their demands;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) the assurance if any, given by him to the Organisation; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the demands of the teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the Council is the revision of pay scales of teachers of Delhi.

(c) The Education Minister assured the deputationists on 23-9-1967 that decision on the proposal regarding revision of pay scales of teachers of Delhi will possibly be taken within two months' time.

(d) The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

CARS BELONGING TO INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

543. **SHRI NAMBIAR** :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of limousine cars belonging to the India Tourism Development Corporation are lying idle in an open plot by the side of the Safdarjung Airport ;

(b) if so, the number of cars ;

(c) whether the Indian Tourism Corporation suffered any loss as a result of their lying there ;

(d) if so, the total loss suffered ;

(e) whether the responsibility for the loss has been fixed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (f). No, Sir. The cars of the India Tourism Development Corporation are not idle, but they are parked at Safdarjang airport in the open pending construction of a proper sheltered garage. Among the cars so parked, a few may be temporarily unserviceable for one reason or another, but efforts are made to ensure that the number of such cars, even temporarily unserviceable is reduced to the minimum.

STRIKE BY STAFF MEMBERS OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD544. **SHRI NAMBIAR :****SHRI K. RAMANI :****SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff members of Hindustan Shipyards went on strike on 5th September, 1967;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) number of employees involved in the strike; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the shipyard Staff Association relate to the revision of the total emoluments including dearness allowance, grant of other allowances and concessions such as yard and outdoor allowances, leave travel concession, reimbursement of medical expenses and improvement of service conditions.

(c) 1180.

(d) Pursuant to the assurance given by the Minister of Transport and Shipping, the strike was called off by the Shipyards Staff Association and the staff resumed work on 30-10-1967. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has been requested to get a sub-Committee of the Wage Board for the Engineering Industry appointed to go into the question of rationalisation of the Wage and dearness allowance structure in the ship building industry expeditiously and to submit its report in six months.

Pending this, the management of the Hindustan Shipyards Limited has been requested to replace the present *ad-hoc* dearness allowance by the slab system as applicable to employees of the Govt. of India from 1-2-1967.

Other questions like Yard and Cash handling allowance etc. will be settled by the management as expeditiously as possible.

KALINGA AIRWAYS

545. **SHRI NAMBIAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of the Kalinga Airways;

(b) if so, the main points of the memorandum;

(c) the steps taken by Government to absorb the jobless employees of the Kalinga Airways;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a new Company and absorb all jobless employees of the Kalinga Airways in the new company; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A memorandum dated 12th August 1967, was received from the Kalinga Airlines Employees' Union, in which it was urged that a public sector Air Dropping Organisation be set up for supply-dropping operations in the NEFA and the adjoining areas and that the Kalinga Airlines Employees be fully associated with the endeavours of Government in this regard.

(c) As and when vacancies arise in Indian Airlines Corporation or any other organisation, there would be opportunities for employment of retrenched staff of Kalinga Airlines.

(d) Government do not propose to set up any such undertaking at present.

(e) Since air-dropping work has been taken over by Air Force, setting up a new undertaking for the limited work of Kalinga Airlines' non-scheduled operations is considered to be uneconomical.

MILITARY SECRETARIES OF GOVERNOR

546. **SHRI RAM KISHAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to abolish the post of a Military Secretary from the establishment of a Governor and Lt. Governor ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) the likely amount to be saved annually by the abolition of the post?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). A suggestion that Military Secretaries might be replaced by Comptrollers of Household with adequate experience in catering and management of household is being examined. No saving is expected from this suggestion but, if accepted, it will obviate the difficulty in finding suitable officers from the Armed Forces for appointment as Military Secretaries.

DEPUTATION QUOTA OF I. A. S.

547. **SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies in the deputation quota of the I. A. S. Cadre in the Central services from Orissa State at present; and

(b) the reason for not filling up these vacancies and the steps taken to fill up the quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are at present no vacancies in the Central Deputation Quota of the I.A.S. Cadre of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

LOAN TO APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES FROM SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND

548. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure in regard to the making of applications for the sanctioning of loans from the Shipping Development Fund;

(b) the time an application of this kind takes to be processed and disposed of;

(c) when the Surendra Overseas (Apeejay Shipping Lines) made an application/applications for such loan from the Shipping Development Fund to the Government of India;

(d) the time the disposal of this application took;

(e) whether any Department or ministers or officers recommended the application of this firm;

(f) whether the Transport Ministry examined the credentials and reputation of this firm and the group to which it belonged before sanctioning this loan; and

(g) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) The procedure in this regard is laid down in the Shipping Development Fund (Loans) Rules, 1961, a copy of which was supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) The time taken in the processing and final disposal of these applications varies from case to case, depending upon various factors such as availability of all relevant information in the application, need for any reference back to the applicant for elucidation, time taken by the Directorate General of Shipping and the Government Director to examine the application and furnish their report and recommendation, availability of funds with the Committee and so on. A study of 50 cases has shown that the average time taken is 166 days. This average does not naturally reflect the wide variations in the time taken to process and dispose of individual cases.

(c) and (d). The relevant details are as follows :—

S. No.	Date of application	Date of decision by S.D.F. Committee	Times taken (in days)
1.	1-8-60	15-12-61	502
2.	25-3-63	14-7-64	478
3.	16-8-63	21-11-63	98
4.	14-11-63	29-8-64	290
5.	27-6-64	8-2-65	227
6.	19-12-64	16-8-65	241

The loans referred to at S. Nos. 5 and 6 were not actually availed of, as the purchase of the ships concerned did not materialise.

(e) As required under the Shipping Development Fund (Loans) Rules, 1961, the Directorate General of Shipping and the Government Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Shipping Companies, who are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, examined the applications of the company, from various angles such as its capital structure, profitability, security etc. and then recommended them to the Shipping Development Fund Committee subject to such restrictions, conditions, etc. as they thought fit to impose. The Committee considered these applications on the basis of these recommendations and then got their decisions approved by the Transport Ministry at the Minister's level.

(f) and (g). The reports and recommendations made by the Directorate General of Shipping and the Government Director did not raise any doubt or suspicion regarding the credentials and reputation of the Company.

QUIT ORDERS TO FOREIGN PLANTERS AND MISSIONARIES

549. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign planters/missionaries in North-Eastern India have been served with orders to leave the country during the course of this year;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the reasons in each case for expelling them from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c).

Name	Nationality	Reasons
1. Rev. and Mrs. Dana Mason LARSON	American	Prejudicial activities.
2. Rev. and Mrs. J. Warren JOHNSON	American	Prejudicial activities.
3. Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth William HAGSTROM	American	Prejudicial activities.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN THE NORTH EAST OF INDIA

550. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI O. P. TYAGI :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to five types of foreign interference in north-eastern India by white missionaries, European planters, Pakistani nationals and agents, Chinese spies and agent provocateurs and Americans (in Darjeeling and other areas); and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to stop this interference and ensure the security of this part of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and
(b). Some foreign missionaries and European planters had come to adverse notice in the past and necessary action according to law was taken. The House has been informed from time to time about the assistance received by the Naga and the Mizo hostiles from Pakistan. The Government constantly review the situation in these areas. Adequate arrangements exist to prevent objectionable or undesirable activities.

WEST COAST ROAD

551. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought the approval of the Government of India for certain important works connected with the construction of West Coast Road;

(b) if so, whether the approval has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND
SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):
(a) to (c). In March, 1963, the Government of Kerala forwarded an abstract estimate amounting to Rs 6.23 crores for the portion of the West Coast Road passing through the

State. After examination, the abstract estimate was accepted for an amount of Rs. 3.74 crores after deleting the provision of Rs. 249.20 lakhs for eleven works (listed in the statement attached) which were not considered necessary for being taken up at present having regard to the paucity of funds, the commitment of the Government of India to develop the road as a fully bridged singlelane asphalted highway only and to the fact that the existing rail-cum-road (over the same deck) bridge over the Balliapatam river gives the necessary crossing facility for the road traffic.

STATEMENT

		Rs. Lakhs
1. Mahe Bypass	..	22.00
2. Calicut Bypass	..	69.00
3. Bye-pass at Trichambaram Bazar	..	2.00
4. Reconstructing Feroke Bridge	..	30.00
5. Reconstructing Panampuzha Bridge	..	8.00
6. Reconstructing Dharamadam Bridge	..	5.70
7. Reconstructing Moidu Bridge	..	10.50
8. Reconstructing culverts to proper West Coast Road standards	..	10.00
9. Over bridge in lieu of level crossing proposed for improvement	..	26.00
10. Easing curves, protective works planting kilometer stones etc.	..	18.00
11. Balliapatam Bridge		48.00
	TOTAL	249.20

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

552. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the States by the Government of India during the Third Plan period under the head Central Road Fund Works;

(b) the actual amount paid so far;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Government of India to release the balance due to them; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):

(a) Rs. 1596.61 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1796.67 lakhs during the Third Plan period. This includes amount paid for expenditure on carry over works from the Second Plan period.

(c) and (d) No specific requests for such releases have been received from the State Governments. Their demands, however, have been much in excess of what has been actually paid to them. It has not been possible to meet the demands in full in view of the financial stringency.

KOTHARI COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

553. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission; and

(b) if no steps have so far been taken in this direction, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A Statement giving the steps taken to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1552/67].

(b) does not arise.

FUNDS FOR REGIONAL MUSEUMS

554. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down priorities in the allocation of funds to the various regional museums; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the priorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-553/67].

AERODROME AT CALICUT

555. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut;

(b) if so, when the construction of the said Aerodrome will begin; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when Government will take the final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The final decision is expected to be taken shortly after a review of various projects is carried out with a view to determining their *inter se* priority on the basis of available resources.

AVRO 748

556. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more Avro 748 aircraft have been delivered to I. A. C. by the H. A. L. Kanpur;

(b) if so, the number of aircraft delivered till the 1st November, 1967; and

(c) the number of those to be delivered by the end of the year 1967?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). So far only one Avro 748 (HS-748) aircraft has been delivered to the Indian Airlines Corporation. One more Avro is due to be delivered by the end of 1967.

SPREAD OF COMMUNALISM IN MANAKPURA, DELHI

557. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any memorandum from the residents of

Manakpura, New Delhi regarding the spread of communalism in that area;

(b) whether Government have investigated the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). There was a dispute about a meat shop in the Manakpura area within the jurisdiction of original Road Police Station Delhi. An unsigned representation was also received in this connection by the Delhi Administration in July 1967. A case under section 147/353-IPC is pending in a court of law in regard to certain incidents in which arose out of the said dispute in that month. There is at present no communal tension in that area.

SUPPLY OF FILTERED WATER TO SCHOOLS IN DELHI

558. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 schools in Delhi have no arrangements for the supply of filtered water; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide filtered water to these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

REVOLUTION IN WEST BENGAL WITH CHINESE AID

559. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that a wing of a political party is aiming to bring an armed revolution in West Bengal with the Chinese active assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen the press reports of the statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

(b) Government are keeping a close watch on the developments mentioned in the Chief Minister's statement.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

560. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had to abandon the celebrations of the International Tourist year early October this year in Kashmir on account of local disturbances;

(b) if so, the approximate amount of foreign exchange lost by the Government on this account;

(c) the expenditure incurred on various arrangements made in the Valley in this behalf ; and

(d) the number of foreigners who were thus inconvenienced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The celebrations were not abandoned, though some items could not be held as scheduled.

(b) As no foreign exchange expenditure was incurred by the Government on the celebrations, there was no loss on this account.

(c) The Department of Tourism incurred Rs. 13,000/- on organising the International Travel Seminar which was held in Srinagar on 16th and 17th October, 1967 and was attended by a number of leading travel writers from different parts of the world.

(d) No specific complaints have been received by the Department from any tour-operator regarding inconvenience to their foreign clients.

DEMAND FOR PRESIDENT'S RULE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

561. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made by some political parties for the promulgation of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir in view of the deterioration of law and order position in the States in recent months;

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

(c) the reasons for not invoking the constitutional provisions to restore law and order in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Such a demand has been made.

(b) and (c). Government have no reason to think that there is a situation requiring such a step.

HOTELS IN BOMBAY

562. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government regarding the proposal for the construction of a hotel in Bombay in collaboration with the Hiltons; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

REORGANISATION OF ASSAM

563. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreed solution of the problem of the reorganisation of the State of Assam has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL OFFER REGARDING SALARY SCALES OF TEACHERS

564. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States including the Union Territories have taken advantage of the offer of the Central Government to meet a percentage of their expenditure for increase of salary of the primary, secondary and also college teachers;

(b) the States which have not revised the salary on the basis of the suggestions made by the Central Government; and

(c) whether they have assigned any reason for not doing so and if so, what are they ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). At present Central Government has not offered to the States any assistance for increasing the salary of Primary and Secondary School Teachers. There was, however, a scheme for improvement of salaries of school teachers in the first three plans and almost all the State Governments took advantage of this offer.

As regards college teachers, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry have adopted the revised pay-scales in accordance with the UGC Scheme for further upgrading of salary scales circulated to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in April, 1966. Proposals received from Bihar, Mysore, Goa, Daman and Diu and Himachal Pradesh are under examination. The Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh Administration have accepted the scheme, in principle. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the

Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura have not furnished proposals so far in this regard. The Government of Orissa has appointed a Pay Commission to examine the pay structure of the State employees, pending which the State Government has deferred implementation of the revised scales. The existing scales of the Governments of Nagaland and N.E.F.A. (which has only one college) compare favourably with the revised scales recommended by the University Grants Commission.

KALINGA AIRWAYS

565. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representative of the Kalinga Airways met him recently and put forward any proposal to take up some of the non-scheduled passenger service; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some passenger routes in NEFA region are proposed to be given to the Kalinga Airways which came under cloud after the report of the Public Accounts Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Kalinga Airlines have applied for the grant of a permit in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 134 of the Aircraft Rules 1937, to operate a scheduled air transport service on the route Calcutta/Cooch Behar/Hasimara. The matter is still under consideration of the Director General Civil Aviation.

WEATHER FORECASTS

566. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no forewarning or weather forecast about the heavy storm that took the life of thousands of cattle and hundreds of persons of the 9th October, 1967, in some coastal regions of Orissa was issued by the Meteorological Department;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the reasons or the failure on the part of the Department to do so; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Warnings were issued, but as the intensity of the cyclone could not be correctly forecast, the warnings proved inadequate.

(b) and (c). The cyclonic storm, though of severe intensity, had a very restricted range. Its horizontal extent was only about 30 Kms. Such micro-cyclones can be detected only by more sophisticated equipment than the India Meteorological Department possesses at present. Aircraft reconnaissance into suspected areas of disturbed weather and a network of coastal Weather Radar Stations would help in detection of such conditions and are, in fact, used by developed countries. A proposal to install a few Radar Stations along the east and west coast of India is at present under the consideration of Government.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY No. 31

567. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of National Highway No. 31 between Muzaffarpur (Darbhanga) and Forbesgunj has been progressing satisfactorily;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Highway between Darbhanga-Forbesgunj (in Indo-Nepal area) was proposed long time back; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking speedy action to complete it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Forbesgunj are not connected by N.H. 31. Further, Darbhanga and Forbesgunj are not on any National Highway. Muzaffarpur, however, is located on N.H. 28. The Hon'ble Member is, presumably, referring to the Lateral Road, which is being constructed from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam, touching Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Forbesgunj in Bihar.

The first phase of the construction programme for the Lateral Road taken up in

1963 includes, *inter alia*, only the sections between Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and between Araria and Forbesgunj and on to Maricha/Dagmara. The section between Darbhanga and Maricha/Dagmara was not included in the first phase.

The construction of the link road between Darbhanga and Maricha/Dagmara and the Kosi bridge were scheduled to form part of the second-stage work. The availability of funds and their *inter-se* priority will determine if at all and if so when these could be taken up.

The construction of the Muzaffarpur Darbhanga section of the Lateral Road taken up sometime back, also had to be slowed down due to the present financial stringency.

The construction of the Lateral Road from Forbesgunj to Maricha/Dagmara was linked with the selection of a site for the proposed bridge over the river Kosi. The site for this bridge, which was being investigated, has not yet been settled. Work on this section, therefore, has not been taken up.

अनुवाद कार्य

568. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी से भिन्न अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम, सिन्धी आदि अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध उच्च स्तर की पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करने के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या रूसी, जर्मन तथा अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में उपलब्ध विज्ञान की पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये कोई निर्धारित नीति अथवा कार्यक्रम है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की

मानक रचनाओं का हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन की योजना के अन्तर्गत जिसका संचालन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है, वर्तमान वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपयुक्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था है।

(ख) यदि इस स्तर की किसी पुस्तक का अनुवाद उपयोगी समझा जाता है तो उसके अनुवाद की व्यवस्था आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा होती है।

(ग) यदि आयोग के विचार से इन भाषाओं में उपलब्ध विज्ञान की पुस्तक उपयोगी हो सकती है तो आयोग इनके अनुवाद का कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करता है।

विद्रोही मिजों की गिरफ्तारी

569. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व विद्रोही मिजो नेशनल फ्रंट के एक मेजर को सिलचर के एक मकान से गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) क्या उसकी गिरफ्तारी के परिणाम-स्वरूप गुप्त गतिविधियों के बारे में किसी सूचना का पता चला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) अगस्त, 1967 से अब तक सिलचर में जिन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया उनमें से दो व्यक्ति खुद को मेजर बताते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

BIRBAL SAHNI INSTITUTE OF PALAEOBOTANY
IN LUCKNOW

570. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main points made out in the memorandum submitted by the Lucknow Branch

of the Association of Scientific Workers to the A.C. Joshi Committee in regard to the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany in Lucknow;

(b) the total amount of grant given to the Institute by the Government of India since its inception;

(c) whether it is a fact that many financial irregularities in the working of the Institute have been discovered and if so, the amount involved in these irregularities and the name or names of persons responsible for these irregularities; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to put an end to this glaring waste of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI
BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Central Government has not yet received a copy of of the memorandum submitted to the Joshi Committee.

(b) Rs. 68,03,455 up to the end of September, 1967.

(c) The accounts of the Institute are audited by the A.G., U.P. No financial irregularities have been brought to Government's notice.

(d) Does not arise.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE NATIONAL BOOK DEVELOPMENT BOARD

571. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendation of the National Book Development Board to Government for tax relief and other facilities to the publishing industry to boost circulation of text books has been considered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI
SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Board for tax relief and other facilities are being considered by the Government.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYEES BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

572. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the various Ministries/Departments, the seniority of Scheduled Castes/Tribes had been neglected at the time of promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) For purpose of promotion to posts filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, cases of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees are considered when their turn comes according to their seniority and they are promoted, if they are found fit, as is the case with other employees. Specific complaints to effect that seniority of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees had been neglected at the time of promotion to posts filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness have not been received by the Ministry of Home affairs.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

PROMOTION TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES EMPLOYEES TO THE GRADE OF UNDER SECRETARY

573. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules for promotions to the grade of Under Secretary provide for officers graded as "Good" and "Very Good" being promoted to that grade;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe officers promoted and superseded in 1965 and 1966;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Candidates available for promotion with the gradation mentioned above; and

(d) the reasons for supersession of such Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (d). The rules for promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) provide that from among officers in the field of selection those categorised as 'Outstanding' are placed at the top and thereafter those categorised by the Selection Committees as 'Very Good' and 'Good' in that order. The Select List is then drawn up by including therein, from the combined list as above, names of officers to the extent required. It will thus be seen that inclusions in the Select list are made on the basis of selection based on merit and the non-inclusion of any officer in the Select List cannot be described as 'supersession'.

(b) The Select Lists for 1965 and 1966 included one Scheduled Caste officer each.

(c) The number of Scheduled Caste/Tribes candidates in the year 1965 was two. One was assessed as very good and the other as good by the Selection Committee. In 1966 there were seven officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes out of which three were assessed as very good, three as good and one as not yet fit.

SECTION OFFICERS BELONGING TO S.C. & S. T.

574. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Section Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were eligible for promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary on the 1st September, 1966 and 1st September, 1967;

(b) the number of such Officers included in the lists issued in 1966 and 1967;

(c) whether there are some Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers who have been superseded; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to safeguard their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to the promotion of Section Officers to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service. The position is

that as on 1st September 1966 there were seven officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were eligible for being considered for long-term promotion to Grade I of the Service. Out of these seven officers, one was included in the Select List for the year 1966. As on 1st September 1967, there were six Section Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were eligible for being considered for long-term promotion to Grade I of the Service. The Select List for the year 1967 has not yet been finalised.

(c) The C.S.S. Rules 1962 and the Regulations made thereunder governing promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) provide that from among officers in the field of selection, those categorised as 'Outstanding' are placed at the top and thereafter those categorised as 'Very Good' and 'Good' respectively. The Select List is then drawn up by including therein from the consolidated list as above names of officers to the extent required. It will thus be seen that inclusions in the Select List are made on the basis of selection on merit and the non-inclusion of any officer in the Select List cannot be described as 'supersession'.

(d) Does not arise.

REPRESENTATION OF SC & ST IN GRADE I OF THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

575. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts in the Under Secretary's Grade in the Government of India as on 1st January, 1967;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Officers holding these posts on that date;

(c) whether Government consider their representation as adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up the deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Ad-Hoc APPOINTMENT IN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

576. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any *ad-hoc* appointments of Heads of Departments, Professors, Readers and Lecturers have been made in the National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons and the dates on which they were appointed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No *ad-hoc* appointments have been made in the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Temporary appointments, however, have been made according to rules for exigencies of work pending recruitment on a long-term basis.

(b) The temporary appointments made are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1554/67]

हैदराबाद के निजाम

577. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1390 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद के निजाम द्वारा उपाधियाँ जोड़े जाने के सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से कोई सलाह ली गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). तारांकित प्रश्न क्रमांक 1390 दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1967 का उत्तर हमारे कानूनी परामर्शदाता अर्थात् विधि मंत्रालय से सलाह करने के बाद ही दिया गया था ।

मिर्जा लोगों की गिरफ्तारी

579. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 अगस्त, 1967 को भारतीय सुरक्षा दल ने आसाम

के मिजो पहाड़ी जिले में 13 मिजो विद्रोहियों को गिरफ्तार किया था जिनमें कुछ मिजो नेता भी थे;

(ख) क्या उनमें एक तथाकथित मिजो संसद् का सदस्य, एक आयुक्त, एक उप-आयुक्त तथा एक कप्तान था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनसे कुछ शस्त्र तथा दस्तावेज बरामद किये गये;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) क्या उनसे पूछताछ करने के फल-स्वरूप कोई नई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 19 अगस्त, 1967 को मिजो जिले के विभिन्न स्थानों से आठ मिजो विद्रोही गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। उनमें एक तथाकथित उपायुक्त और एक तथाकथित कप्तान था।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन

580. श्री शिवर कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की बस्ती हरफूल सिंह से 23 अगस्त, 1967 को एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह पाकिस्तान से यहां 1954 में आया था और तब से वह यहां ठहरा हुआ है;

(ग) उसे इतने लम्बे समय तक न पकड़े जाने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) इस मामले में की गई जांच-पड़ताल के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं?

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

(ख) और (ग). उक्त पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन 18 जनवरी, 1954 को भारत में आया था। उसके पास केवल मेरठ के लिये वैध अनुमति पत्र था। उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस से सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उक्त पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन को खोजने की चेष्टा की गई और उसे 23 अगस्त, 1967 को दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किया गया।

(घ) उक्त पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन के विरुद्ध विदेशी अधिनियम 1946 के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया गया और जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

उर्दू-समर्थन आन्दोलन में पाकिस्तान का हाथ

581. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारत में उर्दू-समर्थन आन्दोलन जारी रखने के लिए पाकिस्तान वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है;

(ग) क्या कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उर्दू-समर्थन आन्दोलन में पाकिस्तान द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी जासूसों का प्रवेश

582. श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के 12 अगस्त, 1967 के अंक में छपा यह खबर सही है कि बड़ौदा से चीनी जासूस उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से होकर भारत में घुस आये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जासूस त्रिब्वती लोग हैं और उन्हें चीनियों ने प्रशिक्षण दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) :

इस वर्ष बहुत से त्रिब्वती शरणार्थी उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमा पार करके घुस आये हैं। सरकार इस सम्भाव्यता के बारे में सतर्क है कि त्रिब्वती शरणार्थी में से कुछ चीन के एजेंट हो सकते हैं। देश को सुरक्षा की हिफाजत के लिये सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

UNTRACED MURDER CASES IN DELHI

583. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though more than 30 murders took place in Delhi during the last four months, in more than half the cases, the culprits have not been traced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a general complaint among the public that the investigating officers do not put in their best to trace the criminals; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take some special measures for successful investigation of crime and to improve the existing machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such general complaint has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Crime situation is reviewed by the Administration from time to time and suitable measures are taken to improve the working of the existing machinery.

DEVELOPMENT OF HILL STATIONS

584. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the provision of funds made for the development of hill stations during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the funds allotted for the development of hill stations in Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh separately and the expenditure to be incurred by the State Governments and the Union Government, respectively; and

(c) the allotment of funds for the above hill stations during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1555/67.]

MIZO REBLES

585. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 13th October, 1967 that Kuki and Mizo hostiles equipped with automatic weapons have set up a new training camp near Wakotphai on Imphal-Tamenglong Road; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The press report has come to the notice of the Government. The report has not been confirmed. However, the Security Forces have taken necessary precautionary measures.

RELEASE OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

586. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI M. R. MASANI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations for the release of Sheikh Abdullah; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not taken any decision to withdraw the restrictions imposed on Sheikh Abdullah.

PROMOTION OF TOURIST INTEREST ABROAD

587. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had undertaken a tour of different foreign countries during August—September, 1967; and

(b) whether as a result of his visit any progress has been made in promoting tourist interests abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trip gave me the opportunity to study at first hand some of the problems of tourism promotion abroad, and helped me get a clear perspective of our own plans for such promotion. Several new ideas for attracting more foreign tourists and projecting a new image of India abroad are being actively processed.

दिल्ली में हत्याएं

588. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त 1967 में दिल्ली में कितनी हत्याएं हुई हैं;

(ख) जितनी हत्याएं हुई हैं उनमें महिलाएं, पुरुषों और बच्चों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या क्या है;

(ग) रिग रोड और सेलमपुर (शाहदरा) में हुई लड़कियों की हत्याओं के मामले की जांच में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) इन हत्याओं के सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गये हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 10

(ख) केवल 5 महिलाएं, और 5 पुरुष ।

(ग) मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) अभी तक 10 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं ।

क्रिश्चियन मिशनो द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूल/कालेज

589. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्रिश्चियन मिशनो द्वारा देश में कितने स्कूल, कालेज और अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थाएँ चलाई जा रही हैं; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन संस्थाओं को भारत सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विष्णु सेन) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि क्रिश्चियन मिशनो अथवा अन्य साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही संस्थाओं के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं । केन्द्रीय सहायता, निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को उनके स्वाकृत कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर दी जाती है । इस कार्य के लिए, साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर संस्थाओं का वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता है ।

**दिल्ली में एक पाकिस्तानी जासूस का
गिरफ्तार किया जाना**

590. श्री नंजा गौडर : क्या गृह-कार्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 'वीर अर्जुन' के 10 अगस्त 1967 के अंक में छपी यह खबर सही है कि दिल्ली में एक व्यक्ति को जो तथाकथित सैनिक अधिकारी अथवा पाकिस्तानी जासूस था, गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या अग्रेतर कार्यवाही की है?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . एक व्यक्ति को सैनिक अस्पताल के अधिकारियों द्वारा इस आधार पर पुलिस को सौंपा गया था कि उसने, अस्पताल के एक मानसिक बार्ड में उपचार के लिए एक इनडोर पेशेंट के तौर पर एक वावर्दी सैनिक अधिकारी का रूप-धारण करके दाखिला प्राप्त किया था। दिल्ली पुलिस ने एक मामला भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420 और 170 के अधीन दर्ज किया है; जिसकी जांच जारी है। अभी तक ऐसी कोई बातें प्रकाश में नहीं आयीं जिसका सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध हो। यह सन्देह किया जाता है कि उक्त व्यक्ति का शायद दिमाग ठीक नहीं है।

**I.A.C EXPERTS TO TRAIN ARIANA AFGHAN
AIRLINES PERSONNEL**

592. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I. A. C. has sent experts to train the personnel of the Ariana Afghan Airlines; and

(b) if so, the nature of the training to be given and the name of the party bearing the expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FLYING SAUCER

593. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious saucershaped flying object landed in a running stream close to the Dak Bungalow of Dympep village about 16 miles from Shillong recently;

(b) whether any scientific investigation has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to a report received from the Government of Assam, no mysterious space object like a flying saucer landed near Shillong, but there was a local meteorological phenomenon of high intensity.

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

INDIA-THAILAND AIR AGREEMENT

594. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Thailand have decided to terminate the flights of their national airlines between the two countries with effect from the 1st November, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of the agreement Government of Thailand gave 12 months' notice of termination of the subsisting agreement between Thailand and India in September 1966. Negotiations were accordingly held at Bangkok in September, 1967, between the delegations of Government of India and the Government of Thailand. No agreement was reached at these negotiations, but the currency of the subsisting agreement was extended by another month. Further negotiations between

the delegations of the two Governments were held again in Bangkok in October, 1967. Since this second round of negotiation also failed to result in an agreement, the services of Air-India to Thailand and of Thai-Airlines to India were terminated with effect from 1st November 1967.

**MONOPOLY RIGHT TO MESSRS AKOOJI
IN NICOBAR ISLANDS**

595. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted extension to Messrs. Akooji for monopoly right to trade in Nicobar Groups of Islands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation for the cancellation of the trade right; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Messrs Akoojees were granted licence by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to carry on trade in the Nicobar group of Islands. Their licences expired on the 30th June, 1967 and 30th September, 1967 and have not been renewed. However, Messrs. Akoojees have filed a writ in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is *sub-judice*.

**तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये
उम्मीदवार**

596. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा परिणामों की घोषणा देर से करने के कारण तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, 1967 के लिए बिहार से कोई भी उम्मीदवार नहीं चुना गया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बिहार राज्य से भी कुछ उम्मीदवार लेगी जिससे उस राज्य के उम्मीदवारों की बिल्कुल अवहेलना न हो ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क)

जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस वर्ष बिहार के उम्मीदवार को चुनना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बहुत समय पहले शुरू हो चुका है।

उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन

597. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में देश के विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों का सम्मेलन 5 वर्ष बाद हुआ है जबकि यह निर्णय किया गया था कि यह सम्मेलन प्रति वर्ष हुआ करेगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इतनी अवधि के पश्चात इस सम्मेलन के होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या यह निश्चय किया गया है कि भविष्य में यह सम्मेलन प्रति वर्ष हुआ करेगा; और

(ग) इस सम्मेलन में क्या मुख्य मुख्य निर्णय किये गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क)

जी, हाँ।

(ख) 1960 से 1962 तक यह सम्मेलन प्रीतुषर्ष हुआ था। चीन के साथ संघर्ष के बाद राष्ट्रीय आपात स्थिति के कारण 1963 और 1964 में यह सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ था। यह 1965 में भी नहीं हुआ था क्योंकि शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा थी। इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1966 में यह सम्मेलन होने वाला था परन्तु तब शिक्षा मंत्री की आकस्मिक बीमारी के कारण स्थगित कर दिया गया था।

अब प्रस्ताव है कि यह सम्मेलन हर दो वर्ष के बाद किया जाए।

(ग) सम्मेलन द्वारा उसके अन्तिम अधिवेशन में सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत वक्तव्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई देखिए संख्या LT—1556/67]

मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा

598. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दरभंगा में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के बिहार सरकार के सुझाव पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) वर्तमान संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय को पूर्णरूपेण मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और आधुनिक लाइनों पर पूर्णरूपेण विश्वविद्यालय कब स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) यह प्रस्ताव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) विभिन्न संहित मामलों को दृष्टि में रख कर, इस प्रश्न की ब्योरेवार जांच की जाती है। आयोग और भारत सरकार के विचारों को राज्य सरकारों के पास भेजने के बाद, इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई करना राज्य सरकार का काम है।

LANGUAGE POLICY

599. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the apprehension felt among the people that the present language policy of Government may lead to a situation when due to both Hindi and English being optional, the northern and southern parts of India may opt for Hindi and English respectively resulting in a more demarcated linguistic division of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal of Madras Government for keeping English as the link language of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Any such apprehension

if entertained in any quarters will not be correct.

(b) In the education sector, at the school stage, the policy of the Ministry is that the three language formula should be implemented. This formula makes a provision for teaching of English. No proposal of keeping English as the link language of India has been received by the Government from Madras Government.

DIRECT RECRUITS TO SECTION OFFICERS' GRADE OF C.S.S.

601. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons appointed each year to the grade of Section Officers of the C.S.S. from 1961 onwards on the basis of the results of the Indian Administrative Service Examinations held by the UPSC;

(b) the maximum and minimum percentage of marks secured by them, year-wise ;

(c) whether they were appointed against permanent or temporary posts;

(d) the present quota of posts earmarked for such posts and whether it is proposed to revise it; and

(e) whether they are promoted as Under Secretaries in order of seniority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b).

Year	No. of persons appointed	Percentage	
		Maximum	Minimum
1961	20	59	38
1962	14	57	47
1963	5	47	35
1964	4	47	40
1965	4	47	42

(c) These candidates were appointed against permanent posts.

(d) The C.S.S. Rules 1962 prescribe the direct recruitment quota at 25% for a period of five years i.e. upto 30-9-1967 and

thereafter at 33-1/3%. The quota percentage to be followed from 1-10-1967 is however, under review.

(e) Promotions from the Section Officers' grade of the Central Secretariat Service to the grade of Under Secretary are made on the basis of merit.

INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

602. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian School Certificate Examination which was previously known as Senior Cambridge Examination is still being conducted in accordance with the syllabus prescribed by the University of Cambridge, U.K. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the setting of question papers, checking of answer books and compilation of marks is being done in England through some Commission Agents;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it involves the flow of foreign exchange to the value of several lakhs per year; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop this form of education for the Indian students and thereby stop the waste of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). All the examination papers (except those in Indian Languages) of the Indian School Certificate Examinations are both examined and moderated in Cambridge and for this work the Council has to pay in Sterling to the Cambridge University.

The Council for Indian School Certificate Examination was set up by the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate with the assistance of Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education. This is an Indian organisation and an autonomous body. During 1965-66 the Council sent Rs. 2,76,579.27 abroad.

(d) No such decision has been taken so far.

CONDUCT RULES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

603. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is a provision in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 prohibiting Government Servants from membership of an association, the objects or activities of which are prejudicial to the sovereignty and the integrity of India ;

(b) if so, whether any associations with the above objects or activities have been allowed to function in this country; and

(c) if so, whether Government have since circulated a list of such associations for the information of Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A bill to provide for the more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations is under consideration of a Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

(c) No list of such associations has been circulated. However, the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provide that no Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or organisation, which takes part in politics.

CANTEENS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

604. SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Departmental Canteens working in Central Government offices located in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) the amount of subsidy granted to these canteens during the financial year 1966-67 ; and

(c) whether Government have considered it desirable to exercise any quality control on eatables prepared in these canteens ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. Suitable instructions have been issued to all concerned.

नौका चालकों की कठिनाइयाँ

605. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौकाओं पर बड़े जहाजों के सामान वाणिज्यिक पोत अधिनियम के लागू करने के फलस्वरूप नौका चालकों को अनुभव होने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

इलैक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरों की विपुक्तियाँ

606. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डा० एच० जे० भाबा की अध्यक्षता में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स समिति के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार 1975 में 3 लाख इलैक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता होगी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और इस दिशा में भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) भाभा समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 1975 तक इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के विकास के लिए, 300,000 इंजीनियरों, वैज्ञानिकों, तकनीशियनों और दक्ष कामगारों की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(ख) आवश्यक व्यक्तियों के लिए विभिन्न संस्थाओं में पर्याप्त सुविधाओं का विकास किया गया है और उद्योग के विकास के अनुसार स्थिति का समय-समय पर पुनर्विलोकन किया जाएगा ।

MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, BOMBAY

607. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports of savage treatment meted out to fresh entrants to the Marine Engineering College, Sewri (Bombay) in the name of "ragging"; and

(b) the steps taken to stop such reprehensible conduct on the part of the seniors ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) No, Sir, there have been no incidents of ragging in this branch. There were however such incidents in the College at Calcutta.

(b) The matter was enquired into by the Director and a few senior boys were punished with suspension varying from one week to one month with forfeiture of scholarships. The father of one of the cadets who had withdrawn from the college has also lodged a complaint with the Alipore Police Magistrate and the matter is *subjudice*.

रांची में राष्ट्र विरोधी नारे

608. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची में हुए दंगों के समय वहाँ निकाले गए एक जलूस में "अध्यक्ष माओ जिन्दाबाद" तथा "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद" के नारे लगाये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस बारे में तथ्यों का पक्का पता लगाया जा रहा है, और वे सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

SHEIKH ABDULLAH

609. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has been brought to Delhi and kept in a special bungalow ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has been allowed to pay visit to hospitals and other places and also to receive visitors ; and

(c) if so, what is the exact position of Sheikh Abdullah under the law ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Sheikh Abdullah was brought to New Delhi from Kodaikanal for medical check-up and treatment in the All India Institute of Medical Science. After discharge from the Institute he has been interned in a Government Bungalow in New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Restrictions imposed on Sheikh Abdullah under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, continue. He has to remain within the premises of the bungalow and can move out or communicate with or see anyone only with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

LITERACY PERCENTAGES

610. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of illiterates in the country is on the increase despite an increase in the percentage of literacy ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) the number of illiterate persons at present in the country ; and

(d) the steps taken to wipe out illiteracy ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The spread of literacy has not kept pace with the rapid increase in population.

(c) According to one estimate the number of illiterate persons in 1966 was 353.44 million.

(d) The Govt. are keen to ensure that effective steps are taken to substantially reduce illiteracy. The most important steps taken by the Govt. are :

(i) expansion of compulsory primary education, and

(ii) expansion of adult education through opening of more adult literacy centres/schools and other allied activities.

The pace of the programme is, however largely dependent on enthusiastic participation of the people and voluntary efforts. Where these have been available, good results have been achieved. The Government is encouraging and supporting these efforts.

ROAD TRANSPORT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

611. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Road Transport Enquiry Committee has submitted an interim report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The Committee has submitted two interim reports one on "Inter-State Transport" and the other on "Octroi and Other Checkposts".

(b) The main recommendations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No LT-1557/67].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination, in consultation with State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories.

**ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION FROM
UNIVERSITIES**

612. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission has recommended that the University Grants Commission should be more active in eradicating corruption in the Universities ; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Committee has *inter alia* observed that the University Grants Commission should play a more effective role with a view to eradicating malpractices in universities and colleges. It has also recommended certain measures to be taken by the universities and the University Grants Commission.

(b) The report of the Committee is being circulated to the universities with a view to inviting their attention to the findings and recommendations of the Committee and for eliciting their views on them.

**SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR HIMACHAL
PRADESH**

613. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the stage at which the question of setting up a separate University in Himachal Pradesh stands ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

**NEW MOUNTAINEERING CLUB AT DELHI
UNIVERSITY**

614. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to set-up new Mountaineering Club at Delhi University to encourage trekking, hiking, camping and other open-air activities among the students stands ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The proposal is under consideration of the University authorities.

**FREE EDUCATION AT HIGHER SECONDARY
LEVEL**

615. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce free education at Higher Secondary level in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A proposal to this effect is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**NEW SALARY SCALE FOR COLLEGE
TEACHERS IN HARYANA**

616. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starr-ed Question No. 354 on the 7th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government have considered the proposal of the University Grants Commission regarding new salary scales for College teachers in Haryana ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Haryana Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Haryana have issued orders revising the salary scales of College and University teachers in the State with effect from November 1, 1966.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY LONDON

617. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the further progress made in connection with the acquisition of India Office Library at London ;

(b) whether the outstanding points of dispute between the Governments of India and Pakistan have been settled and if so, in what manner ; and

(c) in case there is still any difference of opinion with Pakistan the steps being taken to settle the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) There has been no further progress beyond the position stated in reply to Starred Question No. 1532 on the 2nd August, 1967.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The High Commission of India in the U.K. is in constant touch with the British Foreign Office who, in turn, are reminding the Pakistan Government for their decision.

CHARAS ADDICTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

618. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that addiction of *charas* has been growing among the students of Delhi University and that almost 50 per cent of the hostel rooms are dens where regular *charas* sessions are held by the students ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the hippies have been the source of inspiration for *charas* addiction among the students ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The enquiries made by Delhi University show that there is no *charas* addiction among the students.

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

CHANGE OVER TO REGIONAL LANGUAGES

619. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of assistance and co-operation, the Central Government propose to give to states which have agreed to implement the policy of introducing regional languages as the media of instruction at secondary school and college education stages, in the preparation of the necessary text books within the stipulated period of time ; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard in so far as the Centrally administered areas and states are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs. 18 crores for giving each State assistance upto Rs. 1 crore for book production and development of regional languages as media of instruction at the university stage. The assistance would be on the basis of 75 per cent Central assistance and 25 per cent matching contribution by the States. The States and Union Territories will be requested to work out their programmes in the sector and to send these for approval of the Centre.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SCHOOLS IN DELHI

620. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schools still working in tented accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) the programme of school buildings to come up in the near future ;

(c) the approximate expenditure involved ; and

(d) in which cities in India schools are run in tented accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) The information is not readily available.

दिल्ली में जस्टिसेस आफ पीस

621. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेटों के स्थान पर जस्टिसेस आफ पीस नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप नये अधिकारियों का क्षेत्राधिकार क्या होगा ; और

(ग) इस परिवर्तन का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सुझाव दिया था कि दिल्ली में आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेटों के स्थान पर जस्टिसेस आफ पीस नियुक्त किये जायें। उनसे, इस सुझाव की जांच करके निश्चित सुझाव देने के लिये कहा गया था। प्रशासन से उत्तर प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा है।

MIZOS

622. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of army personnel and civilians killed by the rebel Mizos during the period from 1st August, 1967 to-date;

(b) the value of the property looted during the same period;

(c) the number of Mizo rebels captured during this period; and

(d) the number of Mizo rebels who are under military training either in East Pakistan or China ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) During the period from August to October, 1967, 39 Army personnel and 8 civilians were killed.

(b) The value of property looted is estimated to be Rs. 4,095/-.

(c) About 691 Mizo rebels were captured.

(d) No exact information regarding the number of Mizo hostiles under training in East Pakistan is available. There is no information about Mizo rebels having gone to China for military training.

RANCHI DISTURBANCES

623. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :
SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the

Ranchi disturbances in the month of August 1967;

(b) the value of the property both private and Government lost or damaged in these disturbances; and

(c) the causes of these disturbances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information furnished by the State Government, 155 persons were killed.

(b) The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Central Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 which would inquire into the causes and course of major communal disturbances in recent months including those at Ranchi and Hatia.

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी आफिसर

624. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी आफिसरों की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करते हुए हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति ने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि वे हिन्दी आफिसर सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में दी गई हिदायतों का पालन करने के लिये जिम्मेदार होंगे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने हिन्दी आफिसरों को यह काम सौंपा गया है और क्या ये आफिसर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करेंगे ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि हिन्दी का काम शीघ्र बढ़ाने के लिये "केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद की सृष्टि की जाय।"

(ख) अब तक 17 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं। 7 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अपने सामान्य कार्य के अलावा हिन्दी के काम को भी देखते हैं। हिन्दी के प्रयोग में बढ़ोतरी का मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त होने वाले छमाही आंकड़ों के आधार पर पुनरावलोकन किया जाता है, अतः सामान्यतः हिन्दी अधिकारियों को इस बारे में प्रतिवेदन नहीं देने पड़ते।

हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों की पदोन्नति

625. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के लिये, जिन्होंने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा पास की थी, पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं हैं और उनको 'पदोन्नति रहित पदालि' में रख दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असंगति को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी सहायकों के पद इक्के-दुक्के असंवर्गीय पद हैं। ऐसे असंवर्गीय पदों से सीधी पदोन्नति के लिये स्पष्टतः कोई ऊँचे पद नहीं हो सकते किन्तु हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये प्रगति के अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सभी मंत्रालयों आदि को सलाह दी गई है कि हिन्दी सहायकों को सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ऐसे श्रेणी II और श्रेणी I (कनिष्ठ) पदों के लिये आवेदन करने की अनुमति दी जाये जिनके लिये हिन्दी में उच्चतर योग्यता अथवा उच्चस्तरीय दक्षता तथा हिन्दी में काम करने का अनुभव आवश्यक हो। सरकार इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि क्या अन्य

प्रकार से उपयुक्त तथा योग्य होने पर, उच्चतर पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये चयन के बारे में, हिन्दी सहायकों को पूर्वाधिकार प्रदान किया जा सकता है।

हिन्दी अध्यापन योजना

626. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी अध्यापन कक्षाओं में जाना चाहिए उनमें से अधिकांश कर्मचारी उन कक्षाओं में नहीं जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं। प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों में से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी कक्षाओं में नियमित रूप से आते हैं।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या-LT—1558/67]

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

627. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछली हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये थे और उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : पिछली हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अपनी अंतिम बैठक में की गई सिफारिशों और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया। देखिये संख्या-LT—1559/67]।

पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन

628. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री प्र० न० सोलंगी :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कुछ नई योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी हैं ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये कुछ अन्य योजनाएं भी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन योजनाओं के कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन के विकास का वर्तमान कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित धारणाओं पर आधारित है:—

(1) विदेशों में पर्यटन वृद्धि कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना और भारत को एक नवीन रूप में प्रस्तुत करना ।

(2) पर्यटन यातायात के बढ़ते हुए हुए परिमाण की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये देश में पर्यटन मशीनरी (प्लांट) और उसके आधारभूत उपादानों (इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर) का निम्नलिखित दिशाओं में विकास करना:—

(i) उन चुने हुए क्षेत्रों, बिहार स्थलों और मार्गों के समेकित विकास पर साधनों का केन्द्रीकरण, जिनमें पर्यटन विकास की अधिकतम संभावनाएं हैं और जो शीघ्र लाभ प्रदान करने में सक्षम हैं ।

(ii) पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों का विकास और पर्यटन मशीनरी को सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश द्वारा सशक्त करना और उसका विकास ।

(iii) मौजूदा पर्यटन मशीनरी के सुधार और विस्तार के लिए निर्जा क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन ।

(ग) पर्यटन वृद्धि कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जिसे नये विचारों को समाविष्ट करने के लिए समय-समय पर बदलना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार, जब कभी आवश्यकता महसूस की जाती है निर्जा क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन और बढ़ावा देने का निर्णय किया जाता है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल की गयी अधिकांश स्कीमों की योजना अवधि 1970-71 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की दिल्ली-

श्रीनगर केरेवल विमान सेवायें

629. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और कश्मीर के बीच चालू की गई केरेवल विमान सेवा के अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सेवा को काबुल तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या केरेवल विमान सेवा की योजना को कुछ अन्य वायु-मार्गों पर भी चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पहले दस दिनों में दिल्ली-श्रीनगर कारवेल सेवा औसतन प्रतिदिन 54 यात्री और श्रीनगर-दिल्ली सेवा 77 यात्री ले गयी ।

(ख) जी नहीं, फिलहाल नहीं।

(ग) 16-11-1967 से निम्नलिखित दो कारवेल सेवाएं चलाने का प्रस्ताव है:—

1. बम्बई-नागपुर-कलकत्ता और वापस,
2. बम्बई-हैदराबाद-बम्बई।

OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN CORRUPTION

630. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a detailed statement of the officials, both in Government service and in the Public Undertakings, involved in cases of corruption during the last three years and state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in checking corruption since the creation of the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(b) if not, the other steps Government propose to take to prevent corruption?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): A statement is attached.

(a) and (b). Work of the Central Vigilance Commission has been useful in dealing with cases of corruption and in checking corruption. The interim report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the problems of redress of citizens' grievances recommending the setting up of two institutions 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' is also under consideration.

STATEMENT

Number of public servants involved in cases of corruption registered by the S.P. E. Division of the C. B. I. during the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 in respect of Government Departments and Public Undertakings.

Year	Government Departments		Public Undertakings	
	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers	Equiva- Gazetted Status	Equiva- non- Gazet- ted Status
1964	255	933	56	79
1965	197	968	41	75
1966	262	1,039	59	57

HOSTILE NAGAS

631. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

SHRI RAM KISHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hostile Nagas have set up their army "Brigade Headquarters" at Maram in the cease-fire area;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the hostilities and to ensure peace in the area;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large group of Mizo Kuki hostiles were seen moving near the Burma border in Tengnoupal Sub-Division; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to check such hostile activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. It may, however, be stated that action is taken by security forces whenever there is any violation of the agreement on suspension of operations and vigilance is maintained in the area.

(c) No such information has been received.

(d) All concerned security posts have, however, been alerted and strengthened.

CERTIFICATES FOR REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES ISSUED BY DELHI STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

632. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that registration certificates and regular driving licences are being issued by the Delhi State Transport Authority on rough sheets of paper, while these certificates are being issued in nicely bound booklet forms to certain selected persons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the authority which decides that the above certificates should be issued in booklet forms or sheets of paper to an individual;

(d) the criterion followed in deciding whether the above certificates should be issued in booklet form or on sheets of paper to an individual; and

(e) the steps taken to issue the above licences in booklet forms in all cases without payment of any additional charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) :

(a) and (b). Registration certificates are issued at present to all owners of motor vehicles in booklet forms. Driving licences are, however, being issued on cyclostyled paper forms, as fresh supplies of printed booklet forms are awaited. When the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, is left with only a few copies of printed booklet forms, these are kept for issue to selected and important persons like Diplomats, M.Ps., etc.

(c) and (d). The Directorate of Transport, Delhi, exercises its discretion in this regard.

(e) Registration certificates and driving licences originally issued in cyclostyled paper forms will be replaced free of cost, as soon as supplies of printed booklet forms are received.

महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटक यातायात

633. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों पर पर्यटक परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष में राज्य में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों की ओर अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र

में पर्यटक परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये कोई खर्च नहीं किया।

(ख) (1) चालू वर्ष में बम्बई तथा एजन्ता-इलोरा के विषय में सचित्र फोल्डर और वस्तुपरक सूचना देने वाले पैम्फलेट प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हैं; एवं औरंगाबाद के विषय में एक विस्तृत गाइड बुक भी प्रकाशित की जा रही है।

(2) महाराष्ट्र में मनाये गये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष समारोह का विदेशों में विस्तृत प्रचार किया गया है। बम्बई और औरंगाबाद में स्थित भारत सरकार के पर्यटन कार्यालयों के लिये सारे वर्ष भर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष मनाने के लिये विशेष धनराशि तथा पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली सामग्री का नियतन किया गया है, और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष से संबंधित समस्त विज्ञापनों में बम्बई और औरंगाबाद में मनाये जानेवाले समारोहों का विशेष उल्लेख रहा है।

3. बम्बई में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन वर्ष मेले में भारत सरकार ने भी एक पैविलियन लगाया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एजन्ता और इलोरा के समेकित विकास के लिये, तथा वाघा, औरंगाबाद, और जूहू समुद्रतट पर पर्यटक बंगलों/होस्टलों के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिये 5.16 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।

EARNINGS FROM TOURIST TRADE

634. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) The total earnings from the tourist trade during the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) how the same compares with the earnings during the corresponding period in the last two years;

(c) whether the earnings from the tourist trade have decreased in spite of devaluation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) The tourist arrival statistics and earnings from the tourist trade are compiled on the basis of the calendar year. Figures for the first six months of 1967 indicate that the earnings from tourism were Rs. 11.35 crores.

(b) During the corresponding periods of 1965 and 1966, the earnings were Rs. 11.34 crores and 10.14 crores respectively.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्टेनोग्राफरों का कोटा

635. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में स्टेनोग्राफरों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) उनके आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये ऐसे कितने पद आरक्षित हैं;

(ग) क्या सभी आरक्षित पदों पर इन्हीं वर्गों के लोग कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) खास गृह-मंत्रालय में स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड II के 77 पद हैं।

(ख) और (ग). खास गृह मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आंशुलिपिक सेवा के गृह मंत्रालय संवर्ग की इकाइयों में से एक है। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये 12½ प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये 5 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण सारे संवर्ग पर इकट्ठा लागू होता है न कि उसकी इकाइयों पर अलग-अलग। 1-11-67 को इस मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आंशुलिपिक सेवा संवर्ग में स्टेनोग्राफरों के 200 पद थे। इनमें से 4 पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं है।

(घ) योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के उपसब्ध न होने के कारण।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की परीक्षा

636. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की परीक्षा भी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये हिन्दी आंशुलिपिकों की भरती करने का इरादा नहीं है, क्योंकि वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को ही हिन्दी में कार्य करने का भी प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना है।

दिल्ली पब्लिक लायब्रेरी में पुस्तकों की मांग

637. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पब्लिक लायब्रेरी में अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में पुस्तकों की अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत मांग है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी पुस्तकों की प्रतिशत मांग सब से अधिक है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य भाषाओं की पुस्तकों का अर्जन करने पर अलग-अलग कितना प्रतिशत खर्च किया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की कम मांग होने के बावजूद इनके अर्जन पर अधिक खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों की प्रतिशतता निम्नांकित है:—

वर्ष	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी
	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1	2	3
1964-65	73.3	12.2
1965-66	72.5	14
1966-67	72.7	13.8

वर्ष	उर्दू	पंजाबी
	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1	4	5
1964-65	11.6	2.9
1965-66	10.2	3.3
1966-67	10.4	3.1

(ख) जी हां।

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(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों की प्रतिशतता निम्नांकित है:—

वर्ष	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी
	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1	2	3
1964-65	41.7	40.7
1965-66	35.4	43.8
1966-67	36.4	50.3

वर्ष	उर्दू	पंजाबी
	प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत
1	4	5
1964-65	11.5	6.1
1965-66	13.7	7.1
1966-67	8.2	5.1

(घ) जी हां। यद्यपि पुस्तकालय द्वारा खरीदी गई अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की संख्या हिन्दी पुस्तकों की संख्या का केवल लगभग 30 प्रतिशत ही है।

(ङ) अंग्रेजी पुस्तकें हिन्दी पुस्तकों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक महंगी हैं, अवमूल्यन के बाद ये और भी महंगी हो गई हैं। इसके अलावा पिछले वर्षों में प्रकाशित, गंभीर अध्ययन के योग्य पुस्तकें में हिन्दी पुस्तकों की संख्या अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम थी। लेकिन अब क्योंकि गंभीर अध्ययन योग्य हिन्दी पुस्तकें अधिक संख्या में प्रकाशित हो रही हैं, पुस्तकालय का यह प्रयत्न रहेगा कि हिन्दी पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिये अधिक धनराशि खर्च की जाए।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी जासूस

638. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की सीमा के बाड़मेर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी

गुप्तचरों की गतिविधियां बढ़ गई हैं और उस क्षेत्र के ऊपर एक पाकिस्तानी विमान भी देखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 11 अक्टूबर, 1967 को प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार हिन्दूमल कोट नगर में 4 पाकिस्तानी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके पास से कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं बरामद की गई हैं; और

(घ) इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों की ऐसी गति-विधियों की कोई सूचनायें नहीं मिली हैं। अभी हाल ही में पाकिस्तानी वायुयानों द्वारा भारतीय नभ-सीमा के उल्लंघन की कोई घटना भी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार दो पाकिस्तानी 28-9-67 को हिन्दूमल कोट में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। सूचना के अनुसार उनके पास से 6 पिस्तोलें, 17 कारतूस, 3 किलोग्राम सुर्मा, 148.50 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा, एक कलाई घड़ी और तीन पत्र बरामद हुए थे।

(घ) सम्बन्धित अधिकारी सतर्क हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नियमित गश्त जारी है।

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN RANCHI IN AUGUST, 1967

639. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Government asked for the army's assistance to maintain law and order during the recent communal disturbances at Ranchi;

(b) the extent to which such assistance was provided; and

(c) whether it is a fact that, even after deployment of military forces, there was failure to protect the minority community

at the H. E. C. township, Hatia for several days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four companies were deployed, while one battalion was in a State of alert.

(c) The Central Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 which would inquire into the adequacy of the measures taken to prevent and deal with disturbances.

"HIPPIES" IN DELHI

640. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign tourists who style themselves as 'Hippies' have been indulging in unlawful activities in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaints have been received by Government from the general public in regard to their activities; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Some foreign tourists had been arrested for offences under Excise Act and Arms Act, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 31 cases were put up before courts for contravening provisions of Excise and Arms Acts. 19 cases ended in conviction, one in acquittal and 11 are pending. Two cases are also under investigation. Apart from taking action under law, vigilance against undesirable activities has been intensified.

अलवर में छात्र-आन्दोलन के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार की सम्पत्ति में क्षति

641. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अलवर में सितम्बर 1967 में हुए छात्र-प्रदर्शनों के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय

सरकार की कितनी सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई थी और वह सम्पत्ति किन मंत्रालयों की थी; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) और (ख). अवल में सितम्बर 1967 में जो छात्र आन्दोलन हुआ था उसके परिणामस्वरूप डाक-तार विभाग तथा रेल विभाग की कुछ सम्पत्ति को कुछ क्षति पहुंची थी। केन्द्रीय डाक-तार कार्यालय में दो दर्जन खिड़कियों के शीशे और एक दर्जन बत्तियां टूट गई थीं। रिवाड़ी से बांदीकुई जाने वाली शटल ट्रेन की एक गाड़ी की कुछ कोचों की सीटें और शीशों को नुकसान पहुंचा था। रेलवे के सिगनल के तारों का सम्बन्ध विच्छेद हो गया था और सिगनल के शीशे तोड़ दिये गये थे।

राज्य पुलिस द्वारा दो मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं और उनकी जांच बाकी है। रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा भी दो और मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं।

जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में राष्ट्रगान

642. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में ओखला स्थित जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में राष्ट्र गान नहीं गाया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन):

(क) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्र गान सभी उचित अवसरों पर गाया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

643. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six new members have been nominated to the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these nominations have been made by his Ministry instead of by the Delhi Administration even though Local Self-Government is a transferred subject according to Delhi Metropolitan Council Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Counsellor of Delhi has protested against the encroachment by the Government of India on the rights of the Delhi Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) In all eleven members have been appointed to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for a period of one year with effect from the 4th October, 1967;

(b) These appointments have been made by the Lt. Governor of Delhi;

(c) and (d). There is no encroachment by the Government of India on the Delhi Administration. It is not a fact that the Chief Executive Counsellor protested against the "alleged encroachment".

PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

644. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have utilized the Preventive Detention Act against Government employees, who had resorted to strikes;

(b) if so, the names of States who have done so;

(c) the number of Government employees detained in each State from April, 1967 to the end of October, 1967; and

(d) the number still in detention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some Government servants were detained in the States of Kerala, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh with a view to prevent them acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and services essential to the life of the community.

(c) 14 were detained in Kerala and 11 in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) 8 were in detention on 31st October, 1967 in Uttar Pradesh.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

645. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign missionaries in India as on the 1st January, 1967 giving break-up figures of the country from which they come;

(b) whether the number is increasing every year or is it going down;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of missionaries arriving from America is on the increase; and

(d) the total number of foreign missionaries now operating in the North-East region of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Two statements showing nationality-wise the number of registered—

(i) foreign missionaries as on 1-1-67.

(ii) Commonwealth missionaries as on 1-6-1967 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1560/67].

(b) The number is decreasing.

(c) No Sir.

(d) According to the information available 464 registered foreign missionaries were present in Assam, and West Bengal as on 1st January, 1967; the number of registered Commonwealth missionaries present in Assam and West Bengal on 1st June, 1967 was 342.

भारत में प्राचीन मूर्तियों की चोरी

646. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

डा० सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामजी राम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चोरों का एक गिरोह भारत में प्राचीन मूर्तियों की चोरी

करने में सक्रिय रूप से लगा हुआ है और वह दूसरे लोगों को घन दे कर उन्हें भारत में मूर्तियों की चोरी करने के लिये उत्साहित करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह गिरोह इन मूर्तियों को विदेशों में बेचता है और इनसे विदेशी मुद्रा कमाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गिरोह के कुछ व्यक्तियों को हाल ही में गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और भारत में कला-कृतियों की समुचित सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सरकार को इस विषय में केवल समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबरों की जानकारी है किन्तु कोई सरकारी सूचना उसके पास नहीं है। यह मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के कानून और व्यवस्था का पालन कराने वाले प्राधिकारियों पर निर्भर करता है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त कदम उठाएं।

भारत सरकार केवल केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों की देखभाल के लिए जिम्मेदार है और जब कभी इन स्मारकों से चोरी की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है तो आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल और अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिये उसकी रिपोर्ट तत्काल पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के पास कर दी जाती है।

केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों की मूर्तियों तथा अन्य कलाकृतियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की गई है:—

(i) स्मारकों/स्थलों पर रखी अलग-अलग मूर्तियों की खानापूरी और उन्हें सुरक्षित केन्द्रीय स्थानों पर ले जाना।

(ii) कर्मचारियों को सतर्क रहने के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं ताकि स्मारकों/स्थलों में चोरी और मूर्ति-विनाश को रोका जा सके।

(iii) स्मारकों/स्थलों में कलाकृतियों को सुरक्षित रखने में उनके सहयोग के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है।

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SEAMEN

647. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a committee to study unemployment among Indian Seamen; and

(b) if so, the Constitution of the Committee and its functions ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) Yes.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are expected to be finalised shortly.

SHIPMENT OF HANDLOOM GOODS TO ADEN FROM MADRAS PORT

648. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that no consignment of Handloom goods to Aden is accepted from Madras by the Indian Shipping Companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for taking shipments to Aden from Madras port also ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). Due to the closure of Suez Canal, the vessels plying between India and Europe, which used to cater to the Aden traffic enroute, are now operating *via* the Cape of Good Hope. This has naturally caused difficulties and delays in the shipment of goods to Aden and other ports in the Red Sea. However, special arrangements have been made by the Indian shipping companies to cover traffic from Indian ports, including Madras, to the United Arab Republic primarily and when these vessels

are fixed for Port Suez they also carry cargoes for wayports like Aden, subject to availability of space and sufficient inducement by way of adequate freight rate and sizeable quantity of cargo. Four such vessels were fixed for Suez and were prepared to accept cargo for Aden and other Red Sea ports but shippers did not show interest in these vessels because they were able to obtain space for these ports at cheaper rates from competing foreign vessels. When an Indian ship fixed for U.A. R. cargo was in Madras in October last, she was offered handloom products and other cargo for Aden but she declined it because she was bound for Alexandria *via* the Cape of Good Hope and not for Suez *via* Aden and Red Sea.

REQUEST FOR CLOSURE OF DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI PRACHARA SABHA

649. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Tamilnad Anti-Hindi Agitation Council requesting the closure of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha at Madras; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

SOVIET MONEY FOR CANDIDATES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

650. SHRI CHARANJIT RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union's Intelligence Agency (K.G.B.) had, through the Soviet Embassy in Delhi, distributed large sums of money to candidates belonging to the various parties, including those of Congress in the last General Elections ; and

(b) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Intelligence Bureau, who were asked to make enquiries into the use of foreign funds in the recent elections and for other purposes, have submitted a report. This is being examined.

DELAY IN FLIGHTS FROM PALAM AIRPORT IN OCTOBER 1967

651. SHRI CHARANJIT RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a delay in some flights from Palam airport, New Delhi on the 1st October, 1967 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delay was due to the failure of the Contractor to supply 'water methanol' to the aircraft leaving from Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two Indian Airlines Corporation flights from Palam (New Delhi) on 1st October, 1967 were delayed due to the failure of the Contractors to supply water methanol to the aircraft leaving Delhi on that date.

(c) The Indian Airlines Corporation have now obtained an assurance from the Oil Companies that in future they would be responsible for making alternate timely arrangements from other Oil Companies in cases of shortage of supplies with them, in order to ensure that Indian Airlines Corporation services are not delayed.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

652. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received from various quarters that there is no semblance of administration in the strategic hill areas of Manipur where Naga hostiles are gradually gaining ground ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the steps taken to provide proper administration and safeguard to the local people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में पालीटेक्निकों का बन्द होना

653. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के कारण दिल्ली में ओखला तथा काश्मीरी गेट में स्थित दो पालीटेक्निकों को हाल ही में बन्द करना पड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विद्यार्थियों की शिकायतें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन पालीटेक्निकों के शीघ्र ही पुनः न खुलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या पूरा स्थित तीसरे, पालीटेक्निक की तरह यह दो पालीटेक्निक भी पाठ्यक्रम पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुन सेन) : (क) विद्यार्थियों के हिसात्मक कार्यों के कारण पालीटेक्निकों को बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) काश्मीरी गेट पालीटेक्निक के विद्यार्थियों की मुख्य मांगें, पर्याप्त आवास और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था और विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुविधाओं के बारे में थी ।

ओखला पालीटेक्निक के विद्यार्थियों ने अच्छी परिवहन सुविधाएं, केन्टीन और चिकित्सा सेवाएं तथा सामान्य (कामन) रूम की सुविधाओं की मांग की थी ।

(ग) पालीटेक्निकों को पहले नहीं खोला जा सका क्योंकि संबंधित विद्यार्थियों ने शान्तिपूर्ण आचरण का आश्वासन नहीं दिया था । तथापि उनकी कठिनाइयों पर ध्यान दिया गया है और जहां कहीं व्यावहारिक था, उन्हें दूर कर दिया गया है ।

(घ) अन्तिम परीक्षा को आगे बढ़ाकर और अनिवार्य कक्षाएं आयोजित करके पाठ्यक्रमों को पूरा किया जाएगा ।

SETALVAD STUDY TEAM OF THE A.R.C.

654. SHRI K. HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Setalvad Study Team has submitted its report to the Administrative Reforms Commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the study team are for Administrative Reforms Commission to consider. The Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government. The question of implementation will arise only when the Commission makes its recommendations to Government.

EX-RULERS OF INDORE AND GWALIOR STATES

655. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the palaces, buildings and acreage of land allowed to remain with the rulers of Indore and Gwalior States at the time of accession;

(b) the acreage of lands, palaces and buildings actually in possession of each of them now; and

(c) in case the area of land has increased since the accession, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government have been of the view that the details of the property recognised as the private property of the Ruler should not be a matter for public disclosure.

(b) and (c). Government have no information.

INAUGURAL FLIGHTS BY AIR-INDIA SERVICES

656. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the routes served by the Air India till April, 1967 ;

(b) the new routes on which the Air India services have since been introduced;

(c) inaugural flights of the above with names of destinations since April, 1967;

(d) the number of persons taken on each of the said flights separately; and

(e) the basis of selection of persons for inaugural flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1561/67.*]

AIR INDIA'S CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN AIRLINES

657. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India have any contracts for through booking and exchange of passengers with foreign Airlines;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign Airlines; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for not having such contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air India have interline traffic agreements with most international and domestic airlines in the world enabling them to effect through bookings and exchange of passengers with such airlines.

(b) A list containing names of 171 airlines is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1562/67.*]

(c) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS IN SOUTHERN ASSAM

658. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to explore the possibility of developing the waterways of southern Assam including the Mizo District for an alternative sea route;

(b) if so, when they will start investigation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On preliminary investigation, it is found that the river Kaladan which flows through the Mizo District of southern Assam to the sea is not navigable.

FACILITIES IN POLYTECHNICS AT DELHI

659. SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proper arrangement of laboratories and workshops in the three Polytechnics in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide these facilities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is per cent shortage of staff in these polytechnics; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Of the three polytechnics, only the Kashmere Gate Polytechnic does not have its own workshops and laboratories. This polytechnic is utilising workshops and laboratories of the Delhi College of Engineering and attached technical higher secondary schools.

Adequate facilities exist both for laboratories and workshops at the Pusa Polytechnic. The Okhla Polytechnic also has adequate facilities for laboratories but accommodation for the workshops has yet to be provided.

(b) As soon as a decision regarding the location of the Kashmere Gate Polytechnic is taken, the necessary workshop and laboratories will be constructed.

For the Okhla Polytechnic, construction of the workshop buildings will be taken up in the current year.

(c) and (d). The shortage of staff is only about five per cent. For the vacant posts, selections have been made and appointment of the necessary staff is in progress.

NON-MATRICULATE CLASS IV EMPLOYEES

660. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to promote non-matriculate Class IV employees having about 15 years of service to certain class III posts like that of diary/dispatch clerks;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) for how long the scheme has been under consideration; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to reply given to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 6012 on 19-7-67 in the Lok Sabha. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) and (d). The question has been under consideration since the middle of this year. The various implications of the proposal on the standard of recruitment have to be examined and views of all user Ministries have to be ascertained before taking the final decision. It is expected that it will take some more time before a final decision is reached.

ENROLMENT IN BASIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS

661. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of enrolment in Basic Primary Schools as compared to ordinary schools;

(b) whether any survey has been made as regards the quality of Basic Education in comparison with ordinary education;

(c) if so, the result of such survey;

(d) whether it is also a fact that richer parents avoid sending their children to the Basic Schools thus rendering basic education a facility only for poor; and

(e) the proportion of the schools where agriculture is the craft centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to the information available, the proportion

of children in junior basic schools to those in other primary schools is 7:18.

(b) No all-India Survey has been made.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Ministry does not collect such detailed information.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ENGINEERS

662. SHRI LOBO PRABHU:

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated consideration of the rising unemployment of engineers and other technicians in the country;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to assist them in obtaining employment abroad if our industries are not capable of employing the Engineers educated in our colleges;

(c) whether Government also propose to re-examine its planning for increasing employment opportunities to the Engineers in construction projects, including rural houses which call for engineering goods and talents; and

(d) whether Government propose to suspend the expansion of engineering education till the position improves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (d). The position regarding unemployment of engineers and other technicians in the country as of other categories, is kept constantly under review by the Government. As it takes a long time to educate and train an engineer, admissions to the engineering institutions have to be related to the estimates of future requirements of such personnel. In this context, it is possible that some surpluses of engineers and technicians may develop during a period in which the economy grows less rapidly than was anticipated. The suspension of expansion of engineering education cannot be undertaken except in those fields where firm trends become discernible. For the categories where no such firm trend is noticed, the remedy would lie in general measures directed towards the recovery of the economy and it is hoped

that as the pace of development of the economy picks up the situation will improve.

(b) Demands are received from developing countries for senior and experienced specialists and not for fresh graduates. Whenever such demands are received all efforts are made to meet them.

DROP-OUT IN SCHOOL

663. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Second All-India Education Survey, enrolment percentage in primary schools in rural areas has shown a sharp decline during the last few years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any legislation compelling students, once enrolled, to continue their education till they attain literacy, so that the wastage of about 75 per cent of the present expenditure on primary education is avoided; and

(c) Whether a proposal is under consideration for payment of Bonus to schools and teachers which reduce drop-outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The second All India Educational Survey (1967) has not arrived at any such conclusion.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, every possible effort is being made by the Government to eliminate Wastage and Stagnation in Primary Education.

(c) No, Sir.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

664. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palam airport and other international airports in the country are being renovated to bring them to the level of international standard;

(b) if so, whether some alterations and additions have recently been carried out at Palam and also at other airports in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for the purpose and when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (d). It is proposed to develop the four international airports in India in order to meet the requirements of growing passenger traffic, particularly those arising from the introduction of bigger and faster aircraft. A high level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata has been set up to go into this question. The recommendations of this Committee are expected by the end of this year. However, to meet the immediate requirements, as an interim measure certain works at these airports have already been carried out or are in progress. A statement showing such works, the outlay involved and the period of completion is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1563/67].

दिल्ली में गौरक्षा सत्याग्रह

665. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में गौरक्षा सत्याग्रह समाप्त कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सभी गिरफ्तार सत्याग्रहियों को अब छोड़ दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या सत्याग्रहियों के विरुद्ध चलाये गये सब मुकदमे वापस ले लिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) 192 व्यक्ति जिन्हें दंड-प्राप्तिक्रिया-संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन आदेशों को भंग करने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया था रिहा कर दिये गये हैं। 7 नवम्बर, 1966 के उपद्रवों के सम्बन्ध में 5 मामले दर्ज किये गये थे, जिनमें 91 व्यक्ति शामिल

थे। इन मामलों में से चार हाई कोर्ट में परीक्षार्थ लम्बित पड़े हैं। शेष मामले के एकमात्र अभियुक्त को बरी कर दिया गया है। लम्बित मामलों का सम्बन्ध हत्या करने का प्रयत्न, खतरनाक चोट पहुंचाने, दंगा करने, आग लगाने और लूट मचाने के अपराधों से है।

(घ) अपराधों की गम्भीर प्रकृति पर विचार करते हुए इन चार लम्बित मामलों को वापस लेने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

DEVELOPMENT OF BELIKARI PORT

666. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some German firm has offered to develop Belikari port in lieu of supply of low grade iron ore from there;

(b) if so, whether the deal has been finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

667. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय संविधान तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T. 1564/67]

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

668. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on the

working of the Administrative Reforms Commission; upto the end of October, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The total expenditure on the Commission upto the end of October, 1967 is Rs. 30,74,927.37.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO CHILDREN

669. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 33rd Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended to the Central Government to take immediate steps to enable all State Governments to provide free and compulsory education to all children; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Central Government for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This programme is being looked after, to the extent resources permit, in preparing the Central & State Plans.

WRIT PETITIONS IN THE MYSORE HIGH COURT

670. **SHRI S. A. AGADI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Writ Petitions disposed of by the High Court of Mysore since 1957 to-date, year-wise;

(b) the number such petitions allowed during the above period;

(c) the number of such petitions admitted and pending decision as on the 25th October, 1967; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Special Bench to deal with such petitions expeditiously, in view of the volume of grievances of the Service personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

671. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 33rd session of the Central Advisory Board of Education was held on 22nd August, 1967;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions taken; and

(c) the names of those present at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "The main subjects discussed were the Report of the Education Commission and the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education. The Board authorized its Chairman to prepare a draft statement of the National Policy on Education in the light of the discussions held at the session.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1565/67]

BRIDGE OVER GANGA AT BUXAR

672. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has sponsored a proposal for building a bridge over the Ganges at Buxar;

(b) if so, whether this project is going to replace the earlier proposal of building a bridge over the Ganges somewhere in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether Buxar was considered at preliminary stages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) No, Sir. But as there has been a demand from the people of the area for the construction of a bridge at Buxar, the Government of India are at present examining the matter in consultation with the Government of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as this bridge is of inter-State importance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The demand for the construction of a bridge over the Ganga at Buxar has been under consideration since as early as July, 1962.

BRIDGES ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS NOS. 5 & 6

673. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are considering sanctioning of additional aid to the Government of Orissa for completing bridges on the National Highways Nos. 5 and 6; and

(b) if so, the amount being sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Against the demand of Rs. 122.47 lakhs of the Orissa Government for continuing road and bridge works in the State (including National Highways Nos. 5 and 6), a sum of Rs. 77.20 lakhs may be available for allotment. The remainder of the demand is not likely to be met, as the general constraint on resources still continues.

पंजीकरण

674. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आय कर बचाने के लिये दिल्ली के मकानों का विक्री का मूल्य रजिस्ट्री के समय कम लिखा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में हुई इस प्रकार की कितनी रजिस्ट्रियों का पता सरकार को लगा है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की कुप्रथा को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) समय-समय पर इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रही हैं।

(ख) नौ।

(ग) इन सभी मामलों की जांच भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम के अधीन की जाती है और इन मामलों का या तो संधान शुल्क और दंड का भुगतान किये जाने पर अभि-संधान कर लिया जाता है या फिर न्यायालयों में अभियोग चलाये जाते हैं।

COMPARTMENTS IN HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATIONS

675. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi allows compartments in two subjects in the Higher Secondary Examinations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the students having compartments in one subject and qualifying in the compartmental Examination, if otherwise eligible, are allowed admissions in the various colleges in Delhi, while students in the compartments in two subjects and securing even more percentage of marks are refused admission in the Delhi Colleges;

(c) whether any representation against this discrimination was received by the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University during September, 1967; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon to safeguard the interests of students with compartments in two subjects ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the University rules, all the categories of the Compartment students, other than those who are placed under compartment in one subject only are adjudged ineligible to seek admission to the University courses in the year in which they are placed in Compartment. They are, however, permitted to seek admission next year, if they are otherwise eligible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Vice-Chancellor appointed a Committee to consider the issue. On the recommendations of the Committee, the Vice-Chancellor decided that for academic reasons, such students should not be granted admission.

RETIREMENT AGE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

676. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering the reduction of retirement age for Central Government employees (for non-technical & technical hands) from 58 years to 55 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF FORMER PUNJAB

677. SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees of the former Punjab (District-wise) belonging to the Himachal Pradesh who have desired to be absorbed in the Himachal Pradesh Government consequent on reorganisation of the State from 1st November 1966; and

(b) the number of such employees (District-wise) so far absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Out of all the Government servants of the erstwhile State of Punjab belonging to Himachal Pradesh, who had been provisionally allocated to areas outside Himachal Pradesh, 1,127 have submitted representations seeking final allocation to Himachal Pradesh. The recommendations of the Chief Secretaries' Committee, which had to consider these representations, have still to be received in respect of a large number of Departments. On the basis of the recommendations received so far, 37 such Government servants have been finally allocated to Himachal Pradesh. The district-wise break up of the

figures is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library—See No. LT-1566/67.]

PAY SCALES OF HEADMASTERS IN MANIPUR SCHOOLS

678. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have revised the pay scale of the headmasters of M.E. and Junior High Schools in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) whether their pay scale has been revised from the 1st April, 1964;

(c) if so, what is the scale and how many of them have enjoyed the revised scale;

(d) whether it is a fact that headmasters are as yet denied the revised pay scale; and

(e) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

CHINESE POACHERS IN ANDAMAN WATERS

679. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaya-Singapore based Chinese poachers were found in the Andaman territorial waters on or about the 4th September, 1967;

(b) if so, the steps taken to capture the poachers; and

(c) whether Government consider the security arrangements adequate to meet the menace of poachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A boat was sighted in the Andaman waters on 4th September, 1967. Further information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

680. **SHRI K. R. GANESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of plough and milch animals in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring these animals from the mainland;

(c) whether Government have been able to arrange cattle carrier; and

(d) whether Government have sought the help of the Ministry of Defence to charter I.N.S. 'Magar' for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The vessels at present operating between the mainland and the islands are not capable of carrying cattle. A proposal for utilising one of these vessels for the purpose was considered but was found to be uneconomical. It has not been possible so far to charter a cattle carrier either from within the country or from outside due to the non-availability of such vessels in the country and the stringent foreign exchange position. However, efforts are still being made to charter some vessels for carrying cattle to the Islands.

(d) Yes Sir.

ANDAMAN LABOUR FORCE

681. **SHRI K. R. GANESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sports fund in the Andaman Labour Force;

(b) if so, when it was constituted;

(c) the total number of subscribers and the rate of monthly subscription; and

(d) whether the accounts of the sports fund have been audited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fund was constituted in November, 1956.

(c) Number of subscribers varies from time to time as it is not compulsory for the mazdoors to subscribe to this fund. The rate of subscription is 25 paise per member per month.

(d) No, Sir. The fund is unofficial with no hard and fast rules for its audit and the members have not requested the Andamans Administration for its audit.

STIPENDS TO TRAINEES

682. **SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government guarantee for employment of direct recruited and State sponsored trainees receiving stipends from his Ministry under various schemes after completion of their training successfully; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor especially in view of Government's having spent sufficiently huge amount on such training?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). Under the Technical Teachers' Training Scheme, all candidates sponsored by State Governments and other educational authorities are guaranteed employment by their sponsors. For unsponsored candidates, every effort is being made by the Central Government to find them suitable placements in technical institutions as teachers.

Under the Practical Training Stipends Scheme, no candidates are sponsored, since the object of the scheme is to provide practical training in extension of academic studies to equip the candidates with practical experience for gainful employment. Since such practical training is an integral part of professional preparation for an engineer or technician, no guarantee of employment is necessary.

INDIAN SPORTSMEN EXCELLING IN WORLD CONTESTS

683. **DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 3815 on the 28th June, 1967 regarding Indian Sportsmen excelling in World Contests and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The required information in fulfilment of the assurance given in the House on the 28th June, 1967 has already been supplied to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the same will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

MINOR PORT IN MAHARASHTRA

685. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous deterioration of minor ports in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government have sought any financial aid/or technical assistance from the Central Government to improve the minor ports;

(c) if so, the assistance so far rendered; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to take any initiative to develop the minor ports in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) to (d) Ports other than major ports figure in the concurrent list of the Constitution. Executive responsibility for their development, therefore, vests in the State Government concerned. However, as the subject is in the concurrent list and minor ports occupy an important position in the national economy, the Centre retains considerable interest in them.

The Government of India render technical assistance to the State Governments for the development of minor ports, whenever asked for, and also gives financial assistance in the form of long term loans for the execution of development schemes relating to minor ports included in the Plans.

Development schemes for minor ports in the State of Maharashtra costing about Rs. 2.62 crores were included in the Third Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 74.05 lakhs was incurred on their development during the Third Plan period. The amount of Rs. 2.62 crores included a provision of Rs. 1.67 crores for the development of an all weather lighterage port at Ratnagiri (known as the Mirya Bay scheme). This scheme has been carried forward to the Fourth Plan period.

There is a tentative provision of Rs. 6 crores in the State Sector and Rs. 83.67 lakhs in the Central Sector of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of minor ports in Maharashtra.

Financial assistance in the form of long term loans to the tune of Rs. 34.355 lakhs was advanced to the State Government during the Third Plan period for the development of minor ports, as desired by the State Government. A loan of Rs. 15.29 lakhs was given in the first year (1966-67) of the Fourth Plan and there is provision for the grant of similar loans to the State Government during the current year.

The Government of Maharashtra had drawn the attention of the Government of India to the necessity for the dredging of minor ports in the State and removal of sand bars at the entrance of the approach channels. For carrying out the requisite dredging, the State Government proposed to acquire a 500-ton dredger. The specifications for the dredger drawn up by the State Government were generally examined and found in order by the Development Adviser's organisation in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping and further action to acquire the dredger is being taken by the State Government.

The Government of Maharashtra have not approached the Government of India for technical assistance for the development of minor ports, i.e. for the scrutiny of the detailed estimates, designs, etc. Only in respect of the Mirya Bay (Ratnagiri) scheme and the acquisition of a 500-ton dredger mentioned earlier did the Development Adviser's Organisation in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping make a general technical examination of the scheme and give clearance for implementation.

**MEDICAL BILLS OF GENERAL MANAGER,
I.A.C.**

686. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 62,000 was paid by the Indian Airlines Corporation as medical bills of Shri A.S. Bam, former General Manager of the I.A.C. from 13th December, 1965 to 13th July, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a sum of Rs. 42,000 was spent by the Indian Airlines Corporation in furnishing the house occupied by Shri A. S. Bam;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the details of these items of expenditure; and

(d) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the negative, the correct figures of expenditure incurred on these accounts and their break-up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) and (b): No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 2,672.40 was incurred on the medical bills of Shri A. S. Bam, General Manager, IAC as detailed below:—

	(Rs.)
Cost of medicines	1,696.83
Specialist consultation and examination including laboratory and Radiolised services	975.57
TOTAL	2,672.40

An expenditure of Rs. 26,035.73 as detailed below, was incurred on the house occupied by Shri A. S. Bam:

1. Additional room with bath partitions and painting	Rs. 14,745.61
2. Pest Control Treatment ..	1,886.22
3. Electric Installations and fittings — ..	4,896.67
4. Water supply and sanitary work and fittings ..	2,507.23

5. Furniture (since removed) 2,000.00

TOTAL .. 26,035.73

ANEURIN BEVAN SCHOLARSHIPS

687. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) when and with what object were the Aneurin Bevan Scholarships instituted by the Government of India;

(b) the terms and conditions for granting these scholarships and the procedure adopted in granting them;

(c) how many scholarships have so far been offered, how many have been availed of and for what period;

(d) the names and designations of the persons who have availed of the scholarships; and

(e) the total amount spent so far in Indian rupees and in foreign currency on these scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) the Aneurin Bevan Fellowship was instituted in 1965 to commemorate the memory of Mr. Aneurin Bevan. It is awarded to a Britisher engaged in the field of Humanities, Science, Medicine or Nursing.

(b) The terms of the Fellowship are:

- (i) Honorarium at the rate of Rs. 1,200 p.m.
- (ii) Full hotel charges, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per day.
- (iii) Tourist class air passage from U.K. to India and back (to be spent in Indian rupees).
- (iv) Local conveyance charges at the rate of Rs. 10 per day.
- (v) First class air-conditioned rail fare or air fare for travel within India.
- (vi) Actual medical expenses.

The period of the fellowship is upto six months.

The fellowship was awarded on the recommendations of the Aneurin Bevan Trust in the U.K.

(c) One scholarship was offered in 1965 and availed of from 27th October, 1965 to

26th April, 1966. The offer was renewed in 1966 but it was not availed of.

(d) Dr. David Stark Murray, Group Pathologist of the Kingsten (Surray) Hospital, U.K. and President of the Socialist Medical Association, U.K.

(e) Rs. 25,908.75 P.

No foreign exchange was involved.

PRIVY PURSES

688. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the ex-rulers who are drawing Privy Purses on the question of the withdrawal of the Privy Purses and other special rights and privileges enjoyed by them at present;

(b) whether representations on the subject have been received from agencies and individuals other than the ex-rulers;

(c) if so, the names of persons or organisations from whom such representations have been received; and

(d) the main details of such representations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—1567/67*]

(d) Some representations endorsed the move for abolition of privy purses as "anachronistic" and against the spirit of the Constitution. Others have written in support of the continuance of the privy purses stating that abolition of privy purses would be in contravention of the treaties and agreements entered into with the Rulers.

कुरला की गुफाएँ

689. श्री बसवन्त : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में कुरला की गुफाओं की प्राचीन वस्तुओं के परीक्षण संबंधी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटकों की गुफा में बिजली और अच्छी सड़क न होने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है; और M78LSS(CP)/67—8

(ग) क्या वहां पर तुरन्त ऐसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पूना जिले में कारला (कुरला नहीं) की गुफाएं संरक्षण की काफी अच्छी हालत में हैं।

(ख) गुफाओं में बिजली नहीं है किन्तु इससे पर्यटकों को कोई विशेष कठिनाई नहीं होती है क्योंकि गुफाएं दर्शकों के लिए प्रातः 9 बजे से सायं 5-30 बजे तक खुली रहती हैं जबकि दर्शकों को गुफाएं देखने के लिये दिन की काफी रोशनी होती है। पहाड़ी के नीचे तक डामर की अच्छी सड़क बनी हुई है। तथापि, पहाड़ी के नीचे से गुफाओं तक पहाड़ी-पगडन्डी को, जिस पर पत्थरों की सीढ़ियां नहीं बनी हुई हैं, भारत के पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा काफी अच्छी हालत में रखी जाती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MIZO REBELS ACTIVITIES

691. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo rebels have intensified their activities at the regrouped Kawnpui village in the Aijal District and have put up orders on the public notice boards prohibiting visit by Mizos to the District Headquarters of Aijal without the permission of 'Mizoram Government'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Some instances of Mizo hostile activities on these lines had come to notice in this village.

(b) The Civil administration and the Security Forces are on the look-out for such miscreants. The Security Forces are also engaged in patrolling the area.

12 Hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention. Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Before I proceed to read my calling attention, I would like to register a protest through you at the practice the Government has developed. Knowing that this matter is pending before you, the Government has tried to reply to it by a so-called spokesman speaking to the press. Now, you have again and again warned the Government not to resort to this kind of devious means. The Government and the Prime Minister knew that the matter was pending and you had admitted my motion and that of another member. I would like to draw your attention to the first page of the *Delhi Statesman* here where it is said that Government thinks that it is so much better that the Mangla Dam has been completed because it will take the burden from India. This is an extraordinary way of treating Parliament that when a motion has been admitted by the Speaker the Government will try to deal with it not by coming to the floor of the house but by taking resort to so-called spokesmen who have confidential talks with the press. I have nothing against informing the press, but Government has a duty to Parliament. This is an organised method. Mr. Chagla did it before and this is repeated. I want your ruling. Either there is meaning in bringing a motion before you, or they go on making a mockery of it. May I know where we stand?

MR. SPEAKER: The normally accepted convention is that when any subject is before the House, no statement is made. No ruling is needed for that. May I request him to put the question.

SHRI NATH PAI: I hope the Prime Minister has heard the Speaker's ruling, and will accordingly advise her colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a press interview. No Statement was made.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): It is put in the vaguest manner. They do not give the name of anybody, neither the Prime Minister nor the Minister of External Affairs. They say spokesman of the Government. If they take to these means, where is the protection?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री एक वक्तव्य करने वाली हैं जो चीन के बारे में जिसमें

कहा जायगा कि स्पोक्समैन ने कुछ कहा हमें पता नहीं है। यह स्पोक्समैन हैं कौन? यह किस के इशारे पर काम करते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, after all, when a subject is before the House, naturally the authority of the statement is only from the Ministers, and I wish the spokesmen will not interfere with this, the Minister making a statement.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We are all thankful to you for your last observation. This is not the first time that the spokesman takes upon himself this responsibility. On an earlier occasion, when the Deputy Prime Minister also was involved, a similar spokesman in another Ministry or the same Ministry committed the same kind of blunder. I hope the Prime Minister will take to heart what you have said, and see that these spokesmen are not multiplied.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): You have rightly wished that the spokesmen would not step in on future occasions like this, but on a previous occasion you wished like that, but your wish has not been implemented by these people. That is the trouble.

12.05 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN RE. MANGLA DAM

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon. The printed form says "he" and so it should be corrected.

"The Prime Minister's message to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan congratulating him on the completion of the Mangla Dam".

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, while overflying West Pakistan on my way to Moscow, as is customary, I sent a message of greetings to the President of Pakistan. I expressed the

on Mangla Dam
(CA)

hope that the successful conclusion of the talks on the restoration of telecommunications would lead to further progress in our mutual relations. I also conveyed my congratulations on the completion of the Mangla Dam. This did not imply any departure from our stand as to the status of the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the other side of the cease-fire line.

The Indus Waters treaty was signed by India and Pakistan in September, 1960. It was placed before the Lok Sabha in November, 1960 and ratified in December, 1960. As provided in the preamble, the treaty had for its aim: and I quote:

"the most complete and satisfactory utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers"

by India and Pakistan.

Accordingly, the treaty allocated the waters of the three western rivers, that is, Indus, Jhelum and the Chenab, to Pakistan and those of the Sutlej, Ravi and the Beas to India. As provided in article IV(1) of the treaty, and I quote:

"Pakistan shall use its best endeavours to construct and bring into operation with due regard to expedition and economy that part of a system of works which will accomplish the replacement from the western rivers and other sources of water supplies for irrigation canals in Pakistan which on 15th August, 1947 were dependent on water supplies from the eastern rivers."

Under the aegis of the World Bank, an Indus Development Fund was set up to which a number of countries contributed funds for the replacement works envisaged in the treaty and for connected development works. Under the treaty, India undertook to make a fixed contribution towards the cost of the replacement works in Pakistan.

On the completion of the Mangla Dam, more water will be available to Pakistan which in turn will also enable India to make additional withdrawals from the eastern rivers for her own use. The Indian Commissioner appointed under the terms of the treaty has been periodically visiting the dam site along with his Pakistani counterpart. This fact had been mentioned

in the annual reports of the Indus Commission which were placed on the Table of the House on June 16, 1962 and August 18, 1965. The Indian Commissioner is now discussing the extent of the withdrawals which India can make because of the earlier completion of the Mangla Dam and other works.

The Mangla Dam is located on the international border between the Indian territory of the Jammu and Kashmir State in the occupation of Pakistan and that of West Pakistan. Our protests which relate to a period prior to the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 were intended to safeguard our sovereign rights over the territory involved. The treaty itself safeguards these rights under article XI(1) (b) as follows:

"Nothing contained in this treaty and nothing arising out of the execution thereof shall be construed as constituting a recognition or waiver (whether tacit, by implication or otherwise), of any rights or claims whatsoever of either of the parties other than those rights or claims which are expressly recognised or waived in this treaty."

On the 16th November, 1959, Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha in reply to supplementary questions on starred question No. 2 regarding the Mangla Dam and I quote:

"...the hon. Member is correct in thinking that it (Mangla Dam) may be connected with the canal water issue. In that sense, there is no question of any dispute; the dispute is about Kashmir, if you like. The other is the question of an arrangement about canal waters, about which we are dealing with Pakistan. . . .

"...there are two parts of this matter. One is a question that arises over our territory in Kashmir State even though that might now be occupied by Pakistan, and our claim that they should not do anything on the territory which is ours. That is one question which is part of the Kashmir issue. The other question is connected with the canal waters, as to the best use that might be made of canal waters for India and for Pakistan. In that connection, the US Government and the World Bank,

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

and perhaps various other governments, are, at the instance of the World Bank, offering considerable sums of money to Pakistan. That is not our concern—what money they offer to Pakistan in connection with the development of their canal system."

The position of the Government of India was reiterated in this House, in answer to questions, on several occasions, viz. on 17th February, 1960 and 30th November, 1960 by Prime Minister Nehru, and on 31st August, 1961 by his Parliamentary Secretary. There has been no departure whatsoever from that position.

The construction of the Mangla Dam has aroused much international interest not only because of the financial contributions made by a number of foreign countries but also as an engineering feat. A number of Foreign dignitaries are expected to be present at the opening of the Dam. The completion of this irrigation system will now benefit millions of human beings in our neighbouring country and also in our own as it will enable us to draw more water for Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

I should like to end by recalling that it has been our firm conviction that India and Pakistan can cooperate with each other in a meaningful way for the benefit of our respective peoples.

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had originally tabled adjournment motions on this subject. In view of the length of the statement and the importance of the subject, I would plead with you to be a little patient with us, since we have agreed at your behest that it should be taken up as a Calling Attention notice, though the matter deserves to be discussed as an adjournment motion.

The Prime Minister has spoken long, but said very little. Most of what she has said is a second thought. Her single inadvertence has falsified India's position in the UN and made a mockery of the heroic sacrifices of the people of Kashmir and our brave soldiers. Never was so vital a national interest so lightly compromised in such an irresponsible manner. I will refer to the relevant documents. The first is the United Nations Year Book for 1957. This is the Government of India's protest lodged

by the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. I would like particularly those who cheered the Prime Minister to see this protest and try to see whether it goes in harmony with the statement just now read by the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Those protests were all made before the Indus Waters Treaty.....

SHRI NATH PAI: The Prime Minister's exact words are:

"I take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Pakistan on the completion of the Mangla Dam which soon you will be formally inaugurating."

When we congratulate, we confer our blessings. Either we take the stand that there is aggression by Pakistan, or has the Government reversed that position and has started acquiescing in Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir? How else can we go on congratulating the enemy unless we want to reward aggression? Only recently we were told that this Government will not sit idle when the aggressor is trying to reap the harvest of aggression. Are the fruits of aggression to be denied only when the aggression is by somebody else against somebody else's territory? But so far as this country is concerned the aggressor can reap the harvest of his aggression. The Government of India's protest is like this:

"In the letter dated 21st August the representative of India referring to a Press report on the subject cited the execution of the Mangla Dam project by the Government of Pakistan as a further instance of Pakistan's consolidating its authority over the Indian territory of Jammu and Kashmir and of the exploitation of that territory to the disadvantage of the people of the State and for the benefit of the people of Pakistan. Pakistan's action, the Indian representative added....(Interruption)

I must, Mr. Speaker, keep it on record. I am not making a speech here. I am citing the authority of the Government of India. The Government of India, again, on 20th January, 1958, used even stronger language and said:

"Thus, for its own benefit Pakistan had taken further steps to exploit the people and the resources of the territory of the Union of India which it continued to occupy in defiance of the Security Council Resolution of 17th January, 1948 and UNCIP Resolution of 13th August, 1948 and 5th January 1949. Moreover, Pakistan was forging ahead (I want the Prime Minister to listen to this) with the construction of the Mangla Dam against pronounced opposition from the people of the area."

Have the people of the area withdrawn their opposition? Do we know the wishes of the people of that area? When you give this blessing on the completion of the Dam, what does it mean? Either the people have withdrawn their opposition or we have given up our position.

Finally, the latest, Mr. Speaker, on this is this protest from the Government of India:

"On 7th August, 1959, India drew attention to a Radio Pakistan broadcast of 17th July, 1959 (this is before the Security Council) the effect that the construction of Mangla Dam was to be speeded up during the year. India called it a further violation by Pakistan of Indian territory."

At least on three occasions, Sir, the Government of India took the position before the Security Council that proceeding with the completion of the Mangla Dam is a violation of the sovereignty of India, is a negation of the wishes of the people of that area and is in utter contempt of the resolutions of the United Nations.

I know something about Indo-Pakistan Indus Valley Treaty. We debated it here. We participated in that debate and I know what was said. Reference has been made to the World Bank and the United States pouring money. You paid Rs. 84 crores of the poor tax-payer's money to Pakistan for its completion. It does not lie in the mouth of the Government which gave Rs. 84 crores of money to Pakistan today to go on pointing accusing fingers on the World Bank.

Sir, now I will ask this question of the Prime Minister. Though she has said that our position remains, how does she recon-

cile her congratulatory message? So far as good wishes are concerned we will go one step further than that. We have no quarrel. While flying over the territory of Pakistan the Prime Minister of India sent good wishes. So far as effort is concerned to improve relations I think we will all agree, but we do not want anybody's friendship at the cost of India's territorial sovereignty. She says we will continue our efforts to improve relations. What is the price? Have we given up the position that we took all these years since 1947 when Pakistan first committed aggression in Kashmir? Have we resiled from that position? In that case, why do we persist in our complaints before the United Nations? If we are not, then why are we not withdrawing our complaints. If our position remains that every inch of Kashmir, the so-called Azad Kashmir of Pakistan, is an integral part of India, how do you give your blessings by this congratulatory message? Does it not amount to acquiescence in aggression? How is she going to undo the damage that this message has done?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Shri Nath Pai has obviously ignored all that I have said in my statement.....

SHRI NATH PAI: I followed it most carefully.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I have stated very clearly, our rights remain inviolable. That is made quite clear in my statement. It also stands embodied in the Indus Waters Treaty.

I did state that there has been no change in our position. I can go on repeating it as many times as you like. As I have already explained, the protests relate to a period prior to the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty. The protests were made, as Shri Nath Pai has pointed out, in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959. When the Indus Waters Treaty was signed in 1960, the Treaty itself contained a provision safeguarding our sovereign right on the territory involved, which the protests were intended to protect. Therefore, our position in regard to the Kashmir question is in no way compromised. It is fully safeguarded, as I have said already two or three times, by article XI (1) (b) of the Indus Waters treaty. I do not think we are now discussing the merits or demerits of the Induswaters

Treaty, which has been discussed in this House on many an occasion. Here I should like to read out what Shastriji stated on that occasion when this subject was discussed here. He said:

“उस सिचुएशन में हमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं करनी चाहिये जिससे हम रंग या फाल्स में पड़ जायें या कहा जाए कि देखो भाई ये हमें पानी भी नहीं देते हैं। पाकिस्तान कह सकता है कि यह भारत हमें पानी नहीं देता है। तो अगर हम काश्मीर को चाहते हैं या मांगते हैं तो क्या हम गलती करते हैं?”

We have to view this question in the wider context. I can understand emotions being aroused and I can also sympathize with them. As the House knows, I have been very closely connected with the independence struggle of Kashmir from an early date.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): How does it fit into the picture?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): How does emotion come in here? It is a question of fact. How much of territory of Jammu and Kashmir, which belongs to us, has been submerged by this dam? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members go on interrupting like this, it will be difficult to proceed.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We are not talking of emotions; we are asking for facts.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, you in your wisdom should prevent all members, including the Prime Minister, from arousing emotions like that. She has made reference to a fact which is totally irrelevant.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इधर बीस साल से हिन्दुस्तान को कानूनी और शाब्दिक माया जाल में फंसाया जा रहा है। एक-एक कर हमारी भूमि का हिस्सा विदेशियों के हाथ में चला जा रहा है। उस पर वे इस तरह के डैम बना रहे हैं, लदाख में सड़कें बना रहे हैं, लाठी-टीला डुमाबाड़ी इलाके में फौजी बन्दोबस्त बंक्स आदि का कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के

सारे काम विदेशी हमारी भूमि पर कर रहे हैं। इन सारे कामों को आशीर्वाद दे रहे हैं सरकारी प्रवक्ता। साथ-साथ सदन को बेवकूफ बनाने के लिए यह भी कह रहे हैं कि हमने अपनी प्रभुसत्ता को कहाँ छोड़ा है, सावरन राइट्स तो हैं ही। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की बातों का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक दफा सदन के सामने और देश के सामने आए और यह साफ-साफ कहे कि यह प्रभुसत्ता का या सार्वभौम अधिकारों की जो हम बात करते हैं वह बकवास है, उस का कोई मतलब नहीं है, जो इलाका चला गया है वह हमेशा के लिए चला गया है, हम लोगों में हिम्मत नहीं है, उसको वापिस लेने की। हम देख चुके हैं कि हमारे फौजियों ने खून बहा कर हाजीपीर ऊड़ी पुंछ, टिथवाल, कारगिल आदि के इलाके को ले लिया और उसके बाद इन्होंने ताशकन्द के तहत उसको वापिस दे दिया। हो सकता है कि यह भी ताशकन्द के वातावरण में आकर किया गया हो। यह भी हो सकता है कि हम पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है अमरीका की ओर से या रूस की ओर से, किसी से भी हो, उससे मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। विदेशी ताकतें हम लोगों के ऊपर दबाव डाल रही हैं यह भी हो सकता है कि ताशकन्द के प्रभाव में आकर ही यह सन्देश भेजा गया हो क्योंकि वह रूस जा रही थीं और वहाँ से लौट रही थीं। इसलिए हो सकता है कि मंगला डैम के सम्पन्न होने पर उन्होंने अपना आशीर्वाद और शुभकामनाओं का सन्देश दिया हो।

आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री से साफ-साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ कि एक ओर जब वह प्रभुसत्ता की बात करती हैं और कहती हैं कि वह हमारा इलाका है तो क्या वह ऐसा मानती हैं कि करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद जो डैम बना है, जो सड़कें बनती हैं, जो फौजी बंकर आदि बनाये जाते हैं या दूसरे काम किये जाते हैं इन सब को करने के पश्चात् क्या कभी यह इलाका हम को वापिस मिलने वाला है ?

(CA)

में इसका साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ। जब तक इसकी सफाई नहीं होगी तब तक इस तरह के वस्तुओं का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

एक और बात में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन के सामने इन्होंने अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल रखा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी चीज है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी से सम्बन्ध है। अगर हमारी भूमि का कोई हिस्सा विदेशियों को देने की बात करने वाली संस्था या व्यक्ति हो तो उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए यह अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल लाया गया था और मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा हमारी भूमि के हिस्से को अलग करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है तो इन लोगों ने किया है। मेरा आरोप यह है कि इस तरह के आशीर्वाद और शुभकामनाओं के सन्देश दे कर एक तरह से हमारे ऊपर बलात्कार और अत्याचार करने वाले लोगों के साथ उन्होंने अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट की है। इस वास्ते जो प्रश्न मैंने किया है उसका मैं साफ-साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह प्रश्न बहुत दफा यहां उठाया गया है और बहुत दफा इसका उत्तर भी दिया गया है। इसका उत्तर हमारे दो पहले प्रधान मंत्री भी दे चुके हैं। और आज मैं भी इसके लिये तैयार हूँ—एक दफा नहीं, दो दफा नहीं, हजार बार या जितनी भी बार आप कहें मैं उत्तर देने को तैयार हूँ। मैं कह रही थी कि हमारी जो जम्मू काश्मीर पर राय है, जो हमारा स्टैंड है, चाहे सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में हो और चाहे यहां हो, वह स्टैंड वही है, उससे हम जरा भी पीछे नहीं हटते हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : आप स्टैंड की बात कर रही हैं, मैंने भूमि की बात की है।

श्री नाथ पाई : भूमि से हटते हैं स्टैंड से नहीं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारा जो डिटर-मिनेशन है वह भी उतना ही मजबूत है। लेकिन हम किस तरह से उन चीजों के बारे में बात करें, वह प्रश्न हमारे सामने जरूर आता है। लेकिन मंगला डैम बन गया

श्री म० ला० सोंधी (नई दिल्ली) : इजराईल ने जब ले ली तब तो आप कहते हैं कि वह छोड़ दे (इंटरप्वांज)

SHRI NATH PAI: The Prime Minister is prepared to give up our territory but not our stand.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हम अब भी उतने ही जोर से कहते हैं कि हमारी जमीन जो भी दुश्मन ने ली है वह उनको छोड़नी चाहिये। एक सैंकिड के लिए भी नहीं कह रहे हैं (इंटरप्वांज)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप तो बधाई देती हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is not proper to interrupt like this. When a question is asked, they must patiently hear the reply. Whether they like it or not, they have to hear it patiently.

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब कहाँ आया है ? उत्तर आना चाहिये। हमारे इलाके पर डैम बन रहे हैं, सड़कें बन रही हैं, फोर्टिफिकेशन बन रहे हैं, फिर भी यह कह रही हैं कि हमारी भूमि है। ये हमारी सीमा के अन्दर हैं, पूछ लीजिये इन को।

MR. SPEAKER: She has given her reply. Now Shri D.C. Sharma is not here. Shri Kachwai.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : Are you convinced with her reply? स्टैंड नहीं छोड़ती हैं, जमीन छोड़ती जा रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The question was about roads and all that.

श्री मधु लिमये : डैम फोरटिफिकेशन, सड़कें एक ही चीज हैं। विदेशी लोग बना रहे हैं हमारी भूमि पर।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Let her complete her reply.

MR. SPEAKER : She has given the reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I was in the middle of my reply when they shouted me down. Therefore, I sat down.

श्री मधु लिमये : अनुशासित करने के लिए स्पीकर हैं। आप को इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI NATH PAI : There was no question of shouting her down. Nobody has shouted her down. Sir, is it fair to say that she was shouted down? All that we did was to ask for an elucidation. The only simple point is this. She stands firm on her stand. What about standing firm on our territory? Give a reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Unless there is some order, I am not going to request the Prime Minister to say anything. Every minute, there is shouting. You do not allow anybody to speak.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Whatever it is, since the question has been posed, the Prime Minister should give a clarification.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The position has not changed in any way...

SHRI NATH PAI : The territory has changed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The territory has not changed.....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Why interruption? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Even one sentence you do not allow her to say.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Pakistan has occupied certain areas of Indian territory. We have made clear what we feel about this and also our intention of taking back Indian territory. In this position, there is no change. The building of the Mangla Dam does not change this in any way. This was, as I read out from Shastriji's statement, merely some thing...

AN HON. MEMBER : It has changed now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has not changed. On the contrary, it has been accepted in the Indus Waters Treaty, as I read out here. This does not, in any way constitute a recognition of a waiver of our rights or claims. Therefore, this position is very clear and unambiguous. (Interruption). In our eyes that territory remains Indian territory. As I said, what is involved here is the much wider question as to how we deal with these matters, whether it is a question only of talking about it or whether something else can be done about it.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Which will you prefer?

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Why this running commentary?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As far as the Jan Sangh is concerned, we have had a very basic difference of opinion with them right from the beginning..... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : This is no reply..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am requesting for order now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हम पर कृपा क्यों कर रही हैं? उन को सारे देश का संतोष करना है। यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी पार्टियों को बांटने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो चालाकी है। इस चालाकी में प्रश्न खत्म हो गया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी श्री मधु लिमये के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि हमारा जो स्टैंड है, हम उस को छोड़ नहीं सकते। क्या हम यह मान लें कि पिछले बीस सालों से पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के कुछ हिस्से को जो गुलाम काश्मीर बना रखा है, अपने स्टैंड के हिसाब से वह उसे छुड़ाने में असमर्थ हैं? क्या इस बात का कोई हिसाब

है कि मंगला डैम में कितनी भूमि जल में डूबेगी ? वहां से जो लोग उजाड़े गए और जिन को जम्मू-काश्मीर में बसाया गया, उन को अभी तक कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया । उन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनको वापस भेजा जायेगा । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गुलाम काश्मीर हमें वापस मिल जायेगा, तो क्या सरकार मंगला डैम को तुड़वाने के लिए तैयार होगी ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह बात तो सब डैम्प के बारे में कही जा सकती है । हम ने जितने भी डैम बनाए हैं, लोगों को वहां से हटाना पड़ा । यह तो बिल्कुल दूसरा प्रश्न है । अगर कोई डैम बनाने से सारी जनता को लाभ पहुंचता है, उन की ज़मीन की सिंचाई होती है, तो उस के लिए ज़मीन तो लेनी पड़ती है । मुझे तो मालूम नहीं था कि अभी मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह कहना कुछ इनसल्ट होगा । शायद श्री वाजपेयी मेरी बात को समझे नहीं । मैंने तो खाली यह कहा है कि एक डिफरेंस ऑफ ओपीनियन है । समझ में नहीं आता कि उस से ये लोग नाराज क्यों हों ।

(इंटरप्वाज)

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The question is: how much territory has been submerged?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : When one is not allowed to finish a sentence, then they do not know what one is going to say. They start making a noise before one is allowed to finish.

What I was trying to say is this. In the manner of looking at various things, we have had a basic difference of opinion with them. I am not trying to divide anybody. I want to finish with this matter before I come to the other questions. From the beginning, it is a question of how one deals with another nation or another person. It does not mean giving up one's rights or, in any way, weakening one's case. Surely, nobody can think Gandhiji was weak on any issue. When it came to a question of making payments to Pakistan in the middle of a conflict, he insisted that we should pay our share. Similarly, during the last conflict, Shastriji approved of the payment

of our instalment. So, what I am saying is that nothing new has happened. We have had a particular outlook. We are determined not to say anything which might prejudice our national interest in any way. On this, we all stand solid. But on the other hand, we must not say anything that provides grist to the mill of Pakistani propaganda which, I am sorry, we do quite often in this House.... (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI : It is a reflection on this House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : She may be having some difficulties in the Congress Working Committee....(Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a reflection on the House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : We are arguing in the national interest; she is talking of party interest..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can take it up later on. Now it is a separate question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have not said, this side or that side..... (Interruptions) I am not accusing anybody; I am not saying that they are doing this through malice or lack of national interest. They are giving wrong meaning to what I have said.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a reflection on the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now, the total fill volume involved is 122 million cubic yards; about 80,000 people have been affected and the area of 65,000 acres has been submerged.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : She has given that number also.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : उजड़े हुए लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है, उन को बसाइए । उन्हें क्या सहायता दी है यह बताइए ।

MR. SPEAKER : She has given the acreage and the number.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : उन को मुआवजा कितना दिया गया ? उन को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया ।

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly sit down? She has given the acreage and the number of people. She has given all the details. I am satisfied with that. If I cannot satisfy you, I cannot help it. (Interruptions)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1947 में काश्मीर में हुए संघर्ष के बाद जिन पाकिस्तानी हत्यारों ने 1965 में हमारे जवानों के खून से हाथ रंगे और जो पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति ताश्कंद समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने के बाद जिसमें हमें अपने एक प्यारे प्रधान मंत्री से हाथ धोना पड़ा, आज भी फ्रांस और दूसरे देशों में हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जहर उगलता फिर रहा है और जिस मंगला बांध के निर्माण के प्रारम्भ काल में भारतीय अधिकृत क्षेत्र काश्मीर के लगभग 17 गांवों से 25 और 30 हजार के बीच आदिमियों को उजड़ना पड़ा उस मंगला बांध का निर्माण पूरा होने पर प्रधान मंत्री का पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति को बधाई देना क्या भारतीयों के घावों पर नमक छिड़कने का काम नहीं करेगा ?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री से कि आज जो प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि मंगला बांध के निर्माण से काश्मीर के संबंध में जो भारत सरकार का स्टैंड है उस में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होता तो तो प्रधान मंत्री के वह अक्लमंद सलाहकार जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को उस समय पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति को बधाई देने की प्रेरणा दी उन्होंने क्यों यह नहीं कहा कि बधाई देने के साथ-साथ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रपति को यह भी कह दें कि इस बधाई का अभिप्राय काश्मीर के संबंध में भारत के स्टैंड में कोई परिवर्तन न माना जाये ? एक ओर प्रधान मंत्री यह कहती हैं कि भारत सरकार के काश्मीर संबंधी स्टैंड में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं और दूसरी ओर मंगला बांध के निर्माण पर बधाई

देती हैं, कम-से-कम मेरे जैसे कम अक्ल वाले की समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि यह दोनों बातें किस तरह एक साथ कही जा सकती हैं और दुनिया में कैसे इस बधाई संदेश को देने के बाद काश्मीर के अपने स्टैंड के ऊपर भारत सरकार हिम्मत के साथ कह सकती है कि काश्मीर की एक-एक चप्पा धरती हमारी है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : दुनिया इस बात को खूब अच्छी तरह से समझती है । क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल संबंधों में कुछ ऐसी चीजें होती हैं, जैसे ऐसा संदेश भेजने का कायदा है, यह कायदा है, जो भी जाता है चाहे उस का दोस्त हो चाहे (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : If at every stage and at every sentence, she has to satisfy, it will be impossible not only for her but for any Prime Minister.

Now we go to the next item. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय,अध्यक्ष महोदयअध्यक्ष महोदय यह तरीका नहीं है कि आप एक प्रश्न का उत्तर न आने दें और दूसरी चीजों को लें । अगर यह प्रकार रहेगा तो हमारे इस संसद् में बैठने का क्या अर्थ है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप का यह प्रकार है तो आप के इस निर्णय के खिलाफ मैं इस सदन का बहिष्कार करता हूँ । यह गलत निर्णय दिया आपने कि प्रधान मंत्री को आप उत्तर भी नहीं देने देते और अगला विषय प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं ।

(श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री सदन त्याग कर चले गए)

12-43 hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPING CORPORATION
OF INDIA AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF
MORMUGAO PORT TRUST

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, see No. LT-1533/67*]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1965-66 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-1534/67*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES
ACT AND INTERIM REPORT OF DELHI POLICE
COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:
 - (i) G. S. R. 1115 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1967, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 1116 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1967, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 1118 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment, Regulations, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1204 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1967.

(v) G.S.R. 1328 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(vi) G.S.R. 1329 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(vii) G.S.R. 1330 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(viii) G.S.R. 1331 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ix) G.S.R. 1332 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(x) G.S.R. 1333 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xi) G.S.R. 1334 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Shri Vidyacharan Shukla]

- (xii) G.S.R. 1335 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1386 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 1387 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1967, making certain amendments to Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xv) G.S.R. 1388 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 1417 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xvii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1418 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967.
- (xviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1419 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967.
- (xix) G.S.R. 1420 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 177 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1967.
- (xx) G.S.R. 1421 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 422 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 1456 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1967, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 1457 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 1485 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xxiv) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1549 in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1967.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 1953 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 1596 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1967, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xxvii) The All-India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1598 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1967.

(xxviii) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1599 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October 1967.

(xxix) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1600 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1967.

(xxx) The Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1601 in Gazette of India dated the 28th October 1967.

(xxxi) G.S.R. 1602 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1967, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1082 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1535/67]

(2) A copy of the Interim Report of the Delhi Police Commission. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1536/67]

BERNE CONVENTION FOR PROTECTION OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC WORKS, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Berne Convention for the protection of Literary and Artistic works of September, 9, 1886 as revised at Stockholm on July, 14, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1537/67]

(2) A copy of the International Copyright (Second Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 3409 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1967, under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1538/67]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1539/67]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1966-67 along with the audited Accounts. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1540/67]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): I beg:

(1) to relay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. F-3 (28)/65-PR (T), in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th April, 1967.

(ii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F. 3(19)-65-PR(T); in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th April, 1967.

(iii) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. F. 12(76)/66-67-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd March, 1967.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1264/67].

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

(iv) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.3(39)/66-67 Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st June, 1967.

(v) The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.3 (10/65-66-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd June, 1967.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1356/67]

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) (a) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Chandigarh First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. 2728-H. II(2)/67-11261 in Chandigarh Gazette dated the 22nd May, 1967.

(b) A Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above notification. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1541/67]

(ii) Notification No. 83/67/F. No. 68-332/67-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 2nd August, 1967, making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1541/67]

12.46 hours

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

THIRD REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I present the Third Report of the Committee of Privileges.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I present the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—CSIR—Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

12.46½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED STATEMENT MADE BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ABOUT "TWO CHINAS".

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): My attention has been drawn to some Press reports regarding a statement attributed to the Deputy Prime Minister regarding China. In a press Conference on the 12th September at the Indian Embassy in Washington, the Deputy Prime Minister was asked the following question.

"Will you be in the forefront about the admission of China into the United Nations?"

The Deputy Prime Minister replied, "We have not been in the forefront in the last 15 years. That is all I know. Every nation ought to be in the United Nations. That is the stand we have taken. But we are not now sponsoring a resolution, but if it is sponsored we will certainly vote for it." The Deputy Prime Minister was further questioned:

"Do you mean that there should be two chinas in the U.N.?"

To this he replied "I do not know. There are at present two countries. Formosa is an independent country as it is. And it is a member of the U.N., though in the name of China, which I don't understand."

My attention has also been drawn to some Press reports regarding the alleged clarification issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the statements of the Deputy Prime Minister on China during his visit abroad. I have seen the relevant papers and am satisfied

that the spokesman not only did not issue any explanatory clarification about the Deputy Prime Minister's statement but in fact and quite rightly refused to comment on it. He was handed over routine questions by some correspondents on the Government of India's China policy. After obtaining my clearance of the draft answers, he gave them to the correspondents. There was no reference to the Deputy Prime Minister in these questions and answers.

There is no change in Government's China policy. We continue to recognise the People's Republic of China.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I will explain. We have been following a certain procedure. Immediately after the Minister's statement, no questions are allowed. Later on, if anybody wants to raise a discussion, it can be done. If all of you put one question each, then it will easily take one or two hours..

AN HON. MEMBER : Only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants only clarification. So, if a discussion is necessary, I do not mind having it later. But if each one of you wants clarification, will it be possible? Let us not break the principle. If you want to change it, you may do so. But I am not prepared to allow any questions in the name of clarification because I cannot allow a few people and then say 'no' to the others'. This is the procedure that has been followed.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): You are going back on the convention which you yourself started.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी एक बात सुन लें। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहता। मैं आप का मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): You have allowed him, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question to the Prime Minister; it is a question to me.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: If you permit him then we should also be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I say 'no' to Mr. Sheo Narain?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल पर हम ने और तरीकों से विवाद खड़ा करने का प्रयत्न किया था। एक तरीका यह है कि ध्यान दिलाओ सूचना दी जाए जिस पर प्रश्न हो सकते हैं। ऐसी सूचना दी गई थी लेकिन स्वीकार नहीं की गई। दूसरा तरीका स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश करने का है। उस में भी चर्चा हो सकती है। लेकिन इस तरह के जो वक्तव्य दिए जाते हैं जो विवाद खड़े करते हैं उन पर चर्चा उठाने का तरीका है और मैं चाहूंगा आप हमें इस मामले पर चर्चा उठाने की इजाजत दें। अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर या विदेश नीति के मामले पर किसी भी बहस का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव यदि नहीं आता तो आप हमें सरकार की विदेश नीति पर बहस करने का मौका दें जिस में हम यह मामला भी उठावें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. On foreign policy or something, Government may agree for a discussion when we can raise these points and have a useful discussion. Each one of you putting a question now will not serve the purpose.

SHRI HEM BARUA *rose*—

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): About the convention, may I submit.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a previous occasion you started a convention in this House in your wisdom. Whenever a Minister made a statement, some Members wrote to you that they would like to seek a clarification on the statement and you allowed them. That is the convention you started, but today unfortunately, possibly due to the intersession period intervening, you have broken the convention altogether and are trying to start a new convention.

MR. SPEAKER: If all of you write to me, then there is absolutely no chance. Mr. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : In regard to these matters, whenever we want any kind of clarification, you want us to meet you in your Chamber and discuss it with you. There is a particular procedure that we have been following so far, but suddenly you are now seeking to change the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now, I have been following it all along.

SHRI RANGA: You want a change, and you are suggesting a change now. Would it not be better to allow the earlier practice to continue and then call us, if you so like, to your Chamber and then discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we can discuss, but anyway, I have been following this practice.

SHRI RANGA: You cannot go on making changes.

MR. SPEAKER: No, in the last session also and even earlier, I had been following this procedure. I have allowed a discussion also on one or two issues. Shri Ranga may not know it, but I am sure he can look into the records and the records will bear me out that there have been very many statements on the floor of the House without any questions after the statement, and I have allowed discussions also on one or two of them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: You had allowed questions also.

SHRI RANGA: How can you suggest such a departure all of a sudden?

MR. SPEAKER: Evidently, Shri Ranga was not here.

SHRI RANGA: I was here certainly.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Will you allow a discussion on all the statements made by Ministers? Obviously, you cannot allow a discussion on all the statements. Therefore, the convention in the past has been that whenever statements are made, on some important statements some questions are allowed and the matter is allowed to be discussed. You cannot permit a discussion obviously on all the statements.

MR. SPEAKER: If all the Members begin to ask questions, then it would not serve any purpose. I do not know if I can allow only Shri Bal Raj Madhok but not allow so many other Members to ask questions. I do not know whether I can do such a thing...

SHRI UMANATH: You can regulate.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot regulate in this matter; I cannot distinguish or differentiate between one hon-Member and another. I do not want to take that responsibility of regulating it in that way. How can I give a privilege to certain Members but shut out the other Members? I cannot do it on the floor of the House. It is not proper also for the Speaker to do it.

SHRI RANGA: I am sorry that these words have fallen from your lips. The practice here has been this. It is not as if all the five hundred odd Members have been rising to put questions or have been insisting upon this kind of right. It is only one spokesman from each one of these groups. Generally, we have been trying our best to see that either the leader or the deputy leader or one member from each of the groups only gets up to ask for an elucidation. So, it is not proper to twist us by saying that if all of us were to get up and ask questions it would take two hours or three hours. I am really sorry. You are suggesting a new procedure without any prior consultation with any of us. It is very wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member was not here unfortunately. He came a little late to this House. This is the practice which has been followed.

SHRI RANGA: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may think like that. Unfortunately he was not here in the beginning he was not the leader of his party here at that time but somebody else was the leader of his party when I had followed this practice. so, the hon. Member is not right.

SHRI RANGA: You are wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: I would say that the hon. Member is wrong.

12.53½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.
No. 1649 RE: SUB-WAYS IN DELHI

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : मुझे खेद है कि 8-8-67 को दिल्ली में तलमार्गों से संबद्ध मौखिक प्रश्न संख्या 1649 के पूरक के रूप में श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर में सभा को दी गई सूचना में, दिल्ली में तीन उपरि पुलों के शीघ्र निर्माण के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम के निर्वर्तन पर भूल से 60 लाख रुपये की संख्या सूचित कर दी गई थी। दिल्ली नगर निगम के निर्वर्तन पर 50 लाख रुपये की राशि रखी गई थी और 60 लाख रुपये नहीं जैसा मैंने पूरक के उत्तर में कहा था। सभा की आज्ञा से उस अवसर पर दिये गये उत्तर में दी गई संख्या को अब मैं ठीक करना चाहता हूँ कि वह संख्या 50 लाख रुपया पढ़ी जाये। मुझे अपने उत्तर को ठीक करने में देरी होने का भी खेद है।

12.54 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Shipping Board for unexpired portion of the term vice late M. K. Shivananjappa."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Shipping Board for unexpired portion of the term vice late M. K. Shivananjappa".

The motion was adopted.

78LSS(CP)/67-9

12.55½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th November, 1967."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 14th November, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

12-56 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION
—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motions moved by Dr. Triguna Sen on the 14th November, 1967, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Education Commission 1964-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th August, 1966." and

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (1967)—National Policy on Education, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th July, 1967."

SHRI M. L. Sondhi may now resume his speech. He has already taken 20 minutes

SERI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): While looking at the problems which are outlined in the report, although the general questions of the purposes of national education must be stressed and kept in mind, yet, on the more practical side, I beg leave to suggest that the Ministry of Education in implementing its programmes will have to underline certain priorities. The report does not outline priorities. Therefore, we may face the same difficulties which we have faced in our general economic planning

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

that we have grandiose plans but not adequate resources to implement those plans. Let us remember that our resources are limited and, therefore, the Minister of Education must give some directives to himself in this regard.

I would suggest that the question of teacher-training is an absolute priority. We find that the number of trained teachers is rising, but the number of untrained teachers is also increasing. Therefore, in absolute terms, if we understand the situation, more and more we find that the situation is very distressing because the students have to receive instructions from teachers who do not have the requisite ability or the requisite training by which their abilities can be expressed.

Indeed, in finding out perspectives for our educational policy, it is not only that the teacher has to train the students for jobs which are available today, but on the other hand, the dynamics of economic growth in this country will require us to understand and appreciate that to-day's jobs will become obsolete in due course. As a matter of fact, when we look at the younger generation of today, the generation that is just coming up through schools, we must be assured that in their life-span they would be retrained for perhaps not one but several jobs; in this context, the dimensions which are available to us are in terms of automation, in terms of the other qualities which the space age is presenting before mankind. As I said, our problem is to accommodate and express the advantages of the new scientific age without introducing that mass culture which is causing so much concern to the United States and also indeed, as is evident from the writings of Soviet critics, to the Soviet Union.

What then is the psychology which those in authority should adopt? If I may crave your indulgence to suggest some aspects, I would first of all suggest that we should beware of these two mega-countries or big countries, namely the Soviet Union and the USA. Our problems of education do not require models which are available in these two great countries. I would suggest rather the smaller countries. I would suggest, for example the countries of Eastern Europe, I would suggest Japan where indeed, if we turn to the example of what the Maji

dynasty did in Japan, there was brought about a transformation, which we need in India, with its own resources. Japan adopted the know-how and adopted the techniques from abroad but utilised them in the context of its own environment. Similarly, if we look at Czechoslovakia or Poland or Rumania, we find that they have tackled problems in the context of their own environment, and since our country, as Shri Aurobindo used to point out again and again, is made up of a certain organically composed culture in which different parts of this culture are all vital centres, all of which get together to create a total, that is, India, we must bear this aspect also in mind. This does not apply in the case of the USA where they have a very great problem of keeping together the organic unity of their country, and similar are the difficulties in the Soviet Union. Therefore, our parallels are the parallels provided by these smaller countries to whom we must turn for encouragement and advice on the problems confronting us.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTIONS RE. REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMISSION AND REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON EDUCATION—*contd.*

SHRI M. L. SONDHII: There are other aspects of the report which I should suggest are indicative of a sense of earnestness, but it will not be sufficient merely to assert that agricultural research or science and technical education will be fostered henceforth in this country. We operate in an environment in which there are pressures upon us, international pressures and internal pressures, which sometimes come in the way of our achieving that which we regard as being consonant with our directive principles of State policy, and in particular, with regard to science education, I should

emphasise the rather dangerous situation which our Education Minister will have to take into account which will arise in the country if the non-proliferation treaty is signed.

To my mind, the sponsors of the non-proliferation treaty are really seeking to hold back the progress of science in countries like India under the guise of fulfilling the important humanitarian objectives. I would refer to the concern which has been caused by the terms of the draft treaty that it will require such close inspection and control over the development of nuclear science in this country, and then questions will arise as to what frontiers of science we should reach, and this might well be the thin end of the wedge.

Already there are articles by academics in other countries suggesting the need to control the change in countries like India. They see India on the horizon, a great giant awakening, and therefore they would like to deprive us of the benefits of nuclear science. I do not say this is shared by all, but it is not the Minister of Education to put his foot down when a suggestion is made that India does not have the right to achieve all that the era of nuclear science opens before us.

What I would suggest in conclusion is that our priorities must be such as to raise the quality of education, as to bring education into the context in which our national objectives shall be expressed, and which will fulfil the aims which our national education had in the past when we were fighting the British. Certain points of view have been expressed here which I fear betray a mentality which is not in keeping with those who laid down their lives to win freedom for India, it is not in keeping with those objectives which a man like Netaji Subhash Chander Bose laid before this country, i.e. the objectives of excellence in science and modern technology.

We in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh stand for India's national greatness. This is sometimes confused as being anti-this or that. We are not anti-anyone, we are pro-India, and we therefore do not look upon other members in this House with suspicion. We know that in every heart in this House,

and indeed in this country, that throbs there is the beat which has been heard throughout the centuries in this country, and therefore the Minister for Education really has to assert himself. He has to present before the country a plan, and then, he himself in the other House, gave the slogan of implementation, but in order to implement a plan in the present conditions of this country, he will have to court unpopularity. I will conclude by asking him the question: does he have the courage to be unpopular today?

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वराज्य के बाद राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा पंच का हवाल एक बड़ी क्रान्तिकारी घटना है क्योंकि स्वराज्य के पहले भी 1854 में जब वुड का डिक्लेरेशन हुआ उस के बाद 110 साल तक देश के लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्माण नहीं हुई। बीच-बीच में कोई अलग-अलग पंच की नियुक्ति हुई थी लेकिन पंचों ने भी कहीं तो माध्यमिक शिक्षा तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की या तो युनिवर्सिटी के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की लेकिन सभ्य देश को खयाल में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं को खयाल में रखते हुए आज की जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है वह आज हमारे देश की जरूरयात को पूर्ण करने के लिए अपूर्ण है। इस को खयाल में रखते हुए शिक्षा के पंच ने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किया है। इस दस्तावेज को मैं सिर्फ क्लासिकल दस्तावेज नहीं कहता हूँ, क्लासिकल तो है ही, बाल्युनमस भी है और इल्युनमस भी है क्योंकि इस दस्तावेज में 5 लाख शब्दों के दस्तावेज में, 690 पन्ने के दस्तावेज में, सारे देश के भविष्य का जो 20 साल में शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन करना है उसके बारे में बड़ी गहराई से कई सलाह दिये हैं।

अगले बीस सालों में हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी होगी, आर्थिक नक्शा कैसा बनाना है, सामाजिक नक्शा कैसा बनाना है, देश के जो आज के हालात हैं, देश में गरीबी है, अन्न के बारे में हम स्वावलम्बी नहीं हैं,

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

दूसरे देशों से हमारा देश पिछड़ा हुआ है, देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता नहीं है, इस तरह के जो बड़े-बड़े सवाल हैं, उन सब को हमें हल करना है साथ ही साथ देश को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हमें देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये टेकनिक को बढ़ाना है। खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है इस लिये कृषि के विषय को आगे ले जाना है और विदेशों में जो विज्ञान और टेकनिक आगे बढ़ रही है उसके साथ कदम मिलाना है।

इन सब चीजों को खयाल में रखते हुए पिछले बीस सालों की हमारी स्वराज्य यात्रा के दम्यानि भारत सरकार ने यदि कोई सब से बड़ा काम किया है—वैसे तो बहुत से काम हुए हैं और देश उन के लिए कृतज्ञ है—लेकिन स्वराज्य की बात हम आम जनता तक पहुँचा सकें, आम जनता को उठा सकें और हमारे संविधान में जो आदर्श हम ने रखे हैं, अर्थात् डिमाक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म देश में पैदा करना है, उस के लिये काम करना है, इस के बारे में बीस सालों में यदि कोई काम सही दिशा में हुआ है, तो वह इस शिक्षा आयोग की स्थापना का काम है। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट को 21 महीने विचार करने के बाद तुरन्त इस सदन के सामने चर्चा के लिये लाना चाहिये था, परन्तु किन्हीं कारणों से वह यहाँ नहीं आ सकी। लेकिन आज जब चर्चा के लिये यहाँ आई है तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने सही दिशा में पहला कदम उठाया है। इस के लिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय को और शिक्षा मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आज सारी शिक्षा का सवाल सिर्फ एक बात पर आ कर अड़ गया है, जो कि एक छोटी सी बात है, लेकिन देश की एकता के लिये बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा का सवाल शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या हो इस पर अड़ गया है। वास्तव में

सामान्य जनता में जो भाषा चलती है, जिसमें सामान्य जनता समझ सकती है और आखीर में इन्सान में जो टेलेन्ट पड़ी है, उस को बाहर लाने के लिये अगर कोई भाषा काम कर सकती है तो वह मातृ भाषा है। यह काम वही कर सकती है, दूसरी नहीं। लेकिन दूसरे सवालों के साथ मिला कर इस को पेचीदा बना दिया गया है। आज हम को इस को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। इस लिये इस शिक्षा पंच की रिपोर्ट पर हम को लैम्बेज प्रॉब्लेम के खयाल से विचार नहीं करना चाहिये, किसी राजनीतिक या सयासी खयाल से विचार नहीं करना चाहिये, शुद्ध सैद्धान्तिक और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। यदि हम शुद्ध शिक्षण की दृष्टि से सोचें तो हो सकता है कि इस रिपोर्ट में व्यक्त किसी बात से हमारा मतभेद हो, लेकिन आने वाले बीस, तीस, पचास सालों के लिये यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज है।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो सब से बड़ी बात है वह यह कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षा है उस को शिक्षा के साथ जोड़ने की कोशिश की गई है। हमारे समाज में जो असमानता है उस को मिटाना है। ईक्वालाइजेशन आफ अपॉर्चुनिटी को शिक्षा में दाखिल करना है। आज शिक्षा के बारे में बड़ी असमानता है। कई लोगों को शिक्षा की बड़ी सुविधा है और कई लोगों को बिल्कुल सुविधा नहीं है। इस विषय के कई पहलुओं पर आयोग ने चर्चा की है। सब से बड़ी बात कामन स्कूलों की है। आज हमारे यहाँ पब्लिक स्कूल चलते हैं। जो लोग उन पब्लिक स्कूलों को चलाते हैं उन का जो दिमाग है, उस में मेरा खयाल है कि गुलामी के जमाने की मनोदशा आज भी पाई जाती है। इस लिये उस खयाल को खत्म करना चाहिये। जिस देश में डिमाक्रेसी है, जिस देश में डिमाक्रेसी स्थापित करने के लिये राजनीतिक समानता की बात है और वोट का अधिकार लोगों को देने की बात है, चुन कर यहाँ आने के बाद बड़ी से बड़ी जगह बैठने के अधिकार की बात है, उन को समानता

का अधिकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी देना चाहिये इस के लिये सबसे बड़ा कदम जो उठाया गया है वह नेबरहुड स्कूल्स का है या कामन स्कूल्स का है। हम को उन को मजबूत करना चाहिये और पब्लिक स्कूल्स को खत्म करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जिस पर इस रिपोर्ट में सबसे बड़ा जोर दिया गया है वह है वर्क एक्स्पीरिएन्स और कम्पल्सरी सर्विस स्कीम्स के बारे में। आज हम विद्यार्थियों को जो शिक्षा देते हैं वह या तो बिल्कुल साहित्यिक होती है या फिर थ्योरेटिकल होती है। देश की, राष्ट्र की सेवा करने की, देश के निर्माण की भावना पैदा हो, उनमें राष्ट्रीय विचार मजबूत हों, इसके बारे में आज की शिक्षा में बहुत ज्यादा कमी है। इस के लिये आप वर्क एक्स्पीरिएन्स को कम्पल्सरी करें। आज देश की जनता परेशान है, आज पुनर्रचना का जो काम है उसको पूरा करने के लिये जिस प्रवृत्ति की आवश्यकता है उसकी कमी है। इस पर विद्यार्थियों को जोर देना चाहिये। आज हम को वर्क एक्स्पीरिएन्स को कम्पल्सरी बनाना चाहिये।

इसके साथ-साथ जिस सब से बड़े सवाल की चर्चा इस रिपोर्ट में की गई है, जिस पर ऊपर से काफी मतभेद है, हालांकि मैं समझता हूं कि वह काल्पनिक है, वह सवाल है शिक्षा के माध्यम का। शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में आज जो चर्चा चलती है वह कृत्रिम चर्चा है क्योंकि माध्यम के बारे में शिक्षा का काम करनेवाले जितने निष्णात लोग हैं, उन्होंने कई साल पहले ही फैसला कर दिया है। जहां तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा अर्थात् प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का सवाल है, उसके बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं और सभी राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का माध्यम रीजनल लैंग्वेज अथवा मातृ भाषा है। जहां तक माध्यमिक स्कूलों का सवाल है, वहां भी कोई मतभेद नहीं है। वहां पर भी शिक्षा का माध्यम रीजनल लैंग्वेज है। इस तरह से रीजनल लैंग्वेज के

खिलाफ कोई वास्तव में है नहीं। जहां तक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, दि साइज ऑफ दि प्रोब्लेम कैन बी मिनिमाइज्ड टु ए बेरी स्माल प्वाइंट। इसलिये जिस की इतनी चर्चा होती है, शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में जो बहस होती है, वह इतना बड़ा सवाल नहीं है। छोटा सा सवाल है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में कोई तकरार नहीं, माध्यमिक शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में कोई तकरार नहीं। शिक्षा आयोग ने उच्च शिक्षा के बारे में भी लिखा है वहां भी शिक्षा का माध्यम रीजनल लैंग्वेज होना चाहिये। इसलिये वहां भी कोई मतभेद नहीं। यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस-चांसलर्स की एक कांफरेंस हुई थी। उन्होंने भी इस पर एकमत प्रकट किया है। मतभेद का सवाल सिर्फ छोटा-सा है कि स्विच-ओवर का पीरियड कितना होना चाहिये। उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि पांच साल में स्विच-ओवर करना चाहिये। वाइस-चांसलर्स ने कहा है कि पांच से दस साल में स्विच-ओवर करना चाहिये। इतना भी स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि फर्स्ट डिग्री-कोर्स तक तो स्विच-ओवर कर सकते हैं, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट के मामले में उसके बाद विचार करना चाहिये। इस तरह से माध्यम के रूप में रीजनल लैंग्वेज के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है।

हमारी एक राष्ट्रीय भाषा है इसके बारे में आज जो विवाद चलता है उसका रिफ्लेक्शन इस मामले पर डालने से हम कोई सवाल हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। संविधान ने स्वीकार किया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है। कोई उसको लिख भाषा भी कहते हैं या दूसरी भाषा कहते हैं। हमारा इससे भी कोई विरोध नहीं है। हमारा विरोध तो इससे है कि अंग्रेजी हमारी राजकीय भाषा हो। हमारे जो मित्र विरोध करते हैं वह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी साथ-साथ चलें। जब यह प्रश्न आयेगा तब मैं इसकी चर्चा करूंगा। लेकिन जहां तक अंग्रेजी का सवाल है, अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध कोई नहीं है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

सम्बन्ध दुनिया के साथ कायम रहे तो अंग्रेजी को हम को बरकरार रखना होगा। हम लगभग डेढ़ दो सौ सालों से गुलाम रहे, हम ने उनकी भाषा सीखी। यह अंग्रेजी गुलामी का अवशेष रह गई है, फिर भी आज जब दुनिया टेकनालोजी और सायंस में आगे बढ़ रही है और हम को उसके साथ कदम मिलाना है, तो हमारे देश के लोगों को अंग्रेजी सीखनी ही पड़ेगी। लेकिन वह सिर्फ एक भाषा के रूप में होगी, मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन के रूप में नहीं। इतना स्पष्ट होना चाहिये। मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में किसी को भी मतभेद नहीं है।

कल हमारे मित्र श्री लोबो प्रभू ने कहा कि मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन इंग्लिश होनी चाहिये। आज वह यहां पर हाजिर होते तो ठीक होता। उन्होंने कहा कि हम यू० पी० के लोगों से पूछें। उन्होंने कहा कि यू० पी० का उनको एक सैम्पल सर्वे मिला उससे पता चला कि 82 प्रतिशत लोगों का माध्यम इंग्लिश होता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : That was in Mysore.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि क्या विचारियों की बुद्धि इतनी स्थिर नहीं होती है कि आप उनसे पूछें कि वह किस भाषा में शिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं। श्री लोबो प्रभू कहते हैं कि यह उनको तय नहीं करना चाहिये, यह चीज पेरेन्ड्स पर छोड़नी चाहिये। आज श्री पालू मोदी जैसे लोग अवश्य कहेंगे कि अंग्रेजी भाषा माध्यम होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह चाहते हैं कि अपने बच्चों को इंग्लैण्ड भेजें। लेकिन इस तरह के लोग कितने प्रतिशत हैं ? 1 प्रतिशत से भी कम लोग जो अंग्रेजी स्कूलों में जाते हैं, उनके लिये 99 परसेंट लोगों पर अंग्रेजी लादने की जो प्रवृत्ति है वह उन्हीं लोगों की है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो स्वराज्य आया है हिन्दुस्तान में जो राजनीतिक क्रान्ति हुई है, उसको समझ नहीं पाये हैं।

यदि हिन्दुस्तान की क्रान्ति को समझ पाते तो ऐसा नहीं कहते . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : Students do not understand it; teachers do not understand it; parents do not understand it. Only you understand it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Not only I, but the whole House. In England will you ask the Englishmen to teach all the subjects through Hindi or Sanskrit medium ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The problem does not exist in England. It exists only here.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं मोदी साहब जैसे जितने भी हमारे मित्र हैं उनसे एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। रूस में या जर्मनी में या यूरोप के दूसरे देशों में वे अपने बच्चों को भेजना चाहते हैं। क्या वे जर्मनी में जा कर यह कहेंगे कि वहां जितनी एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं उनका मीडियम आफ इंस्ट्रक्शन हिन्दी रखिये, संस्कृत रखिये, या हिन्दुस्तान की कोई और भाषा रखिये, तमिल रखिये, गुजराती रखिए या कोई और भाषा रखिये और अगर उन्होंने कहा भी तो क्या उनको इस मांग को वहां स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा। हम भी एक स्वाभिमानी देश हैं, स्वाभिमानी राष्ट्र हैं। मैं केवल राज्य की दृष्टि से बात नहीं करता हूं। शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से मैं बात करता हूं। जहां तक रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज का सम्बन्ध है, उनको मीडियम बनाये जाने का सम्बन्ध है कोई मुश्किल की बात नहीं है। हिन्दी का भी सवाल उन्होंने उठाया था। आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूशंस में कैसे चलेगा यह भी सवाल उठाया था। अगर कोई लड़का साउथ से नार्थ में जाएगा या ईस्ट से वेस्ट में जाएगा तो कौन सी भाषा में पढ़ाया जाएगा उसको। यह सवाल भी उठाया गया था। कमिशन ने साफ कहा है कि आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूशंस जितनी होंगी वहां का मीडिया हिन्दी एंड इंग्लिश या हिन्दी और इंग्लिश रहेगा। इस वास्ते उसमें भी कोई मुश्किल नहीं है। इस

वास्ते इस मामले में भी कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

हम इस बात को न भूलें कि हमको हिन्दी को मोडियम आफ इन्स्ट्रक्शन ही नहीं बनाना है बल्कि इसको राष्ट्र भाषा भी बनाना है। इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में हिन्दी को भाषा का स्थान तो दिया ही गया है लेकिन इसको हम राष्ट्र भाषा बनाना भी संविधान में तय कर चुके हैं। हम कह चुके हैं कि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है। अब हम इसको कैसे बढ़ायें, इसको हम कैसे मजबूत करें यह भी शिक्षा का एक आबजैक्टिव होना चाहिये। यह राष्ट्र भाषा हो इसका आज अहिन्दी भाषी लोग विरोध करते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी का वे इसलिए विरोध करते हैं कि यह एक भाषा है बल्कि इसलिए विरोध करते हैं कि उनको राजकीय फीयर है। लेकिन इस तरह का फीयर भी उनको नहीं होना चाहिये। डेमोक्रेसी में बहुसंख्या का राज चलता है। वे समझते हैं कि वे अल्पमत में रह जाएंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको बिल्कुल भी घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। यदि हम हिन्दी सीख लें तो हम मैजोरिटी में हो जाते हैं। फिर आप यह भी देखें कि जब अहिन्दी स्टेट्स में से आई० सी० एस० होने के लिए लॉग जाते थे तब भी तो वे इंग्लिश को नहीं जानते थे। यदि वे एक विदेशी भाषा पर इतना प्रभुत्व हासिल कर सकते हैं तो क्या एक अपनी ही भाषा पर उतना ही या उससे भी ज्यादा प्रभुत्व नहीं पा सकते हैं? हम जरूर प्रभुत्व पा सकते हैं। मैं भी अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी प्रान्त से आता हूँ। अंग्रेजी में बोलना मेरे लिए आसान था। लेकिन चूँकि भाषा के विषय पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ इस वास्ते मैंने सोचा कि हिन्दी में मैं बोलूँ तो अच्छा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी सहमत होंगे कि हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए यदि कोई भाषा हो सकती है जिसको चाहे आप लिक लैंग्वेज कह लें या किसी भी नाम से पुकार लें जिसका व्यवहार सभी प्रान्तों में हो तो वह हिन्दी ही हो सकती है और इसके सिवा कोई दूसरी भाषा

नहीं हो सकती है।

हमारे भाई जो साउथ से आते हैं वे थोड़ा सा कष्ट उठा कर कन्याकुमारी जाएं या जो हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं वे ज़रा कन्या-कुमारी तक जाएं और जाकर देखें कि वहां क्या स्थिति है। मैं वहां गया हूँ। वहां मैंने देखा है कि छोटे-छोटे तमिलियन बच्चे, लड़के हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, गुजराती और मराठी में बोलते हैं...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): That is completely false. You are only a Hindi agent. (Interruptions).

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : खुद जाइये और जा कर देख लीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him have his say.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : साउथ मत कहो, साउथ में मद्रास में कुछ लोग खिलाफ हैं इस तरह से कहो।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा को धन्यवाद देता हूँ उसके लिए जो उन्होंने कहा है। चन्द रोज पहले हम पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी के मैम्बर आंध्र में गए थे। हैदराबाद भी हम गए थे। हमने देखा कि हैदराबाद में हम तो अंग्रेजी में बोलते थे लेकिन वहां के सब लोग हमारे साथ हिन्दी में बात करते थे। लेकिन मैं भाषा के सवाल को बीच में नहीं लाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह शिक्षा के माध्यम का सवाल है। यह भाषा का एक हिस्सा है और छोटा-सा हिस्सा है लेकिन बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। जहां तक रिजनल लैंग्वेज का सम्बन्ध है स्वभावतः उनका विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। यदि इसको हमने हल कर दिया और रिजनल लैंग्वेज को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिया तो शिक्षा की समस्या हल हो जाएगी।

शिक्षा के दूसरे भी बहुत से पहलू हैं। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को हमें ऊपर उठाना है,

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

उसके स्तर को सुधारना है। जिस तेजी से हम शिक्षा का विस्तार कर रहे हैं उतनी तेजी से इसके स्तर में हम सुधार नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में भी कमिशन ने बहुत सी सिफारिशें की हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

मुझे लगता है कि इसमें सब से बुनियादी जो बात है वह शिक्षकों के स्तर को बढ़ाना है, शिक्षकों की क्वालिटी को अच्छा करना है। यदि हम इसको करना चाहते हैं तो शिक्षकों की तनख्वाहों के बारे में भी हमको कुछ सोचना होगा। जब तक हम शिक्षकों की आर्थिक समस्या को हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमको अच्छे और क्वालिफाइड टीचर्स नहीं मिल पायेंगे। अगर हमको क्वालिफाइड और अच्छे शिक्षकों को शिक्षा क्षेत्र में आकर्षित करना है तो हमें उनको अच्छी तनख्वाह देनी होगी। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में बहुत से सुझाव दिये गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे आशंका है भारत सरकार आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए इस बारे में कुछ ठोस कदम उठा सकेगी। 1951 में जो शिक्षा पर खर्च होता था वह बढ़ कर चार सौ करोड़ रुपया होने लग गया है। बीस साल के बाद कमिशन का अंदाजा यह है कि 4,036 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। आज 2.9 परसेंट आफ नेशनल इनकम इसके ऊपर खर्च की जाती है। हर साल दस बढ़ाते जाना पड़ेगा। अगले साल अगर आप 2.9 प्रतिशत को दुगुना करेंगे तो आपको 6 प्रतिशत करना पड़ेगा। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर बड़ा बोझ आ जाएगा। इस पहलू पर हमें गहराई से सोचना होगा। आज स्टेट्स में क्या होता है। आन एन एग्ज राज्य बीस प्रतिशत तक खर्च करते हैं। केरल 33.9 प्रतिशत अपनी आमदनी का खर्च करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एजुकेशन कमिशन ने एजुकेशन का जो ढांचा स्वीकार किया है उसको हमें मान लेना चाहिये।

प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में हमने उसको प्री, कम्पलसरी एंड यूनिवर्सल करार दिया था।

लेकिन हम उस तक पहुंच नहीं पाए। जो नया स्ट्रक्चर बन रहा है इसमें हमें प्री प्राइमरी पर जोर देना है। प्री प्राइमरी पर केवल जोर देने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको भी स्टेट का सबजेक्ट बना दिया जाना चाहिये। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में जितनी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट की है उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी प्री प्राइमरी के बारे में भी उनको ले लेनी चाहिये।

एक और भी बात है। प्राइमरी कहीं पर चार साल की है और कहीं पर तीन साल की है। इसी तरह से हायर सैकेंडरी कहीं पर तीन साल की है और कहीं पर दो साल की है। इसी तरह से डिग्री कोर्स कहीं पर तीन साल का है और कहीं पर चार साल का है। एजुकेशन कमिशन ने इस सब के बारे में एक स्ट्रक्चरल पैटर्न बताया है और उसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। उसने कहा है कि दस साल की एजुकेशन सब के लिए होनी चाहिये, एक जनरल एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये। फिर उसने कहा है दो साल की हायर सैकेंडरी एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये। उसके बाद दो साल डिग्री के लिए और दो साल पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए होने चाहिये। मुदालियर कमिशन ने बहुत क्षेत्रीय स्थलों के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा था वह ग्यारह साल का था। उसके ऊपर कुछ काम भी हुआ था लेकिन वह निष्फल साबित हुआ है। इसका कारण है कि समग्र दृष्टि से उस पर विचार नहीं हुआ था। प्राइमरी के साथ उसको जोड़ना चाहिये था, यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ उसको जोड़ना चाहिये था और जो देश की परिस्थितियां हैं उनके साथ उसको जोड़ना चाहिये था। तब इसका खयाल नहीं हुआ था। इसलिए वह एक गलती हो गई थी। शिक्षा आयोग ने इसके बारे में हिम्मत बंधाई है और जो गलती पहले हो गई है उसका अब सुधार होना चाहिये। दस साल की जनरल एजुकेशन को सब को सुविधा हो, कामन स्कूल हों। पब्लिक स्कूलों को आप खत्म कर दें। रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज को आप लें। यदि

बच्चों को कामन स्कूल में भेजा जाएगा तो उनका स्तर ऊंचा होगा।

श्री पीलु मोडी : शिक्षण ही बन्द कर दो। हम सब जानवर पैदा करेंगे।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को जानवर कहना कोई ज्यादा अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA : He should withdraw it. If children go to common schools, are they going to become animals ?

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मैं कह रहा था कि यदि हम कामन स्कूल एस्टेबलिश नहीं करेंगे और पब्लिक स्कूल को चलते रहने देंगे तो, देश में जितनी जनता है और खास तौर से आम जनता है, जिसको आज सामाजिकता नहीं मिली है, जिसको हम सोशल जस्टिस नहीं दे सके हैं, जिसको आर्थिक समानता नहीं मिली है वह आज तक तो गांधी जी के प्रभाव के कारण चुप है, देश को आजादी की लड़ाई जिस ढंग से लड़ी गई है उसके कारण आज चुप है, खामोश है, शान्त है, लेकिन कल को भी वह शान्त रहेगी, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यदि इस देश को आम जनता का असंतोष उग्र हो गया, तो यहां पर एक ऐसी क्रान्ति होगी, एक ऐसी ज्वाला भड़केगी, जिसमें पब्लिक स्कूलों के समर्थक और उनमें अपने बच्चों को भेजने वाले सब खत्म हो जायेंगे। हम उनको खत्म नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए पब्लिक स्कूल मेटेलिटी वाले लोगों के हित में है कि यदि देश में ऐसी क्रान्ति न होने देना हो, तो यहां पर कामन स्कूल स्थापित किये जायें और पब्लिक स्कूल खत्म कर दिये जायें।

कमीशन ने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य बात तो यह है कि अभी तक प्राथमिक शिक्षा अंग्रेजी ढंग की चल रही है, लेकिन कार्य से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। गांधीजी ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक क्रान्तिकारी विचार दिया, जिसको वर्धा योजना कहा जाता

था और बाद में जिसको बुनियादी तालीम का नाम दिया गया। बुनियादी तालीम के आधार पर प्राथमिक शिक्षा का जो ढांचा बनाया गया, सिद्धान्त में तो वह बहुत अच्छा था, लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित करने वालों ने उस पर अमल नहीं किया। इसलिए उसमें वांछित सफलता नहीं मिली। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुनियादी तालीम या वर्धा योजना कोई निष्फल योजना नहीं है, वह एक सफल योजना है। हिन्दुस्तान एक नौजवानों का देश है। इसकी 50 करोड़ जनसंख्या में 18 करोड़ नौजवान हैं, जिनमें से 7 करोड़ बच्चे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। ये बच्चे सात साल तक तो कमरे की चारदीवारी में प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं और फिर हाई स्कूल में जाते हैं। इनमें से सब तो हायर एजुकेशन के लिए नहीं जायेंगे—कुछ अवश्य जायेंगे, लेकिन सौ फीसदी नहीं जायेंगे—, सात साल तक प्राइमरी एजुकेशन प्राप्त कर के, जो कि फ्री और कम्पलसरी होगी, ये किसी न किसी धंधे में लग जायेंगे। ये अपने खुद के धंधे अथवा खेती अथवा कारखाने में लग जायेंगे। अगर ये बच्चे सात साल तक केवल लिखा-पढ़ी में लगे रहे, कार्य से उनका कोई सम्बन्ध न हुआ और इस अवधि में उनको कोई काम नहीं सिखाया गया, तो फिर खेतों या कारखानों में काम करने का उनका दिल नहीं होगा। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि देश में बेकारों की एक बड़ी फ़ौज पैदा हो जायेगी। आज यही हो रहा है।

इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि प्राइमरी एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध उद्योग से जोड़ा जाये। लेकिन यह जाहिर है कि इन बच्चों को एयरो-प्लेन बनाना या बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनरी तैयार करने का काम नहीं सिखाया जा सकता है। हम सब जानते हैं कि जीवन से जिसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है, वह है अन्न और कपड़ा। ये दोनों उद्योग हम गांव-गांव में सिखा सकते हैं। इसमें सफलता नहीं मिली है, यह एक अलग बात है। लेकिन कमीशन ने बेसिक

[श्री मनुभाई पटेल]

एजुकेशन का नाम तक नहीं लिया है और उसने यह ठीक नहीं किया है। यह ठीक है कि उसने बेसिक एजुकेशन के सिद्धान्त अपना लिये हैं। बेसिक एजुकेशन को गांधीजी ने शुरू किया था। श्री चेस्टर बोल्ज ने कहा है कि जब अमरीका में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गए, तो वहां भी बेसिक एजुकेशन के सिद्धान्त लागू करने पड़े।

गांधीजी ने बेसिक एजुकेशन का विचार दिया, यह तो सब को ठीक लगता है, लेकिन चूंकि कांग्रेस सब राज्यों में सरकार चलाती थी और उसने इस एजुकेशन को प्रोत्साहन और प्रश्रय दिया, केवल इस कारण इस शिक्षा का विरोध करना ठीक नहीं है। हमें बेसिक एजुकेशन को केवल शिक्षा की दृष्टि से जांचना चाहिए। हमने माध्यमिक शिक्षा में वर्क एक्सपीरियंस और सोशल सर्विस को कम्पलसरी रखा है। यदि इस संस्कार को दृढ़ीभूत करना हो, तो प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में भी इसको लागू करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि 609 पन्नों और 29 चैप्टरों की इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में इतने थोड़े समय में कोई राय देना बड़ा मुश्किल है, लेकिन मैं इसके मुख्य पहलुओं—रिजनल लैंग्वेजिज, वर्क एक्सपीरियंस और सोशल सर्विस तथा शिक्षकों का स्तर बढ़ाने पर ज्यादा जोर देता हूं, जिससे हमारे देश की शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा हो।

मैं एजुकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि भविष्य में हम अपने देश का जो ढांचा बदलना चाहते हैं, उसकी बुनियाद इसमें है, आने वाली पीढ़ी को तैयार करने की बुनियाद इसमें है; देश की सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत करने की बुनियाद इसमें है; उद्योग, खेती आदि की देश की सब समस्याओं को हल करने की बुनियाद इसमें है।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, स्वराज्य के बाद इन बीस सालों में यदि कोई सब से बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी काम हुआ है, तो वह यह है। इसको परिपूर्ण करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे आज के शिक्षा मंत्री और उनके साथियों को है। हम सब उनके साथ रहेंगे। वह एक शिक्षक है, पालिटीशन नहीं है और वह इस शिक्षा के सारे सवाल को सिर्फ़ पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा की दृष्टि से सोचते हैं। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि सब आपोजीशन पार्टियों सहित सारा सदन मिल कर सर्वानुमति से इसको सपोर्ट करेगा, जिससे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर के हाथ मजबूत हों और वह अपनी टर्म के दौरान शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन की पक्की नींव डाल सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूं।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the speakers who preceded me, though they started speaking on the report of the Education Commission finally turned their speeches on the language problem. Sir, the education problem in India though it is said to be not so much, on a large scale, dependent on language, mainly depends on the language problem. Before starting my comments on this subject I would like to quote Rajaji. Rajaji, the other day, said in Madras:

"In those days there was a slogan 'students should not participate in politics' because of their immaturity; the slogan of today should be 'politicians should not take up education' because of their illiteracy."

Education is mainly a State subject. It does not come under the purview of the Central Government. Having this in mind I would like to discuss the report of the Education Commission and the report of the Members of Parliament on national policy. Sir, whatever resolutions we may pass, whatever Acts we may pass, ultimately it is the States that are going to implement it. We may have pious views, we may have majority views, we may want to thrust majority views on minorities, but it is not going to help. It is the States and the States alone

that are going to implement the resolutions that we are going to pass. The States must be given a full chance on education. Moreover, the States have already taken up the cause of education. There are about twenty Education Ministers throughout India. They are discussing educational problems. They have got their own departments of education. At the same time, we are having a huge ministry—I am told it is the biggest ministry—at the Centre. At one time I wanted to suggest the abolition of the Education Ministry at the centre because it is not necessary. A small department is enough to run the education department throughout the country.

It is not a Central subject; it is only a State subject. The Education Commission Report is a voluminous one. Any two or three officials of our department would have produced a voluminous report like this; it is not necessary to have so many experts from foreign countries and India to produce such a report. Already the need of the hour is decentralisation and not centralisation of powers. The States must be given a free hand in the matter of education.

I am told that our Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, wants to solve this problem during his tenure of office. I do not know what is tenure is going to be. Even if it is taken to be another four years, I am sure that he cannot solve this problem even by that time, because it depends mainly on the language problem. He cannot ignore it. It is like cutting the Gordian knot.

Here I would like to quote the leader of the DMK from his Minute of Dissent to the Report of the MP's Committee on Education. He says :

"In our anxiety to formulate a language formula we should not forget that the official language question is not settled as yet. The language policy on education should not be utilized as a back-door method to implement or to introduce the official language which is under consideration. While there can be no two opinions that there should be unity among the diverse groups in India, it should be clear that unity is not to be confused with uniformity and link language is a question to be decided by the people and shaped by time in the process of evolution."

I would like to remind this House that this language problem is an emotional one and it should be resolved first and solution must be found to that problem before the Centre can interfere in the State subject of education.

The first speaker on this debate, Dr. Govind Das, regretted that there are so many recommendations in favour of English in the Education Commission Report. But on one point I entirely agree with him. He said that he is supporting the two-language formula. I also support the two-language formula. According to the two languages are my language, that is, the regional language and English. But, according to him, it is entirely different.

Both the Education Commission and the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education start with a wrong maxim and wrong premise. They take it for granted that Hindi is the official language of India. That is not so. We do not accept it. You are thrusting it on us. You show us a copy of the Constitution of India and say that it says that Hindi is the official language of India. But the Constitution says so many other things also. Have you accepted all of them? Further, if it is so sacrosanct, why did you amend it 19 or 20 times? The Constitution was drafted some 25 years back and it says so many things which are yet to be implemented. What about prohibition? Though Gandhiji was for prohibition and the Constitution also wants prohibition, I ask my Congress friends, what is happening in Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana in the matter of prohibition. They are not for Gandhism in those matters, but only in the matter of Hindi, because Hindi is their mother tongue. Since Hindi is the mother tongue of most of them, they want Hindi to become the official language of India. They want to emulate the Englishmen in that respect. Once English was the sole official language of India and because of that Englishmen became the rulers of India. Now the Hindi-speaking people, Hindi zealots, the champions of Hindi want Hindi to become the sole official language of India so that they can become the rulers of India, the masters of India. It is not going to happen. We are not going to allow them to go to that extent. Because, we want equal status for our language with other Indian languages. Hindi, after

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

all, is only a regional language. May be, it is spoken in two or three States, but Tamil is spoken throughout the world, in Malaysia, Ceylon and East Africa. Will you accept it as the official language of India? You would not, because it is not your mother tongue and you are not going to be benefited by it. That is why you are not accepting it. It is the same case with us also.

An hon. Member, I think it is from Andhra, said that only a few people in the South, that too in Madras, have opposed Hindi. I would like to invite her attention to the recent by-election from South Madras parliamentary constituency. The main election issue was the question of language. DMK and Congress fought the election on that vital issue. While DMK said that English should be the only official language of India at the Centre, the Congress said that both English and Hindi should be the official languages of India. When this language issue was placed before the public, what was the result of the election? The Congress received a crushing defeat. While in the last general election our State Chief Minister won with a majority of 82,000 votes, in this election, even though the total polling was less by one lakh, the DMK party got a majority of 1,05,000 votes. So, the people, rich or poor, intelligent or unintelligent, student or teacher, literate or illiterate, parents or students all are against Hindi. Please understand this.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA : Because people are misguided.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Do you think that the people of Madras are not informed? They are more informed than the hon. Member. Do you think that the people of Madras city, who are running the government, the administration, supposed to be the best administration in the country, the y are ill-informed or illiterate?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA : Do you mean to say that people will burn themselves with petrol just because English is not the only official language?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : That is because there are people who are Judas and Hindi agents. I know that there are

champions of Hindi in Madhya Pradesh and other States. I can understand it. But there are no such champions in the South; they are only agents. They expect something from the Centre, from the Hindi-speaking people and, therefore, they support Hindi. I can say this from the top of mountains.

Those in the North who are the protagonists of the regional language have got an ulterior motive. By supporting the regional language they want to create a vacuum in the place of English. If English is banished, if English is thrown out, there will be a vacuum; they want to push Hindi into that vacuum. That is their ultimate aim. But it is not going to happen.

Any intelligent person who has heard the arguments of Shri Lobo Prabhu will come to the conclusion that the introduction of Hindi is a sign of backwardness. Can anyone challenge that argument? No. No hon. Member challenged it when he spoke. It is a sign of backwardness. Nobody can dispute it. It may not be so for ever, but at present it is only a sign of backwardness. You have not improved your mother tongue in your own State. Then how do you expect us or ask us to learn Hindi? You have not yourself learnt it. Only 40 per cent of the people in the Hindi-speaking area have learnt Hindi, not the other 60 per cent people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should address the Chair and not the audience.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The hon. Member, Dr. Govind Das, said that there is deterioration in educational standards because the medium of instruction is English. It is a strange argument. Assuming for the sake of argument that the standard has deteriorated, if that is the case with English as the medium of instruction, what will be the fate of the standard if Hindi becomes the medium of instruction? It will be worse than what it is at present.

Again, the Report says that in the All India Institutions both Hindi and English should continue to be the media of instruction. Then what will be the result? The students in all the States undergo their primary, secondary and even university education in their mother tongue. Then, when

they go to an all-India institution like the All India Institute of Medical Science, they will find themselves in a difficult situation because the media there will be only Hindi and English. That is why I say that all the regional languages should become the media of instruction in the all-India institutions. In whichever State they are located, the language of that State should be the medium of instruction in those institutions. Till that time the *status quo*, that is to say, English, should continue to be the medium of instruction. That is the only solution.

Then, the Education Commission has recommended a National Board of School Education. It has mentioned what should be the personnel of the Board, what should be their functions etc. Excepting the salary of personnel, they have given all the details. I say that this Board is unnecessary. Already we are having too many institutions or bodies in the matter of education. There are already 5,000 or 6,000 people at the Centre for administering education. We are already spending so many crores of rupees in the States for education. So, there is no necessity for the creation of a National Board of School Education.

Again, the Education Commission has recommended a common scientific and technological terminology. This may apply if the script and the structure of the languages in India are the same. But this is not the case. We have got two different groups of languages, the Dravidian group of languages and non-Dravidian group of languages. If you coin a common scientific and technological terminology, if it applies to Tamilnad or Kerala, it will not apply to U. P. or Madhya Pradesh. So, it must be modified suitably.

Then, they want that the change-over or the switch-over should be in five years. It may sound well but it is not practicable because we lack in so many things. I support regional language medium in my University but it is different from my wishes because we lack in so many things, textbooks, finance and all that. We have not made arrangements for these things though we have passed resolutions. The Vice-Chancellors, the State Education Ministers and the State Governments should be entrusted with the responsibility of switch-

ing over from one medium to another. The Centre should not interfere in this thing. The Education Minister should see that the all-India institutions run properly, function properly and there is coordination between the States and he should not poke his nose in the States' subjects.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was fortunate enough to hear the ardent advocate of Hindi, Dr. Govind Das, advocating the cause of Hindi and also the D.M.K. Member from Madras who is an arch-enemy of Hindi and strong advocate of English.

The debate is becoming very interesting but the education policy is becoming more difficult now to be implemented. Even after 20 years of Independence, we have not been able to formulate a national policy on education. We are yet discussing the problems even after 20 years of Independence. With the change of the Ministers, new ideas come in and the old Ministers go out. I do not know where we will be reaching.

In this Committee's Report, a new idea has been brought in to eliminate all public schools and to have neighbourhood schools. It is a very fine idea. We do not want some privileged class of people to send their children to some special schools and deprive the common man of a better education. The Committee is, rightly, thinking of having common schools for all and they want to make it obligatory for one and all to send their children to such schools. But I am afraid whether the Constitution will allow us to go ahead with this idea.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They are not bothered about that.

SHRI MOHSIN : The Constitution provides the right of liberty to every individual to send his children to any school he likes. There is a judgment of the Bombay High Court; the former Education Minister, Mr. Chagla, has himself given a judgment on human rights. So, every individual has got a right to send his child to whichever school he likes. Otherwise, it is a very fine idea. I would recommend a school wherein boys from every class of society, regardless of caste, creed or language, can go and learn. It is a social equality and an equality of opportunity also. But the question is whether it is possible to do it.

[Shri Mohsin]

We have to find out why public schools have been encouraged now. It is because of better education. The people send their children to public schools or some special schools because they can get a better standard of education, not for any fun. I know the education is very costly in public schools and the admission is also very difficult. But still the people send their children to public schools because they want better education. If you provide such a good education in these neighbourhood schools, automatically, public schools will be closed. There is no need for advocating this policy. So, the main objective is to have a better standard of education of the common people. What is the present situation ? We want mass education; we have introduced compulsory education at primary stage. Where are the schools ? There are no buildings. When there are students, there are no teachers and there are no text-books. With this state of affairs, we want to spread education and we want that all children should come to such schools wherein no education is given. My hon. friend was right when he was saying that there is no education in such schools. Where are the funds to have better education ? The Education Minister may say, "Yes, we want better schools; we want to equip them with better equipment." Where are the funds ? It is a very nice idea to have neighbourhood schools. If you have a better standard of education in neighbourhood schools, automatically, public schools will be closed. We need not advocate it.

About the linguistic minorities, of course, there is the safeguard. In implementing the programme, the rights of linguistic minorities should not be adversely affected. Of course, there are Anglo-Indians whose mother-tongue is English and they would like to send their children to English-medium schools. There may be others who would want to send their children to Urdu-medium schools. In almost every State, there are linguistic minorities. After the reorganisation of States, everywhere there are linguistic minorities. So, their interests will have to be safeguarded. It is not sufficient to say that their interests will be safeguarded. Some practicable suggestions will have to be embodied in the Report itself. Otherwise, I am afraid, these linguistic States will be

very averse to the opening of schools with other media of instruction. So, there may be some pressure, some influence, just to see that other languages do not prosper in the reorganised States. When we say that there should be neighbourhood schools, sufficient safeguards should be given to linguistic minorities and they should see that they are properly implemented. But the question is whether the Centre has got all the powers to do it. As the hon. Member who spoke before me said, it is a States' subject. The question is whether the Central government has got powers to impress upon the State Governments to see that the interests of linguistic minorities are safeguarded and to what extent.

What is happening today ? Urdu is neglected everywhere. Though Urdu is spoken of and is the language of more than 10 crores of people, it has been neglected everywhere. What is the situation in U.P. ? What is the position in Bihar ? My hon. friend, Mr. Sondhi, was saying that his party is not anti-anybody and that it is pro-India. I am very glad to hear it. What is the action of Jan Sanghis in Bihar and U.P. wherein they carry on an anti-Urdu propaganda ?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Is Urdu the local language ? Let them have the local language.

SHRI MOHSIN : The people do not say that Urdu should become the State language of Bihar. That is not their demand. They want a proper status for Urdu. When you have such an idea of anti-Urdu, how can Hindi prosper ? Our Hindi protagonists want to suppress all languages in order to encourage Hindi. This is a way of encouragement to Hindi. I have got all the love for Hindi and, in my opinion, that is the only language which can be the link language for the whole of India. But this is not the way of bringing Hindi to non-Hindi areas. Love begets love. If you respect the languages of others, you will get equal respect for Hindi. If you carry on propaganda to suppress all the other languages in Hindi areas, it is natural for the people of the south to beware of your future plans to see that south Indian languages are also eliminated.

15 hrs.

**[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA
in the Chair]**

This very idea is out of fear. The people in the South are not against Hindi, but against the Hindi maniacs or Hindi diehards or Hindi fanatics, who want to impose Hindi on South Indians so that they can have the upper hand. The DMK Member was right when he said that Hindi people want to rule over the country. That is exactly the feeling of the South Indians. This is because of your actions in Hindi areas towards the other languages, the attitude towards the other languages. I would, therefore, request the Hindi-protagonists to be cautious in these things and see that Hindi is very tactfully brought in throughout India. Of course, I am also a protagonist of Hindi.

The second important point is about the adoption of regional languages as the media of instruction at all stages. I am afraid, this may bring in disintegration everywhere. Now we want that the regional languages should be the media of instruction at all stages. In many States it has already reached the higher secondary stage. At the primary stage it is in the mother-tongue; in the secondary stage it is in the regional language, and now at the university stage also we want to introduce the regional languages. Already interpreters are there to interpret from Hindi to English and *vice versa*. After these policies are brought in, there may be about 16 booths where the interpreters will be interpreting in different languages because one cannot express his views that can be understood by another; a Tamilian may only speak in Tamil which may not be understood by a Kannadiga and the Kannadiga may not be understood by a Tamilian; so is the case with Hindi. There will be as many interpreters as there are languages in India.

Then what about the public life? Nobody can express himself to a man from another State. Apart from that, what will be the position of students migrating from one State to another if the regional languages are introduced at the university stage also? Suppose, my boy migrates from North to South or from one State to another, how can he be admitted in the college of that State or how can he learn in that college? We have to think about all these things before we formulate the policy.

Then what about text-books? Even now we see that in the case of secondary schools, text-books are not provided at the proper time. In the case of universities, we want to bring it within five years! I am afraid, we will not be able to bring it even in 50 years.

Then what about teachers? The teacher of one State or one University cannot be transferred to any other State. Then what about the children of the Central Government employees? What about the people who are migrating from one State to another? We have to think of these things. You may say that there will be Centrally run institutions, but how many will there be, at how many places will there be and in what medium? Again we have to introduce English or Hindi. All these things will have to be considered.

The question again is of Urdu students. If the regional languages are introduced at the university stage, what about the students whose mother-tongue is Urdu? In the Constitution it is provided that education at the primary stage will be in the mother-tongue. Then at the secondary education stage they will be left in the lurch; either they have to start their own higher secondary schools or stop their education. That has been the fate of the Urdu students everywhere. The State has got the duty to open primary schools and they have opened. After they have finished the primary education, there are no Urdu-medium higher schools at all, and wherever they are there, they are asked to close down. In all the States wherever Urdu is predominantly spoken now, an effort is being made to close down all the Urdu-medium higher secondary schools. Then what will be the fate of this language? Then, in the colleges also, what will the Urdu-speaking people do? There is a vast section of Urdu-speaking population in the country and no provision has been made except a mere statement that adequate safeguards will be provided for linguistic minorities. We know what safeguards are now being provided and how they are implemented. Anyway, this Committee has never thought about the students coming from Urdu-speaking areas nor of the linguistic minorities in a very serious manner. If the regional languages are made the media of instruction at all levels, including the university level, I am afraid, it will bring in disintegration sooner than anybody could.

[Shri Mohsin]

expect. (*Interruptions*) I am not an advocate of English. There should be a link language. Why are you bringing Hindi through the back-door? Bring it directly. Make it the language of India, for all the States. If you are bold enough, let it not be brought through the back-door. Of course, we want a link language. Hindi has been accepted as the official language.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : यह गलत बात है, उर्दू जरूर होनी चाहिए। हमारी सैकुलर स्टेट है। (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHSIN : There is a necessity for a link language; there is no doubt about that, but the link language will have to be accepted by all. My DMK friend was saying that they do not regard Hindi at all as the official language. After all, we have accepted Hindi as the official language; let it be even by majority of one, but we have accepted it as the official language; it has to be made the link language. If you want to make Hindi the link language, then why all this fuss of having the regional languages as the media of instruction at the university level? That will only bring in disintegration. Let the university education be in the medium of Hindi; let it be brought completely and let it be accepted. But they want to bring it by the back-door. They say that Hindi is the link language, but at the same time they also say that the regional languages will be the media of instruction at the university level. That cannot happen.

About the science education, I am afraid, this programme of switching over to the regional languages within five years will greatly affect the study of science and technology. It may require some time for every thing. When we do not have sufficient text-books even for Humanities, can you think of having the text-books for all the subjects in science and technology, for medicine, for engineering, etc., and even for the post-graduate students, within five years? It is too ambitious and I do not think that it can be fulfilled. We must have a plan which can be easily achieved. We cannot think of having all these text-books and also the teachers within this period. The very fact that a professor or lecturer knows Hindi does not mean that he

can effectively teach in the Hindi medium; so also in the case of regional languages. In every State they may know their State languages, yet they cannot teach the students of the graduate class or post-graduate class in the regional language. I am certain about it. The Education Minister, who is an educationist himself, may very well appreciate whether those who know the regional language can effectively teach in that medium. It will be very difficult; it may require a generation to be trained in that language and be able to teach the students in that language. So, at a time when we need scientists of a very high order, when we want the development of science, at such a critical stage, we are bringing in this language policy. Bringing in the regional languages as the media of university education will definitely retard the development of science and technology which India needs most now.

I would like to say a word now about teachers. We find that the standard of education has already deteriorated and I am afraid that it may deteriorate further. The causes for this are many. One of the main causes is that teachers are not provided in sufficient numbers to maintain the proper pupil-teacher ratio. There should be only 40 boys to a teacher, because one teacher can only teach 40 pupils in the primary schools, but that ratio is never maintained, and more than 40 students are allotted to a teacher. Further, there are not sufficient trained teachers, and this paucity has come about because of the lower scales of pay given to teachers. If teachers were to be paid more, then we could attract better qualified persons to the schools and thereby the standard of education could be raised.

With these words, I commend my remarks for the consideration of the Education Minister.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आज जब हम शिक्षा नीति के सवाल पर विचार कर रहे हैं तब मैं पहले एक चीज बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब किसी काम को करना नहीं चाहती, तो उसके लिये एक कमिशन बिठला देती है, और मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत

का स्वराज्य होने के बाद हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्र-पति डा० राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में एक कमिशन बिठलाया गया था। शायद आपको मालूम होगा कि उस राधाकृष्णन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया, उसको फेंक दिया गया। बाद में जब चागला साहब शिक्षा मंत्री बने तो यह कोठारी कमिशन मुकर्रर कर दिया गया, और उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है।

असल में इस शिक्षा नीति के मामले में जब हम बहस करते हैं तो हमको कुछ ठंडे दिमाग से सोचना चाहिये। मैं खूब ध्यान से अपने डी० एम० के० के सदस्य श्री विश्वनाथन को सुन रहा था। वास्तव में पिछले बीस सालों से भाषा नीति के सिलसिले में कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से एक बड़ी गलती हो गई। वह गलती यह है कि वह दो चीजों को मिला लेती है। एक तो जिसको अंग्रेजी में रीजनल लैंग्वेज कहते हैं, हमें उसको मातृभाषा में हिन्दुस्तानी भाषायें कहना चाहिये, उसको हिन्दी भाषा को, मिला देती है। असल में आज हिन्दुस्तान की पन्द्रह भाषाओं का, जिनका संविधान में उल्लेख है, और अंग्रेजी का टकराव है। मैं श्री विश्वनाथन से दख्खास्त करूंगा कि असल में हिन्दी उड़िया, बंगला, मराठी और इस तरह की जो दूसरी भाषायें हैं उनके ऊपर पिछले 200 सालों से अंग्रेजी का राज्य रहा है। एक तरफ अंग्रेजी भाषा है, जो कि मुट्ठी भर लोगों की भाषा है, दूसरी तरफ यह भाषायें हैं। आप जानते हैं कि एक लैंग्वेज कमिशन बिठला दिया गया था श्री खेर की अध्यक्षता में। उनके आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के डेढ़ या दो प्रतिशत लोग ही अंग्रेजी भाषा समझते हैं। बाकी 98 प्रतिशत लोग या 99 प्रतिशत लोग अपनी मातृभाषा समझते हैं, हिन्दुस्तानी भाषायें समझते हैं। इसलिये एक तरफ तामिल, तेलगू, मराठी, उड़ीया भाषायें हैं और दूसरी तरफ अंग्रेजी है। आप जानते हैं कि अर्थनीति में प्रेशम का सिद्धान्त

लागू होता है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि अच्छा रुपया जो होता है उसको खराब रुपया निकाल बाहर करता है।

भाषा नीति के सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जब हम शिक्षा नीति के बारे में बहस करते हैं कि एक विद्यार्थी या छात्र जिस भाषा को मां के दूध के साथ पीता है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा जिस भाषा में पाता है, अगर उस भाषा को विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक या उच्च से उच्च स्तर तक नहीं लाया जाता है तो विद्यार्थी को भाषा ज्ञान भले ही हो जाये, विषय ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यार्थियों के प्रति आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले बीस सालों में जो नीति बरती गई है वह यह है कि उनके विषय ज्ञान के प्रति, गणित, इतिहास, भूगोल और जो दूसरे विषय सोशल सायेंसेज के हैं उनके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उनसे कहा गया कि तुम संस्कृत पढ़ो, हिन्दी पढ़ो, अंग्रेजी पढ़ो, तमिल पढ़ो, उड़िया पढ़ो, तीन चार भाषायें एक साथ। सिर्फ भाषाओं का बोझ उन पर लाद दिया गया जिससे उनको विषय ज्ञान नहीं हो पाया। असल में जब हम शिक्षा नीति के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं तो हमारे सामने यह बुनियादी चीज नहीं रहती है कि दुनिया में इस तरह का अभागा देश कोई नहीं है जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान है जिसमें लड़के लड़कियों की पढ़ाई मातृभाषा के अलावा दूसरी भाषा में होती है। इसका फल यह हुआ है कि हमने देखा है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में सर सी० वी० रमन जैसे इने गिने वैज्ञानिकों को छोड़ कर किसी के द्वारा कोई मौलिक वैज्ञानिक खोज नहीं हुई है। इसका खास कारण यह है कि हम अंग्रेजी के माध्यम के जरिये अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में और विद्यालयों में बच्चों को पढ़ा रहे हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हम लोग भाषणों में अक्सर गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं। लेकिन जब भी कोई बात होती है तो गांधी जी की बात को टाल दिया जाता है। फुजूलखर्ची की बात चली तो गांधी जी

[श्री रवि राय]

की बात को कांग्रेस दल द्वारा टाल दिया गया। इस सन्दर्भ में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में जो उनकी राय थी उसको मैं इस संसद में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी के वाक्य यह हैं :

"Finally, the medium of instruction. My views on this point are too well known to need re-stating. The foreign medium has caused brain fog, put an undue strain on the nerves of our children, made them crammers and imitators, unfitted them for original work and thought and disabled them for filtering their learning to the family of the masses. The foreign medium has prevented the growth of our vernaculars. If I had the powers of a despot, I would stop the tuition of our boys and girls through a foreign medium and require all the teachers and professors on pain of dismissal to introduce the change forthwith; I would not wait for the preparation of text-books; they will follow the change. It is an evil that needs a summary remedy. My uncompromising opposition to the foreign medium has resulted in an unwarranted charge being levelled against me of being hostile to foreign culture or the learning of the English language."

गांधी जी का राय यह थी। जो दो रिपोर्टें, अर्थात् एजुकेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, हमारे सामने हैं उनके सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में बड़ी भारी गलती हो गई। संविधान में कहा गया था कि उसके लागू होने के पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद भारतीय भाषाओं या मातृ भाषाओं के जरिये शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन पन्द्रह साल की अवधि रख कर जो गलती पहले की गई थी उसको एम० पीज० की कमेटी फिर दोहरा रही है। वह कह रही है कि पांच साल की अवधि रखी जाये। जब हम कोई अवधि तय कर लेते हैं तो उसके साफ मतलब होते हैं कि मामले को टाल दिया जाये। हो सकता है कि आज जो हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, वह चाहते हों कि मातृ-भाषा के माध्यम के जरिये पढ़ाई लिखाई हमारे

देश में हो लेकिन पिछले बीस साल का अनुभव हमें यह बताता है कि हमने संविधान में यह कहा था कि पंद्रह साल के बाद हिन्दी लागू हो जाएगी लेकिन वह लागू नहीं हुई। हम देख रहे हैं कि आज भी अंग्रेजी पनप रही है, अंग्रेजी बढ़ रही है, फल-फूल रही है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों ने जो पांच साल की अवधि रखी है, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की राय यह है कि वह न रखी जाए और फौरन इस चीज को किया जाए, फौरन हिन्दी लाई जाए। अगर हम आज यह निर्णय कर लेते हैं कि मातृभाषा के जरिये शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये, शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषा को बनाया जाना चाहिये तो हमारा यह परम कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि एक क्षण भी हम नष्ट न करें, फौरन ही इसको लागू कर दें।

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि हमारे पास किताबें नहीं हैं, हमारे पास विज्ञान की पुस्तकें नहीं हैं, दूसरी चीजें नहीं हैं। भाषा के सिलसिले में जो बुनियादी चीज होती है वह यह होती है कि पहले तुम उसको व्यवहार में लाओ, खेती में, कारखानों में विश्वविद्यालयों में, कचहरियों में पहले उस चीज को ला दो, उसको अपना लो, उसका प्रयोग करना शुरू कर दो उसके बाद संविधान, कोष तथा दूसरी जो पुस्तकें हैं उनका अनुवाद होना चाहिये। बुनियादी चीज उसको पहले प्रयोग में लाने की है, उसके बारे में निर्णय करने की है, और उस निर्णय को अमल में लाने की है। पहले आप यह हुकम दे दें कि शिक्षा का माध्यम मातृभाषाओं होंगी और इनका ही व्यवहार होगा और उसके बाद आप सब अध्यापकों को यह हुकम दे दें कि छुट्टियों में, ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश में फलां फलां किताबों का वे अनुवाद करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपका जो काम है वह बहुत आसान हो जाएगा।

पांच साल की अवधि जो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों ने सुझाई है उसको अगर मान लिया जाए तो मैं जानता हूँ कि फिर यह अवधि दस

साल की जाएगी, फिर यह बीस साल की जाएगी और अंग्रेजी का साम्राज्य कभी खत्म नहीं होगा, अंग्रेजी का बोझा हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों, करोड़ों लड़कों, लड़कियों और निवासियों पर लदा रहेगा। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की यह राय है कि इस तरह की कोई अवधि नहीं होनी चाहिये और अविलम्ब हिन्दी और मातृभाषायें आनी चाहियें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप अपने दिमाग को पक्का करें और इस बारे में जो आप निर्णय लें उस पर अडिग रहें।

विश्वनाथन साहब को मैं सुन रहा था। डा० लोहिया साहब ने जो यह नारा दिया था कि अंग्रेजी को हटाओ, उस पर कोई टिप्पणी उन्होंने की थी। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी हटाओ का मतलब यह नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी की किताबों को मत पढ़ो। इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है कि अंग्रेजी को विश्वविद्यालयों की लाइब्रेरी बैंगुईय मान लिया जाना चाहिये। इसको मैं भी मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं सदन को एक बात का स्मर कराना चाहता हूँ। 1942 की क्रान्ति के ज़माने में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अंग्रेजो, तुम पहले भारत छोड़ दो, फिर अगर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के बीच में दंगे होंगे तो हम भाई भाई उनसे निपट लेंगे, तुम तीसरे दुश्मन जो हो, तुम यहां से चले जाओ। इसका क्या मतलब था? इसका मतलब यह था कि बुनियादी चीज को पकड़ा जाए। आप इसको भी जानते हैं कि गांधी जी की कोई वैयक्तिक दुश्मनी अंग्रेजों के साथ नहीं थी। इसलिए जब उन्होंने यह नारा दिया कि अंग्रेजो तुम भारत छोड़ कर चले जाओ, उसी तरह से हमको यह नारा देना चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी को सब से पहले हटाओ। परसों हम सब लोगों ने सदन में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है। वह डा० लोहिया के प्रति सम्मानसूचक प्रस्ताव था। डा० लोहिया का कहना यह था कि अंग्रेजी को हटाओ और उसके स्थान पर मातृभाषाओं

को लागू करो, उनका प्रयोग करो, उनको विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू करो, उनको बच्चों को पढ़ाओ। उसके बाद दूसरी चीज आ सकती है। इस वास्ते सब से पहले हमें इसी चीज पर जोर देना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी हटाओ का नारा पिछले दस साल से हम देते आ रहे हैं और अंग्रेजी को हटाने के लिए हम प्रयत्न भी करते आ रहे हैं।

दो तीन शिक्षा विदों के नामों का भी मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। ये अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा विद हैं। ये कोई नकली शिक्षाविद् नहीं हैं। बंगाल के डा० सत्येन बोस का मैं नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। वह राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक हैं। एक प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक हैं। उनके जो विचार ये मातृभाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में उनको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वह आठ दस साल पहले हैदराबाद में अंग्रेजी हटाओ सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करने के लिए आए थे। सीधे टोकियो से वे वहां आए थे। टोकियो में एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था। वह वहां गए थे। उनका कहना था कि वहां जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ है, जितने भी वैज्ञानिक टोकियो में एकत्र हुए थे उन सब ने अपनी अपनी मातृभाषा में अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे, वहां कोई अंग्रेजी नहीं चली थी। हां, वहां पर अनुवाद की व्यवस्था थी। वहां पर मातृभाषा के जरिये बहस होती थी। उनका यह भी कहना था कि विज्ञान और ज्ञान का विकास तभी हो सकता है जबकि लड़के लड़कियों को उनकी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा दी जाए।

मैं एक दूसरे शिक्षाविद् का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिनके साथ हमारी मुलाकात हुई थी। वह मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय के भूतपूर्व उपकुलपति हैं। मैं उनके पास गया था। डा० लोहिया ने मुझे उनके पास भेजा था। उनसे मेरी बात हुई थी। उनको भी हैदराबाद में जो अंग्रेजी हटाओ सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था। कन्नड़ भाषा के वह सब से बड़े विद्वान हैं।

[श्री रवि राय]

वह उस सम्मेलन में तो नहीं आ पाए बीमारी के कारण लेकिन उनका कहना यह था कि उनका अनुभव यह बताता है कि दस बारह साल पहले जब वह कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति थे तब उन्होंने यह फैसला किया था कि मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय में कन्नड़ भाषा में पढ़ाई लिखाई होनी चाहिये और जब उन्होंने अपना यह फैसला अध्यापकों को बता दिया उनको आज्ञा इसके बारे में दे दी कि तुम लोग विद्यार्थियों को कन्नड़ भाषा में पढ़ाओ तो सब अध्यापक उनके पास आए—अध्यापकों के लिए मैं कोई असम्मानसूचक बात नहीं बता रहा हूँ, अध्यापकों का जो अनुभव था वह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ—और उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि आप यह हमारे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। आप हमें अर्थशास्त्र, भूगोल, इतिहास आदि कन्नड़ भाषा में पढ़ाने के लिए कह रहे हैं, यह आप हम सब से बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे हैं। उनका कहना था कि हम लोग इन विषयों को अंग्रेजी में पढ़ाते हैं तो बी० ए० के नीचे के जो लड़के होते हैं वे अंग्रेजी को समझ नहीं पाते हैं और अगर हम भूल कर भी जाते हैं तो वे उसकी परवाह नहीं करते हैं। अब अगर हम मातृभाषा में पढ़ायेंगे तो वे हमारे भाषणों को समझेंगे और वे पढ़ कर जायेंगे और हमें भी तैयारी कर के जाना होगा। अब हम जब अंग्रेजी में पढ़ाते हैं तो अगर कोई भूल या गलती हो जाती है तो उसकी वे परवाह नहीं करते हैं और अब अगर हम कन्नड़ में पढ़ायेंगे और कोई गलती या भूल कर जायेंगे तो बच्चे हमको माफ नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, अंग्रेजी जो माध्यम है, उसको बने रहने दिया जाए। यह डा० पुटुप्पा के विचार थे, उनके अनुभव की बात थी जो मैंने आपको बतलाई है। अब उनका कार्य-काल पूरा हो चुका है और वे इस पद से हट चुके हैं। उनका कहना था कि मामला बहुत मुश्किल है, बहुत कठिन है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप इसके बारे में दृढ़ निश्चय लें और उस पर आप कायम रहें।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। तमिलनाडु में यह कहा जाता है कि वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहां हिन्दी को कम्पलसरी विषय बनाया जाए, उनको हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिए बाध्य किया जाए। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो यह चाहते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में या बंगाल में अगर वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी उनको पढ़ाई जाए तो उन पर हिन्दी को लादा न जाए। वहां पर शिक्षा का माध्यम तमिल को और बंगला को बना दिया जाए। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी नहीं चाहती है कि किसी पर हिन्दी को लादा जाए। इसलिए अगर तमिलनाडु में और बंगाल में लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी उनको पढ़ाई जाए तो उन पर हिन्दी को लादा न जाए और उनको उनकी मातृभाषायें ही पढ़ाई जायें, तमिल भाषा और बंगला भाषा ही उनको पढ़ाई जाएं, यही भाषायें उनकी शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाई जायें। इस पर तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि विश्वनाथन साहब को कोई आपत्ति हो सकती है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी को वहां से भी हटा दिया जाए। जो यह चाहता है कि उन पर हिन्दी लादी जाए वह मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी का दुश्मन है। जिन लोगों को हिन्दी से किसी भी कारण से चिढ़ हो गई है उन पर हिन्दी को लादा नहीं जाना चाहिये। ऐसे भी तमिलनाडु में लोग हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि वहां तमिल आनी चाहिये और अंग्रेजी को वहां से हटा दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे लोगों को भी हमने अंग्रेजी हटाओ आन्दोलन में बुलाया था। श्री शिवज्ञान ग्रामणि खुद चाहते थे कि वहां से अंग्रेजी हट जाए, तमिलनाडु से अंग्रेजी हट जाए और तमिल वहां आए। मेरे लिए वह अनोखा और खूबी का दिन था जब हमारे दोस्त पाटिल साहब ने कन्नड़ भाषा में भाषण किया था। डी० एम० के० के दोस्तों ने भी यहां पर कई बार तमिल में भाषण किये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो परम्परा उन्होंने डाली है इसको उनको जारी रखना चाहिये। हम भी उन लोगों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि तमिल, उड़िया, बंगला, हिन्दी

[श्री रवी राय]

आदि सभी भाषाओं का उत्थान हो। सब को हम उन्नति करना चाहते हैं। मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे अंग्रेजी के प्रति मोह को खत्म कर दें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तमिल भाषा की उन्नति कभी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बहुत कठिन काम है, लेकिन आज मैं बिहार सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि उस ग्रैंड-कांग्रेसी सरकार ने कार्य-भार सम्भालने के दो तीन महीने बाद ही यह एलान कर दिया कि जो बच्चे मैट्रिकुलेशन परीक्षा में गणित, भूगोल, इतिहास आदि विषयों में पास करते हैं और अंग्रेजी में फ़ेल करते हैं, वे पास समझे जायेंगे। बिहार सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई कमेटी या कमीशन नियुक्त नहीं किया। चूँकि बिहार सरकार में प्रबल इच्छा-शक्ति थी, इसलिए यह काम वहाँ पर हो पाया।

इसी प्रकार मैं काशी विद्यापीठ के, जो कि एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है, विद्यार्थियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने यह आन्दोलन किया कि अंग्रेजी को बाध्यतामूलक विषय के स्थान पर ऐच्छिक विषय बना दिया जाये। उनका आन्दोलन कामयाब रहा और अब काशी विद्यापीठ में अंग्रेजी एक बाध्यतामूलक विषय नहीं रह गया है। बिहार सरकार के पास प्रबल इच्छा-शक्ति और काशी विद्यापीठ के विद्यार्थियों में दृढ़ मनोबल और संकल्प था कि अंग्रेजी को फ़ौरन हटा देना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह सब भारतीय भाषाओं की दुश्मन है। इस सिद्धान्त को ले कर बिहार सरकार और काशी विद्यापीठ के विद्यार्थियों ने यह फ़ैसला किया और इसी के अनुसार वे चल रहे हैं।

जब हमारी संकल्प शक्ति क्षीण या खत्म हो जाती है, तो हम तरह तरह के तर्कों में फँस जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी दुनिया की भाषा है। दुनिया की जनसंख्या 300 करोड़ है, जिसमें से अंग्रेजी-भाषी 40, 50 करोड़ से कम ही होंगे, ज्यादा नहीं। क्या युनाइटेड नेशन्स में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी चलती है? वहाँ पांच भाषायें चलती हैं। इसलिए इस तर्क में कोई

तथ्य नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी दुनिया की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है। आज दुनिया में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा नहीं है। उसके लिए तीस, चालीस, पचास, साठ साल लग सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी कुछ इने-गिने देशों की भाषा है। इसलिए उसको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा बना देना ग़लत है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि अंग्रेजी के बिना विज्ञान की शिक्षा कैसे दी जा सकेगी। मैं आपको जापान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य में जापान के बहुत से विद्यार्थी पढ़ने के लिए अमरीका और रूस गए थे। जब वे लौट कर आए, तो जापान के मन्त्रि-मंडल के सामने यह सवाल आया कि ये लोग किस भाषा में जापान के बच्चों को पढ़ा-येंगे। सात दिन तक जापान की कबिना ने बहस की और फिर उसने यह फ़ैसला किया कि जापानी भाषा में ही बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाये। उसने यह निश्चय किया कि अगर जापानी भाषा में पर्याप्त शब्द नहीं हैं, तो दुनिया की अन्य भाषाओं के टेक्निकल शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाये। इसी मार्ग पर चल कर जापान ने विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी आदि के क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रगति की कि एक एशियाई देश होते हुए भी उसने 1904 में रूस को हरा दिया। जापान ने फ़ैसला किया था कि भले ही जापानी भाषा उस समय तथा कथित धनः नहीं थी, उसमें उपयुक्त शब्दावली नहीं थी, लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ के विश्वविद्यालयों और कच-हॉरों आदि में जापानी भाषा चलना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं कमीशन के अध्यक्ष, कोठारी साहब, को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में एक दो बातें अच्छी लिखी गई हैं। आज प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में बहुत अरुमानता और वैषम्य है। आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव या म्यूनििसिपैलिटी के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में साधारण किसानों और मजदूरों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जहाँ दस पंद्रह रुपये खर्च होता है, जब कि बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे ऊटाकमंड और देहरादून आदि के फ़ैशन वाले स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं,

[श्री रवी राय]

जहाँ तीन चार सौ रुपये खर्च होता है। हिन्दुस्तान एक गणतान्त्रिक राष्ट्र है, लेकिन फिर भी छोटे बच्चों की शिक्षा में इतना वैषम्य है, इतनी असमानता है। हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातन्त्र उस दिन पनपेगा, जबकि सब बच्चों के लिए एक तरह के स्कूल होंगे और राष्ट्रपति का बच्चा और मेहतर या किसान का बच्चा एक ही प्राथमिक स्कूल में जायेंगे। एडूकेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इसका जिक्र किया गया है।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर इस समानता को लाने के लिए तो शायद बीस तीस वर्ष लग सकते हैं, लेकिन कम से कम प्राथमिक विद्यालय में तो यह व्यवस्था तुरन्त लागू कर देनी चाहिए और इसमें और अधिक समय नहीं लगना चाहिए। ऊटाकमंड, देहरादून और दार्जिलिंग आदि में जो फ्रेशन वाले स्कूल हैं, वे अर्धः से खत्म होने चाहिए और सब प्राथमिक विद्यालय एक तरह के होने चाहिए। आज प्राथमिक स्कूलों की उन्नति इसलिए नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि बड़े लोग यह जानते हैं कि उनके बच्चे तो फ्रेशन वाले स्कूलों में जाते हैं, जब कि किसानों, मजदूरों और साधारण नागरिकों के बच्चे म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में जाते हैं। जब बड़े लोगों और मंत्रियों आदि के बच्चे भी साधारण स्कूलों में जायेंगे, तो उनके दिमाग में उन स्कूलों की उन्नति की इच्छा पैदा होगी। एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने बेसिक एडूकेशन के बारे में कहा। गांधीजी ने बेसिक एडूकेशन को शुरू किया और उसका कमेटी के सम्भाषित वर्तमान राष्ट्रपति, डा० जाकिर हुसैन थे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद बेसिक एडूकेशन फ़ेल हुई, क्योंकि मंत्रियों और अफसरों के बच्चे तो फ्रेशन वाले स्कूलों में गए और साधारण लोगों के बच्चे म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के स्कूलों में जाते रहे।

देश के शिक्षकों के अधिकार के बारे में रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ। हर एक राज्य सरकार इस बात को नहीं समझी है कि शिक्षकों को

राजनीति में, सियासी जिन्दगी में, भाग लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ कि शिक्षकों को देश की राजनीति में भाग लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। कोठारी साहब और अन्य शिक्षा-विद् सदस्यों ने यह मान लिया कि उनको राजनीति में भाग लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक शिक्षकों के वेतनों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आपकी इजाजत से उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ की ओर से भेजे गए एक डाकुमेंट को सम्पादक पर रखना चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन का सिद्धान्त संविधान में मान लिया गया है, लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में हर जिले में एक जिला स्कूल होता था, जिला माध्यमिक विद्यालय। उसके हेडमास्टर और अन्य शिक्षकों के वेतन और दूसरे प्राइवेट स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के वेतन में जमाना असमान का अन्तर होता था। वह सिलसिला अभी भी जारी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यमिक शिक्षकों की संस्था की ओर से भेजे गए विवरण में कहा गया है :

"1947 में समान काम के लिए समान वेतन का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर प्रिंसिपल, ट्रेन्ड ग्रेजुएट, ट्रेन्ड अन्डर ग्रेजुएट के निम्नतम वेतन दरों में समानता स्थापित की गई। 1959 में ट्रेन्ड ग्रेजुएट, ट्रेन्ड अन्डर ग्रेजुएट तथा जे० टी० सी० वेतन-क्रमों के न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम वेतन में समानता स्थापित की गई और जिन वेतन-क्रमों में समानता नहीं स्थापित की गई, वहाँ जो असमानता थी, वह आधी कर दी गई और कहा गया कि अवशेष असमानता भी शीघ्र दूर कर दी जायेगी। परन्तु 1965 में अभिनवीकरण की रिपोर्ट सहायता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के लिए न लागू कर असमानता और भी

बढ़ा दी गई। समानता का कहीं नामो-निशान भी नहीं रहा।”

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कहा है कि जो राज्य विश्व-विद्यालय और कालेज के शिक्षकों के वेतन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हम उनको सहायता देंगे, लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षकों और माध्यमिक शिक्षकों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई फ़ैसला नहीं किया है। कांग्रेस सरकार समान काम के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धान्त को लागू नहीं कर रही है, जब कि यह सिद्धान्त हमारे संविधान में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की शिक्षा नीति का पहला पहलू होना चाहिए कि शिक्षक लोगों को समान स्थान देना चाहिए। आज क्या हो रहा है? एक ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर है वह सोचता है एक हाई स्कूल का हेडमास्टर उसके सामने क्या है? वह बेचारा एक मास्टर है, उसकी उसके सामने क्या बराबरी हो सकती है? वह इसीलिए कि वेतनों का जो फर्क है इसके कारण शिक्षक का कोई सम्मान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षक लोगों को सम्मान के साथ समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन का सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया जाय।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के सिलसिले में जो मैंने पहले कहा था इच्छा होगी, अटल इच्छा होगी, संकल्प होगा तब जाकर यह चीज हो पायेगी और तब पांच साल की अवधि रख कर सबको खत्म कर दीजिए। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का यह पक्का विश्वास है कि अगर फौरन अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाते हैं, इसी क्षण नहीं हटाते हैं तो अंग्रेजी इस देश में पनपती रहेगी, इस चीज को शिक्षा मंत्री थोड़ा समझ जायें तो उनके लिए थोड़ी आसानी रहेगी और वह उसके माध्यम के संबंध में कार्यवाही कर सकेंगे।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam) : Madam Chairman, the discussion on this subject necessarily turns

upon the language problem and integration of India. When my friend from DMK—he is my name-sake—was speaking, there were some interruptions. That is because there is a want of understanding between those who hold different points of view. Words like ‘unpatriotic’ are easily bandied here. I earnestly request every member not to use such words if they want the integration of the country to proceed smoothly. He referred to the recent by-election in the Madras City. I do not belong to Madras now, although I belonged to it once. We should learn a lesson from that, rather than go back to our arguments of 1946, 1947, 1952 or 1964. I do not like to go into those arguments. Nobody need try to convince us that India should have one common language. Nobody need try to accuse that we will be ‘ghulams’ if we say, “Think for a while before you act”. All that is wanted is cool thinking and circumspection. Language is a very inflammable subject as is proved today on the floor of this House. The moment when certain propositions are made in a language, a little too wide perhaps than necessary, immediately people jump up. It only shows there should be greater responsibility in the choice of our words.

Recently I happened to preside over a language seminar in Andhra University at Waltair, attended by one professor from UP, one from Orissa and some other professors from various parts. One member from the south, who did not like Hindi, suddenly said, “Hindi is not developed; why do you try to impose it on us?” He did not realise how it would hurt a Hindi gentleman. So, I intervened. We should never say a word which will hurt another. We should all get together and for that, we should understand each other. More than that, we have not to misunderstand each other. When our friend from Mysore spoke of circumspection, immediately I heard a voice, “You want to be a ghulam of English”. None of the 500 and odd members here wants to be a ghulam of English or of any particular language. We only want some cool and clear thinking. We want a national language and rightly or wrongly Hindi was accepted as the national language. That proposition is not controverted. All that we say is this : “In the south there is resistance; why don’t you recognise it?” The recent by-election showed it. That is their argument. Why do you try to brush it

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

aside? By brushing it aside, is our object achieved? It does not solve the question. All that is necessary is cool thinking. The time-limit for switch over to Hindi was fixed as 1965 originally. The Kothari Commission said 10 years more, but the Committee of Members of Parliament said, only 5 years. These were all time-limits set by haste. In fact, we might spoil a good thing by being hasty. Objectives will not be realised by being hasty. It is like sowing a seed today and tomorrow lifting it up to see whether it has struck roots. That is what we have been doing all these years. Even after adopting Hindi as official language no real steps were taken to propagate it. Only some voluntary organisations took some steps throughout India. Even if steps were taken in those days, I submit that 15 years was too small a period for a changeover of language. On the other hand, if you are optimistic and if you say we are wrong, why do you take even 5 years? From tomorrow change it over completely, if you can. I will be with you. But the fact is every protagonist of every ism here has got a doubt about its practicability. Therefore, we have to find out the greatest common measure of agreement and proceed.

We require time. Languages do not die easily. They always persist. Every day the radio announces the date in the Saka era. But several historians are of the opinion that Sakas were not Indians. Even though there was no compulsion, Latin persisted in England in parliamentary proceedings and judicial decisions. Languages have got a knack of persisting. Take Hyderabad. The Nizam's rule ended in 1948, but still the persons who were fighting for the formation of Andhra Pradesh talk in Urdu, although it is a Telugu area. So, the fact is, we are not conscious of it. These things persist. Every argument advanced by every protagonist has some merits. Taking all these things into consideration, a certain promise was given in 1964 by Panditji. Let us stick to the spirit of it. Let us not confine it merely to what is called the Official Language Bill. I will tell you how suspicions arise. In 1957, ten years ago, there was an advertisement for the post of a typist to be filled in one of the Company Law Departments in the city of Madras. The records of the Company Law Departments generally are

in English. But the advertisement said that the typist must have knowledge of Hindi—it was in 1957, eight years before the zero date. It is these things that create difficulties. The Kothari Commission gave ten years. The Members of Parliament reduced it to five years.

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

I will tell you another incident. These things lie in our hearts. There were two of my friends who passed their M.A. in Hindi from the Banaras Hindu University. They were Telugu men. They passed their Hindi examination from the Banaras Hindu University. Both of them were publishing poems and stories in Hindi in journals here. There was an advertisement for translators in the Defence Department here. I happened to be in Delhi in those days. These two friends also applied for the post. The moment they said, in answer to the question by the interviewing authorities, that they were from Andhra Pradesh they were told: "If you are from Andhra Pradesh you will not be good enough, you may go away". These things strike at the very roots of integration, they lie in the recesses of our hearts, in the hearts of those who come from non-Hindi-speaking areas. Therefore, my plea to everyone is, let us not bandy words. We are all united; we have to have a national language. But if today we cannot speak one language we should not hate each other, we should not call each other names. That will be going to the level of school boys. Even school boys will think it defamatory if I tell them like that. We are a responsible body here. Therefore, we must be a little more circumspect. In these things time is the healer and we must give time.

The Andhra University, for example passed a resolution that from 1969 all university education will be in Telugu. I asked one of the ministers why he has put it as 1969 and not from today itself. He asked: "Where is the possibility"? Is there a possibility in 1969? The fact is, it is neither in 1967 nor in 1969. Or we must take a revolutionary attitude completely. I have no fears that the standards will fall. What does it matter if the standards fall? One of my senior lawyers who was writing his biographical reminiscences said that in his days

no man could get a first class unless he secured 75 per cent. When I appeared for law it was only 50 per cent. Standards were brought down by us. A resolution here would not be passed unless we have fifty per cent of the votes. A man with 33 per cent can get his degree in B.A. or B.Sc. We have ourselves brought down the standards. We will lower the standards whether it is in English or in the regional languages. It depends upon ourselves. The argument of standards does not appeal to me. If we think we can switch on tomorrow, we should switch over tomorrow. What will happen? The education of a few people will be sacrificed—people of one generation. It has been sacrificed for some years on account of the various changes made by the education departments throughout India. After I left college forty years ago there have been at least ten kinds of changes in the educational system.

My hon. friend was referring to basic education. He pleaded for basic education. I think the Congress Government was pledged to basic education. I will tell you a small incident that happened in Visakhapatnam, the place from where I come. Till two months ago there was a basic training school in a building owned by the Government for the last 120 years. Coolly and calmly, in spite of the protest of everybody, it was converted into Super Bazar only two months ago and the trainees were asked to go to a place 18 miles away in another town.

AN HON. MEMBER : Change in value.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : No one believes in what he says and no one says what he believes. That has been our difficulty in this language problem also.

My appeal to those who are for the five-years period for Hindi and those who are completely for regional languages at the university level also, is that they should consider the difficulties. I will not say they are insurmountable, but a little time is required. What happens to the proceedings in the High Courts, in the Supreme Court and tomorrow here? If tomorrow we want to switch over completely to the regional languages here, what will be the position? Today at least I am able to stand and speak which at least some of you are able to understand. If

everything is done in regional languages from tomorrow we will be so regionalised and perhaps we will be sitting in 17 compartments here and we will have to talk among ourselves while things are going on in their own way elsewhere. My humble plea is that we should have time.

So far as standards are concerned, apart from the question of language, my appeal to the Government is that the status of teachers should be enhanced in a revolutionary way. There is no point in trying to patronise the school teachers. They are the persons into whose hands you send your Prahladas, your little children. Most of them are absolutely ill-educated. If a man passes his Fourth Form he does not become a trained teacher. If he fails in the Third Standard he joins training and becomes a primary school teacher. What is the education that he is able to give? What are the salaries that you are going to give or you have been giving to the educators of your children? I beg to submit that the salaries to be given to the teachers, next to food and defence department charges, must be made the first charge upon the budget of any State. Unless you consider it a first charge to train your own children in a better way, to give them better education, to give them better discipline, to give them better morals, to give them better understanding and a concept of the wider horizon, we will not be able to proceed. That can be done only if you draft into your teaching circles persons with high morals, with high calibre, high education, high culture, with a sense of patriotism and with a sense of developing values of the new society. There is no use trying to attract into the circles of teachers old world people or old world ideas. You have to bring in new ideas by taking men who have high culture, a wide horizon and a new concept of the society. That can be done if you attract the best men. For that you have to give them better emoluments. Their emoluments should be the first charge upon our budget. Then only I see a bright hope for our future.

MOTION RE : GOVERNORS OF STATES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up Shri Nath Pai's motion, for which two hours have been allotted. We will have to regulate the time. I would

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

suggest that the mover take 15 minutes and the other Members 10 minutes.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : 15 minutes is not sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen. We have got to regulate the time within two hours. Even if I were to extend it by half an hour, still the time has to be regulated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, this motion deals not only with the appointment of Governor in Bihar but also the situation in West Bengal. It is a very serious matter. We have in fact tabled an adjournment motion. So, if you extend it.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know the background of the motion. It need not be explained.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be extended by two hours; that is to say, four hours in all.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रस्ताव पेश करने वाले सदस्य को आध घंटा दिया जाये। बाक़ी के सदस्यों को 20 मिनट से कम देना उचित न होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then how do you regulate the debate within two hours ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपको समय बढ़ाना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some hon. Members from the Congress side also want to participate in the debate.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Let us make it at least 4 hours so that more Members can participate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Shri Nath Pai move his motion. We shall see.

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : अन्त में बोलने वालों के साथ अन्याय होता है। उन्हें समय नहीं मिलता। पहले से तय कर लिया जाये कि

20 मिनट से किसी को कम समय नहीं मिलेगा।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : I think it will be difficult to finish it in two hours.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : Sir, some of the hon. Members on this side of the House also support the demand for extension of time, because it is an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree that some very vital constitutional as well as political issues are involved.

SHRI A. K. SEN : In two States the Government is refusing to call the Assembly.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Since there is a demand, and the whole House supports it, the time should be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want to suggest that the debate should be concluded only tomorrow ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Yes, or any other convenient date.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. It is extended by two hours. Now Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the action of the Central Government in using the institution of the Governors of States not as instrument for proper functioning of the Constitution but as agent of the party in power at the Centre, as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal."

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have yesterday moved an adjournment motion on this subject, because I still believe that the way the Union Government has conducted itself deserves nothing less than a

full censure. Nonetheless, on the advice of the Speaker, we agreed to move a substantive motion.

I would like at the very outset to make it clear how much importance we attach, and we hope we shall succeed in persuading Parliament as a whole temporarily to forget party loyalties and to realise the importance of the issue at stake. It is not only the fate of a Governor here or there that is at stake—that by itself is very important—but governments chosen by the people of this country are not allowed to discharge their duties unto the people. But what is still more important and crucial to us is the continuity of the Constitution, the sanctity of the Constitution. The whole question of the State-Centre relationship, the smooth functioning of the States and the Centre in their respective spheres is at stake and what the Central Government through its short-sighted policy has brought into contempt is the Constitution itself.

I would like to emphasise two aspects here—the present practice of appointing Governors of States and the interpretation of the functions, the power and the duties of the Governors of States as interpreted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Let us first take the issue of the appointment of Governors of States. A cursory view at the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly when they discussed article 131, which was then in the draft Constitution, the relevant article for the appointment of Governors, will show how the founding fathers of the Constitution looked upon the office of the Governor. There was a long debate, there was a studious debate and then the Constituent Assembly rejected the proposal that the Governor should be elected and in its place accepted the suggestion that the Governor should be nominated.

I would like here the hon. Members to bear in mind the remarks of particularly two hon. Members, one of whom later on became the Speaker of Lok Sabha and one who remained a redoubtable Member of this House. I have in mind the contribution made on this subject in the Constituent Assembly by Sardar Hukam Singh and by Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath. It has been made abundantly clear that the Governor, according to the Constituent Assembly,

was to be a constitutional head and the Governor was to be a link between the Centre and a State. What a travesty we have seen during the last 20 years when the Congress has been in uninterrupted power at the Centre! What was meant to be good for the country, what was intended for the well-being of the country, was abused for boosting up the tottering fortunes of a tottering old party.

The Constitution says that the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Why was this provision made? It was in order to avoid a clash between an elected Governor and an elected representatives of a State. What do we find in practice the Congress doing? The sanctity of the office of the Governor is totally ignored, the importance attached as a vital link, as a bridge between the Centre and a State. The then Prime Minister, in his remarks, in the Constituent Assembly had said, "I regard it as a vital link." This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said. There was somebody who said:

"Today, we have him as the Prime Minister. He perhaps has no axe to grind. But we may get a Prime Minister who may have an axe to grind. What shall we do then?"

This is Mr. Viswanath Das speaking in the Constituent Assembly. I think, such a state of affairs has already come to pass. Here, we find that the office which was created to maintain the unity of the country—Pandit Nehru said, "I want this as a check against separatist tendency"—has been converted into the office of a patronage to be distributed by the Union Government to discredited, defeated and discarded politicians from the ruling Party. We have to look at the galaxy of the men who came to be the Governors of the States in free India after 1947. What happens? A man runs for an election and seeks the mandate, in his little constituency, and 100,000 Indians do not think him worthwhile or worthy of their confidence to represent them in the Assembly and they reject him. But what is not good enough for 100,000 Indians is quite good for the whole State to put him as the Governor there. The man who cannot enjoy the confidence of his constituency is to be imposed on the whole State of as big an

[Shri Nath Pai]

area of 50 million Indians. Here is a direct mockery of the very spirit of the Constitution. It was in this sense that I tried to move a censure motion against Mr. Chavan.

May I draw your attention to article 355 of the Constitution which says that it shall be the duty of the Government of India to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution? Every opportunity was taken by this Government to bring the Constitution into contempt. The appointment of the Governors of States is one such thing. The latest example is provided by the appointment by the Government of India of the Governor of Bihar. I have nothing to say against Mr. Nityanand Kanungo. We saw his performance in this House. (Laughter)

SHRI A. K. SEN : Where is the question of laughter?

SHRI NATH PAI : I have all my sympathy for him. It is a rare occasion, to have Mr. A. K. Sen here. The Government, obviously, knows it is in troubled waters and so he has been summoned from the Supreme Court. He will be using his legal acumen, and I will go into the constitutional propriety later on.

Coming to this case of appointment of the Government of Bihar, if I have any self-respect, if I know I am not wanted, I will not go there. If I know the Government does not own me, I will not go there myself. If the Bihar Government does not want me, I will not down grade myself and go there. He wanted to know what was laughable. It is beyond contempt to go on like this. Here is the heading from one of the national dailies published in Delhi :

"Kanungo, an unwise imposition on the Bihar State Chief Minister...."

We are told that there was a healthy convention evolved by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, i.e., he normally consulted the Chief Ministers about the appointment of Governors in their respective States. The truth was that even for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, these provincial straps of the Congress Party were too strong *dadas*; he could not disregard them; he sounded them but normally he appointed Governors whom they wanted. Now

with* the change of Government what is happening? Mr. Chavan, very subtle in the use of words, told us that there is consultation; and 'consultation is consultation,' he quipped in Parliament. When we asked whether it was approval, he stopped short there and took shelter behind his famous thing, the smile. When we asked whether this consultation meant approval, he just said, in the last session when the issue was raised, 'consultation is consultation'. Now what has happened in Bihar? I think he will tell us this. Casually he mentioned to the unwary Chief Minister, "What do you think of Mr. Kanungo?" If I am asked of my worst adversary, I will say, 'he is a good man'; we do not run him down. Inadvertently Mr. Maha Maya Prasad Sinha said, "He is a good man". That was good Mr. Maha Maya Prasad Sinha. It was good enough for Mr. Chavan to take it as his consent for the appointment of Mr. Kanungo as the Governor of Bihar. If somebody asks me, "What do you think of Mr. Chavan?", I will say, "He is a very good man", but that does not mean that I approve him as the Home Minister. This is the way in which the whole Constitution can be brought into contempt. I want the Home Minister momentarily to reflect, not to look so morose as Mr. Sen wants him to be, to ponder over what I am saying.

Mr. H. V. R. Iengar has written an article in the *Indian Express* and two beautiful articles also appeared by a very distinguished ex-Governor, Shri Sri Prakasa. They have told us how the office which was meant to be a symbol of the continuity of the Constitution, of certain authority though of no power, was brought down to the lowest possible level by making it a matter of getting rid of unwanted politicians. I said, defeated, discredited politicians, but I did not talk of one category. If you are a flop in Parliament, you are pushed to some State Cabinet. If you are an inconvenient colleague in the Cabinet, the first opportunity is taken to push you off to some State Government. These are the categories : defeated Congressmen, unwanted Congressmen and inconvenient Congressmen. Never was the country given a chance of having a proper Indian to go as a Governor of a State. It was these people—unwanted, rejected and found inconvenient—who were foisted on the State Governments. Shri

Sri Prakasa told us his experience. Shri Pattabi Sitaramaiah told us that often they did not know what was happening in the State Government; the highest function was to go and declare open the maternity homes and allied institutions. Often they did not know that Ordinances were promulgated in their names. One of them confessed in his memoirs that he read that an Ordinance was promulgated, in the next day's paper; till then, the Governor in whose name the administration was carried on did not know. What is this process? It is only the Congress which did not care for the Constitutional sanctity of the office of the Governor and it is only today that they want to use the office to suit their requirements and the needs of the ruling Party. I have very strong quarrels when I come to some of the aspects of the functioning of the West Bengal Government, but let not the political quarrels be mixed up with Constitutional propriety, how we discharge our duties. We cannot afford it. In the sanctity of the Constitution, I think, we have a common stake. Our Party quarrels must not be mixed up with that. I do disagree with many features, though my Party is with that Government. I have said it in Calcutta and I will say it here also; I will not hesitate. But today to seek the power as it is being sought, what is the Constitution? I will now come to one thing. What is the oath that the Governor takes when he becomes the Governor of a State? I would like Shri Y. B. Chavan's attention to be drawn to it. The form of the oath reads as follows. God forbid that I shall ever have to take such an oath in this life, but I may read this out; *misal ke taur par kah rahaa hoon*.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The form of his oath is also similar.

SHRI NATH PAI : It reads as follows :

"I,.....do swear in the name of God/ solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of..... (name of the State)....."

Here, I want Shri A. K. Sen to ponder over what I am going to read. This is from article 159 of the Constitution of India. It further reads :

"...and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people (name of the State)."

The Governor pledges to protect and preserve the Constitution of India and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of the State. Nowhere does he take the oath that 'I will serve the party at the Centre'; that is not the oath of office; the oath of office is that 'I will serve the Constitution'; the oath is not to serve the Congress, but the oath is to serve the people of India or the people of the State.

Every time the Centre interferes, what has been happening? We saw it happening recently. The whole tragedy began way back. We had a recent demonstration of it, we saw how even after the clear verdict by the people of India, an appointee, who was a political appointee, though in his own way a delightful person, behaved. I have the ex-Governor of Rajasthan, namely Babu Sampurnanad in mind, with his many facets like his love of astrology, for instance, which is a delightful facet, when politicians tend to become monolithic; and this is a rich facet of a personality, just like many other facets; we like many things in him such as his love of Sanskrit etc., but we did not enjoy and like what he was doing in Rajasthan. He behaved there in a purely partisan manner and President's rule was imposed on the State of Rajasthan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame !

SHRI NATH PAI : At that time, my thought was that the Constitution should be amended, and I think today the House will give a better consideration to my submission. I had moved an amendment to the Constitution at that time, and that has become very pertinent today. I said that no Governor shall enter his office as Governor unless his appointment is ratified by Parliament. I think the wisdom of that amendment is now perhaps realised. I am very glad that I am getting the full sanction of so senior a Member like Shri Ranga. Now, I suggest that Shri Y. B. Chavan should ponder over the wisdom of my amendment, and when eventually it comes up, he should come forward and say, 'Yes, I agree in the light the experience of the past so many months'.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Hereafter, in the changed political context of India, it is imperative that a Governor does not act as an agent of a party. The consultation must not be a mere formality for the sake of consultation. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, know that on the occasion of certain religious ceremonies, we are asked to say 'mama', and we say 'mama' and then the *tulsipatra* is left. This consultation should not be like that but it should be something much more significant and real.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is 'mama' or 'Idam na mama' ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I think this will do. Now we shall have to say like Vishwamitra, 'Idam na mama'.

I would say that the process of consultation must be genuine. If it is not, then what is going to happen ? Bihar is already threatening. If Shri Nityanand Kanungo persists in going to Bihar—now, this should not be regarded as heroic tenacity, as sometimes it may be interpreted; I would not like to use the word that I have in my mind, but I think hon. Members can quite see what I would call such a quality in a man—if Shri Nityananda Kanungo persists in going to Bihar, then where is Shri Y. B. Chavan landing Bihar ? That is what I would like to ask. He who is concerned with upholding the Constitution is fostering a constitutional conflict in the State; the Government of India will be guilty of creating a constitutional crisis in the State of Bihar by imposing on the popularly chosen Government a Governor who is not approved by it. The Government of India are in duty-bound, as all of us, or in fact, more so, the Government, to uphold the Constitution. We all took the oath to uphold the Constitution when we became Members; and Shri Y. B. Chavan also took it and further in his oath of office administered to him by the President, he reiterated the oath that he would do everything in his power to uphold the Constitution. Can he in all conscience say when he imposes a Governor unwanted by a State and creates an artificial constitutional crisis of the first magnitude that he is carrying out his oath ? Will that be the verdict of the people of Bihar, and will that be the verdict of the people of India ? I do not think that if we persist in

this folly for party gains and political gains posterity is going to forgive us.

I want Shri Y. B. Chavan to retrace his steps. This should not be called something like determination. 'A man of iron' does not mean a man who persists in his folly when folly has become abundantly clear. I quite understand that he may now persuade himself to say that 'I am acting in the wider interests', but it so happens that if a person belongs for far too long to a party and continues to be in office, he tends to forget the distinction between party and country. And somehow the interests of the party magnify themselves into the interests of the country in the eyes of the politician. I want Mr. Chavan to call not the party leader in him, but the patriot in him, and see the harm likely to result from this kind of persistence in wrong policies. I even today suggest that nothing will be lost by a magnanimous admission of mistake and cancelling the appointment of Mr. Nityananda Kanungo. It is never too late to make amends for past mistakes, it requires courage, it requires honesty, and it requires I think

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you show the courage in the State ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Normally I should like to give a reply, but I do not quite understand what exactly he was mumbling, but he did say something. If he says more clearly, I will try to reply.

I now come to one sinister thing that is happening, this new fashion in India, and this new danger to our democracy, of defections. I have no kind of illusion in my mind and I have spoken publicly about it, and I had made a sporting offer to the Prime Minister when the defections first became clear in Rajasthan. Ten MLAs were signing the list of the Maharana and also Mr. Sukhadia. I said : it should be possible to identify these ten gentlemen; let us identify them, take the initiative in moving a resolution in the Rajasthan Assembly for expelling them from the Assembly and hounding them out from public life. But the Congress would not accept the offer, because it was inconvenient for them.

But then, when the defections began the other way round, suddenly we hear Mr. Chavan and the Prime Minister talking of

the necessity of evolving a code of conduct, that defections are dangerous. All these 20 years the Congress practised this pernicious, sinister practice of inducing defections in other political parties. They never thought of the ultimate danger to the body politic of India. (*Interruptions*)

My party was a victim, I know it, so I have the guts to say it and to condemn it also. It gains all the force because I know there have been defections from my party too.

In a country where the integrity of the politician becomes a marketable commodity, to be sold and purchased, liberty itself comes to be in jeopardy and in danger. This is precisely what is happening. I belong to one party, I am to be made a Minister the next day, and for that I sell my party. The Congress adopted this pernicious and sinister practice, and a whole lot of others are doing it today. The Congress is being given a taste of its own medicine which it practised on the country and other political parties for the past 20 years, without for a minute thinking that this is a dangerous double-edged weapon, some time somebody may turn round and use that weapon against us. In their halcyon days, in their days of triumph, it never occurred to them that this is a dangerous weapon, that it is a Basmasura who might touch their own head. Now the Basmasura is touching their head. We are all in danger, we know it.

As Mr. Santhanam says, what are the duties of the Governor? The Prime Minister at the meeting said that a Governor should be a friend, a guide and a philosopher. Whose friend, whose guide and whose philosopher? Had there been an iota of philosophy, then they would have reminded themselves of the mandate of the sloka :

शैशवे अम्यस्तविद्यानां,
योवने विषयैषिणां
वार्धक्ये मुनिवृत्तीनाम्
योगेनान्ते तनुत्यजाम् ।

in the end to retire and contemplate, and to reflect and to see how the world is going. These gentlemen are not the gentlemen made of that stuff as the *Raghu Vamsa* describes. Till defeat or death removes them, they are determined to cling to office

To call these gentlemen philosophers I think is a misnomer for the word. Friends they are, but of whom, not of the people, but of the Ministers at the Centre. And whom do they guide? They either misguide the Central Government by making wrong reports or misguide the people of the State by misinterpreting the Constitution. So, the Prime Minister's description of being a "guide, friend and philosopher" is, I think, totally misfitting here.

Mr. Santhanam raised, therefore in this connection a pertinent point. Before I quote an eloquent man like him, I should like to say this; I do not know why the Home Ministry always make it a practice of rejecting the sound and sober advice given by the existing Law Minister and is always making a preference for the ex-Law Minister's advice in these matters. Mr. Pathak, the present Governor of Mysore, tells them that the Governor has an absolute right to dismiss a Ministry and to summon the Assembly and promptly the Minister seizes it! But I think that your scholar friend there and his Ministry had a different opinion. Some people have given a dramatic review that till 2.15, the Law Ministry was insisting that the Governor is bound to by the advice of the Council of Ministers, and the discretion of the Governor is a limited one, well defined in the Constitution and beyond that there is no discretion.

Now, at this stage, before quoting the legal authority, I would refer very quickly to what was said by the Supreme Court on this subject-matter. It said :

"The only instances of this required by the Constitution to be exercised by a Governor in his discretion are the powers of the Governor of Assam, under paras 9 to 18, of the Sixth Schedule. Except the discretion of the Governor appointed to be the Administrator of a Union territory under article 239(2), there is no other matter in respect of which a Governor may under the Constitution act in his own discretion."

The matters where the discretion of the Governor is exercisable are clearly defined, and beyond that, there is no discretion.

I would then like to draw Mr. Chavan's attention to the Supreme Court cases, in this connection. The most important case about this has been given by Mr. Seervai in

[Shri Nath Pai]

his monumental book. I have no time to read from the judgment of the Supreme Court, but I shall just refer to it. This is the case in *Rai Sahib Rau Saway Kapur versus the State of Punjab*. I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the pronouncement of the highest court in the land on this subject : that the discretion is limited, well defined, in and found in the Constitution. Beyond that, there is no discretion vested in the Governor.

We take the powers about the summoning or dissolving the Government. The whole frame of the Constitution of India is the supremacy of the will of the people : that the will of the people will triumph in this country and that the will of the people shall not be defeated by the executive : that the executive shall be answerable and responsible to and removable by the legislature which represents the will of the people. We are now seeing that in West Bengal, the Governor thinks that the ruling United Front has lost its majority. And what does he do ? He therefore thinks that he is justified in ordering the Chief Minister to call a meeting. Here, I must make a distinction. In the first place, the essence of democracy lies in the fact that the chief Minister, claiming popular support, should never hesitate to call the Assembly.

He should go and take the verdict and that verdict should prevail. But—

AN HON. MEMBER : Hear, hear. (Interruption)

SHRI NATH PAI : I think it was a premature applause. But it is not part of the functions of a Governor to order a Chief Minister to summon the Assembly. In the first place, I will quote for my learned friend there. This is from Godfrey Phillips' Constitutional Law.

"The King cannot exercise his prerogative of dissolution without the advice of his Ministers.... He can only dismiss his Ministers though dismissal will only be justified under modern conditions."

He can only dismiss his Ministers and the dismissal will only be justified under certain conditions, and so on.

Now, take another case here. The King by convention is bound to accept the advice

of the Prime Minister since the alternative is to dismiss him and with him all his ministerial colleagues, a step which would inevitably involve the King in political controversy. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly that the Governors and the Presidents should not be party politicians. But what is precisely being done by the Home Ministry of the Government of India is, they are dragging the Governors who are constitutional heads into the squabbles of parties and partisan politics in these two States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am continuing, and I will be soon making a beginning of the end of my submissions. I will now quote from Keith : Ridge's Constitutional Law of England :

"But the weight of authority as voiced even in 1958 by Lord Aberdeen is wholly against the power to refuse one dissolution to a Ministry."

Whether it is dissolution or summoning, the weight of authority is that of the popular ministry. Their advice shall prevail.

Then, this is what Geoffrey Marshall says. This is very important for Mr. Chawan. I know the Home Ministry has prepared copious notes. They have a selective method of giving him notes. They are dangerous notes. Let him try to get my notes. I had to deny myself the pleasure of attending the birthday party of my dear friend, Piloo Mody, so that I can prepare my notes. I went without dinner. We have to toil all the night and come with the notes. This is what Geoffrey Marshall says :

"In the UK, no monarch has refused a dissolution when requested by the Prime Minister or forced one against the advice, nor has the Government been dismissed, since Queen Victoria came to the throne."

That was more than a century ago. This is the weight of the authority of the Council of Ministers. So, let not the office of the Governor be used for satisfying the unsatisfied ambitions of defeated, discredited politicians. The mistake in Bihar must be rectified without any further delay. Now I am coming to the mistake in Bengal :

16-32 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, before you took the Chair, I was about to submit an article in which a very cogent

pleas has been made by a veteran statesman of the country, Mr. K. Santhanam. He says :

"It is entirely wrong to think that it is the duty of the Governor to take note of the increase or decrease in party strength from day to day. Once he has formed the ministry, it is for the State Assembly to decide whether or not it should continue in office. Neither law nor convention prohibits a Cabinet having only minority support from conducting the Government so long as the Assembly does not record its disapproval by a no confidence motion or rejection of the Budget Bill."

The law is clear. The convention is very clear. The practice is very clear. What is not clear is the ambition of the Centre. If they do not get the people to support them, they are trying to rule the State through the agency of the Governor. I want to warn the Home Minister against the practice. Let us remember that the States are not colonies of India. They are equal partners in the conception of the federal structure of the country. No State shall be ruled as if it is a colony of New Delhi. Every part of India is an equal partner and this shall not be interfered with or endangered by any one.

How is the Governor to be advised ? Under article 160, rules could have been framed. Under the British dispensation, there used to be the instrument of instruction and a Governor before he took office, was given this instrument of instruction. Dr. Rau, when he was drafting the Constitution had suggested it. But now what happens ? The instructions to be given to a Governor depend on the convenience, wisdom or lack of it of the man who happens to be the Home Minister of India. It becomes a variable thing according to his whims or political preferences. Shall we submit such an important constitutional office as the Government to such changing political preferences of the man in authority in Delhi ? Is the office permanent or not ? I think this is a very vital link in the whole structure of the grand edifice of the Constitution. If it is to be made subordinate to the requirements and the political preferences of the party in power, not only one pillar will be in jeopardy, but the whole grand edifice will begin to crumble. This will

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bring into ridicule the whole concept of parliamentary democracy, which is germane to our whole concept of Parliamentary Constitution which we have given to ourselves.

There is a delightful little article on this subject by the former auditor General of India, Mr. Ashok Chanda. He says that the Governor is not authorised, is not empowered, does not have the competence to do it, under our Constitution.

I would like, in this context, to refer to a brief note issued by Shri N. C. Chatterjee, an eminent jurist whom we have in Parliament. He has drawn attention to article 189 of the Constitution. The law is very clear. I want Shri Chavan to read the relevant part of article 189. The fate of a government shall not be decided in the gubernatorial palace which is the resting place for retired politicians but on the floor of the Assembly of the State. I am not in favour of any Chief Minister who will avoid facing the Assembly. I am more against a Governor who will be issuing mandates to a Chief Minister. The law is very clear on this.

What happens if the whole fabric of law, the whole Constitution goes into contempt ? Then there is article 356. Let the Governor then make a report to the President that the Constitution has broken down in his State. Then let the President of India issue a Proclamation of emergency and then let the Government of any State be dismissed. It is totally a different state from the state today being contemplated. There is such an amount of confusion in the thinking of Government that it began with Rajasthan and now dangerously it is tottering on the verge of precipice in Patna and in Calcutta.

Before I conclude I want to make this plea once again to my friend, Shri Chavan, and also the Prime Minister, now that she has been good enough to come and listen to this important debate. I have my political differences. I never hide them. Those with whom I have, they are there. Whether anybody meets me at my residence or in the Parliament or in public, they are there. I do not have two standards as some are in the habit of having. Having said that, let me try once again to emphasise what is at stake. What is at stake is the very fabric of the Constitution of India. It is a very delicate

[**Shri Nath Pai**]

thing that we have inherited. Let us not be guided by the temporary gains which our respective parties may make. If the price is weakening the strong fabric of the Constitution, if the price is to be paid in breaking the main concept of democracy, no party gain should persuade us to follow that dangerous path. I hope Shri Chavan will try to see what is at stake. Allow the governments to prevail till the people there through the Assembly pass their verdict—be it the Government of Haryana, the Government of Punjab or the Government of Kashmir.

I would have liked to say something about what is happening in Kashmir. I see double standards of the Government functioning. What happens there is totally different. Nobody can interfere because the Government happens to be of a party which is the same as at the Centre. Therefore, danger to the security of the country, to the law and order and Constitution in Kashmir cannot be made by the Governor any matter for reference to the President of India.

I, therefore, submit, let not different standards prevail—one in Rajasthan, one in Bengal, one in Kashmir, one in Maharashtra and one in Bihar. Standards to be applied will have to be uniform because in the uniformity of standards we give new strength to the Constitution. I am not concerned about the fate of Shri Mahamaya Prasad or Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. I am concerned with the continuance of democratic values and the Constitution. These are our greatest heritages. Let not anybody light-heartedly tamper with these two heritages.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already decided that we will sit for four hours on this motion. Tomorrow Private Members' Business will come up and therefore we have only one hour for this. If you agree we may sit today up to 7.00 and have one hour more tomorrow. The Mover has already spoken. Others may have 10 to 15 minutes each. We will proceed calling one from this side, one from that side and so on. Let us stick to this time of four hours for this motion. Now, the motion is before the House.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, I beg to move :

That in the motion,—

omit "as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal".
(1)

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to move, that at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and urges the Government to direct that the Governor should act according to the advice of the Ministry with regard to the calling of the next Session of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly." (2)

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : I beg to move :

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and requests the Government to direct the Governor to act according to the advice of the West Bengal Cabinet in the matter of calling next Session of the West Bengal Assembly, which will be in keeping with the constitutional provisions and also help harvest and procurement operations in West Bengal." (3)

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, having heard Shri Nath Pai with all his eloquence, with which he always approaches his problem, and the amendments which have been moved, it became clear to me, and I am quite sure it became clear to many of us, that the whole object of the Resolution which has been moved and the amendments appears to be to compel the Governors of Bihar and West Bengal not to call the respective Assemblies because the advice of the Ministries there to the Governors has been, if newspaper reports are correct, that the Assembly should not be called immediately.... (*interruptions*). We have listened with very great patience to the other side and we expect the same courtesy from the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Do not distort things.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We have not distorted it and we are not in the habit of distorting things. He is a new Member. He ought to know that much.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly resume your seats ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is this "new Member" business which Shri Sen has been talking about ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members on both sides to resume their seats ? They have heard the speech of Shri Nath Pai with pin-drop silence. So, I would request Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and others in the opposition to hear the other side with rapt attention. Otherwise, it will be difficult. They may not agree with what he says; all the same, he has a right to say what he feels.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I said "do not distort" and he replied "you are a new Member". Therefore, should I enjoy less privileges than him ?... (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would appeal to members on both sides not to disturb when others are speaking. Otherwise, the same fate will fall on them when they are speaking. Now, Shri Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Resolution reads:

"That this House disapproves of the action of the Central Government in using the institution of the Governors of States not as instrument for proper functioning of the Constitution but a agent of the party in power at the Centre, as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal."

It starts with the premise for which there was no effort to prove it. It says that the Centre has been using the Governors in these two States as agents of the party in power. I wish to this was added the case of Haryana, which is a disgusting example which shocks everyone who believes in the Constitution and its working. Whenever there is a defection there the Governor, on the advice of the Ministry, has been appointing that defector as a Minister. I should have imagined that a word of criticism would have been forthcoming about this from those who loudly profess their loyalty to the Constitution... (*interruptions*) It is quite clear that the hon. Members on the other side are not at all keen on hearing this side, while they are praising the Constitution and its working.

Now, let us take these two cases and let us see how far my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai, has been able to make good his case. He says that the Centre has been using the

Governors not, as institutions, for the constitutional working of the Governments there. He read out the oath which every Governor has to take, a very noble oath. Similar oaths are taken by all of us, as Members of Parliament and as Members of the Legislatures. I wish that some of his colleagues who are parties to the United Front Government remember the noble words of the oath which they have taken, namely, to uphold the Constitution because many of them, outside the Assembly, openly proclaim that under this Constitution, no democracy is possible and I find many of them, the other day, have been openly advocating the Chinese corps

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All this is not relevant.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Don't bring in cock and bull stories . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. SEN : I know it pinches.

SHRI UMANATH : No pinching; my shoes are new.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I come from a city where the other day the portraits of Mao Tse-tung were being openly paraded in the streets . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All this is not relevant.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We are told that the Government there sits quiet at the sight of defamation of the Constitution and its open revolt against the Constitution; it sits quietly with these 14 units of curious amalgam and cannot move a finger, and its Chief Minister says that he is ashamed that he is a party to a conglomeration of people, some of whom are openly the supporters of the Chinese corps. And the Governor is being asked to follow their advice. If the Constitution is to be preferred, it is to be preferred. If the Assembly is to be called to test the strength of the majority, the Assembly is to be called even if the Government which represents a minority opposes such a calling of the Assembly. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, I was the man who opposed that the Governor should act on the advice of the Chief Minister because I said the Chief Minister's advice was binding so long as it represented the majority. But when he loses the majority, the Constitution does not give him

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any authority to advise the Governor. If I know anything of the Constitution, the Chief Minister is there because he happens to be the leader of the majority party. . . . (*Interruptions*). I am not going to match my learned friends there with their voice. It is clear on all authority that the head of the State is bound by the advice either of the Prime Minister or of the Chief Minister because he reflects the majority. But the moment he does not reflect the majority, the Constitution commands him to obey the mandate of the majority and not of the minority whose spokesman the Chief Minister for the time being is.

Now, as I was saying, English authority is out of place in this context and even if English authorities are to be cited, I shall cite them myself in their proper context. English authorities are unnecessary to judge a situation where there are no parallel parties of almost equal strength, where there are 14 small groups who have come to coalesce with one another to form a majority, a fortuitous majority—a shift in sand will destroy that majority. It appears that the changing of sides has resulted in a completely different complexion as it happened in France before De Gaulle came to power, but the Assembly was never dissolved nor was the advice of the Prime Minister sought in such a case, when the conglomeration lost its complexion. In these two States, from Jan Sangh to Left Communists—a wonderful combination of groups—have formed a majority Government. If some of them defect, it is still to be urged that the Governor must obey the advice of the Chief Minister and will not call the Assembly to test whether the Chief Minister has still the majority or not. . . . (*Interruptions*) I know it has been possible for the Government of Bihar to continue so long because they had a very obliging Governor. He obliged his colleagues in the Assembly. We have no quarrel with that; we would not call him by all sorts of names or laugh at him; he was one of us the other day. When the next Governor comes fear strikes at the very breast of those who have been running a minority Government that this Governor may not be as obliging as the other and may call the Assembly to test the strength of this vast and rather uncertain and unpermanent conglomeration of groups, and the fear expresses itself by calling the Governor by all sort of names. . . . (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Who called ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : When the name 'Mr. Kanungo' was uttered, at once it was greeted with laughter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The most incompetent man.

SHRI A. K. SEN : He is much more competent than you, Mr. Banerjee. . . . (*Interruptions*) According to the Constitution by which we are governed, the President does not judge the competency of the Governor from the stray utterances of a few Members here on the Opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not defending the corrupt ex-Ministers of Bihar; you are defending them.

SHRI A. K. SEN : In West Bengal, what happened ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him speak in Calcutta like this.

SHRI A. K. SEN : What has happened in West Bengal ? On the 1st of September this year, the Leader of the United Front, which consists of about 14 small groups out of which two are of a bigger dimension, namely, the Communist Party of India and the Communist Party (Marxists)—the differences between them need not be elaborated here, but in size they are larger than the other groups—was going to resign. It is now a matter of public knowledge that the chief reason behind his decision to resign was that some of his colleagues did not appear to him to represent Parties. He really believed in nationalism or in the Constitution. And he said it openly that many of them openly pledged their loyalties to China. . . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Though he is against us, we have respect for him. He said that his forty years of service to the country and his sense of patriotism revolted against this. But, for good or for evil, his colleagues ultimately prevailed upon him not to resign.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That was why the statement was drafted in Delhi.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Congress is blamed for sticking to the gaddi. But in West

Bengal we have a wonderful sight of everyone sticking to the gaddi. They take decisions in Cabinet, but each one goes out and each Minister goes out and speaks against the other, and we have the phenomenon of one colleague blaming the other and calling the other all sorts of names. Wonderful collective responsibility ! And when they are told 'If you cannot subscribe to this collective decision of yours, please leave', they say 'We shall only leave when we are kicked out; before we are kicked out, we shall never leave the gaddi', and they say that 'Even if we are dismissed, we shall go to the Writers Building and offer hunger-strike until the Governor kicks us out. The lure of the government, the lure of the gaddi appears to be tempting even to the Marxists these days.

The position today is that one of their senior colleagues, the Food Minister, is being called all sorts of names; that old gentleman might be against us; he may have fought the elections against the Congress; he was a member and a leader of the Praja Socialist Party for a long time, and he had left the Congress, but yet Congressmen never called him all sorts of names as his own colleagues are calling him such as agents of this one or brokers of the other and so on. The terminology and the dictionary of the Marxists are so rich that I do not want to compete with them in inventing words of abuse. But all the words of abuse which can be invented by human ingenuity were showered on this old gentleman, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh. And he still remained a member. Why ? Because it was a collective decision. That collective decision of the Cabinet was being challenged by his own colleagues outside and one of the colleagues went out of the Writers Building and called upon the people to agitate and to offer satyagraha for 24 hours or 48 hours' hartal. And against what ? It was a Government calling hartal against itself. A wonderful sight ! And now, on top of it, when the existence of that gentleman in this Government....

MR SPEAKER : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I hope you will remember the interruptions that I have been going through.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am giving him some more time. He should try to wind up his speech now.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When through all this crisis, this old gentleman found it impossible to live together with that vast complex of gathering, he resigned. Of course, he is so much abused today that I have more sympathy for him than anything else. But what happened ? Along with him resigned 17 others and more possibly have resigned or are going to resign. The Chief Minister says 'I do not believe that they have signed recently; the signatures are of August or September; I want proof of that'. The Governor says 'Very well, let me test it.' and, therefore, he sees each and everyone. Is that unconstitutional ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Very much.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If he wants to test whether the Chief Minister of the amalgam of 14 curious groups....

SHRI NATH PAI : But why this parading of the MLAs like beauty competitors ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : They are more than beauty competitors. When the Governor tries to test the veracity of the signatures and he calls them, he is being abused. My hon. friend says that he is parading them. I would submit that he is not parading them. He is calling them because the Chief Minister did not believe the signatures of the very people who had been his supporters a few days back. When he calls them and he tests their veracity and he finds that what they had written was true, the Chief Minister says, 'Let me consult my colleagues whether the Assembly should be called immediately or not, because the period of six months will expire only in February'. Therefore, they can run until February, without calling the Assembly, and in the meantime the interim budget, for the first time in our country, is being passed by an Ordinance. I remember the Opposition here howling at the Congress if ever a supplementary budget was passed by an Ordinance. I remember that when I was a Minister, we gave the opinion that no Demands should be passed by an Ordinance. That no taxation should be passed by ordinance in the case of Orissa. I remember we said that on the floor of the House and Pandit Nehru was then the leader of the party, and he said on the floor of the House

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that so long as he was here no taxation would be passed by ordinance. But because they will not call the Assembly the ordinance has to be resorted to to levy taxation, because the State has been rendered absolutely bankrupt by waste and by useless spending.

17 hrs.

When the Governor says "Please call the Assembly", he says "let me consult." He goes and consults, and the reply is: "We are so busy with our procurement programme that we cannot call the Assembly now." Will you take from me the illustrations of their busy activity which prevent them from calling the Assembly? They go from maidan to maidan, from village to village, from house to house, shouting slogans against the Congress and the Central Government, and saying "We shall bathe the City of Calcutta with blood." (*Interruptions*). All of you have said that.

I come from the City of Calcutta. I have represented the greater part of that city for all these years. I challenge. Let them try a blood-bath in the City of Calcutta. (*Interruptions*)

Let it be recorded that they are going to do it.

SHRI UMANATH : You brought in the military on 2nd October for a blood path. You are responsible. You are talking of a blood bath.

SHRI A. K. SEN : So, the Constitution is to be soaked with the blood of the innocent people of Calcutta, so that a minority party may continue to function.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Go and say it in Calcutta.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I go every time, and I face them, and when I face them, they melt away.

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI A. K. SEN : In the High Court, a Full Bench was deciding upon the legality of the order of the Government of West Bengal by which they said the police and the magistrates should not move their fingers if the industries are gheraoed. That was the

circular and it was being challenged. I was one of the counsel who appeared for one of the factories which was seized upon by these workers. I read out the very oath which the Ministers had taken of loyalty to the Constitution, and I reminded the Judges that these Ministers have been traitorous to the Constitution itself. Then, as I was going out of the court, there were a few bunches of about 200 or 300 workers assembled there, they shouted slogans at me in the verandah and insulting remarks were hurled at me. I said nothing until I concluded my argument for two days. At the end of it I told the Judges that these people thought that we would be deterred in our duty of appearing before you to test the legality of the executive's action, which we shall always do with all hazards and for ever. That is what I said, and the next day, the high court was gheraoed. That is the Constitution in West Bengal. These 300 people came and it is on record in the judgment of the Chief Justice himself. They said, "Down with the Constitution." "Down with the Constitution", they said. "Down with the High Court," they said. The judges said one of the noblest things which will uphold our Constitution. The Chief Justice said that if the judges could not face the tyranny of the mob as they have to face the tyranny of an individual tyrant, then the judges will forfeit the confidence which the public repose in them. Therefore, it is the rule of the mob which has taken the place of the constitution in West Bengal today. And it is the Congress' responsibility to see that the Constitutional working in that State is restored and that the majority—whoever be the majority, I do not care—constitutes the government, because, when in Madhya Pradesh the Congress lost its majority, I myself had written a memorandum to the Prime Minister, signed by Mrs. Kripalani here and six other Congress Members saying that the Chief Minister no longer has the majority behind him and the Governor is not bound to take his advice. That is what I said. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : May I point out that the Congress party is prepared to give up some of its time and they want him to continue, in the place of one or two other Members. Therefore, I have allowed him to speak.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I wish the same spirit was exhibited by those who sing the praise:

for our Constitution, on that side, by saying that we shall see that the majority parties in West Bengal and in Bihar are allowed to rule and not the Chief Ministers who masquerade as Chief Ministers without having the majority behind them. It is crystal clear today: let all hypocrisy be forgotten for the moment and let us be clear to ourselves, to our conscience, and let us at least acknowledge that factually today, both in Bihar and in West Bengal, the Ministries have lost their majority.

In Bihar, they have been running to the Government House every day, saying that these are the members who are in a majority, but the old Governor stuck to the words of Constitution. He said, "I shall listen to the Chief Minister"—the Chief Minister representing a minority. These are contradiction in terms : there is no Chief Minister representing a minority.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Rajasthan ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is the same : I said the same thing there. You will remember that on the floor of the House I said that if the Governor found that in Rajasthan the Chief Minister had not the majority, he should call upon the leader of the majority and make him the Chief Minister. I said so here.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आपकी पार्टी ने नहीं किया ।

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is a different matter. (*Interruption*) Now, therefore, if I may say so, the Centre has been accused by the people in both the States of timidity and hesitancy. This has been the accusation hurled against the Prime Minister and the Home Minister from these two States : that they have been too hesitant and too timid to restore the constitutional democracy in these two States. And if the Chief Ministers in these two States refuse to call the Assemblies, then the only fate which should overcome them is dismissal. (*Interruption*) The reports are that the Governor of West Bengal called upon the Chief Minister to call the Assembly by the 23rd November. No answer has come in up till now.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bihar ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What is the Governor's authority ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : He has every authority under the Constitution. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The other Members can have a chance to speak. They can reply to him when they speak. But this is not the way.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : क्या बिहार के गवर्नर ने मीटिंग बुलाई है ? उसने नहीं बुलाई है । (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : They will have the chance to speak; Shri Umanath will have a chance to speak; Shri Banerjee will also speak. Everybody will have the freedom to speak here, but then, if this is the way they begin to interrupt, I think it will be a dangerous thing. I have been seeing Shri Ramavatar Shastri interrupting from the very beginning. Order, order. I find that Mr. Shastri is disturbing the proceedings every minute. It is not proper. Mr. Umanath, Mr. Ramamurti and all of you will have a chance. Freedom of speech should not be disturbed at least on the floor of this House.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It may be the interpretation of some of the Constitution, that every member of the opposition has to be disturbed and *vice versa*. But we believe in that type of Constitution where every man is allowed to be heard and decisions are arrived at by a free majority vote. That is the lesson of democracy and the Constitution. If those who try to thwart it find that the Governor is an impediment, they accuse the Governor. The fault of the Governors in these two States is this. One Governor has not assumed office, but it is apprehended that he may demand the calling of the Assembly very soon. In the other case, the Governor asked the Chief Minister to call the Assembly. That is the only Constitutional thing possible. But he has done the worst crime in calling the Chief Minister to convene the Assembly. Where according to the Governor, the Chief Minister does not represent a majority, it is not only his power, but his duty to ignore his advice and call upon the party which has a majority to form the Government. That has been the lesson everywhere. If the party

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which is called upon to form the Government does not have a majority, it will be voted out of power. If there is no other party with a majority to form a Government, then automatically the Assembly will have to be dissolved and President's rule will have to be imposed. We had it in Kerala and in Orissa. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : As Law Minister you advised the Kerala Governor not to call the Assembly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. SEN : These friends are not anxious to hear and they are interrupting. This will have no effect whatsoever either on us or on posterity.

No instance has been cited about these two Governors having contravened any article of the Constitution. On the contrary, the facts are so glaring that the Governors have been too patient with a minority Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is repeating too much.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It has to be repeated every second. Mr. Nath Pai has said that the supremacy of the people and the will of the people is the last determinant. There cannot be any quarrel about that. But is this the way to test the supremacy or will of the people by not calling the Assembly? It is all right to pay our devotion to the will of the people, but it is another thing to prevent the will of the people from being expressed on the floor of the Assembly. Mr. Nath Pai and all of them are not allowing them to express themselves on the floor of the Assembly. He says it can only be done by a no-confidence motion. How can a no-confidence motion be passed if the Assembly is not called?

Therefore, Sir, I have no doubt that this House will reject this motion as not only premature, not only unfounded but as having been moved with a purpose, namely, to buttress the continuance of two minority governments which have been functioning far too long.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion as it stands is one which we are unable to support because it is perfectly obvious from the speech of

Shri Nath Pai as well as from the demonstrations... (*Interruptions*). Sir, I was saying that we are unable to support the motion in the form in which it has been submitted by Shri Nath Pai for the simple reason, as is clear from the speech made by Shri Nath Pai and the interruptions which Shri Sen's speech encountered, that this motion is really meant as a cloak for demanding the continuance of the kind of situation that has been prevailing in Bengal. Therefore, in order to isolate the constitutional issues involved, my hon. friend, Shri Masani has tabled an amendment for the deletion of the words appearing at the end of the motion, namely : "as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal". I, therefore, propose, in the short time at my disposal, in the first place, to deal with the motion as it has been put by Shri Nath Pai and, secondly, as it will be, were our amendment accepted.

In so far as the motion as it stands, including the words "as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal", is concerned, I submit, it is not defensible in the terms in which it has been put. I will first take the case of Bihar where the only question was whether the State Government was or was not consulted in regard to the appointment of the Governor. Here, I am afraid, the facts are not very clear, but in so far as they are known it would seem that the President rather cavalierly dismissed the opinion of the Chief Minister of Bihar, by offering only one name and rejecting the comment that was made by the Chief Minister of Bihar in regard to that gentleman. I suggest the Constitutional provisions are quite clear. On the one hand, it is exclusively within the power of the President, in the exercise of his discretion, to appoint a Governor. While that is the provision of the article, I suggest there are also constitutional proprieties to be observed, but nothing else. They require that there must be a genuine attempt to ascertain the wishes of the State Government; to consult them, but not to allow them a veto. In other words, what is involved is an *accommodating consultation* by the President with the Government of the State concerned with a view to giving them considerable latitude and choice. But the ultimate decision has got to be that of the President and there can be no veto, so far as the State Government is concerned. That, Sir, is our position. And, as I said, I am not clear

whether in this case beyond the one name that was offered to the Chief Minister of Bihar the President of the Union of India did or did not offer other names and whether those names were or were not also rejected by the Government of Bihar. But if, as seems to be the case, only one name was suggested and on that one name the Chief Minister of Bihar expressed his dissent, then I suggest constitutional proprieties were not complied with. The President may have complied with the letters of the law but not the spirit, because I suggest the President should have had a wider consultation with the Chief Minister of Bihar before deciding upon the appointment of the particular person as Governor. So much for Bihar.

Turning now to the situation in Bengal, I am not myself a resident of Calcutta; but I have been making it my business over the past 8 months, partly because it is my business,—and I have also some business connection there,—but partly also because of the grave developments that have been taking place in Bengal; where industrial life has been in jeopardy, and industries are almost at a standstill right from Calcutta, all along throughout the industrial belt up to Asansol; where in the rural areas nothing short of an agrarian revolt has been deliberately fomented; where there has been a tricky situation deliberately created by the State government by ordering that the law and order machinery should not function; where it has taken a full Bench of the High Court to decide what indeed was obvious from the very beginning that things that were done in the name of gherraos and industrial disputes were a lot of criminal acts for which people could be prosecuted under the Penal Code; and as I said, I have been continuously watching the situation and developments in Bengal. But I have been also of the opinion that so long as the Legislature of West Bengal, however compelled, and so long as the West Bengal Government however composed, continued to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the Legislature, there was nothing the Governor can do or could do. And indeed there was nothing he sought to do. Let us get the facts right. So long as the Government of West Bengal enjoyed the confidence of the Legislature of West Bengal, there was nothing that the Governor tried to do that was unconstitutional;

there was not even any advice he gave of any kind that was unconstitutional. He perfectly constitutionally, tolerated the situation that was going on, because that unfortunately was his constitutional duty. But then this situation came to an end and had those extraordinary antics of the Chief Minister deciding to resign, then deciding not to resign, then making a statement as to why he had first decided to resign and then not to resign, and there after Shri Jyoti Basu and various other people making statements of their own contradicting the Chief Minister, and then his making further statements condemning Shri Jyoti Basu and all sorts of people. And then, at last, from this awful pandemonium a gentleman called Shri P.C. Ghosh decided to resign from this government and along with him went 14, 13 or 17, some such legislative support from the present Chief Minister.

Now, Sir, Shri Nath Pai has referred to the oath taken by the Governor. The oath taken by the Governor is that he will uphold the Constitution. What, in the circumstances, would he be upholding if he did nothing? Allowing this minority Chief Minister and his Cabinet to go on until at their own pleasure, in their own time, they sought a vote of confidence from the Legislature? I know, and everybody knows, what they are going to do between this time and the summoning of the Legislature, may be in December or in January. Those 14 members and many others are today living in terror and intimidation, of not physical violence; and I, therefore, suggest it was perfectly in the true spirit of the Constitution for the Governor to have suggested to the Chief Minister,—not ordered him but to have suggested to him,—that he should convene an early meeting of the Assembly so that his contention *vis-a-vis* the contention of others concerning the extent of his support could be tested. Was this unconstitutional? Was that not the only proper thing that the Governor could or should do? Would he not be committing a breach of the Constitution if he did not do that? Whether you look at it one way or the other way, it seems to me that the advice tendered by the Governor to the Chief Minister was constitutional and that the decision of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues not to convene the Legislature was unconstitutional and was

[SHRI N. DANDEKAR]

in total disregard of the oath which *they* took,—in total disregard of the oath which the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues took when they assumed office.

Let me be quite clear. Are we talking about constitutional propriety or are we talking of what these people want, which is quite different from constitutional propriety? If we are concerned with constitutional proprieties, I have no doubt whatsoever, having as I said repeatedly made a study of the developments that have been going on in Bengal, that the conduct of the Governor of West Bengal has been in the highest constitutional traditions.

Now, Sir, a few words about the motion as it would be if the words "as exemplified by current developments in Bihar and West Bengal" were deleted. That is the amendment which has been tabled by my friend, Mr. Masani. When you read the motion as it then stands, you come up against two problems of constitutional relationship between the President and the Central Government, on the one hand the Governor and the Chief Minister on the other. In so far as that is concerned, I have no doubt whatever that the Central Government has had a very great tendency, right from the commencement of the situation as it developed after the last elections, to try and project party ideas and party requirements and party objectives into what should be plainly and simply the constitutional rights and duties of the President on the one hand and the Governor on the other, and of the Chief Minister. In so far as that is concerned, Rajasthan is a wonderful illustration of what the Central Government ought *not* to have done. There was a situation there after the elections, when there was a doubt—let me be perfectly generous and charitable to Dr. Sampurnanand—in the Governor's mind as to which particular group or groups commanded the majority in the Legislature. What did he do? As to what did he advise the Government of India to do and what the President should have done, I am not concerned, for these are also the personal discretionary responsibilities of the President. But eventually, instead of doing the constitutional thing, namely, to see whether a Government responsible to the Legislature

could be constituted, and for that purpose to invite the one or the other leader who claimed to have the majority immediately to summon the legislature and face up to the question, what did the Governor do? The Governor, pushed by the Central Government, pushed by party objectives, advised the President to impose the President's rule. I suggest that was unconstitutional.

If we are trying here really to tackle the constitutional problem, I suggest, the constitutional problem can be divided into three parts. First of all, the appointment of the Governor is at the discretion of the President. I entirely agree with Mr. Nath Pai that this should not be a vehicle for political patronage, it should not be the refuge for political incompetency or failure, it should not be the refuge for political inconvenience, but that it should be the place for competent people to be put there. I also agree that the President, although he has to sole discretionary power to make the appointment, as I stated earlier, should as far as possible do it in a consultative way with the Chief Minister concerned without giving to the Chief Minister the power of veto.

As regards, the Governor, plainly, he has a considerable field for the exercise of discretion. I do not think Mr. Nath Pai is right in saying that the discretionary powers of the Governor are anywhere defined and, therefore, limited. In fact, they are not defined and they are therefore unlimited. But there is one particular provision in the Constitution which says that where the Governor acts in the exercise of his discretion, his discretion shall not be questioned. There shall be no question about whether he was properly acting in the exercise of his discretion, for that itself is entirely a matter of his own discretion. But he has got certain constitutional objectives and obligations to which I have referred and this is where the Central Government comes in. There are articles 256 and 257 concerning the obligations of the State Government *vis-a-vis* the Central Government's obligations. Then, there are the articles which say that if it is clear to the Governor or to the President upon such information as he may have, that is, the President may have, that it is not possible to run the Government of the State in a constitutional way, then the President

in the exercise of his discretion has got the power, for the time being, to impose the President's rule and suspend the local Government's rule. I do not, therefore, say that the Central Government has no function in this at all. But I suggest that the function of the Central Government in this matter, under articles 256 and 257 and also under articles 355 and 356, is a limited one, namely, to see whether the State Government is not fulfilling the obligations of a fundamental character about the security of the country, to put it at its highest, or even, which is no less important, about the security of the individual and of property and of liberty and freedom of people as in the case of West Bengal. Then, I suggest that there is a power for the President to intervene—indeed it is not only power but I should say it is an obligation to intervene. But we must be very clear that this wide range of discretionary powers of the Governor and the President should not be made the play things of the Central Government who happen to be controlled by a political party totally opposite in complexion to the political groups or parties that happen to be in power in that particular State.

I do not wish to take more time. I would only like to summarise and say this. In regard to the Resolution as it stands, one cannot possibly support it except with one qualification as regards Bihar, and that is to inquire whether the Chief Minister was given an opportunity really to express an opinion on the alternative names. But beyond that, this Resolution is a cover and I am surprised that Mr. Nath Pai has allowed himself to be made a cat's paw.... (Interruptions) for urging in the House the continuance of a Government that would sell out,—let me put it bluntly—to a foreign power if the occasion arose. I am surprised that he has allowed himself to be used as an instrument for this sort of Resolution. Consequently, so long as this Resolution stands as it is, we cannot support it. But with the deletion of the words that I have just mentioned, which Mr. Masani moved as an amendment, you get into focus the true Constitutional issues, the true limitations on the powers of the President, the Governor and the Central Government to

introduce purely party political objectives into a local State Government situation, the true focus on the discretionary powers of the Governor, the true focus for the ultimate power, also a discretionary one, of the President to intervene.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am a little surprised to hear this from Mr. Dandekar who knows his language very well. I could expect to hear such loose remarks from others and I would not normally bother myself to take note of them, but since it comes from a man like Mr. Dandekar, I have to take the first opportunity to repudiate the insulting insinuation. You know this fact, Sir; we are a little more alert.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has the chance to reply when he could make his position clear.

SHRI NATH PAI : Where a personal attack is made, it should be done immediately. He did make those remarks, and he should not be allowed to continue to adopt those tactics; he said, "cat's paw". His representative was present; and you were also present, Sir.—All the Party Leaders were there.—When I had the Adjournment Motion. We could not agree on the spot. Then I dictated this thing and it was taken down by the Secretary and the others signed. I am not used to be anybody's paw. If I have a paw, it is the lion's paw and I will show it done day to Mr. Dandekar.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय लोकतन्त्र बड़े नाजुक दौर में से गुजर रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये यह परीक्षा का काल है। हमारा संघात्मक संविधान कसौटी पर कसा जा रहा है। पिछले 20 वर्षों तक केन्द्र और राज्यों में एक ही दल का एकाधिकार रहा। वह एकाधिकार अब टूट गया है। केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में जो प्रश्न खड़े होते थे, उन्हें कांग्रेस पार्टी के स्तर पर हल किया जाता था। लेकिन अब केन्द्र में कांग्रेस का शासन और आठ राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं। संविधान की दृष्टि से, लोकतन्त्र की स्वस्थ परम्परा निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से, कौन से प्रश्न खड़े होंगे, इस का पिछले 20 वर्षों

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में विचार नहीं हुआ। पिछले आम चुनावों ने देश में लोकतान्त्रिक क्रान्ति की है। आठ राज्यों में कांग्रेस को सत्ता से अपदस्थ होना पड़ा है। अब हमारे संविधान की परीक्षा होगी। अब हमें स्वस्थ परम्परा स्थापित कर के दिखलाना होगा कि दल के हित के बजाय देश का हित हमारे लिये प्रमुख है। लोकतन्त्र की स्वस्थ परम्पराओं की स्थापना और उस का संवर्धन आज ये महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न श्री नित्यनन्द कानून-गो का नहीं है, प्रश्न पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को बचाने या उसको तोड़ने का भी नहीं है। व्यक्ति आयेंगे और चले जायेंगे, इस देश में लोकतन्त्रात्मक ढंग से सरकारें बनेंगी और बदलेगी। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस परीक्षा की घड़ी में हम लोकतन्त्र को मजबूत करेंगे या उसे कमजोर बनायेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा संविधान संघात्मक संविधान है। राज्यपाल का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। यह ठीक है कि राज्यपाल केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधि होता है, किन्तु जिस राज्य में नियुक्त किया जाता है उस राज्य का प्रमुख भी होता है। कहा गया है कि उसे दोनों के बीच की कड़ी बनना चाहिये। लेकिन वह कड़ी तभी बन सकता है जब उसे संविधान के अनुसार आचरण करने के लिये विवश किया जाय। वह केन्द्र और राज्य की कड़ी तभी बन सकता है जब वह केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों के विश्वास का सम्पादन करे और उस विश्वास की रक्षा करे।

हमारा संविधान स्पष्ट है। राज्यपाल को वे अधिकार नहीं दिये जा सकते जो अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को भी हम ने नहीं दिये हैं। कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल स्वविवेक का उपयोग कर के विधान सभा की बैठक बुला सकता है, स्वविवेक (डिस्क्रिशन) का उपयोग कर के विधान सभा को भंग कर सकता है—मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान के निर्माताओं की यह मंशा नहीं थी। किन मामलों में राज्यपाल अपने स्वविवेक का उपयोग

करेगा ये बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दिये गये हैं। चुनाव के बाद किस व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में सरकार बनाने के लिये निमन्त्रित किया जाय—वहाँ राज्यपाल के लिये स्वविवेक का उपयोग करने की गुंजाइश है। राज्य की विधान सभा द्वारा पारित किसी विधेयक को स्वीकृत किया जाय या न किया जाय—इस में भी राज्यपाल स्वविवेक का उपयोग कर सकता है। कानून के द्वारा अगर राज्यपाल किसी पद पर मनोनीत किया जाता है, उदाहरण के लिये अगर राज्यपाल किसी विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति बनता है तो कुलपति के अधिकारों का उपयोग करते समय वह स्वविवेक से काम ले सकता है। लेकिन विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाना मुख्य-मंत्री के परामर्श के बिना राज्यपाल के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता।

मुझे ताज्जुब है अभी नई दिल्ली में राज्यपालों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ, उसमें बड़े खतरनाक निर्णय किये गये। समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि राज्यपालों ने यह तय कर दिया कि वे स्वविवेक का उपयोग बिना किसी बन्धन के करेंगे। मैं समाचार का एक अंश सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

Where a Government which has lost its majority refuses to face the legislature, the Governor should call any other person commanding a majority to form a Government.

इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा कि सरकार अल्पमत में रह गई है। इस का निर्णय राज्यपाल भवन में किया जायगा या विधान सभा भवन में ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : विधान सभा में, बुलाइये विधान सभा को।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर निर्णय विधान सभा भवन में होना है, तो विधान सभा का अधिवेशन कौन बुलायेगा? सब स्वीकार करते हैं कि विधान सभा की बैठक मुख्य मंत्री को बुलाना है। कहा जा रहा

है कि अगर मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने से इन्कार करता है तो गवर्नर क्या करे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि विधान सभा की दो बैठकों के बीच में 6 महीने से ज्यादा का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। 6 महीने के भीतर विधान सभा की बैठक होनी चाहिए। अगर आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि 6 महीने का समय कांग्रेस पार्टी को ज्यादा मालूम होता है, यद्यपि संविधान के निर्माण में कांग्रेस पार्टी का बड़ा हाथ था तो वह संविधान में संशोधन का विधेयक ला सकती है। यह अवधि 6 महीने से घटा कर तीन महीने की जा सकती है लेकिन जब तक भारत का संविधान यथावत है विधान सभा की बैठक 6 महीने के भीतर होनी चाहिए। उस के लिए कोई चीज मुख्य मंत्री पर लादी नहीं जा सकती। कोई सरकार अल्पमत में है या नहीं इस का निर्णय विधान सभा को करना होगा। यह निर्णय राज्यपाल पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता ... (व्यवधान) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जो कहा गया तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में विधान सभा की बैठक में सरकार गिर गई थी ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरियाणा में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : धीरज रखिये, मैं हर एक सवाल का जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ। मैं अभी हरियाणा पर भी आऊंगा।

राज्यपालों ने हाल के अपने सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय किया है कि अगर कोई मुख्य मंत्री विधान सभा की बैठक न बुलाये तो राज्यपाल किसी और व्यक्ति को जिसे वह समझता है कि इस का बहुमत है, सरकार बनाने के लिए निर्मात्रित कर सकता है। मान लो कि ऐसा व्यक्ति निर्मात्रित किया गया, विधान सभा की बैठक हुई और उस की सरकार को बहुमत नहीं मिला तो राज्यपाल की स्थिति क्या होगी ? जब निष्ठाएं बदली जा रही हैं और

गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि एक हफ्ते में चार बार दल बदले जाते हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल का गवर्नर इस निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि जो सरकार है वह अल्पमत में है और और विधान सभा की बैठक होते होते वह बहुमत में हो गयी तो राज्यपाल की स्थिति हास्यास्पद हो जायगी। स्पष्ट है कि अगर प्रश्न को संविधान की दृष्टि से देखना है तो जहां तक विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने का सवाल है राज्यपाल को मुख्य मंत्री के परामर्श से काम करना हो होगा।

लेकिन प्रश्न केवल संवैधानिक नहीं है राजनीतिक भी है। कोई मुख्य मंत्री अल्पमत में होते हुए शासन चलाये हम यह नहीं चाहेंगे। लोकतंत्र का तकाजा है कि वह मुख्य मंत्री जल्दी से जल्दी विधान सभा में शक्ति का परीक्षण करे और मैं चाहूंगा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री और हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री भी विधान सभा की बैठक जल्दी से जल्दी बुला कर अपना बहुमत प्रमाणित करें। (व्यवधान) हम पश्चिमी बंगाल में सरकार में शामिल नहीं हैं। एक सदस्य चुना गया था जिसे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने खरीद लिया (व्यवधान) और जब मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने खरीद लिया तो कांग्रेसी मित्र खुश हो रहे हैं। हम हरियाणा में सरकार का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। हम वहां सरकार में शामिल नहीं हैं मगर हम ने हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री से कहा है कि विधान सभा की बैठक जल्दी से जल्दी होनी चाहिए। 3 दिसम्बर, को एक उपचुनाव है, यह कोई बहाना नहीं हो सकता विधान सभा की बैठक को टालने का जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल में प्रोक्पोरमेंट कोई बहाना नहीं हो सकता विधान सभा की बैठक को टालने का, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाने से इन्कार नहीं किया है। वह 16 दिसम्बर को बैठक बुला रहे हैं। वह बैठक जल्दी हो इस बात का भी आग्रह किया जा सकता है मगर यह आग्रह राजनीतिक स्तर पर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

होना चाहिए। गवर्नर को छोटा डिप्टेटर बनने की छूट नहीं दी जा सकती। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम में से कोई भी दल पार्टी के हित में ऐसा काम न करे जो भारतीय लोकतंत्र के विकास के मार्ग में एक खतरनाक परम्परा डालने का कारण बने। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में कांग्रेस सत्ता में नहीं है और केन्द्र में सत्ता में है, कल यह स्थिति बदल भी सकती है। इसलिए प्रश्न को दलगत चश्मे से नहीं देखना होगा बल्कि लोकतंत्र के व्यापक हितों में देखना होगा। संविधान के अक्षर की और संविधान की भावना की रक्षा करनी होगी और उस का सम्मान करना होगा।

मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब है कि जहां तक राज्यों की विधान सभा बुलाने का प्रश्न है विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष कहीं तस्वीर में नहीं हैं। संदस्यों के लिए इस बात की छूट होनी चाहिए यह परम्परा होनी चाहिए, आवश्यक हो तो यह नियम बनाया जा सकता है कि अगर विधान सभा के बहुसंख्यक सदस्य अध्यक्ष से जाकर मांग करें कि विधान सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाय तो अध्यक्ष मुख्य मंत्री के साथ परामर्श करके राज्यपाल को बिना तस्वीर में लाये हुए विधान सभा का बैठक बुलायें जिसमें यह निर्णय हो कि किस के साथ बहुमत है और किस के साथ नहीं है। किंतु 20 साल तक, जो आज परम्परा स्थापित करने की बात कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने विधान सभाओं के अध्यक्षों को कहीं तस्वीर में नहीं रक्खा, आज वह तस्वीर में राज्यपाल को लाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वह समझते हैं कि राज्यपाल नई दिल्ली की इच्छाओं का पालन करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 8 महीनों में 8 प्रदेशों में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें चल रही हैं। कोई भी ऐसा उदाहरण हुआ है कि राज्यपाल का निर्णय किसी गैर कांग्रेसी दल के पक्ष में गया हो? (व्यवधान) क्या कारण है कि

हर बार निर्णय कांग्रेस पार्टी के हक में ही होता है चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश हो चाहे वह राजस्थान हो। अब बंगाल की बारी आई है। राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिनिधि हैं, केन्द्र और राज्य को जोड़ने वाली कड़ी है। वह संघात्मक संविधान के एक महत्वपूर्ण पद पर आरूढ़ सम्मानित व्यक्ति है या नई दिल्ली के इशारों पर चलने वाला, जनता के मत में अपने लिए आदर पैदा न करने वाला, केन्द्र के हाथ का खिलौना है? हमें इस प्रश्न पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

यह कहा गया कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति की पुष्टि लोकसभा में होनी चाहिए। हमारे मित्र श्री नाथ पायी ने इस आशय का एक विधेयक भी दिया है। मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। लोकसभा की स्वीकृति का अर्थ है बहुसंख्यक दल की स्वीकृति। लोकसभा की मुहर क्या होगी? वह तो बहुसंख्यक दल का निर्णय होगा। हम इस जाल में नहीं फँसेंगे। फिर लोकसभा में अगर पुष्टि करनी पड़ेगी तो नामों पर विचार होगा। गुणावदोषों की चर्चा होगी, पुराने पाप प्रकट किये जायेंगे, नये आरोप लगाये जायेंगे। जो व्यक्ति राज्यपाल बन कर जायगा उस की पहले ही छीछाले-दार हो जायगी।

एक यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार विरोधी दल के नेता से विचार विमर्श करके राज्यपाल को नियुक्त करे। आज की स्थिति में यह सुझाव भी व्यवहारिक नहीं दिखाई देता है।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जब राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति करता है तो उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श से काम करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। वह स्वाविवेक से नियुक्ति करें। मैं इस बारे में अपनी शंकाएं रखता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति कहां स्वाविवेक का पालन करें या न करें यह अभी स्पष्ट होना बाक़ी है। स्वर्गीय डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने इस बात की चर्चा चलाई थी कि राष्ट्रपति

के अधिकार क्या हैं, क्या नहीं हैं, इस की चर्चा होनी चाहिए। बहुमत इसी पक्ष का निकला कि राष्ट्रपति को केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह से काम करना है। अब यदि राज्यपाल नियुक्त होंगे केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह से और राष्ट्रपति उन्हें नियुक्त करेगा तो हमें नये ढंग से सोचना होगा। मैंने प्रारम्भ में निवेदन किया कि राज्यपाल केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधि होगा मगर वह राज्य का प्रमुख भी होगा। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार दो, तीन नाम मुख्य मंत्रियों के सामने रखे। एक पैनल रक्खा जाय और मुख्य मंत्री उस पैनल में से एक नाम चुन लें। मैं यह तो नहीं चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकार जो कहे जिस किसी व्यक्ति को चाहे, उसी व्यक्ति को राज्यपाल बना दिया जाय।

उदाहरण के लिए अगर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार कहे कि निर्मलचन्द्र चटर्जी पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल बना दिये जायें, तो लोक सभा में उन का अभाव हो जायेगा, इस लिए हम इस बात की सलाह नहीं देंगे।

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : I shall never want to be a candidate for that post.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन अगर बिहार की सरकार कहती है कि हम श्री नित्यानन्द कानूनगो को नहीं चाहते, तो फिर क्या राज्यपाल धोपे जायेंगे? क्या राज्यपालों को लादा जायेगा? बिहार सरकार कहती है कि हम सहयोग नहीं करेंगे, तो राज्यपाल अपने राजभवन में क्या करेगा? लोकतन्त्र बड़ा नाजुक पौदा है, लोकतन्त्र को धीरे विकसित करना होगा। केन्द्र को सब को साथ ले कर चलने की भावना से आगे बढ़ना होगा। अगर केन्द्र में यह भावना है कि वह सरकार गैर-कांग्रेसियों की सरकार है, और वह स्वयं उन राज्यों में विरोधी दल में बैठे हैं, तो फिर इस देश का लोकतन्त्र खतरे में पड़ जायेगा।

पश्चिम बंगाल में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हो रही हैं जिन्हें हम पसन्द नहीं करते नक्सल-बाड़ी में सशस्त्र विद्रोह करने के प्रयत्नों को सब से पहले हम ने इस सदन में उठाया था हम ने घेराव का विरोध किया है। पश्चिम बंगाल में कुछ लोग माओ त्से तुंग का नारा लगायें, इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को सारा बंगाल समझने की गलती मत कीजिए। यह वह बंगाल है जिस ने बन्दे मातरम का नारा दिया था, जिस बन्दे मातरम के नारे को ले कर लोग फांसी के तख्तों पर झूल गये थे। यह वह बंगाल है जिस ने नेताजी को पैदा किया, जिन्होंने जय हिन्द का नारा दिया और सारे देश में एक प्रेरणा पैदा की। यह वह बंगाल है जिस ने डा० मुकर्जी जैसा नररत्न पैदा किया। केन्द्र का एक गलत कदम उन तत्वों के हाथ मजबूत करेगा जिन की लोकतन्त्र में आस्था नहीं है, जो हथियारों से शास्त्र को बदलना चाहते हैं। लड़ाई राजनीतिक है, निर्णय राजनीतिक स्तर पर करना होगा। ऐसी सरकार को जो बहुमत में नहीं है, जनता का सामना करना होगा। बकरी की मां कब तक खैर मनायेगी। लोकतन्त्र में देर हो सकती है लेकिन अन्धेर नहीं होना चाहिये। लोकतन्त्र देर से चलता है, लोकतन्त्र धीरे धीरे पीसता है, मगर बारीक पीसता है। इस सदन को और इस सरकार को बंगाल की जनता पर विश्वास होना चाहिये। वह ऐसे तत्वों से लड़ेगी। ऐसे तत्वों से लड़ने का उस का अधिकार है, ऐसे तत्वों से लड़ना शेष भारत का कर्तव्य है।

अगर किसी राज्य में संविधान के अनुसार शासन नहीं चलता या कानून व्यवस्था भंग हो गई है तो केन्द्र हस्तक्षेप कर सकता है। आज अगर ऐसे हस्तक्षेप की नीबट आई है तो वह जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी आई है। मगर जम्मू और काश्मीर में शासन, जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री नाथपाई ने कहा, उन का है जो नई दिल्ली में भी सत्ताखु है। अभी कांग्रेस को वह समझना बाकी है कि जिन आठ राज्यों

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में कांग्रेसी शासन नहीं है वहां कांग्रेसी लोगों को विरोधी दल में बैठने का अभ्यास करना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस को नेताओं लोकतन्त्र की परम्पराओं का जिस समय अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारण होने जा रहा है, उन का दृढ़ता से पालन करना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि सारी परिस्थिति पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार कर के निर्णय किये जायें।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore)
Sir, I do not want to deal with this question from a political angle. I will try my best to deal with it from the constitutional point of view. The Administrative Reforms Commission is studying this question under the heading "Centre and State Relationship". We appointed a study team under the chairmanship of Mr. Setalvad, former Attorney General of India and he has given a report. I see from the discussion going on in this House and outside that there is need for further clarification of the powers of the Governors, particularly in the context of different parties forming Governments in the States and the Centre. The present question is whether the Home Ministry has acted according to the articles of the Constitution or has violated any principles of the Constitution for party purposes.

Shri Nath Pai is a great democrat. I have firm belief that he is second to none in upholding the conventions and constitutional provisions to make democracy safe for this country. I shall first deal with the Governor of Bihar. The relevant article is 156(3) which says :

"Subject to the fore going provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office :

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office."

The Constitution fixes five years as the term and it does not give latitude even to the Government either to extend it or to curtail it. The proviso merely provides for, as they say, joining time. It may be one week

or a few weeks by the time the other Governor takes over charge. This article and the provisions have to be strictly implemented. The present incumbment, namely, the Governor of Bihar has completed five years. If he or the Chief Minister or any one of us tries to extend the period by any method or means it is unconstitutional, it is not even dignified. For a Chief Minister to press the Home Minister to violate the article I have just quoted is not right. Here is a case where Government of India is trying to act in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. If the Chief Minister of Bihar—may be he has taken a liking for the present incumbent or it may be for some other reason—asks the Home Minister to extend his term, clearly he is asking the Home Minister to go beyond the powers conferred on him by the Constitution. My hon. friend Shri Chatterjee says there have been instances. I know that and I have all the time pleaded with the previous Prime Minister that it was wrong, it is unconstitutional to continue Governors after their term of five years. If he so desires, if he is fond of a particular individual, he can give him another term in another State or even in the same State. That is perfectly constitutional. But to keep him and to go on extending his term, my friend Shri Nath Pai will seem is not in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Secondly, the Bihar Chief Minister, my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai argues, is consulted. Consultation with him is not taken by the Home Minister as decision. I am sure Shri Nath Pai is quite conversant with the meaning of the word "consultation". It is not "decision". The Chief Minister has to be consulted. That is a convention. But after consultation the Government of India has to weigh whether the consultation, whether the advice tendered or whether the opinion given is in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In this case if the Chief Minister of Bihar asked the Home Minister to continue him indefinitely or even for one year, where is the provision either in the Constitution or in any other act for such continuance. If, in spite of that, the Chief Minister of Bihar and others persist in wanting to continue the Governor unconstitutionally, again against the provisions of the Constitution,

Shri Nath Pai, being an upholder of the Constitution, should be the last person to support such a move.

18 hrs.

So far as Shri Kanungo is concerned, we are not entering into any discussion on the merits of his personality. In the case of every personality, some people praise and some others blame. But that is not the issue here. Some may find Shri Kanungo good, while some others may not find him so good. But that is irrelevant for the purpose of this debate. Shri Kanungo has not completed the full term of five years and he is not a defeated candidate, as some Members have alleged. He has been posted within the period of five years from the State to another, which is perfectly constitutional.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, whether the Governor has the authority to summon the Legislature is made clearly by article 174. Further, the Governor is not a mere rubber stamp. Let us remember that the Constitution vests him with so many powers. The status given to him is that of the head of the State and the head of the executive. Article 168 says that in every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor and two Houses of the Legislature or one House, as the case may be. Therefore, the Governor is part and parcel of the Legislature; but not so the Chief Minister. The Governor enjoys a constitutional status of his own, as distinguished from the status and power which the Chief Minister enjoys. Being a part of the Legislature, if the Governor takes interest in the maintenance of the Legislature and its proper procedure, he is acting rightly and constitutionally. Then, article 174 says :

"The Governor [shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit....."

This power to summon the Legislature is advisedly vested in the Governor. Along with many other Members I have also been in the Constituent Assembly. Even if I do not claim the privilege of participating more effectively in the proceedings

of the Constituent Assembly, at least I have followed the debates. So, I am aware of the intention of the Constituent Assembly when it incorporated these provisions in the Constitution. There may be a case where the Chief Minister takes the law into his own hands, does not summon the Assembly and equates his personal will with the will of the people. To safeguard such contingencies an impartial person, who is not a member of any political party, who is not wedded to any political ideology, is asked to be the Head of the State so that at a time of emergency and crisis he can take impartial decision in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In this particular case the Leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly and some others say that they have a majority and the present incumbent in the office of Chief Minister says that he has got the majority. The Governor is placed in a very difficult position. He has to take a decision objectively, just as a judge has to take a decision objectively between the two parties. Here there are two parties. It is not a case where the Chief Minister is being questioned of his powers which he exercises with reference to administration, executive functions, or the policies he lays down. It is a function which the Governor is called upon to exercise where the self-interest and the very existence of the Chief Minister is at stake. The Chief Minister, necessarily, in such a case is not the best person to judge. He, necessarily, takes a subjective view. An objective view has to be taken under such circumstances. If every Chief Minister, under such circumstances, is allowed to run away with the subjective decision, then the Constitution will break down. Therefore, the Governor has a difficult task of arbitrating or judging between the two positions, between the two persons, and he can do it only by summoning the Legislature. Here, he is not proposing to dismiss the Ministry, he is not proposing to impose. President's rule although he has the power to recommend such a step to the President. He is merely asking the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly as soon as possible. Any self-respecting Chief Minister, when his existence is questioned, when his majority is questioned, should be the first person to say, "Why wait for one month or two months ? Let us summon it within a week."

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

That is the way of honourable conduct; that is the way of exhibiting self-respect. If the Chief Minister says, "Don't summon the Legislature so soon summon it at my convenience", it is like accepting the argument of the accused without question.

Mr. Nath Pai has to see the constitutional propriety. All that he quoted and said are good principles with which we have no disagreement. In fact, all that he quoted is relevant in the sense that they are accepted principles. But their application is the real matter. When he applied those principles to these particular cases, his eloquence carried him astray. In his cooler moments, I am sure, he will see what is being done by the Government of India or the Governor is the only step that will guarantee the continuance of democratic methods.

I would make an appeal to him only in one sentence and I have done. He said let not the States be the colonies of the Centre I would say in all sincerity that we also agree with him that we will not make the States the colonies of the Centre. But let us not unwittingly allow the State to become a colony of China.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to the arguments for and against the motion, I express the view on behalf of the D. M. K. Party that the motion is to be considered by one and all in the sense in which it is presented here. The motion is that the appointment of Governors by the ruling Party at the Centre, through their advice to the hon. President, has, more or less, become a party affair and that the upholding of the Constitution is not at all the aim in the appointment of such Governors. Now, it has come to the fore, and the public opinion is very often expressed, that the appointment of the Governor for the State of Bihar is, more or less, for the sake of the ruling Party to protect the interest of the Congress and not to protect the interest of the State of Bihar. Whether we like it or not, the State of Bihar has gone to the Opposition and whether the Opposition parties in coalition have come to an understanding or not, they have formed a Government and that Government is not yet toppled down. Unless the Legislature is summoned

there and the Vote of No-Confidence is carried, it is expected that the Government is going on and is run by the Chief Minister. If the Governor's advice is accepted by the Chief Minister, it is all right. But if it is not accepted by the Chief Minister, then the controversy arises and if the Central Government has not got the real interest of protecting the Constitution, that itself comes into jeopardy.

As to what is exemplified here by Mr. Nath Pai, whether I agree in full or not, I would like to say that in the case of West Bengal, the Governor, advising the Chief Minister to summon the Assembly and the Chief Minister saying that it could take some more time, on such an issue, the Chief Minister's view should prevail upon the Governor. The Governor may have his own reasons that the Assembly should be summoned at once, but the Chief Minister of the State, who is an elected representative of the State and is also an elected Leader of the Assembly, has to be consulted and his views in the matter should be considered. Even if it is called 15 or 20 days later, nothing will be lost; nothing will be lost because the date is postponed. The Governor should not impose his own view on the Chief Minister. Democracy should be allowed to continue. Even if there is any fault, anything untoward, the Governor should not take the power in his own hands to summon the Assembly and also interfere in the affairs of the State. Democracy is yet on trial in this country and Democracy is not yet fully approved even by the senior Party which has been ruling this country for the last twenty years. Even the leaders of the Congress Party are not yet accustomed to the democratic principles. The Constitution is often quoted, but it is not followed. Those very people who are very often saying that the Opposition Parties are not keeping up to the Constitution are doing so many things against the Constitution. My friends on this side have quoted so many things. Specially I would like to say that because the ruling Party here at the Centre is yet powerful, they should not think that whatever they think is all right; they should not follow one method or one rule for their own Party in a State and follow another rule or another method for the Opposition Parties in another State. There

have been so many instances quoted by the hon. members of this house. Whether this Motion is going to be passed or not, it does not matter for me, but what all is expressed on this Motion here is more important and the ruling Party, which has got the opportunity of advising the President to appoint the Governor, should take into consideration all these things and they should not, at least hereafter, commit the same mistake which they have done in the case of Bihar. The Constitutional provision may be there only in a few lines, but the President has got every duty to consult the Chief Minister of a State, because as the President is elected by the Houses here, the Chief Minister is elected by the people as well as by the House there. Naturally the President should consult him in full and should not do anything to suit the convenience of the Party which is ruling here. Therefore, I would like to say that the same mistake should not be committed again. The Governor should be there as the Head of the State only to protect the interests of the people, and in order to protect the interests of the people, he should be the guardian of democracy, the watch-dog of democracy, and in no sense should he become a barking or a biting dog. Because the Governor's position is such an honoured one—he is considered to be the Constitutional Head of the State though he is not elected and is appointed by the President—it should be maintained by his not interfering in the affairs of the State, especially Party politics. There are so many things to doubt the position of the Governors that they are interfering in the internal matters of the States. Such things should not be allowed and such things should not be encouraged by the Central Government. There have been many instances which have been quoted in the case of Rajasthan, Kashmir and so many other States. Such things should not be repeated and I wish, whether this Motion is passed or not, what all is expressed on this Motion should be given full consideration in the sense that the Central Government should not commit the same type of mistake again and again, especially in the matter of appointing Governors. The Government may now change their position even in the case of the appointment of the Governor of Bihar; because there is so much opposition here, there is so

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much opposition also from the State Government, the Central Government may advise the President to recall the Governor of Bihar, so that democracy and the democratic hopes of the people prevail upon the Central Government also. The Central Government should also at least satisfy the demand of the people by accepting the demand of the Opposition as well as the Chief Minister of the Bihar State.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We listened with attention to the speech made by the self-proclaimed main advocate of the Government case, Shri A. K. Sen. I come from the same city from which Shri A. K. Sen comes, though unlike him I do not have the dubious honour of representing that part of the city which includes the Dalhousie Square, Bara Bazar and Clive Street, areas which are dominated by names which also decorate the pages of the Monopoly Enquiry Commission's report.

Shri A. K. Sen made much of what he described in West Bengal as a curious amalgam of 14 groups or 14 parties. His speech was to my ears also a curious amalgam of pseudo-constitutional law and political frustration. Shri A. K. Sen is an advocate of lost causes. I know that.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gadhra): Lost cases or lost causes?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am told that at present he is also the advocate on behalf of six former Ministers of Bihar who are being arraigned before a tribunal for an investigation into whether or not they misused their official position for their personal advantage.

However, the point which he made much about was in regard to the question of calling the Assembly in West Bengal to test whether the present Ministry really enjoys the majority support or not.

I am not a constitutional lawyer and I know that if six constitutional lawyers are consulted they will give six different opinions.

AN HON. MEMBER : Seven.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But I have with me the opinion given to the West Bengal Government by the Advocate-General of our State. I think it is at least necessary that the House should know what the Advocate-General of West Bengal feels in this matter.

In the first place, he has said, and I think it is necessary to point that out, that no Assembly or no legislature is ever summoned explicitly and expressly for the purpose of testing the strength of a Ministry; it cannot be done. A legislature is summoned for its normal business. It is then the duty of some private Member, if he so wishes, or a group of private Members, to table a no-confidence-motion, and then only the question of testing will come. The Assembly cannot be summoned for the purpose of testing the majority position of the Ministry. That is the first point.

Secondly, is the Governor of West Bengal sure, and is he certain, that the present Ministry has lost its majority support? By his own statements which have appeared that is not the position. The newspapers have published in full the text of the Governor's letter dated the 6th November to the Chief Minister in which he says :

"A doubt has arisen about the present United Front Government enjoying the confidence of the majority in the Assembly. In the circumstances, I feel that the Assembly should be convened as soon as possible."

These are his words. Therefore, on his own admission, even he does not go beyond saying that a doubt has arisen and then he proceeds to advise the Chief Minister that he should call the Assembly. As far as I understand the Constitution, it is the job of the Governor to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers; he is at the receiving end of the advice. He is not supposed to give advice. Anyway, that apart, the Constitution, in the opinion of the Advocate-General of our State, has not designed the office of the Governor to serve as a barometer to record the shifting political strength of a ministry or as a computing machine to make arithmetical calculations to assess such strength from day-to-day according

to the shifting political affiliations of individual members. I am quoting the advocate General. This is not the job of the Governor. If it were so, he says, then the Governor may have to instal and dismiss a number of ministries in the inter-sessional period as the defection of members to and fro oscillates like a pendulum, every time a doubt arises in his mind as it has happened this time.

As far as we know the facts, a bunch of letters couched in identical language, typed probably on the same typewriter and on the same kind of paper, was handed over to the Governor by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, and is the Governor satisfied? He is not satisfied, he has himself said that a doubt has arisen.

I could understand if the Ministry had refused point blank to all the assembly. Then, some case could be made out by the other side, but that is not so. The whole trouble has arisen over a difference of dates. Some people are in a hurry, I know, their indecent haste is not being concealing very well. If it is a squabble whether it should be on the 23rd November or 16th December, then, in a case like that, should the Governor be guided ultimately by the advice of the Ministry, or should he acting in what is called his own discretionary powers, summon the Assembly direct. When it is a question of difference in dates, when he himself says a doubt has arisen, he is not certain, when the letters of the alleged defectors were handed over in a bunch by one gentleman, couched in the same language, typed on the same machine, when that is the position, it is not the job of the Governor to keep track who is oscillating where, because then between two sessions of the Assembly, each time he will have to dismiss the Ministry and get it resign, and call the next one. That is one question.

The other point which has arisen is this. Mr. Sen did not make a clean breast of it here, but it is being meted about so much in the press. The Law Ministry of the Government of India is supposed to have advised the Governor when he was here recently that he has got the power, if he is so satisfied, to dismiss the Ministry. I do not know whether this is the advice that is being given to him or not, but

certainly this Ministry is not responsible to the Governor, it is responsible to the Legislative Assembly and to no body else. And even a paper like the *Statesmen* which is not very kindly disposed towards our Ministry has written only two days ago in its editorial :

"Only an open verdict in the Assembly can establish beyond a shadow of a doubt... —that is the point—

"...that the ministry has ceased to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the legislature and is no longer responsible to it as required under the Constitution. The other alternatives in vogue which are suggested as a parade of dissidents before the Governor or signatures, even genuine ones, attached to petitions expressing lack of confidence, are, by themselves, inadequate as a basis for action."

These are the *Statesman's* words.

"Any other action of a Governor using his discretionary powers to convene a meeting of the Assembly overriding the Chief Minister's unwillingness, need not arise. Such a course may be as much unnecessary as politically inexpedient."

This is the position. That I wish to say is that we are now functioning in a totally changed political context, it has been referred to by many friends, where the Government at the Centre itself has got a precarious majority in Parliament, where the party in power is not able to secure a majority in about nine States of the Indian Union. In such changed political context, to talk big about the discretionary powers of the Governor who is appointed by the Government is simply, Sir, to instigate, to incite Governors in certain cases to act against the constitutionally elected State Governments and the State authorities. This is not the old milieu that we are working in where there was no problem of this type, because the same party ruled everywhere with a monopoly of power. That change has taken place now completely and the future of democracy in this country will depend on whether these Governors are really to be the upholders of the Consti-

tution or to function as the agents of the Union Home Ministry. That is the whole issue at stake today. It is very easy,—I know, for a party whose power is dwindling they may still have considerable power but everyone knows that power is dwindling day by day—(Interruption)— and for dwindling parties it is very easy to try to twist a particular article or a particular word of the Constitution in order to prove that the Governor has got some sort of legal or constitutional competence to aid and abet their political ambitions. We have to be very careful about that.

In West Bengal, we are told, that it is a curious amalgam of 14 groups which, we have been told for the last six months, will break up and collapse by itself. If you are so sure of that, why are you in such an indecent hurry ? The whole trouble is that it is not breaking up. Attempts have been repeatedly made: last month an attempt was made to wrest the real prize, not P. C. Ghosh but somebody who was higher in the list of priorities—the Chief Minister himself—poor man, who was led to believe that we were on the verge of an attack by China, who was fed with reports, the so-called intelligence reports, given to him here in Delhi by the Home Ministry—a vivid, lurid picture painted for him from Naxalbari to Nathu La; he has told the whole story. That is why you are so angry with him now. (Interruption). We are parties which constitute the United Front. We know that old man was made to believe that the whole country was on the verge of a catastrophe. He has spoken out every thing openly. But because that is a curious amalgam, why should you prepare for an even more curious amalgam which we are told will take place, where 130 people will be asked to ride on the back of 17 ? That is also a very curious amalgam; 17 horses of which the leading horse is very decrepit and senile. 130 people want to get on to that horse and ride back to power ?

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order, Please conclude now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, Sir, I am concluding. I am so sorry to say that we feel in Bengal that we have got some ground, justification, for harbouring suspicious in the case of our State

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

about the role or the advice that is being given to the Governor there. I do not know who has given the advice. Sometimes we feel that it is really the Government here which is being advised by a gentleman like Mr. Birla, and then that advice is being passed on to the Governor, because we see his open statement. Mr. Birla issued a statement saying "I cannot do any business in Bengal; I am not investing any more capital in Bengal; I can do it in 50 other places but not here." And then, Mr. Sussex, a Britisher, the Deputy President of the Indian Engineering Association, issues a public statement allegedly referring to the conditions in the engineering industries and in the course of that statement, he has the temerity to say, "I should like the State Government to know that our association is interested in strengthening the hands of those groups inside the Government who are interested in preserving law and order." What kind of interference is this? (*Inter-ruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, Sir Biren Mukherjee, who has deliberately closed down two of his biggest factories, says that he would not open them unless 5,000 workers are retrenched. These are the people who are here acting, pressurising behind the scene.

Much noise was made about procurement. Why don't you ask your Chairman of the Food Corporation of India, who has publicly commended the new procurement policy and programme which was drawn up only a few days ago, where we have set a procurement target of 10 lakh tonnes? The highest procurement target up to now was only 5 lakh and odd tonnes. To implement this programme, a huge machinery is required to be set up. If this goes through, for the first time the jotedars will not be able to corner the grain and hoard it. But Congress-led jotedars in the districts of Midnapore and 24 Parganas are holding public meetings inciting peasants not to yield any grain to the Government in the name of procurement. From here the Food Ministry indirectly instigates the jotedars by making statements that we cannot supply any rice to West Bengal beyond this limited amount, which means

statutory rationing is breaking down and smuggling is going on into the city. If procurement is to be successful, it is essential that the Central Government should co-operate by sending supplies, but they say, no. This is how attempts are being made. Thousands of tonnes of pulses have accumulated in Howrah station. They are not being cleared. Prices have gone up to Rs. 3-50. The Preventive Detention Act has been used by our Government against a certain gentleman who is the President of this association of traders, who was inciting them not to clear the stocks. These are the people interested in toppling the UF Ministry.

Our Government made two specific suggestions to the Railway Ministry and Food Ministry that some slight amendments are required in the rules which would enable them to clear the accumulated stocks, confiscate them and sell them at cheap rates. But no concurrence has come and for two months it is hanging fire. Are we not to suspect anything?

Mr. A. K. Sen was mixing up his arguments; sometimes he referred to the minority position of the UF Ministry and at other times he painted a lurid picture of the law and order situation there. Let me read one or two excerpts from some Congress papers of Calcutta like *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* :

"Looking at the socio-political scene in this State (West Bengal) one cannot escape a feeling of alarm. There are among most sections of its workers so much discontent, so much lack of patience and such a widespread appetite for plunging headlong into turmoil that it is difficult to expect a change in the situation.... The danger is that the whole of this State has become a powder-keg and any smallest spark may cause a violent outburst."

This was written on 10th September, 1966, when Mr. P. C. Sen's government was in office. I can give so many more excerpts like this. There was no UF government in power then. Where was law and order then? Why was it not demanded that that Government should be dismissed? Now after frank talks with industrialists and trade unions, for the first time, 10 days

ago, we have been able to reach a position when some sort of stabilisation of industrial relations is becoming possible and both sides have agreed to observe certain norms. For the first time, a procurement programme has been undertaken, which if carried out will break the grip of the blackmarketers. That is why politically interested people realise that if this programme is successful, there will be no hope to topple the UF ministry. That is why this indecent haste. There is a conspiracy behind it and the Governor is functioning as a tool of that conspiracy.

In conclusion, I am not saying it as a threat. Even a humble and meek man like Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee about whom Mr. A. K. Sen said, "We respect him very much; all his life, he has been an honest man", said in a statement two days ago that if unfair and unconstitutional and arbitrary means are employed to dismiss this ministry, the people of West Bengal are not going to tolerate it. It does not matter what happens. We may go down, but we will not tolerate it. If these means are going to be employed, it means tomorrow democracy throughout the country will be imperilled.

This is not an issue affecting one State alone. Therefore, even now I urge upon the Government to think ten times before they take rash steps. The whole future of the Constitution will be jeopardised and there will be much unrest, ten times more unrest than what they have seen, because the people are not the old people, they are much more conscious now and they will not tolerate any kind of brutal suppression of their democratic liberties.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening with great attention to the speeches delivered by the Members of the Opposition. Whatever the Central Government may have done in other cases, as far as Bihar and Bengal are concerned, this charge that they are utilising Governors for party purposes as their agents in their States is wholly wrong, unwarranted.

As far as Bihar is concerned much has been made out of a small matter. After
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all, what is the matter in Bihar ? What is the point at issue ? As far as I understand—if my facts are incorrect I hope Shri Chavan will put them right—there is no constitutional provision by which the Chief Minister should be consulted before the Governor is appointed. But it is right and proper, for the sake of harmonious administration, that a convention has developed whereby the Chief Minister is consulted. In this case, as far as I know Shri Mahamaya Prasad was consulted.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : He was consulted.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Whatever my information is, I am giving that. As far as Shri Mahamaya Prasad is concerned, I know him much more and over a much longer period. He is a dear and close friend of mine and I wish him well. But I am sorry he has got himself involved in this useless controversy. He was consulted, at that time. He had nothing to say against Shri Kanungo. He is an old colleague of ours as well as his. He merely asked that some more time may be given to Mr. Ayyangar, a couple of months or so, to which I think the Central Government more or less agreed. After that time, Shri Mahamaya Prasad has come up again saying that this term should be extended by another six months to which the Central Government is rather reluctant to agree. That is the point at issue—nothing more. Nobody is taking away the power or the authority of the Chief Minister and nobody is imposing an unwilling man there as my friend Shri Nath Pai thinks.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : They have written to the Centre saying that they do not like Shri Kanungo.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I am giving the information that I have. Shri Nath Pai said that the Chief Minister might have inadvertently agreed. I would like to say with great respect to my friend Shri Nath Pai, that the Chief Minister of a State cannot inadvertently agree to anything. It is not expected of him to do so. He holds too responsible a position. I

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI : think it is a very small matter which can be settled by tactful handling. If there is something behind it, to which Shri Sen referred, then, of course, the matter will have to be gone into more deeply. But I think it is unfair to charge the Central Government of trying to impose a Governor on Shri Mahamaya Prasad without wider consultation.

Now I come to the main question and that is about Bengal. The Opposition has made a big ho-haw, a song and dance about what is happening in Bengal. The hon. Member who spoke before me said that we should not twist words to get constitutional interpretation. I want to avoid that. I am not a constitutionalist. I, therefore, want to stick to the facts of the case. Let us see what are the facts. The coalition governments have many difficulties. Some difficulties are not of their making and some are of their own making. One difficulty which we have been seeing in State after State is that some of the constituent parties of the coalition wish to be in the government and at the same time carry on agitation. This is more so about the condition that is obtaining in West Bengal. The Chief Minister was embarrassed and was placed in a very difficult position. Who embarrassed the Chief Minister? Not the Congress Party. The Congress Party was sitting aside. The Congress Party was not trying to create any trouble for him. Neither was the Centre pulling the Chief Minister's legs. Who was pulling the Chief Minister's legs? His own constituent members. Things had gone to such a pass that a very serious situation had developed, the whole of India was concerned and there was a great deal of discussion in the House. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to a speech delivered not by a Congress Member but by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, a member of the Opposition, after his visit to Naxalbari, in which he painted a picture of the administration obtaining in West Bengal. He drew attention to the fact that police has become totally immobilised, law and order did not obtain there and various other things. I do not want to go into the details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Very old story.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : It is a continuing story, piling upon pile. Then, I come to a very recent incident a very old one,—just now Shri Sen told us that members of the Cabinet were being abused in choice language, which only a particular party can indulge in. They have abused Shri P. C. Ghosh, whom my young friend has described as senile. I would like to tell him that Shri P. C. Ghosh is an old patriot, with life-long sacrifice for the country and yet his brain is working very alert. He is not senile.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Even the greatest patriots become senile at some time.

M. R. SPEAKER : What the hon. Member says is that he has not become senile yet.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : What I want to convey is that when Shri P. C. Ghosh and another very senior Cabinet Minister, Shri Nishitnath Kundu, when they went on tour in Midnapur, they were insulted and humiliated by the members of the Coalition Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not members of the Coalition Government.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : All right, by the henchmen of the members of the party, if you prefer that term.

Now, the condition became so difficult that a month back the Chief Minister himself said "I want to resign". Who was asking him to resign? Who created the situation so that he wanted to resign?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The resignation letter was drafted here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : In your house.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Not in my house.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, she is our Chief Minister and she is speaking with a great sense of responsibility. If she is not allowed to speak by the opposition, I will never allow any of them to speak. What is all this?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he is helping her by his action.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : If they think that their Chief Minister drafted the statement in my house, that only shows their confidence in their Chief Minister.

Then he had a discussion with all his party colleagues and he decided that he will not resign, because they promised to give him co-operation, honest and earnest co-operation. After that, to celebrate the unity, a meeting was held in a maidan in Calcutta. In that meeting itself, some of the Ministers did not attend, certain discordant notes were raised, but somehow that meeting did not attract too much attention. After that, however, the Chief Minister issued a statement on the 16th, that deserves to be noticed. It is very interesting and significant. This statement was issued because the CPI (Marxist) Polit bureau, had made certain charges at that meeting, where Shri Jyoti Basu, the Deputy Chief Minister was present. The charge was that the Central Government, the Governor and the I.G. of Police had entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the United Front Government. The Chief Minister stated in his reply that this statement was issued because of the allegations made by the CPI (Marxists). In his reply he said: "I am responsible for all the happenings. After consulting the Bangla Congress I decided to resign. As a precautionary measure against wide-spread disturbances, I asked the military to stand by and I asked for extra police from the other States." Now, I will just beg your indulgence to read a little from his own speech. I am very happy our task has been made very easy by the Chief Minister himself by the various statements he has issued. He said:

"It was I who requested the Central Government through the Governor to give us this sort of help. The I.G.P. had nothing to do but to carry out my instructions. So, nobody could be blamed except me if a blame was due for taking precautions against hooliganism, rioting and consequent bloodshed."

So, he was expecting hooliganism, rioting and consequent bloodshed these days.

Yet he was prepared to leave.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You mean operation Hooghly?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I do not know, operation Hooghly or Calcutta.

He says:

"Fortunately for me, without criticising and challenging me for the step I was about to take, the leaders of all the parties were kind enough to request me to continue as the Chief Minister."

It is surprising that Mr Ajoy Mukerjee, a veteran politician, an astute politician, who could take the courage to fight against the iron man of Bengal, Atulya Ghosh, became so naive that he believed in the assurances given by his party colleagues, some of whom were deliberately agitating with a set purpose? Why was the Chief Minister disturbed? He was mentally agitated and disturbed. What was the cause of his agitation? The cause of the agitation, as he said in one sentence, was:

"Industrial unrest, lawlessness in agricultural field, general lawlessness and open invitation to China to bring about an armed revolution starting from West Bengal."

This is what the Chief Minister said. Now some Members here tried to make out that because he is such an innocent person, the Central Government gave all such wrong reports to him and he believed in them. He is the Chief Minister of a border State, a very vulnerable State. We are threatened from that border. He is the man on the spot to assess the situation. He is the most responsible man of Bengal who says this is the condition in the State. Therefore, he was disturbed and he wanted to resign. The Congress was not throwing him out. It was his own friends, his own colleagues, who made the position so difficult that he decided to go. And later on, he agreed to stay.

Now, he says that there was an open invitation to China. Did he expect that those who believed in this policy that China should be invited were going to abjure or to give up the policy for the sake of giving cooperation? What do you think is the responsibility of the Centre? It is not merely a question of what you do in Bengal. It is a question of safety of India. It is

[SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI]

not only a question of democracy being threatened; it is a question of India being threatened. If that is the question, the Central Government cannot sit quiet. Rather, we charge the Central Government that they should have acted long ago and that they should have taken adequate precautions to see that such a situation should not have arisen. The Chief Minister has come out in public to say all this in secret. This is not a thing which he has said in the Cabinet. He has openly said that there was an open invitation to China for an armed revolution starting from West Bengal and subsequently to other areas. *(Interruption)* I would say that the Central Government is showing patience more than necessary in this matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is it a colony of the Central Government?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The responsibility of protecting India against those saboteurs lies squarely on them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are not a part of them.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : It is for you to answer that.

MR. SPEAKER : She is only quoting the Chief Minister; she is not saying anything else. Why do you get disturbed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : She is quoting only the convenient portions.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Now, I come to the second point. Was the Governor's conduct right or wrong? That is the question at issue. What was the Governor to do? The Opposition parties there sent him information that the present Ministry had lost its majority. The Governor tried to assess the position, to satisfy himself, whether they had a majority or not. By various means, he tried to do it. Then, after finding that, he advised the Chief Minister to call the Assembly soon to see whether he has the majority or not.

Now, I come to Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Nath Pai said that we should "temporarily forget Party loyalties". In the case of Madhya Pradesh, many of us temporarily forgot our Party loyalties. Mr. D. P. Mishra,

who was a very powerful Chief Minister and who had powerful backing at the Centre, wanted to stay; he gave his advice to the Governor and the Governor listened to the advice, but we said that, if he had lost the majority, he had no business to advise the Governor and the Governor had no business to listen to his advice. Within a week the Assembly was called and Mr. Mishra was thrown out. So many things against the Congress have been quoted, but they forget that we rose above Party loyalties and we criticised our own Party members *(Interruption)*. As I said, I am not going to hold a brief for what all Government has done or not. But as far as Bengal and Bihar are concerned, certainly Government is not in the wrong. In the case of Madhya Pradesh what happened? All of you felt very pleased and happy; I remember in the Lobbies it was banded about that the Governor should be impeached for what he has done. But today the situation has totally changed. In West Bengal, the man who is in minority wants to advise the Governor and if the Governor does not listen to it, he is blamed as having not fulfilled his obligation to the Constitution and being in the wrong. Following the criterion that we followed in Madhya Pradesh, to day it is but right and proper that the Assembly should be called. They say it is a question of a few days. They have that they will call it next month. But what is the plea for not calling the Assembly soon? They say, 'Procurement'. *(Interruptions)*. On the one side they say that they cannot call the Assembly even for two or five or seven days because that will disturb the work of procurement, but on the other side they give a call for an agitation from the 15th and if the agitation goes on all over Bengal, counter-agitation will also be there. Will that be conducive to 'procurement'? So, they are more than proved wrong by their own foolish statements. I am sorry, Mr. Mukerjee, an old patriot, an old worker who has made sacrifices for the country, is today misguided by the young non-senile colleagues and is behaving in a most foolish way. Whatever respect we had for him, he is losing that. He is standing in the way of normal working of democratic processes. If you lose the majority, honour dictates that you should resign immediately; you should not stay for a day more. If, however, you

are doubtful about the majority, then call the Assembly? They want to delay calling the Assembly because it has become very fashionable to adopt these tactics—to bribe, to intimidate, to overwhelm, to shut up people, to make them disappear and so on. They want to use all these tactics. That is why they want to delay calling the Assembly, if at all they intend to call the Assembly. Therefore, we should throw out this Resolution; it is totally unworthy of support.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ इस सदन में कि यह प्रस्ताव हम लोगों के द्वारा क्यों रखा गया ? इधर एक अरसे से हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने दलगत स्वार्थों के लिये संविधान को एक फुटबाल बनाया है। जब उन के हित में एक बात होती है तो वह संविधान का कुछ अर्थ लगाते हैं, कुछ परिपाटी डालते हैं, परम्परा डालते हैं और जब वह परम्परा या परिपाटी या भाष्य कांग्रेस पार्टी के हित के विरोध में जाता है तब फिर नई परिपाटी डालते हैं, नया भाष्य करते हैं। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी को ओर से श्री अशोक सेन मुख्य प्रवक्ता के नाते बोले और उन्होंने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में उन्होंने और दूसरे 60 सदस्यों ने क्या किया था। मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि उस वक्त अशोक सेन साहब ने सदन में क्या कहा था। मेरे पास यह लोक सभा की कार्यवाही है। अशोक सेन साहब कभी-कभी भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि वह वकील हैं और वकील के नाते एक बात कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह कहते हैं, दूसरे दिन किसी दूसरे का पक्ष ले कर बिलकुल उलटी बात वह कहते हैं

श्री शिवनारायण : परसनल अटैक नहीं होना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह समझ ही नहीं रहे हैं। वकील के नाते उन का यह करना ठीक है लेकिन वह भूल जाते हैं कि इस सदन में

जब उनको बोलना है तो लोक सभा के सदस्य के नाते और जनता के प्रतिनिधि के नाते उन को बोलना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार उन्होंने जब मध्य प्रदेश वाली बहस में हिस्सा लिया तो उन्होंने संविधान का क्या अर्थ है, इसके बारे में कुछ जुमले कहे थे। उन्हीं के शब्दों में वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उस के बाद आप को पता चलेगा कि मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा संविधान को फुटबाल बनाया जा रहा है।

अशोक सेन साहब कहते हैं :

"The ultimate judgment of any governmental action of the State must be given by the State Legislature and not by us."

दूसरा वह कहते हैं :

"The second principle is that if the autonomy of the State is to be maintained and if the Governor has to act as a constitutional organ, then the Governor must act on the advice of the Chief Minister so long as he remains Chief Minister."

यह अशोक सेन के शब्द हैं। तीसरा वाक्य वह कहते हैं :

"Now, if the Governor has to act on the advice of the Chief Minister who are we to tell him that he must act in a different manner?"

उस का मतलब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हुआ कि सदन का सत्तावसान क्यों किया गया, उसको प्रोत्साहन क्यों किया गया, उस की उस वक्त चर्चा चल रही थी और उस पर अशोक सेन साहब ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं कहा है, मुख्य मन्त्री के कहने पर उन्होंने सत्ता का अवसान किया और गवर्नर का यह कर्तव्य था कि संवैधानिक राज्य के प्रमुख के नाते कि जब तक वह मुख्य मंत्री हैं, मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह पर उन को चलना चाहिये, सत्ता कब बुलाना, कब उस को अवसान करना आदि के बारे में उस वक्त तो एक सख्त

[श्री मधुलिमये]

चल रहा था, वोट होने वाला था और उस वक्त यह बहुत गलत काम किया गया, सत्त का अवसान करने का। लेकिन उस का भी समर्थन अशोक सेन साहब ने उस समय किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि गृह मंत्रालय की राय और कानून मंत्रालय की राय इस के बारे में अलग-अलग थी। कुछ दिन पहले राज्यपालों का सम्मेलन हुआ। मेरे पास स्टेट्समैन की यह रपट है और उस में दो नये सिद्धांत और नये भाष्य हमारे सामने आये हैं। एक वाक्य में स्टेट्समैन से पढ़ता हूँ :

"The Governor can dismiss a minority government if on the basis of any material information available to him, he finds that the ruling party has lost its majority. He can act in the absence of the verdict of the Legislative Assembly. This interpretation of the constitutional position, of immense significance in the context of the current West Bengal developments, was given by a spokesman of the Law Ministry today."

आगे चल कर यह कहते हैं कि जहां तक विधान सभा को बुलाने का सवाल है :

"In regard to the summoning of the legislature, another logical issue in West Bengal today, the Governor, according to the spokesman's interpretation cannot exercise his discretion; he is bound to follow the advice of the Chief Minister."

19 hrs.

तो इस रपट के अनुसार विधान सभा की बैठक के बारे में गवर्नर को कोई अधिकार नहीं है आदेश जारी करने का, उन को मुख्य मंत्री की सलाह पर चलना है। लेकिन साथ-साथ ये कहते हैं कि अगर गवर्नर की यह राय है कि सरकार अब अल्पमत में हो गई है तो गवर्नर अपने विवेकाधीन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल कर के उस सरकार को हटा सकता है। अब यह एक नया भाष्य है—अध्यक्ष महोदय। अब सेन साहब क्या कहते हैं ? और उस वक्त क्या कहते थे ? सेन साहब कहते थे कि इस का फैसला गवर्नर नहीं करेगा,

विधान सभा को करना पड़ेगा और विधान सभा की बैठक के बारे में, सत्त कब बुलाना उस का अवसान कब करना, इस के बारे में संवैधानिक प्रमुख के नाते सरकार की सलाह पर उन को चलना पड़ेगा। तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि आज इन्होंने जो बात कही है और उस समय इन्होंने जो बात कही थी उस में जमीन और आसमान का फर्क है और इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा संविधान को फुटबाल बनाया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में हमारे संविधान की जो विभिन्न धारायें हैं उन को अगर गौर से देखें, अगर निष्पक्ष हो कर काम करेंगे तो हमारे सामने कोई आपत्ति नहीं आयेगी, कोई अड़चन नहीं आयेगी। आज मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की 164 धारा में जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि—

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor."

क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि आज किसी भी राज्य के मंत्री को गवर्नर हटा सकता है ? क्या प्रेजिडेंट आज प्रधान मंत्री को हटा सकता है ? क्या ड्यूरींग दि प्लेजर आफ दी गवर्नर या प्रेजिडेंट—इस का यह भाष्य है कि वह मनमानी करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में साथ-साथ इसी धारा के अन्दर कहा गया है कि जो मंत्री परिषद् है, उस का दायित्व विधान सभा के प्रति रहेगा—इस का अर्थ क्या है ? इस का फैसला करने कि सरकार को बहुमत का समर्थन हासिल है या नहीं, उस का फैसला राज्यपाल नहीं कर सकता। केन्द्र सरकार इस का फैसला नहीं कर सकती, इस का फैसला विधान सभा को करना पड़ेगा। अब विधान सभा की बैठक के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया—हम लोग उन लोगों में से नहीं हैं, जो विधान सभा से भागना चाहते हैं, जैसे नाथपाई जी ने कहा, अटल

बिहारी जी ने कहा और मेरा भी यही राय है कि अगर ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तो हम लोगों को डरना नहीं चाहिये, किसी को डरना नहीं चाहिये, लेकिन साथ-साथ इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जब कोई दो-चार लोग इस तरह के पत्र तैयार करें, पत्रों का कारखाना खोलें, गवर्नर के पास जाएँ, दो-चार लोग खड़े करें और कहें कि बहुमत समाप्त हो गया तो हर सात दिन के बाद या दस दिन के बाद विधान सभा की बैठक नहीं बुलाई जा सकती। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम है, कि जुलाई-अगस्त महीने में लगातार उत्तर प्रदेश, से लेकर पश्चिमी बंगाल तक कोशिश की गई कि इन सरकारों को समाप्त किया जाये, अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव आये, स्पेगन प्रस्ताव आये, बजट पर वोट हुआ, इन लोगों को पूरा मौका मिला था लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से इन सरकारों को समाप्त करने का। संविधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि दो सत्रों के बीच में किसी भी हालत में 6 महीने से अधिक की अवधि नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं इनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल में दो विधान सभाओं के सत्र में बीच 6 महीने की अवधि हो चुकी है? अगर 6 महीने के बाद भी मुख्य मंत्री कह दें कि मैं बैठक नहीं बुलाऊंगा तो गवर्नर ने जो शपथ ली है, जो कसम खाई है कि मैं संविधान का पालन करूंगा, उस के तहत मैं मानता हूँ, कि उनको अधिकार है कि वह सरकार को हटायें लेकिन संविधान की जो धारा है उस का भाष्य आज यह अपने हित के अनुसार करना चाहते हैं।

बिहार में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल आया कि हमारे दल के श्री विन्देश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल, वह इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, को हम लोगों ने यह सलाह दी कि आप को लोक सभा के लिये चुना गया है, इसलिये आप यहां आयें। उन को यह पसन्द नहीं आया, उन्होंने विद्रोह किया—इस के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है—लेकिन बाद में सवाल आया कि एक ऐसा

व्यक्ति जो पांच महीने पच्चीस दिन या छत्तीस दिन मंत्री रहता है, सदस्य नहीं है विधान सभा का या विधान परिषद् का, एक दिन के लिये, दो दिन के लिये या चार दिन के लिये हट जाता है, तो क्या वह फिर से मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री बन सकता है। संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर उस को सदस्य बनना चाहिये, 6 महीने के बाद वह नहीं रह सकता। तो बिहार के राज्यपाल ने उन से यह कहा कि संविधान का जहां तक मैं अर्थ समझ पा रहा हूँ, उस के तहत आपको मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री में नहीं बना सकता। उस वक्त ये लोग उन का समर्थन कर रहे थे और बिहार में चूंकि उन की इच्छा के अनुसार वहां के राज्यपाल ने काम नहीं किया, ये लोग गवर्नर के खिलाफ हो गये, यही वजह है कि बिहार सरकार के कहने पर कि उन को और पांच साल के लिये वहां रखा जाये, इन की इच्छा के अनुसार केन्द्र ने काम नहीं किया। इस-लिये ये उन को वहां से हटा रहे हैं और अब नई परिपाटी बनाना चाहते हैं कि पांच साल से ज्यादा कोई गवर्नर न रहे। गिरी साहब रह चुके हैं, श्रीमती पद्मजा नायडू एक ही सूबे में पांच साल से अधिक समय तक गवर्नर रही हैं, लेकिन अब जब कि एक नई समस्या आती है, दल-हित और पुरानी परिपाटी टकराती है तो कहते हैं कि एक नई परिपाटी बनाओ, आईन की धाराओं का एक नया भाष्य करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब संविधान में इस के लिये एक अलग धारा है—धारा 160, जिसका मैंने यहां पर कई दफा जिक्र किया है—

"The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter."

क्या वजह है कि आज 17 साल हो गये, इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नियम नहीं बनाये, इन नियमों को सदन के सामने नहीं रखा,

[जी मधु लिमये]

इस सदन की स्वीकृति नहीं ली। अगर इस तरह के नियम पहले से बनाये जाते, आदेश जारी किये जाते कि विभिन्न स्थितियों में गवर्नर को कैसे काम करना है तो आज इस तरह के विवाद और झगड़े उत्पन्न नहीं होते, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जान-बूझ कर 160 धारा का ये इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि स्थिति को इस तरह से ये अपने काबू में रखना चाहते हैं कि ये मन-मानी कर सकें। इसलिये इसमें कोई संवैधानिक सिद्धान्तों का सवाल नहीं है। अगर अजय मुखर्जी साहब खुद 18 दिसम्बर को नहीं, बल्कि 5 दिसम्बर को या 1 दिसम्बर को बैठक बुलाते, तो मुझे एतराज नहीं था, मुझे खुशी होती। लेकिन आज जब गवर्नर आदेश दे रहा है इन के कहने पर, तो आज मैं इस के लिये बाध्य हो रहा हूँ कि अजय मुखर्जी साहब को यह सलाह दूँ कि आप अब किसी भी हालत में गवर्नर की इच्छा के अनुसार बैठक न बुलायें। वरना विधान सभा की बैठकों के बारे में तो मेरी राय इस से अलग है।

हरियाणा में कई दफा स्थितियां बदलीं—क्या वजह है कि इन लोगों ने कभी हरियाणा के मंत्री मंडल को नहीं कहा—अटल जी ने कहा है कि मैंने कहा है, उन के दल ने कहा है—लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गवर्नर के द्वारा कभी यह नहीं कहा कि तत्काल विधान सभा बुलाइये। शायद यह कारण हो सकता है कि वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह का एक वक्तव्य मैंने कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हरियाणा में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार अच्छी है, लेकिन केन्द्र में इन्दिरा जी और चट्टाण साहब की सरकार अच्छी है, क्या इसी लिये हरियाणा के बारे में आपकी अलग राय है और पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में अलग ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह केवल स्वस्थ संवैधानिक परम्पराओं का सवाल होता, परिपाटी का

सवाल होता, संविधान के भाष्य करने का सवाल होता तो एक जगह बैठ कर इस के बारे में कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता था। राजस्थान के समय सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की बात मुझे याद है—उन्होंने कहा था कि आप इतने उतावले क्यों हो रहे हैं, विधान सभा की बैठक का इन्तज़ार करो और वहां ताकत की आजमाइश करो। जब कि राजस्थान में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं दाण्डेकर जी से इस बारे में सहमत नहीं हूँ—सत्तारूढ़ दल चुनाव में हार चुका था और हारने के पश्चात् वहां पहला मौका विरोधी दल को देना चाहिये था और कांग्रेस पार्टी को यह सलाह देनी चाहिये थी कि अगर उनकी राय में विरोधी दलों के साथ बहुमत नहीं है तो आपके साथ तो बिल-कुल ही नहीं है, क्योंकि चुनावों में जनता ने आपको हरा दिया है, इस लिये आप विधान सभा की बैठक में आजमाइश करें, लेकिन वहां इस के बिलकुल उलट हुआ—हारे हुए दल को सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया गया और जनता ने जिन को बहुमत में चुना था, जिन्होंने कांग्रेस को हराया था, उनको कहा गया कि तुम विधान सभा की बैठक के लिये इन्तज़ार करो। इस लिये राजस्थान में हम को विरोध करना पड़ा। मध्य प्रदेश में अध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट के समय यह जो सत्र का अवसान किया गया उस की निन्दा हम ने की क्योंकि हम को शक था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने पर यह किया गया। यह कहते हैं कि नहीं हम ने नहीं किया लेकिन आप को याद है कि बजट छापने का मामला आया था और प्रमाण के साथ यहां साबित किया था। एक बड़ा षडयन्त्र रचा गया था और भारी तैयारियां हुई थीं। लेकिन चूँकि वह बजट सत्र था यह जानते थे कि विधान सभा की बैठक अगर नहीं बुलायेंगे तो बजट कैसे पास करेंगे ? बजट यहां पास करना पड़ेगा और इन लोगों को हम ने साफ कहा था कि हम आप के चपड़ासी और गुलाम नहीं हैं कि आप संविधान की हत्या करते जायें और हम आप का बजट यहां पर पास करें। मैं उस दिन भ्रम में था और

श्री द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्र इस्तीफा नहीं देना चाहते थे हारने के बाद भी । तो उस वक्त उन को कहना पड़ा है, गृह मंत्री जी को ओर मिश्र जी की बात हुई है और गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि परसों सोमवार है, लोक सभा के सामने मुझ को आना पड़ेगा आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिये, तब इस्तीफा हुआ है । कोई संविधान का आदर करने के लिये उन्होंने नहीं दिया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संविधान का मामला नहीं है । यह सवाल दलों राजनीति का बन गया । आज मैं इन को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमो बंगाल की सरकार के बारे में उस ने क्या काम किया, क्या नहीं किया, अच्छा किया, बुरा किया वह बात अलग है । खुद गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों के कामों से हम लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । आप को याद होगा कि लोहिया जी को श्रद्धांजलि देते समय हम ने यह कहा है कि हम यह जरूर चाहते थे कि कांग्रेस हटे, कांग्रेस खत्म हो जाय, परिवर्तन हो जाये, राजनीति गतिमान बने, कई सरकारें बनें लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम यह चाहते थे कि यह सरकारें सत्ता अभिमुख न बनें बल्कि यह कार्यक्रम अभिमुख बनें तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, झमझा, पश्चिमो बंगाल सरकार कैसी है, बिहार सरकार कैसी है, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कैसी है, यह नहीं है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पश्चिमो बंगाल में पिछले 7-8 महीनों में जिस ढंग से काम करना चाहिये था और औद्योगिक कानून, श्रम नीति, जमीन का बंटवारा, अन्न नीति, इन सारी चीजों के बारे में जो प्रगतिशिल और ठोस कदम सरकार के द्वारा उठाये जाने चाहिये थे, वह नहीं उठाये गये ।

एक ट्रामवे कम्पनी को हाथ में लिया । उस का स्वागत हम ने किया था तो इस के लिये मुझ को खेद है लेकिन यह जिस ढंग से इस सरकार को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं इस को हम कभी कबूल नहीं करेंगे । कार्यक्रम पर अमल नहीं किया, आवासनों को पूरा नहीं किया इस को लेकर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों को

भंग करने के लिये एक दफे नहीं दर्जनों दफा हम तैयार हो जायेंगे लेकिन केंद्राय अधिकाओं का इस्तेमाल करके गवर्नरों के द्वारा अगर इन सरकारों को तोड़ा जायेगा तो हम बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे । अखबारों में खबरें आई हैं, मेरे पास इस तरह की इत्तिला आई हैं कि फौज की सहायता ये लोग लेनेवाले हैं । आज मैं इन को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, यह सुरक्षा मंत्री रहे हैं, मेहरबानी कर के सेना को और फौज को वह राजनीति में घोंट कर न ले आये । अगर उन को पश्चिमो बंगाल की सरकार को गिराना है तो लोकतांत्रिक रास्ते से संबैधानिक रास्ते से वह सरकार को गिराये । 10-12 दिन में 15 दिन में कोई आसमान नहीं टूटने वाला है विधान सभा की बैठक होगी । अब मैं यह नहीं कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ अजय मुकर्जी को कि वह बैठक जल्द बुलायें क्योंकि इन लोगों ने अनुचित ढंग से दबाव डाला है । अगर राजनीतिक स्तर पर यह बात करते, हम लोग करते तो वह एक दूसरी बात होती । लेकिन अनुचित ढंग से गवर्नर को जो अधिकार नहीं हैं उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के अगर वह इस सरकार को दबाना चाहेंगे और उस के लिये फौज को और सेना को बुलाना चाहेंगे तो मैं आज चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सेना को राजनीति में लाने का बड़ा खतरनाक नतीजा निकल सकता है । आप उसी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं जिस रास्ते पर अय्यूब खां गये और दूसरे फौजी तानाशाह गये हैं । इस लिये यह काम आप न करिये । आप को जो लड़ाई लड़नी है, संघर्ष करना है वह आप करिये लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से, राजनीतिक तरीकों से । इस का जनता फैसला करेगी । अगर पश्चिमो बंगाल की सरकार में कोई खराबियां हैं कमियां हैं तो हम लोगों का जिम्मेदारी है, जो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं कि किस तरीके से इन कमियों को केवल पश्चिमो बंगाल में ही नहीं अगर बिहार में है, उत्तर प्रदेश में है, तो वहां भी इन कमियों को दूर करें । आप मेहरबानी करके, यह प्रस्ताव आज चेतावनी के तौर पर लाया

[श्री मधु लिमय]

गया है वरना हम अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आज लाते, जल्दबाजी में संविधान की हत्या करने-वाला, लोकतन्त्र का गला घोटनेवाला कोई कदम जल्दबाजी में आप न उठाये। जो प्रक्रिया है वह चलने दीजिये। सरकार को अगर वहाँ की जनता गिराना चाहती है, लोग गिराना चाहते हैं, विधान सभा गिराना चाहती है, तो गिरा सकती है। लेकिन गवर्नर के जरिये अपने विवेकहीन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके, विवेकपूर्ण नहीं, डिस्क्रीशनरी नहीं, और फौज का नाजायज़ ढंग से इस्तेमाल करके अगर यह सरकार को गिरायेगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा का और सेना का क्या होगा ? मुझे बड़ा खतरा लग रहा है। बस इतनी ही बात मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhipura) : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member has just referred to me by name while speaking about Bihar. So I should be given a chance to give a personal explanation.

MR SPEAKER : There is no point of order. We refer to each other by name.

If hon. Members agree, I would like to call Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya today. Let them have ten minutes each.

SHRI NATH PAI : Are we concluding the debate today?

MR SPEAKER : No, no. There are some parties who have not taken part. Then the Home Minister has to speak and the hon. Member has to reply. Tomorrow we have one hour but I do not think all those who have given names can be accommodated.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने भाषण को प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व हिन्दी में लिखे इस प्रस्ताव के शब्दों को एक बार फिर मैं सदन के सामने जानबूझ कर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस कार्यवाही का निरनुमोदन करती है कि वह राज्यों के राज्यपाल-पद को संविधान के समुचित प्रवर्तन का माध्यम न बना कर उस का उपयोग केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल के एजेंट के रूप में कर रही है, यदि प्रस्ताव के शब्द इतने हों तो मुझे और मेरे सहयोगियों को इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने में किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन प्रस्ताव की जो अगली पंक्ति है उस को उस रूप में स्वीकार करने में मैं और मेरे सहयोगी अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं।

19.18 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA** in the Chair].

महोदय ! उसका कारण विशेष रूप से यह है कि जहाँ तक राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध है, उस में विशेष रूप से बिहार के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न आया है। आप को स्मरण होगा कि इसी आसन पर जिस पर कि आप इस समय बैठी हुई हैं एक ऐसे व्यक्ति ने जिसने सात साल से श्री अधिक लोक सभा का नेतृत्व किया, वही व्यक्ति इस समय बिहार के राज्यपाल-पद पर विराजमान है। यह वही व्यक्ति बिहार के राज्यपाल पद पर विराजमान है जिसको राष्ट्रपति ने नियुक्त किया और उस समय की बिहार सरकार के परामर्श से नियुक्त किया। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि संवैधानिक स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि नहीं कि राष्ट्रपति राज्यपाल नियुक्त करते समय मुख्य मंत्रियों का परामर्श लें लेकिन परम्परागत स्थिति इस प्रकार की अवश्य है कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति करते समय मुख्य मंत्रियों से अवश्य परामर्श लिया जाता है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि बिहार के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रश्न की पहली बार उपेक्षा क्यों की जा रही है ? जैसा हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा कुछ राज्य ऐसे भी हैं जिन राज्यों में एक राज्यपाल केवल 5 साल तक नहीं, दो बार नहीं बल्कि उस से भी

अधिक अवधि तक रहा है। तो इस प्रकार के परीक्षित व्यक्ति, जिसने लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष पद के आसन पर लगभग सात साल तक सफलता के साथ काम चलाया है और जिस की सफलता और प्रतिभा से प्रभावित होकर उस को बिहार के राज्यपाल-पद पर आसीन किया गया आखिर आज उस व्यक्ति में कौनसी दुर्बलता उत्पन्न हो गई कि जिस से उस को हटा कर एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसका कि राज्य उस राज्य से बिल्कुल सटा हुआ है, वहां पर राज्यपाल के पद पर बैठाया जा रहा है। कुछ दिन पूर्व अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ तो श्री कानूनगो ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस प्रकार का एक अनुरोध किया था कि मुझे अगर मेरे निकटवर्ती राज्य के पास भेज दिया जाये तो कहीं अधिक अच्छा हो। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कानूनगो की नियुक्ति के पीछे कहीं वही कारण तो नहीं है? लेकिन अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की परम्परा इस प्रकार की रही है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो जो व्यक्ति जिस राज्य का निवासी हो वह उस राज्य अथवा पड़ोस के राज्य में राज्यपाल के आसन पर नियुक्त न किया जाये। इस लिये इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति में कि जिसमें बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रों ने अपना विरोध प्रकट किया है और जो चौबे समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से जनता की आलोचना का विषय बन चुका है केन्द्रीय सरकार को जनतंत्र की स्वस्थ परम्परा को कायम करने की दृष्टि से अतः उन पुरानों परम्पराओं का निर्वाह करना चाहिये कि मुख्य मंत्रों से परामर्श किये बिना बिहार के राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न एक दम से उन पर लादना एक अस्वस्थ परम्परा प्रारम्भ हो जायेगी और आगे चल कर इस के कुछ दूसरे परिणाम भी हो सकते हैं।

महोदय! जहां तक बंगाल की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है उस के विषय में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। एक बात तो यह है कि इस समय विवाद सब से बड़ा इस बात का है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के वर्तमान राज्यपाल मुख्य मंत्रों को

यह कह रहे हैं कि विधान सभा का अधिवेशन जल्दी से जल्दी बुलाओ और पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्रों की अपनी राय यह है कि 18 दिसम्बर जो पहले हम तारीख घोषित कर चुके हैं उस समय विधान सभा का अधिवेशन बुलाया जाये।

सवाल यह नहीं है कि राज्य विधान सभा की बैठक कब बुलाई जाये और कब न बुलाई जाये। मैं इस प्रश्न को उतना अधिक महत्व नहीं देता जितना महत्व मैं इस बात को देना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य की आन्तरिक स्थिति जो आज भयंकर और विषम रूप धारण करती जा रही है इस को भी हम अपनी आंखों से ओझल न करें। वर्तमान पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अजय मुखर्जी और उनके साथी जिन्होंने श्री मुखर्जी सरकार को सत्तारूढ़ करने के अन्दर बड़ा भारी सहयोग दिया और जो यहां पर संसद में सदस्य भी हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस समय उपस्थित नहीं हैं, श्री हुमायून् कबिर उन्होंने एक स्थान पर नहीं बल्कि कई स्थानों पर और बार-बार इस बात को कहा है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की वर्तमान सरकार इस समय वहां पर पदारूढ़ नहीं रह सकती है वैधानिक दृष्टि से। श्री अजय मुखर्जी अब से कुछ दिन पहले जब दिल्ली आये थे तब उन्होंने अपने एक वक्तव्य के अन्दर उसी प्रकार की धमकी को दोहराया था जिस धमकी को हमारे कुछ मित्र यहां और उग्र भाषा में दोहराते हैं। श्री अजय मुखर्जी ने कहा था कि सम्भव है कि विधान सभा के अन्दर मेरा बहुमत न हो। ये शब्द श्री मुखर्जी ने ही अपने वक्तव्य में कहे थे। इन दोनों बातों को जोड़ते हुए जो मुख्य बात है उस पर मैं आना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इस बात को भी उतना अधिक महत्व नहीं देता कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल की अर्थी को सड़कों पर जलाया जाये। लेकिन इस बात को मैं बड़ा महत्व देना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के मिनिस्टर और

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर जो सरकार की ओर से कलकत्ता के अन्दर 144 दफा लागू करते हैं, वही मिनिस्टर खुद विधान सभा भवन के आगे आ कर 144 दफा का उल्लंघन करते हैं और वहां खड़े हो कर राज्यपाल को घमकियां देते हैं। आखिरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थितियों से कब तक आंखें मोड़ कर हम चल सकते हैं। क्या हम नहीं जानते कि आज भी कलकत्ता के अन्दर सेंट्रल एवेन्यू के ऊपर आदम कद की एक तस्वीर लगी हुई है जिस के साथ में राइफल है और नीचे माओ का एक वाक्य लिखा हुआ है कि शक्ति प्राप्त की जा सकती है तो केवल राइफल के द्वारा ही प्राप्त की जा सकती है। जब ये सारी परिस्थितियां वहां हैं तो कब तक आप अपनी आंखें ओझल कर के चल सकते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि विधान सभा की बैठक को कल बुलाया जाये या परसों बुलाया जाये। लेकिन स्वस्थ परम्परा यह है कि वहां की आज की आन्तरिक स्थिति को देखते हुए अगर पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री इस बात को समझते हैं कि विधान सभा के अन्दर उनका बहुमत है तो कौनसी तारीख को वह बैठक बुलायें और कौनसी तारीख को न बुलायें इसका मैं आप्रह्न नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन इतना आप्रह्न मैं अवश्य करता हूं कि उनको अगर विश्वास है कि उनका बहुमत है, तो जल्दी उन को विधान सभा की बैठक बुला कर शक्ति परीक्षा करनी चाहिये।

दूसरी विशेष बात मैं राज्यपाल के अधिकार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल का कर्तव्य था कि वह अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति को एक परामर्श देते कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के अन्दर संवैधानिक स्थिति, कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिलकुल समाप्त हो चुकी है और वह इस सरकार को भंग करें और भंग करके अपना शासन वहां पर लागू करें। लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने राष्ट्रपति को

इस प्रकार का परामर्श दिये बिना वहां इस बात को उचित समझा है कि राज्य विधान सभा के अन्दर शक्ति परीक्षण हो जाये और शक्ति परीक्षण के बाद जो वैधानिक निर्णय होगा उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये या जो उचित समझा जाये वह किया जाये। तब राष्ट्रपति पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को भंग करें और उसके पश्चात् राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर लागू करें यह स्थिति बन सकती है। कल को क्या स्थिति होगी इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आज नहीं कह सकता हूं।

लेकिन गृह मंत्री श्री चट्टाण और केन्द्रीय सरकार को कान खोल कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में जितनी चिन्तित है और उसको होना भी चाहिये क्योंकि जैसी विषम आन्तरिक स्थिति वहां धीरे-धीरे पैदा हो गई है, लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की ओर से क्योंकि वहां पर वह सरकार है कि जिसके नाम के साथ कांग्रेस लगा हुआ है वहां भी आंख नहीं मूंद लेनी चाहिये। कांग्रेस सरकार में कांग्रेस के वेश में या कांग्रेस के आवरण में कितने कम्युनिस्ट वहां कार्य कर रहे हैं यह कभी प्रसंग आयेगा तब चर्चा कलंगा। लेकिन इस समय मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि जहां चट्टाण साहब पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति से चिन्तित हो कर वहां की स्थिति को सम्भालने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं वहां स्वस्थ परम्परा का तकाजा है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भी वह पहल करें और जम्मू काश्मीर की आन्तरिक स्थिति को भी सम्भालें। तब पता चलेगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पवित्रता से और निष्पक्ष होकर काम करना चाहती है। मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं जैसा मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा है कि कभी न कभी हिन्दुस्तान से कांग्रेस सरकार को जाना है और अब समय आ चुका है जब कांग्रेस सरकार धीरे-धीरे जा रही है। मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्र इस बात को अपने मस्तिष्क से हटा दें कि परमात्मा की ओर से हकूमत चलाने की जिम्मेवारी केवल

उनको ही देकर भेजा गया है और इनके अलावा इस देश में कोई और शासन चला ही नहीं सकता है। अपने बीस वर्ष के अलोकप्रिय शासन के कारण अब वह स्थिति नहीं रही है जो बीस वर्ष पहले थी। लेकिन जाते-जाते कांग्रेस इस प्रकार की अस्वस्थ परम्पराओं को कायम करके न जाये जिससे आनेवालों के रास्ते में कांटे बो कर वह जाये। इस प्रकार की स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम करके जाये कि आनेवाली पीढ़ियां उन को अपने लिये आदर्श मानें। पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में आप निर्णय तो लें लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल के साथ-साथ जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में भी उसी प्रकार की निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से कार्य करें, तब एक स्वस्थ परम्परा कायम हो सकती है।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA Raiganj:

Madam Chairman, I admired the eloquent speech of Mr. Nath Pai, interspersed with compliments to Mr. Chavan and the Prime Minister. I am completely one with him to say that the Constitution must be upheld, that is, its prestige and integrity must be kept intact. But while following the speech of Mr. Nath Pai, the feeling in me was that a keen intellect was exercising itself in invoking the ghost and, at the same time, having the pleasure of exercising it. That is what Mr. Nath Pai's speech amounts to. He was seeing the ghost where there was none and he was trying to excite the House with the feeling that he was the only person who can exercise it and none else. I pay him compliments for that. In any case, we on our side are as much devoted to the Constitution as anyone on that side.

Madam, you must have witnessed the very patient and silent hearing that we gave to Mr. Nath Pai and you must have also witnessed how the very first speaker on this side was heckled, harassed, interrupted and disturbed. While I saw this I said to myself, "This is Mr. Nath Pai's constitution at work." Perhaps, they want that while we, on our side, should patiently and silently hear and bear what they do and say, they, on their side, will try to create disturbances and that the people in the country, whether in the Government or outside the Government should continue to tolerate.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You mean to say that the law and order has broken down here?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : In fact, Madam, it is the common interest of all. I suggest that the ideals of democracy should be maintained and democratic procedures should be followed.

What is the condition in West Bengal? I want to know from the Government of India whether they are keeping their eyes and ears open to what is being said and what is being done there. If they don't, the entire situation is proceeding to a certain culmination and when the culmination comes, let not this Government be caught napping. That is my apprehension and I tell them before hand. (*Interruption*) Some of my friends there have the gift of an uncontrolled tongue. Unfortunately, I have not got that gift.

Let me refer to the statement made by the Chief Minister in the city of Delhi. When questioned by press reporters, he said, "Possibly, I have lost the majority." Therefore, I tell my friends who have said that the Governor is acting only on his doubt, that this statement may be referred to. Not only the Governor but the Chief Minister himself has got a doubt that he has not got the majority. Another statement that he has also publicly made in the Kalibari meeting is that if there is any attempt to remove the Ministry, blood will flow. I do now know whose blood he means to say. His colleagues have been saying this vociferously and almost repeatedly everyday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You send the army there and make more blood flow in West Bengal.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Only two or three days back, thousands of their party workers proceeded to the Raj Bhavan and wanted to make an exhibition to the Governor that they were burning his effigy. The Raj Bhavan area is enclosed by Section 144. Under the very nose of the Ministry, this is happening. The Ministers themselves are addressing meeting in this area which is enclosed by Section 144. What do you expect from the people to follow after seeing what the Ministers themselves are doing?

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Two statements have been made by another Minister of his. One is, "If on the day when the Assembly meets a Resolution is moved to remove us, I call upon all of you to go and surround the Assembly". Remember, the Assembly is in an area covered by Sec. 144 and the Minister makes a call upon the persons who, he thinks, will support his case to go and surround the Assembly, and then he makes a significant remark which I shall tell you now. The Home Minister may find it out from the Calcutta papers and call upon the Ministry to render an explanation. He says, "Even those who are against us must have the fear of their lives." This was stated by Shri Hare Krishna Konar, a Minister in Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee's Ministry. What is the position that people are being led to? He has again stated, "If on any day we lose this Government, I appeal to all of you to go and surround the Secretariat so that those who will be coming to replace us may not have entry into the Secretariat..." (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That will be the time to call the Army, not now... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Vajpayee is apprehending that the Army may be called. But why does he not give his attention to what has been stated by the Ministers? Does he agree that this is the ideal condition? Are such statements to be made by the Ministers? When the Ministers go on making statements like these, should I say that the Governor must ignore? This is what the Ministers are doing. They are quoting Articles from the Constitution. The Constitution says that a Council of Ministers should be there only to aid and advise the Governor and not to call upon the people to go and surround the Assembly so that those who are against them may be put in the fear of their lives, to call upon people to go and surround the Secretariat so that the people who will be coming to replace them may not find an entry into the Secretariat. Is this following the Constitution? Is this the respect to the Constitution? This is being done by the Ministers and not by the demagogues in a village meeting. Mr. Nath Pai is a very good gentleman. He gives warnings that

Central Government must not do this and that. But they are completely oblivious to the things that are happening before their own eyes and to the things that have been stated. What is all this leading to? The Government of India should take note that this culmination may not take place.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh resigned. The very day he resigned, there were demonstrations before his residence. His residence is in the Raj Bhavan area and the Raj Bhavan area is covered by Sec. 144. There were demonstrations before Dr. P. C. Ghosh's residence. Then he asked for security and security guards were provided. But to the Press Reporters Mr. Jyoti Basu says this; Dr. Ghosh's residence is in Raj Bhavan area; why does he want security?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He was given police guard. You have been telling cock and bull stories.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : This is the position to which Dr. Ghosh was reduced..... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are introducing immoral traffic in politics..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow him to speak. Your representative will speak tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He should give a correct picture.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : While Dr. Ghosh was a Minister, some of his Ministerial colleagues tried to oust him. In fact, when he found this, he voluntarily resigned once before this, but then the Chief Minister himself prevented him from going out and persuaded him to withdraw his resignation. In fact, the Chief Minister said that, if they were to go out, they should go out together. But going out together did not take place.

Who asked for his resignation? There is Mr. Basu belonging to the Left Communist Party. His leader Mr. Sundarayya at a public meeting asked for the resignation of Dr. P. C. Ghosh and said 'Drive that man out of the Ministry', and Dr. Ghosh retorted.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Dr. B. C. Roy said the same thing about fifteen years ago when he said 'Push that man out'.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Dr. Ghosh retorted: 'Mr. Sundarayya, I do not belong to your party. Who are you to call for my resignation? Mr. Jyoti Basu belongs to your party; if you want to dissociate with the present Cabinet, call upon your representative to resign. Who are you to call upon me to resign?'

So, these friends of his were trying to push him out and see that he resigned and when he actually resigned they said, 'This man has betrayed; therefore, his head must be brought on a charger.' It is peculiar logic; it is peculiar conduct. This is being indulged in by persons in responsible position, as I have stated already and not by demagogues in some village meeting.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here. He referred to Mr. Birla's statement. By constantly thinking about Birla, their whole vision has become *Birlamayam*. Whichever side they look they see only Birla. He quoted one statement of Mr. Birla. But why did he not quote the other speech of Shri Birla at Calcutta wherein he said at a Calcutta party that 'I have got better terms from Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad than what I got from any of the Congress-run States?' Why does he not quote that statement of Shri Birla? He quotes only one statement where Shri Birla says that West Bengal has come to a position where no industry can flourish. This is how intelligent and disinterested persons react. So, what has it got to do with Shri Birla or anybody else? But I am not concerned with what the Governor will do or not. I am not concerned so much with whether the Governor will dismiss the Ministers or will call upon the Assembly or not. But I am concerned as one living in Calcutta with the situation to which that city is being led and generally the entire State is being led.

Somebody referred to Naxalbari. Yes, the Naxalbari picture and what happened there is now being.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is representing Naxalbari.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:.... and it is now being extended all over the State. There are warrants of arrest, as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and as Shri Nath Pai might know, against the Naxalbari leaders. But a meeting was held in the

maidan where Mao's portrait was displayed and speeches were made saying 'These are the heroes and their example should be followed by young men', taking the name of Shri Kanu Sanyal and Shri Kadam Mullick and so on, knowing full well that warrants of arrest were issued against them by the very same Ministry which is now in existence in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is telling something which is untrue. He is misleading the House.....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Warrants of arrest had been issued against them by the very same Ministry....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order. The hon. Member who is speaking is deliberately misleading the House. They had been expelled from the party a long time ago.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Warrants of arrest had been issued and yet they held a public meeting and praised them as heroes.

This is the position which we are going to. If the Government of India do not act in time, we might be in difficulty. Therefore, this is what I would urge before the Central Government that they should take timely action. Shri Nath Pai was referring.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The hon. Member is quite safe in this house. I know that.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Shri Nath Pai was referring to the discretion of the Governor. He was putting a very narrow interpretation. He meant that only in regard to those articles where the word 'discretion' is mentioned, the Governor may exercise his discretion. But if article 163 is read in its entirety, it will be found that it disputes the interpretation put on the word 'discretion' by Shri Nath Pai, as to what constitutes Governor's discretion. The article clearly states that what the Governor's discretion is something which the Governor himself will decide and he will decide that also in his discretion and that may not be challenged in any court of law. That is the entire article 163. Again, what is the meaning of 'discretion' as held by the courts? The Supreme Court has held that

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

[the Governor will not be required to act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers or even not to seek such advice.

The Governor will be able to act in that way. Taking Articles 163 and 174 together, the Governor has enough powers to decide what is to be done in some particular circumstances if he feels that the Government of the State cannot function in a peaceful and normal way.

f AN HON. MEMBER : Where do you find that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : At long last they have found a British civil servant to come to their rescue.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : You read together Articles 163 and 174.

The Constituent Assembly intended the Governor to be a link between the Centre and States. He is not a neutral factor, just to see whatever is happening not to take any action. Neither can the Central Government shake off from its own shoulders the responsibility that it has over the entire territory of India.

Shri Nath Pai was waxing eloquent on the autonomy of the States and asking whether they were the colonies of New Delhi. Would he kindly read that article in the Constitution whereby the residual authority for legislation vests with the Centre, and not with the States? He has

completely forgotten that article of the Constitution when he said that the Centre should remember that the States are not its colonies. He almost wanted to make the Centre a shadow figure having no control or no voice in whatever the States did.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : But you have abolished zamindaris. The colonies are gone.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Both the Centre and the Governor up till now have shown enough patience, the patience of stone, and they should not think of acting, do what the Constitution, demands that they should do. Under the Constitution, the Centre has got an obligation which it cannot lay down. The Centre cannot abdicate its responsibility because some friends of the opposition want that the Centre should remain completely ineffective, that the Governor should remain ineffective, that they should go on in their own way in the States wherever they have control. That is the position today. Neither the Centre nor we can tolerate it. There should be cognizance taken of what is happening in the States by the Centre.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Call for a mid-term poll if you have the courage.

19.44 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on November 16, 1967/Kartika 25, 1889 (Saka).