

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Fifth Session)

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 Sethurama Shri N. (Pondicherry).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri-Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North West).
 Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker).
 Shah, Shri Virendra Kumar J. (Junagadh).
 Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).
 Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur).
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi).
 Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur).
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar (Banka).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gordaspur).
 Sharma, Shri M. R. (Karnal).
 Sharma, Shri Narain Swaroop (Domariaganj).
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dahsa).
 Sharma, Shri Ram Awtar (Gwalior).
 Sharma, Shri Shiv (Vidisha).
 Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar).
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai).
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri (Khargone).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri B. N. (Lakhimpur).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur).
 Shastri, Shri Raghvir Singh (Bagpat).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Avtar (Patna).
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor).
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramaganj).
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Atgarh).

Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti).
 Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar).
 Sheth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch).
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Kopargaon).
 Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).
 Shiv Chandra Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur).
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad).
 Shivappa, Shri Nuggeshally (Hassan).
 Shukla Shri Shambhu Nath (Bewa).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanager).
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).
 Solanki, Shri Pravinsinghji Natavar-sinhji (Kaira).
 Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai (Gandhinagar).
 Somani, Shri Nand Kumar (Nagaur).
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur).
 Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Ramtek).
 Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pandharpur).
 Sonthi, Shri M. L. (New Delhi).
 Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).
 Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).
 Sudarshanam, Shri Maddi (Narsarao-pet).
 Sundar Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambal-pur).
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
 Sursingh, Shri (Jhabua).
 Suryanarayana, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Dis-tricts).

‘T’

Tamaskar, Shri V. Y. (Durg).
 Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).
 Tarodekar, Shri Venkatrao Babarao (Nanded).
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand (Saharsa).
 Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).
 Tiwary, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

‘U’

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

‘V’

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balram-pur).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karo Bagh).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
 Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakha-patnam).
 Viswanatham, Shri G. (Wanadiwash).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

‘X’

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

‘Y’

Yadab, Shri Narendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Dehra Dun).
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

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The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare and in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Iqbal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 2, 1968 | Sravana 11,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Homes for Infirm freedom fighters in
West Bengal

*271. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large
number of old and infirm revolutiona-
ries and freedom fighters in West Ben-
gal are faced with miserable plight re-
garding their accommodation and
maintenance;

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to undertake any scheme for
making respectable Homes for these
revolutionaries and freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). According to the informa-
tion made available by the Govern-
ment of West Bengal, the exact num-
ber of the infirm freedom fighters who
are actually faced with such difficul-
ties is not known. The State Govern-
ment have, however, sanctioned a
scheme for the establishment of a
home for providing accommodation
and maintenance of 60 old and
infirm political sufferers, for
which provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has
been made in the State Budget during
the current financial year.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, it is pro-
verbially known that revolution de-
vours its own child, and if it is an-
notated in case of India it can be said

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that the Indian revolutionaries have
been heartlessly neglected, ignored
and condemned to oblivion. Otherwise,
I could not understand the reply just
now given. If the Home Minister him-
self was there, I believe his reply
would have been different. Now, re-
garding the Andaman prisoners a re-
presentation was made to the Home
Minister, and also during the discus-
sion at the Consultative Committee
Meeting in West Bengal, the matter
was brought in at which representa-
tives on behalf of The Andaman pri-
soners met him and this representation
was made and it was signed by Siraj-
uddin Huq, Kalipada Roy and B. N.
Mathur. I could never imagine such
a cut-and-dried and wooden reply that
was made by the young Minister of
State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
who is fortunate enough to have been
born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
In his reply he has written:

"The ex-Andaman political pri-
soners are not treated as a special
category distinct from the rest of the
political sufferers who participated
in the freedom movement. The faci-
lities and concessions admissible in
general to the political sufferers who
took part in the freedom movement
can always be availed of by the ex-
Andaman political prisoners to the
extent admissible."

Certainly, the category of the revolu-
tionaries and the ex-Andaman political
prisoners is surely to be differentiated
from the other freedom fighters. If
you go to West Bengal—

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind him
that this is Question Hour?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With one
sentence more, I shall finish my ques-
tion. With folded hands, I appeal to
you, and I submit that this Govern-
ment did not do anything for thous-
ands and thousands of those people

during the last 20 years, those political prisoners and others who fell in the cause of freedom and went to the gallows as martyrs. We must bow to them with folded hands. In West Bengal you will find that there are thousands of detenus and revolutionaries who had been in jail for 10 to 15 years; over a thousand who had been in jail for 15 to 20 years; a few hundreds between 20 to 25 years and at least a few dozens who had been in jail in the Andamans or in detention there for over a period of between 25 and 30 years. Would not the country expect that this type of prisoners should be treated as a special category of political sufferers, because their mission was a mission of total dedication, total sacrifice and total consecration to the ideal of Indian freedom?

With this background, I want to put the question whether the Central Government, in co-operation with other State Governments concerned, will extend financial and other help to the families of the revolutionaries and martyrs, the ex-Andaman prisoners, all over the country, not only in West Bengal, and also to their surviving parents, widows, minor sons and daughters and also provide pension to all revolutionaries . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Will he sit down now? The House is learning, the other members are learning to put supplementaries. I am keeping quiet.

MR. SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether the Government will take any concrete steps to help the political prisoners and also the ex-revolutionaries who have been in detention for a very long period of time, who have been in Andaman jails, to give them special financial and other aids to them and also to the surviving members of their families like widows, parents, minor sons and daughters and also give pension to those who have reached the age of 60 years. Regarding the information given in the reply, I want to know when this home for the revolutionaries has been started, and when it will be completed? May I also know whether it is known to the Government that

another revolutionary home has been formed by the revolutionaries themselves called Vipalvi Niketan and whether Government will help that home of revolutionaries also?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House note that one supplementary has taken 7-1/2 minutes. I cannot prevent anybody doing it now. I am helpless.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are not helpless.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only ring the bell. I can request the hon. member to sit down. I can appeal to him. Hon. members themselves should understand it. What else can be done?

SHRI RANGA: Our only plea is that you may advise one of your deputies to give some indication as to how a supplementary should be put. While being most respectful to all the sufferers in the cause of the nation, my hon. friend does not seem to know how to put a supplementary and he goes on accusing others. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have been one of the colleagues of Netaji (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is a senior member and these charges cannot be made against him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa is also a member of the same party. If he feels satisfied that a supplementary can take 7 minutes, I am satisfied. That means only 4 members can get the chance.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I agree with the hon. member that more could have been done for political sufferers in the country. I also share the sentiments of the hon. member about the suffering and sacrifices, etc. made by the valiant freedom fighters. There is no difference of opinion as far as these two things are concerned. As explained earlier in the House, this subject of aid and help to freedom fighters has been

put in charge of the various State administrations and they have been doing their best in this matter. For instance, they have been given lump sum cash grants, land grants, monthly pensions, refund of fines imposed on freedom fighters during the freedom struggle, restoration of confiscated properties, rehabilitation loans and other things. As far as the Central Government is concerned we took upon ourselves to regulate and to co-ordinate the policy, and this policy has been accepted by all State administrations. They are doing their best within their available resources to help the freedom fighters as far as they can.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to know from the Home Minister whether he was going to make a separate category of the 'revolutionaries'.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the Central Government is concerned, from time to time we give *ad hoc* assistance to various political sufferers within our own means. About this question of the house to be completed by West Bengal Government for the political sufferers, as I have already indicated in my main reply a provision has been made in the current year's budget and I hope during the current financial year they will take proper action to complete this work in an expeditious manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unfortunately, Sir, from the Minister's reply I feel that the hon. Minister has not understood the import of the word "revolutionaries" which I used again and again in my question. I would only ask the Home Minister, who had been present in that meeting and who hails from the land of Chapekar brothers and Savarkar brothers, the two pioneer revolutionaries, whether the Government will constitute a committee of the members of Parliament to go into this question of giving aid to the revolutionaries—I want to point out that there is some difference between revolutionaries and political sufferers. This question

is begging for the last twenty years. I want to know whether he will agree to that.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, he pointedly asked me this question and, therefore, with your permission I will reply to that. The Minister of State was certainly replying on the basis of our policy in this matter. May I ask him whether it is necessary to have a committee? If he has any suggestions to give us, any specific ideas to put forward, I am prepared to discuss with him. Merely appointing a committee leads us nowhere. If hon. Members have got any specific ideas or suggestions I am prepared to discuss the matter with them so that possibly I can acquaint them with whatever we are doing and what can be done in this matter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Govind Das—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I invited his attention . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The House consists of 522 Members.

डा० गोविन्द बास : श्री मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सारा विषय राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि इस विषय में कुछ किया जाय । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय में लगभग सभी राज्यों से कोई योजनाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आई हैं, क्या उन योजनाओं में कुछ अन्तर है, यदि अन्तर है तो उस को मिटा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये एक योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा है, जहाँ तक नीति का सम्बन्ध है उस नीति का सम्बन्ध हम यहाँ केन्द्रीय स्तर पर करते हैं । जिन

राज्य शासनों ने इस सम्बन्ध में योजनायें बनाई हैं उन योजनाओं का ज्ञान इस समय मुझे नहीं है, मुझे यह भी ज्ञात नहीं है कि वे योजनायें जो कई वर्ष पूर्व बनाई गई थी, वे हमारे पास भेजी गई थीं या वहां भेजी गई थीं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है—कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे हैं, 8-10 मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता दी गई है और जब तक यह वहां पर लोगों को मिलती रहती है, तब तक हमारे पास ज्यादा शिकायतें नहीं आती हैं। परन्तु जब यह सहायता मिलने में कुछ कमी आती है तथा राजनीतिक स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को कोई तकलीफ होती है, तब वे हमारे पास शिकायतें भेजते हैं, तब हम उन को राज्य सरकार से टेक-अप करते हैं या स्वयं उसकी सहायता करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

श्री रवि राय : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि नीति तो स्थिर है, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपके पास इस तरह की कोई शिकायतें आई हैं कि जिन लोगों ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में भाग लिया था, उन में से जो कांग्रेस दल में हैं उन को सहायता मिलती है और जो विरोधी दल में हैं उन को सहायता नहीं मिलती है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि 1920-21, 1931 और 1942 इन तीन राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों में जिन जिन लोगों ने भाग लिया था, उन में से किन किन लोगों को यह सहायता दी जाती है तथा उन में से कौन कौन विरोधी दल में हैं—इस के आंकड़े दीजिये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक वित्तीय सहायता का सवाल है बिना किसी प्रकार के डिस्क्रिमिनेशन के सहायता दी जाती है और मुझे व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान है कि विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों की सिफारिश से बहुत से लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। जहां तक सवाल है कि कितनी

सहायता दी गई है—इसके बारे में और कितने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सैनिक विर धी दल में हैं या कांग्रेस दल में हैं—इस के आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं, क्योंकि हम लोग स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखते हैं कि कौन कांग्रेस दल में है और कौन विरोधी दल में है, हमारे लिये कोई कहीं भी हो, सब बराबर है।

श्री रवि राय : कांग्रेस दल को ज्यादा मिलती है, पक्षपात करते हो।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You do not even treat them as political prisoners.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Public morality or national morality, if we can say so, demands that the freedom fighters are properly looked after and taken care of. There are some who, even though they were opposed to the national movement, by their nuisance value have been able to cash from the national Government. There are still others who are merely cashing their association with the freedom fighters. Then there are the honest and sincere freedom fighters who have either been thrown into oblivion or in wilderness. For instance, the Tana Bhagats have lost everything, even their landed property because they were staunch and devout followers of Mahatma Gandhi in the non-cooperation movement of 1921. Government of Bihar granted them Rs. 10 lakhs for the restoration of their lands but that fizzled out. I would like to know from the Government whether they have got anything in their mind to evolve a scheme so that these freedom fighters, irrespective of what their political affiliations are, properly looked after and their losses compensated; if not, whether Government would like to think in this direction.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated that this is our line of thought and our policy.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन 1942 में स्वर्णीय नेताजी मुभाषचन्द्र बोस के साथ कन्घा से कन्घा मिल कर लड़ने वाले आई० एन० ए० के सिपाहियों और अधिकारियों को क्या सरकार राजनीतिक पीड़ित मानती है या नहीं ? अगर मानती है तो क्या उन को भी सहायता देनी नहै ? यदि सहायता देना है तो कितनी सहायता देती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जिन लोगों ने नेताजी के साथ इण्डियन नेशनल आर्मा बनाई थी, हम उन को पूरी तरह स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी मानते हैं। उन्हें पूर्ण सहायता दी जानी है, कितनी सहायता दी जाती है, इस के आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं, परन्तु पूरी सहायता दी जाती है और किसी तरह का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है।

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I was the convener of the national conference of freedom fighters. The speeches delivered in that conference were such that it appears that some of the freedom fighters are being reduced to the junk of history; the condition of their neglect is terrible. I would like to ask of the Minister whether a proper national history of the freedom fighters will be prepared. a roll of honour of freedom fighters in every district will be maintained, pensions will be given to the deserving freedom fighters who are poor or to their widows, full free-ship concession will be given to their children and in view of the national importance of this question whether Government of India will bring forward a Bill in this Parliament which all sections of this House will support.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated in my reply that we have probably not been able to do as much as we should have done for the freedom fighters. I agree with the hon. Member that there are freedom fighters in the country whose condition is not good; they are suffering and they have not been looked after very well.

As far as the question of compiling the history of the freedom fighters is concerned, we have already taken steps to do it in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. A comprehensive who's who is being compiled.

SHRI RANGA: "List of those people," he says.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: There should be a roll of honour of freedom fighter in every district.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are compiling a who's who which could be called the roll of honour or be given any other appropriate name.

I also understand that certain State administrations have given Tamrapatra to various freedom fighters in recognition of their valiant services to the nation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: They are not even invited to freedom fighters' functions on the 26th January and the 15th August.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is known to the Government that whereas there are thousands of ex-political sufferers, only a few hundreds get pension from the Government of West Bengal and that too, the amount of pension, is only, on an average, Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month and, if so, would the Government try to instruct the West Bengal Government or give them extra subsidy so that at least more number of ex-political sufferers are covered and the paltry amount of pension is increased to a decent amount?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said that we have not yet done as much as we could and the hon. Home Minister has also suggested that if there are any specific suggestions regarding this matter, we can talk over and try to improve our performance.

DR. RANEN SEN: Here is my suggestion. They might give their reaction here and now.

SHR VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
We shall consider that.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: All freedom fighters should be termed as one category whether they are terrorists or revolutionaries or satyagrahis. The only difference should be in regard to the duration of suffering and how many years they suffered. Otherwise, they should be termed as one category. Then, I would like to know whether the Government have taken steps to collect data from State Governments about the number of freedom fighters with all their particulars—only a few are still living and they will pass away in 10 to 15 years. May I know whether they have collected the data from the State Governments about the number of freedom fighters, the aid given to them and the number of those who have not received any aid so far.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already replied to a part of his question. We are compiling the information about the freedom fighters in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories and in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. As regards the question of collection of data regarding the help given so far, we have only been advising the State Governments to be as liberal as possible to help the valient freedom fighters. But we have not collected the information as to what has been the quantum of help so far given to the freedom fighters.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या होम मिनिस्टर को मालूम है कि पंजाब हरियाणा और हिमाचल के जो पोलिटिकल सफरर थे उनको सचचर मिनिस्ट्री ने जमीन एलाट की थी ताकि उनको मदद मिल सके और उस वक्त राष्ट्रपति रूल में हरियाणा के गवर्नर ने यह आर्डर किया था कि सभी पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को साढ़ चार सौ रु० की एकड़ जमीन खरीदने की इजाजत दी जाय और यह रकम भी उनसे किशतों में ली जाय ताकि वे अपनी जमीनों का डवलप-मेंट आसानी से कर सके ? और क्या आपको

यह भी इल्म है कि उस वक्त के राज्यपाल का जो आर्डर था उसको हरियाणा की मौजूदा मिनिस्ट्री ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जिसकी वजह यह है कि इस वक्त हरियाणा में जो मिनिस्ट्री कांग्रेस के नाम से चल रही है उसमें एक भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जिसने एक दिन की भी कैद काटी हो, इसीलिय उनको पोलिटिकल सफरर्स की कीमत मालूम नहीं है ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار - کیا ہوم منسٹر

کو معلوم ہے کہ پنجاب، ہریانہ اور ہماچل کے جو پولیٹیکل سٹریٹس تھے ان کو سٹیج منسٹری نے زمینیں الاٹ کی تھیں تاکہ ان کو مدد مل سکے اور اس وقت اسٹریٹی رول میں ۴ ہانہ کے گورنر نے یہ آرڈر کیا تھا کہ سبھی پولیٹیکل سٹریٹس کو ساڑھے چار سو روپے فی ایکڑ زمینیں خریدنے کی اجازت دی جائے اور وہ رقم بھی ان سے قسطوں میں لی جائے تاکہ وہ اپنی زمینوں کا ڈیولپمنٹ آسانی سے کر سکیں - اور کیا آپ کے یہ بھی علم میں ہے کہ اس وقت کے راجپھ پال کا جو آرڈر تھا اس کو ہریانہ کی موجودہ منسٹری نے امپلیمینٹ نہیں کیا جس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس وقت ہریانہ میں جو منسٹری ڈائریکٹس کے نام سے چل رہی ہے اس میں ایک بھی ایسا آدمی نہیں ہے جس ایک دن کی قید لگئی ہو اسی لئے ان کو پولیٹیکل سٹریٹس کی قیمت معلوم نہیں ہے -]

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : यह बात बिस्कुल गलत है कि जिन्होंने कैद नहीं काटी

है उन्हें फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की सफरिज का पता नहीं है। जिनके थोड़ी सी भी भक्ल है व उसकी कीमत को समझ सकते हैं। अब जहाँ तक इस मसले का ताल्लुक है, मैं हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट से पूछताछ कर लूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Mr. Ram Gopal Shalwale . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शुरू से ही उठ रहा हूँ लेकिन आप मुझे मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं जबकि मेरे से बाद में उठने वालों को आप मौका दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Three or four communist members got up and I called Dr. Ranen Sen. Every member wants to be called. What can I do? When three or four of them got up, I called Dr. Ranen Sen. Will he kindly sit down . . . (Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह अन्याय है। यह हमारे अधिकारों का हनन है।

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please sit down. I do not want to send him out. The Leader must say something.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह बात ठीकी नहीं है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: When SSP members got up, I called the leader of the SSP. Will he please sit down?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर इस सदन में बैठने का क्या लाभ होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, if you do not want to sit in this House, may I request you to leave if you think that it is not competent, will you please leave the House? May I request you to leave the House if you do not want to sit here? If you want to sit here, you should sit quietly . . . (Interruptions) I do not want to argue. Either you sit quietly or leave the House. The work of the House must continue. You can-

not hold it to ransom. Please sit quietly or leave the House.

दिल्ली की परियोजनाओं के लिये बिस्तीय सहायता

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने दिल्ली की विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये 11 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार 46 वित्तीय सहायता कब तक देगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कार्यकारी परिषद् ने मांग की है कि दिल्ली के राजस्व साधनों के प्रश्न को भी मुरारका आयोग को भेजा जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कर्तव्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 4 अप्रैल, 1968 को दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् द्वारा पारित एक संकल्प के अनुसरण में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस मंत्रालय को 13-6-1968 को विभिन्न स्कीमों के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 12.49 करोड़ के प्रतिगुणित धनराशि के आवंटन के प्रस्ताव भेजे थे।

(ख) प्रस्तावों में 46 मदें हैं और विभिन्न सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के विचाराधीन हैं। चूंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा विभिन्न प्रस्तावों के लिये औचित्यपूर्ण व्यौरा अभी प्रस्तुत करना है, अतः तारीख नियत करना कठिन है कि कब तक इन प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) कार्यकारी परिषद् ने बताया जाता है, कि सुझाव दिया है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के द्वारा नियुक्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों

के प्रशासन पर अध्ययन दल को (श्री मोरारका की अध्यक्षता में) उन सिद्धान्तों की जांच करने के लिये कहा जाय, जिन्हें दिल्ली को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता की मात्रा को निर्धारित करना चाहिये ।

(घ) सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की आर्थिक स्थिति को जानने और उसपर विचार करने के लिये सरकार ने रेड्डी कमीशन की स्थापना की थी तो उस कमीशन ने अपनी क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ? क्या यह सच है कि उस कमीशन ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये 12 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान देने की सिफारिश की थी । इसके अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन में सरकार को आयकर, बिक्रीकर और दूसरे करों से कितनी आमदनी होती है और उसमें से दिल्ली प्रशासन को सरकार क्या देती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, रेड्डी कमीशन का जो स्थापना की गई थी वह दिल्ली प्रशासन को वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में नहीं था, उसका उद्देश्य केवल यही था कि दिल्ली नगर निगम और नयी दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को किस हिसाब से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये, उसके बारे में वे सरकार को सिफारिश करे परन्तु जब श्री रेड्डी को उत्तर प्रदेश का राज्यपाल नियुक्त किया गया तब उस कमीशन के काम में कुछ बाधा आई और फिर श्री मोरारका जी को इस कमीशन का काम करने के लिये नया अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया गया लेकिन उनकी पूरी रिपोर्ट अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं आई है ।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन को कोई वित्तीय सहायता

देने का सवाल इसलिये नहीं उठता है क्योंकि दिल्ली का कोई अलग से कन्सालिडेटेड फण्ड नहीं है, जितनी आमदनी दिल्ली से होती है वह कन्सालिडेटेड फंड आफ इण्डिया में जाती है और जितना खर्चा दिल्ली के लिये आवश्यक है वह इसी फण्ड से दिया जाता है । इसलिये दिल्ली को उस तरह से सहायता नहीं दी जा सकती है जिस प्रकार से दूसरी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : भारत के बाहर आय देशों में राजधानी वाले प्रदेशों को एक विशेष स्थिति प्राप्त होती है इसलिये क्या भारत सरकार दिल्ली राजधानी होने के कारण, दिल्ली प्रशासन को वही सुविधायें देने के लिये तैयार होगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन को हम दूसरों से ज्यादा सुविधा देते हैं क्योंकि वह भारतीय संघ की राजधानी है । यहां पर हमें बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें करनी पड़नी हैं जो कि आम तौर पर हम दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : जो 11 करोड़ की मांग है, उसके बारे में आपका क्या उत्तर है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं ने अपने मूल उत्तर में बतलाया है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से परामर्श किया जा रहा है और जब परामर्श पूरा हो जायगा तभी निर्णय लिया जायगा ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : दिल्ली राजधानी के अन्तर्गत जिनका इलाका आता है वह दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से कवर होता है । उस में आस पड़ोस के जो प्रदेश हैं उन का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा शामिल है । क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल दिल्ली प्रशासन को ही मदद करती है और दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत जो

दिल्ली से बाहर का इलाका है वह उपेक्षित है, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस इलाके को मास्टर प्लान से निकालने की कृपा करेगी, अगर नहीं तो उस को भी क्या मदद देने की कृपा करेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : वह जरा अजीब सा सवाल है....

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अजीब स्थिति हमारी है ही ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हां, स्थिति भी अजीब है क्योंकि दिल्ली का जो क्षेत्र है वह बहुत से राज्यों से सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र है और प्राथमिक, भौगोलिक व दूसरी दृष्टियों से भी जब दिल्ली को हमें विकसित करना है तो उस के लिये हमें बाहर के क्षेत्रों का भी ख्याल अपने सामने रखना पड़ता है। इस का मतलब यह है कि प्रशासनिक रूप से हम उत्तर प्रदेश के या हरियाणा के उन स्थानों को ले लें....

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : पैसे की मदद के रूप में ले लें :

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पैसे की मदद के रूप में या दूसरी तरह से हम वहां कुछ ज्यादा नहीं पहुंचा सकते क्योंकि हमारे साधन सीमित हैं और इसलिये उन्हें दिल्ली क्षेत्र के अन्दर ही हम रखना चाहते हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम अपने दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में कर सके ।

श्री बलराज मर्होकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रेड्डी कमिशन ने अपना काम खत्म नहीं किया था और यह कि मुरारका कमिशन उसी काम को पूरा कर रहा है तो यह उन की बात सरासर गलत है । दरअसल रेड्डी कमिशन ने अपना काम खत्म कर लिया था और उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी सरकार को दे दी थी । यह मुरारका कमेटी उस से

भिन्न है । अब या तब मैं समझता हूं कि उन को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है या ऐसा कह कर वह बड़ा सा कन्फुजन पैदा करना चाह रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो रुपया दिल्ली प्रशासन ने मांगा है उस के बारे में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से बातचीत हो रही है । दिल्ली प्रशासन को कायम हुए डेढ़ साल हो गये और इस डेढ़ साल के अन्दर दिल्ली की योजनाएं इतनी खटाई में पड़ी हैं कि कुछ कहना नहीं । दिल्ली का जो नया बजट है उसके अनुसार उन का रैवेन्यू 16 करोड़ का है और जो खर्चा है वह 42 करोड़ का है । इस के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली से जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को भ्राय होती है इनकमटैक्स से वह कोई 42 करोड़ तक जाती है । वैसे भी दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है इसलिये दिल्ली की ओर हम विशेष ध्यान देते हैं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद मेरा यह कहना है कि आप दिल्ली की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं । दिल्ली के अन्दर जहां जनसंघ का प्रशासन है, उस जनसंघी प्रशासन को फेल करने के लिये, यह मेरा चार्ज है, उस को फेल करने के लिये आप जानबूझ कर जो रुपया उम को मिलना चाहिये वह रुपया भी उसे देने में टालमटोल और भ्रानाकानी कर रहे हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूं कि नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी को दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को बनौर इय रुपया देना था, वर्क्स ऐंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर श्री जगन्नाथ राव को इस मामले को हल करने के लिये आरबिटरेटर बनाया गया और उन्होंने यह डिसाइड किया कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को 59 लाख रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन उसे होम मिनिस्टर ने निगेटिव कर दिया । इस तरह की और भी बातें हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जबकि दिल्ली के अन्दर विकास की आवश्यकता है, दिल्ली के अन्दर ओवरब्रिज एक भी नहीं और लाखों लोगों को रोज इस कारण कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है । इसी तरह बैस्ट दिल्ली में कोई अस्पताल नहीं है, ग्राहवरे

में भी कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। इन जरूरी चीजों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली प्रशासन को कोई रुपया नहीं देनी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार रेड्डी कमिशन ने जो सिफारिश की है उस के ऊपर वह शीघ्र अमल करेगी और दिल्ली प्रशासन व कारपोरेशन को वह रुपया देगी? गवर्नट हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों को 95 परसेंट ग्रांट देती है लेकिन कारपोरेशन के स्कूलों को वह 60 परसेंटमी ग्रांट देने को तैयार नहीं है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह यह भेदभाव की नीति को बदल कर दिल्ली प्रशासन को रुपया देने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : दरअसल प्रोफसर साहब इस तरह से चार्ज लगाने की अपनी आदत से मजबूर हैं इसलिये वह यहां चार्ज लगा रहे हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं अपने चार्ज को मन्सटेंटियेट कल्गा।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ कि आप कितनी गलत बात कहते हैं। एक बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही कि रेड्डी कमिशन ने अपना काम समाप्त करके रिपोर्ट दे दी थी और यह जो मुरारका कमिशन है यह दूसरा कमिशन है तो उन की यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। हकीकत यह है कि रेड्डी कमिशन ने अपनी इंटरिम रिपोर्ट दी थी। उस की वह फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं थी। उस के बाद हम लोगों ने तय किया कि चूंकि अभी पूरा काम नहीं हुआ है, पूरा काम करना है और इसलिये वह पूरी रिपोर्ट फाइनल रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये। इस कारण इंटरिम रिपोर्ट के ऊपर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया और पूरी रिपोर्ट का हम अभी तक इंतजार कर रहे हैं। प्रोफसर साहब ने उस बारे में गलत कहा है और यह हाउस को बिल्कुल मिस्लीड करने की बात है कि कमिशन ने पूरा काम कर लिया था। हकीकत यह है कि

अभी कमिशन का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक कि उनके दूसरे चार्ज का प्रश्न है कि हम जानबूझ कर यहां भेदभाव करते हैं और यहां पर हम लोग उतना पैसा नहीं देते जितना कि पहले देते थे यह चार्ज भी उन का गलत है। अगर वह इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े देखने की तकलीफ करेंगे और इस पर जब चाहे मुझ से बातचीत कर लें, मैं प्रोफसर साहब के साथ बैठ कर बात कर सकता हूँ और उन्हें समझा भी सकता हूँ वशत कि वह इस पर ठंडे दिल से सोचने और समझने को तैयार हों लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि वह केवल राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इन बातों को कहा करते हैं। अगर वह ठंडे दिल से और बगैर राजनीति को अपने सामने रखते हुए समझना चाहें तो मैं उन्हें बैठ कर समझा सकता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह समझ जायेंगे कि हम ठीक तरीके से उचित गति से उस कार्य में मदद कर रहे हैं और कोई भेदभाव इस बारे में नहीं कर रहे हैं। श्री बलराज मधोक ने जो हमारे ऊपर यह चार्ज लगाया है वह एकदम गलत और देबुनियाद है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं ने कहा था कि रेड्डी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ गयी है। इन्होंने माना है कि उन की इंटरिम रिपोर्ट आ गयी है। अब हर एक मामले में पहले इंटरिम रिपोर्ट आती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इंटरिम रिपोर्ट पर क्या अमल किया है इसी तरह नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी को दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को 59 लाख रुपया देना है। श्री जगन्नाथ राव साहब ने उस के बारे में आरबिट्रेट किया और उन्होंने कहा कि वह 59 लाख रुपया दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को दिया जाना है किन आप ने उसे निगटिव कर दिया, खत्म कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसल है या नहीं? इस बात का आप जवाब दीजिये कि क्या वह 59 लाख रुपया देना आप ने बंद नहीं किया?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has agreed to . . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He is telling wrong facts and he is trying to mislead the House deliberately.

MR. SPEAKER: About the interim report he has agreed. About the money also, he has said that the hon. Member can discuss and if the hon. Member can point out any discrimination which has been made, he would correct it. This is what I have gathered, to the extent that I could understand Hindi. I think he has said that the hon. Member can discuss with him, and if the hon. Member can prove to him any discrimination he would correct it. Therefore, there is no quarrel now. Let us now go on to the next question.

Inter-State Disputes

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*273. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up a permanent machinery to resolve inter-state disputes;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the reactions of State Governments thereto; and

(d) the further steps proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d), The National Integration Council which met at Srinagar recently recommended the formulation of uniform general principles applicable to the country as a whole for the solution of the linguistic border issues on a well understood basis and the setting up of a machinery by the Government of India to which linguistic border issues could be referred for expeditious solution. The recommendation of the Council is under examination.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The National Integration Council met in Kashmir Valley in a cool atmosphere . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let the hon. Member come to the Delhi atmosphere and the Parliament atmosphere and put his supplementary question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: . . . to find out a solution to the disintegration in the country at the hands of the Congress rule for the last twenty years. While doing so, may I know whether this National Integration Council at the instance of the Government of India conveyed their intention to sabotage and shelve the Mahajan Commission's report, which was the report of a commission appointed by the Government of India to go into the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and whether the National Integration Council has thought of a definite and concrete solution to institute a permanent machinery for the purpose in the form of a national tribunal? Such a machinery is envisaged also under article 263 of the Constitution. Keeping in view all these things, may I know whether the Government would implement the Mahajan Commission's report first? Then, there are other inter-State problems such as river water disputes, location of steel plants, location of industries, allocation of foodgrains and so on. These are all the common issues concerning several States. Taking all these things into consideration, may I know whether the Government of India would constitute a high level national tribunal to go into these things? I want a categorical answer to these two specific questions from the hon. Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, this recommendation was not initiated by Government as such. The National Integration Council was split up into two or three different groups. The committee which made this recommendation was presided over by the President of the Party to which the hon. Member belongs . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That does not make any difference. The decision was not of the President. What is the insinuation about the President of the Party? This was the decision of the committee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member ought to have made this remark when his own party member made the same allegation imputing subversion by Government.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: What is the subversion of the decision? The member is asking a question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am merely giving information. I am not imputing any motive. I said this committee was presided over by the President of the Party.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The hon. Minister was also a member of that conference. Every party was represented in that committee. The decision was their collective decision.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Of course, I am saying so. I merely gave information. Why is he angry about it?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There was no need for it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This recommendation was made by a group presided over by a certain person. It is merely a statement of fact. It was ultimately accepted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The recommendation of the committee was not accepted by the conference in full.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It was referred back to the committee for some modification and then the recommendation was ultimately accepted unanimously.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The sub-committee's recommendation was modified and accepted by the General Council.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Ultimately the recommendation was accepted unanimously.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That is correct.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is the most important thing.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Say that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: My main point is this. There is no question of intention of any subversion of any particular thing.

The question was also raised about the Mahajan Commission Report. The Mysore Chief Minister did specifically raise it and there too the Prime Minister had made Government's position clear, that the Report is before Government and they have not taken any decision about it. As to whether this principle in the recommendation will be made applicable or not, Government do not want to commit themselves to any position. They may accept or they may not. This is the position that was made clear in the conference itself.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister just now said that at the conference the decision were taken unanimously. It is not a fact that the Chief Minister of Mysore has given a note of dissent and also made a statement after convening a press conference that this Integration Council met in order to create disintegration and we have also this Mahajan Commission Report? Is this statement correct?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am not aware of any press conference he convened. At the same time, I am not aware of any note of dissent. I did make a mention of whatever question he raised or the view he expressed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No, he made a statement . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is not aware of it.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: With the passage of time, the dispute between States have increased and the only type of co-operation we have between States today is in highway robbery, in which even the constables of Shri Chavan's police are involved, and also smuggling. A number of disputes have been created by this Government for political reasons; for example, border disputes, and the Mahajan Report which will be never accepted by the people of Kerala. The Home Minister stated that they are thinking in terms of constituting a machinery. But the Founding Fathers of our Constitution has visualised this eventuality; they were brilliant men and not political adventurers;

They have incorporated in the Constitution a provision for that, article which says:

"If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of Council charged with the duty of—

- (a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States
...

These disputes have been there for the last 20 years, and they have been cropping up on a number of occasions. I would like to ask the Home Minister on how many occasions this Government have acted upon this provision of the Constitution, and if they have not done that, why not? On what issues did they use this provision of the Constitution?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has asked me a very comprehensive question, but as far as it is related to this particular part, I can say that there are certainly some disputes, and these disputes have not been created by the Government of India. They are there. The only point is they have not been solved. That is exactly the anxiety of the National Integration Council. They thought whether it could not be done by formulating certain acceptable, well-understood principles, and a machinery set up after formulating

those principles. That was the recommendation. The Government of India is considering this matter. I do not know why he is going into all the other things.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: On how many occasions has this provision of the Constitution been acted upon?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will require notice for that.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं गृह-मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ और भाखरा नंगल का जो झगड़ा पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश का आपस में चल रहा है उस को क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी की मालिसी के मुपुर्द किया जा रहा है या किसी और बंग से उसे हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है दूसरे यह कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, पठानकोट, कालका और दूसरे इलाकों का मतलब कर रहा है कि वह पहाड़ी इलाके हैं और वह उनको मिलने चाहियें, क्या इस मामले को ट्राइब्यूनल के हवाले किया जायेगा या वह उस को प्रधान मंत्री जी की मालिसी में देंगे।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally I will have to ask for notice, but at the same time, I can say that this question was discussed here, but unfortunately the States concerned did not agree to the proposal.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: The entire country was reorganised by the States Reorganisation Commission, and the SRC report provides a machinery, i.e. the zonal council, which is expected to resolve all border disputes, and the zonal council, in some cases, has succeeded in solving and settling these disputes. The major dispute now remaining is between Mysore and Maharashtra which we had already decided to resolve in some way or other finally. The Mahajan Commission was appointed, and it was thought that this dispute would be resolved through the medium of this Commission, but this new proposal of the National Integration Council seems to be the result of the Maharjan Commission report which is acceptable to the Government of Mysore. So, may I

know the effective stand that the Government has taken with regard to the Mahajan Commission report, whether it is going to accept it or not, so that all these speculations may be set aside?

Secondly, we were definitely told by the representatives of the Government of Mysore that this proposal which was given by the committee and by the National Integration Council was not accepted by the Chief Minister of Mysore, and that he opposed it in the Council. So, may I know whether the Government would take a decision regarding this recommendation about this border machinery only after consulting and with the approval of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said, about the Mahajan Commission report the Government has not taken any final decision. This is a fact. As I have stated, this matter this report of the National Integration Council, is under examination.

SHRI RANGA: It would be under examination eternally.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally one cannot decide things without examination.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Linguistic States were created with the idea of making the local people feel the existence of swaraj, but it has worked in a different direction and created division. May I know whether, in order to do away with all the disputes, the Government will abolish all the linguistic States and divide the whole nation into four zones?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There is no such proposal.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या गृह मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जहां तक दो प्रदेशों की सीमाओं का सम्बन्ध है और जो झगड़े बीस साल से चल आ रहे हैं उनको आखिर वह तय किस तरह से करना चाहते हैं ? दो राज्यों के बीच जो सीमा सम्बन्धी झगड़े हैं उनको तय करने के लिए गांव को इकाई मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ? जिस गांव में जिस भाषा के बोलने वाले

लोग अधिक हों उस गांव को उस भाषा-भाषी एरिया में मिला दिया जाए तां क्या अर्पण की बात है ? इस सिद्धान्त को मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ? बीस इक्कीस साल से सीमाओं के झगड़े चल रहे हैं और यह चल रहा है कि कौन ताल्लुका किस में रहे, कौन इलाका किस में रहे, कौन गांव कहां रहे ? आज तक आप इसको तय नहीं कर सके हैं । गांव को इकाई मानने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is difficult to enter into arguments with the hon. Members. Where both the Chief Ministers of the concerned States have agreed, it was accepted. Where the agreement of the Chief Ministers was not possible, it could not be accepted. Therefore, it is difficult for me to express views about the principles on which it should be done. The point is whether we can have well-understood and acceptable principle on this matter. Unless it is on that basis, the question cannot be solved. They are difficult, complex and complicated problems. Politically too they are difficult problems; the hon. Member knows it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Even though a long time has gone since the Mahajan Commission submitted its report to the Government, the Government is still undecided and the hon. Home Minister says that the Mahajan Commission report is being examined by the Government. In view of the recommendations of the National Integration Council and also in order to avoid the criticism of the people and also the Opposition parties, will the Government fix a time limit by which it will come to a definite decision on the report of the Mahajan Commission?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I understand the anxiety of the hon. Members. Unfortunately it could not be done.

श्री श्रीचन्म गोयल : पंजाब सीमा आयोग ने जिस के अध्यक्ष श्री शाह थे और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक्टिंग जज थे उन्होंने

जो निर्णय किया था उस निर्णय के विरुद्ध पंजाब और हरियाणा कुछ राज्य ऐसे इलाकों की मांग कर रहे हैं जो वे समझते हैं कि उनके साथ मिलाये जाने चाहियें और उनको शाह कमिशन के फैसल से संतोष नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन दोनों राज्यों ने अपनी-अपनी मांगें भारत सरकार को भेज दी हैं और कहा है कि फलां-फलां इलाका उनको दिलाया जाये ?

जहाँ तक चंडीगढ़ का सम्बन्ध है दोनों राज्य उसकी मांग कर रहे हैं। चूंकि उसके बारे में सालिसी से निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है इस वास्ते क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई इस दिशा में पग उठाया है या इस पर वह विचार कर रही है और वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों का जनमत ल कर निर्णय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say anything more than what has been said before. If at all the hon. Member wants specific information, he can give me notice.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: In the last few years, the relations between the States are worsening due to water disputes and inter-state disputes on borders, etc. The meeting of the National Integration Council held at Srinagar recently has taken a decision on the creation of a machinery to go into those disputes and all parties accepted that recommendation. After having made that recommendation, when the Chief Minister of Mysore Mr. Virendra Patil went to Mysore he issued a statement . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Three Members had already asked about it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Kerala State is concerned with this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We want it to be implemented . . . (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: It looks as though you are going to implement it here, in this House.

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SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: As far as Kerala is concerned . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They are a party to it . . . (Interruptions.) All parties in Kerala—even the Congress people—and not only the communists and the SSP, but all the parties oppose the Mahajan Commission report. It is not acceptable to them, the Kerala people. May I get a categorical answer from the hon. Home Minister,— (Interruption)—

MR. SPEAKER: We will go to the next question, now.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I want a categorical answer from the hon. Home Minister. The question is whether the Government will consider the recommendation of the National Integration Council which had met in Srinagar, whether that is suitable to solve the problem. I want to know whether the Government will consider it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, the recommendation of the National Integration Council is being examined by the Government.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : पाटसर फार्मले को दो स्टेटों ने कब्ज कर लिया। दूसरे म्यूनिसिपैलिटी और असम्बली के बोट, से, इनके चुनाव से और उनके परिणामों से यह तय हो सकता है कि यह एरिया इन लोगों का है। तीसरे, महाजन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में तीन प्रदेशों का झगड़े हैं जिन में से दो प्रान्त कहते हैं कि इस रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। चौथी बात यह है कि जब ऐसे कोई झगड़े होते हैं तो लोकशाही के तरीके से जहाँ कोई मैजोरिटी होती है उसका निर्णय सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस स्टेट की इच्छा पर न छोड़ कर स्वयं उसके आधार पर कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करती है उस चीज को अमल में लाने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं करती है ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, that is not correct. The Maharashtra Chief Minister has agreed to it and they thirsted for the Commission. So, Maharashtra is a party to it. (Inter-ruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? It is for the Home Minister to answer.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has not raised any question which I can answer.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: I am putting a question regarding the Assam and Nagaland border. There is the Sibsagar district of Assam which is contiguous to Nagaland State. There is a big forest there which is at present held by the Government of Assam. This is part of Assam State. Sometime back, the Nagaland Government also claimed it and issued licences to contractors to afforest trees. The Assam Government also issued licences to the contractors. Both the contractors and the labourers are now quarrelling there. Sometimes, the underground Nagas also come there, kidnap people, and collect taxes. This quarrel is going on there for some years. The question is whether, to bring amity between these two States; the Government will consider the setting up of a Commission to finally establish the boundary between Assam and Nagaland States?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is a matter which is meant for the discussion between the two Chief Ministers concerned. There is no question of appointing any Commission now.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Have the Government of India considered rendering these parochial loyalties of politicians irrelevant by holding a plebiscite for the disputed areas between Mysore; Maharashtra and Kerala?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Have the Government considered it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As I said, the entire matter is under examination. If at all, the suggestion of yours may also be examined.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: (Spoke in Kannada).

MR. SPEAKER: The dispute is between Mysore and Maharashtra. Everyone cannot understand if you speak in that language.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: (Spoke in Kannada).

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: May I translate it?

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood it myself. Why should anybody translate it? Your question was: when they accepted the Kutch Award, why not accept the Mahajan award? Now both of you may sit down. Calling Attention.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इन प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आयेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Resumption of Air Services Between India and Pakistan

*274. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the question of resumption of air services between India and Pakistan has been taken up again with that country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government of India have repeated through diplomatic channel their proposal to open negotiations for immediate resumption of civil air services between the two countries. However, no reply has so far been received from the Government of Pakistan.

C.I.A. Activity

*275. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Dr. Malder's "C.I.A. Who's Who" which shows how and where the State Department and U.S. Foreign Service and agencies, Agency for International Department, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Education Exchange and the U. S. Mission at U. N. are being used for secret service work by the C.I.A.;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the working of above mentioned agencies, missions; and

(c) the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to(c). Government have seen press reports regarding the publication C.I.A. Who's Who'. Efforts are being made to secure a copy of the book. We have, however, no information that the United States Agency for International Development, the U.S. Education Exchange or the Peace Corps in India are being utilized for secret service work by the C. I. A.

Regionalism

*276. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Mysore has said in a statement that the decision of the National Integration Council regarding regionalism would result in disintegration; and

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

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

(a) The Chief Minister of Mysore did not say that the decision of the Council would result in disintegration. He, however, expressed anxiety that the proposed setting up of a regular machinery for considering linguistic border issues might possibly lead to new claims and counter-claims being put forward in respect of inter-State borders.

(b) The National Integration Council of which the Chief Minister, Mysore, is a member, has adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Regional Aspects to the effect that uniform general principles applicable to the country as a whole should be formulated and a machinery set up for solving linguistic border issues expeditiously. This is under the consideration of the Government.

Activities of Pak. Saboteurs in J. & K.

*277. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani saboteurs had set up camps along the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir for subversive

activities in collusion with the anti-national elements in the State;

(b) whether Government are also aware that Chinese Guerrilla Warfare experts are in charge of these camps; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is well known that for years Pakistan has been engaged, in her own territory and in the part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in her illegal occupation, in preparations for sabotage and subversion in the State. Government are maintaining vigilance and are prepared to deal with all eventualities. It will not be in public interest to disclose any further information.

Indian Students Settled Abroad

***278. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly thirty per cent of the Indian students who go to U.S. and other advanced countries of the World for higher studies try to settle there permanently and do not come back to India and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether there was any investigation carried out by Government to find out the extent of this problem of heavy brain drain from India and the causes for such a drain; and

(c) the conditions which Government propose to create in the country by which the students going abroad may be tempted to come back to India.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) According to the submission before a Congressional Sub-Committee of United States, 1425 Indians became immigrants to U. S. A. in 1967. This is about one fifth of the Indians who were reported to be engaged in study,

research or training in the U.S.A. at the beginning of 1967.

Information regarding other advanced countries is not available.

(b) Studies have been initiated to assess the extent, character, and causes of the Brain Drain and to consider steps to meet the situation.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-1563| 68)

Gilgit Sinkiang Road

***279. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to Sheikh Abdullah's statement that he found nothing objectionable in the agreement between Pakistan and China regarding the construction of the Gilgit-Sinkiang Road; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the Sheikh for his anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) There have been different reports as to what Sheikh Abdullah said regarding the construction of the Gilgit-Sinkiang road. He is reported to have said that it was a route for trade and communications, that Pakistan was in *de facto* occupation of the area that her agreement with China was provisional; so, the construction of the road was not objectionable. According to a later press report, Sheikh Abdullah said that he had not been reported correctly and that he had expressed his helplessness since Pakistan was in *de facto* control and any agreement by Pakistan could be only provisional.

(b) Sheikh Abdullah's reported statements were objectionable inas-

much as they took no account of the fact that the agreement regarding the construction of this road infringed our sovereignty and was illegal. However, Government do not consider that any action is called for against Sheikh Abdullha in respect of these statements.

Amendment to Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes

*280. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to amend the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes with a view to end the legal immunity enjoyed by the former Princes: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have taken a general decision in principle to abolish privy purses and privileges of former rulers of Indian States, but the details have yet to be settled. One of the proposals under consideration is that section 87B of the Code of Civil Procedure and section 197A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which give to the Rulers a social position should be amended. This question would be settled alongwith the other details.

Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Code

*291. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1328 on the 19th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has since submitted its report with regard to the Amendments to be proposed to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by which time the report is expected?

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

to (c). The first instalment of the report of the Law Commission on Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, relating to parts I to V has been received. Since the reconstituted Law Commission is examining the other parts of the Code and its recommendation on the remaining parts may affect recommendations already made in regard to the first five parts of the Code, it is proposed to await the recommendations of the Law Commission on the latter parts of the Code now under examination and consider proposals for legislation on the Code as a whole. The question of revision of the Indian Penal Code is still under the examination of the Law Commission.

Restraints on Retired Government Officers for Employment in Private Sector

*282. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-
CHARYYA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the restraints now applying to retired civil servants in respect of employment in the private sector to public sector also; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य
मंत्रालय का शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ बिलय

*283. श्री मोहन प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक
अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को
21 नवम्बर, 1963 से शिक्षा मंत्रालय के
साथ मिला दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त तिथि से पहले जो कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में काम करती थे, उन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उन्हीं पदों पर रखा गया है जिन पर वे पहले थे तथा उन्हें पिछली सेवा का लाभ दिया गया है और उन की पिछली सेवा को शिक्षा मंत्रालय में लगातार सेवा समझा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नियम सब पदों पर लागू किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग) का उत्तर 'हां' में है ।

अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूहों के नाम में परिवर्तन

*284. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अन्दमान, निकोबार द्वीपों का नाम मावरकर तथा परमानन्द द्वीप रखने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Detention of Ships Carrying Food-grains and Fertilisers at Bombay Port

*285. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several ships carrying foodgrains and fertilisers have been held up in Bombay Port since the middle of May 1968 without being unloaded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of demurrage that would have to be paid on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) On the 15th May 1968, five vessels carrying foodgrains and four vessels carrying fertilisers were waiting to be unloaded at the Bombay Port. All of them were unloaded by the 28th June 1968.

(b) The main reasons were heavy arrivals of fertilisers, interruption of work by rains, seasonal labour shortage and damaged cargo on some of the vessels which led to slow discharge.

(c) The actual demurrage payable on the vessels referred to will be known only after the time sheets for these vessels are finalised by our Supply Missions in Washington and London.

Integrated National Programme for Youth of Educational Institutions

*286. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the importance and need for an integrated national programme for the youth of the country's educational institutions;

(b) whether a review is being made of the working of schemes like the NCC, ACC etc. every year; and

(c) if so, whether Government are satisfied that these schemes are yielding the desired result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Review of schemes is carried out as and when considered necessary. On the recommendation of the Kunzru Committee the Government started the National Fitness Corps by merging the Auxilliary Cadet Corps, the National Discipline Scheme and the Programme of Physical Education. The programme of National Fitness Corps is operated in the schools.

(c) Yes, Sir.

राजस्थान में सोना एकत्र किया जाना

*287. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार के सचिव (वित्त विभाग) जयपुर ने जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, चित्तोड़गढ़ के नाम स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को मोने से तोलने के लिए सोना एकत्र करने हेतु एक आदेश दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर 1965 का मध्या एस० आ०/5306/एक० डी०/165 जारी किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त आदेशानुसार जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, चित्तोड़गढ़ ने 16 दिसम्बर, 1965 को जिला खजाने में 56 किलोग्राम तथा 863 ग्राम सोना जमा करा दिया था और उसकी रसीद गनपत लाल को दे दी थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वित्त सचिव के आदेश की प्रति सभापटल पर रखने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान । 10 दिसम्बर, 1965 को वित्त सचिव, राजस्थान सरकार

ने कलैक्टर, चित्तोड़गढ़, को अनुरोध करते हुए लिखा था कि वे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के वजन के बराबर, जब वे छोटी सादड़ी आए शेंट में दिये सोने को, भस्मीभूति तथा तोल तथा समझकर स्वीकार कर लें तथा इसे खजाने में जमा करवा दें ।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(घ) यह राज्य सरकार का अपने एक अधिकारी को भेजा गया पत्र है तथा इसका सार खण्ड (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है ।

कार प्लेटों का हिन्दी में नम्बर

*288. श्री धीम प्रकाश स्यागी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने उन कार चालकों के चलान किये हैं जिनकी कारों की प्लेटों पर हिन्दी में नम्बर लिखे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस की यह कार्यवाही सरकार की भाषा नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करेगी ताकि पुलिस लोगों को अनावश्यक रूप से तंग न करे ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) मौजूदा मॉटर वैहिकल एक्ट में निहित है कि मॉटर गाड़ियों की नम्बर प्लेटें रोमन अक्षरों और भारतीय अंकों के अन्तरा-ष्ट्रीय रूप में होनी चाहिए । इस व्यवस्था को किसी प्रकार से संशोधित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के सक्रिय विचाराधीन है ।

अंग्रेजी तथा यूरोपीय भाषाओं में पर्यटन सम्बन्धी पुस्तिकाओं का प्रकाशन

*289. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन विभाग ने हिन्दी अथवा किसी अन्य भारतीय भाषा में पर्यटन सम्बन्धी एक भी पुस्तिका प्रकाशित नहीं कराई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पर्यटन सम्बन्धी सभी पुस्तिकायें अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य यूरोपीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जानी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी तथा अन्य सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति भेदभाव की इस नीति के क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : नवम्बर, 1962 में चीनी हमले और उसके बाद आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के कारण जब मितव्ययिता की दृष्टि से अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भारी काट की गयी तो यह निर्णय किया गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के अपने कार्यक्रम को, विदेशी यात्रियों को आकर्षित सामग्री तक ही सीमित रखेगी और देशी पर्यटकों के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन का कार्य राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जायेगा। तब से भारत सरकार का पर्यटन विभाग प्रचार सामग्री का उत्पादन अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य यूरोपीय भाषाओं में करता आ रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Madras-Singapore Shipping Service

*290. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made regarding the facilities available to the passengers in the ships plying between Madras and Singapore;

(b) if not, whether there is any such proposal;

(c) whether Government have received representation or complaints about the poor facilities in these steamers; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Complaints have been received about poor facilities in these steamers. Complaints which are rectifiable are attended to. The ships that are plying on this route are rather old and it is not possible to provide modern facilities and amenities on these. The Shipping Corporation of India have a proposal for the construction of a new ship which will provide all the required facilities and amenities. The Corporation are also considering the question of revising the procedure with regard to the issue of deck tickets to Singapore.

Findings of C.S.I.R. Re. Unemployed Engineers

*291. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHIEZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive study made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has revealed that 37,500 Engineers are jobless in the country;

(b) if so, the other points made by the study report;

(c) the steps being taken to provide jobs; and

(d) whether Government have directed the States to restrict admission to engineering colleges this year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) About 37,500 engineers were estimated to be unemployed in April, 1968.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1564/68].

(d) Yes, Sir. The Education Ministry has suggested to the State Governments that the intake capacity of engineering colleges be reviewed and efforts made to restrict admissions to a level which is in conformity with the facilities available so that standards may be maintained.

वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

*292. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर की प्रामाणिक पुस्तकों के तैयार किये जाने और उनके प्रकाशन का कार्य शिक्षा मंत्रालय के वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भविष्य में श्री विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की प्रामाणिक पुस्तकों को तैयार करने का कार्य शब्दावली आयोग द्वारा किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य को करने वाले निकाय का क्या नाम होगा और उक्त आयोग को दूसरा क्या कार्य सौंपा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों के उत्पादन में आयोग की आगे आने वाली जिम्मेदारी क्या होगी—इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) आयोग के सिवाय अन्य किसी और संस्था द्वारा इस पूरी जिम्मेदारी को उठाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

Publication by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Botanical Garden, Lucknow

*293. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratory at National Botanical Garden, Lucknow started a publication known as 'Plant Science' recently;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its 14th Report has recommended that no new journals should be started unless expert committee gives permission;

(c) whether permission was given for the publication of Plant Science according to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee; and

(d) if not, why publication of the magazine was started?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow has brought out a publication recently under the title: "Technical Communication, National Botanic Gardens Lucknow" and not as "Plant Science".

(b) No, Sir. The Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its 14th Report had recommended that the expert Committees appointed in

pursuance of the recommendations contained in 41st Report (Third Lok Sabha) and 5th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) should conclude their deliberations early so that the publication and pricing policies of the C.S.I.R. are placed on a sound and realistic footing.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The work on the publication was started on the basis of the recommendation made by the Executive Council of the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow at its meeting held on 27th October 1965.

Sea Freight

*294. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination against Indian ports in respect of freight on shipping routes from Western ports like New York and London to ports in Asian countries;

(b) if so, the freights and distances along the principal routes; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to end such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) It is true that there are many cases where the freight rates charged by the Shipping Conferences for the same commodity from India to western ports like New York and London are higher than those from other Asian and African ports to the same destination.

(b) A statement giving the commodity, freight and distances, in cases of discriminatory freight rates which have come to the notice of the Freight Investigation Bureau, is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1565/68].

(c) The Freight Investigation Bureau on its own as well as on receipt of complaints regarding specific instances

of such discriminatory freight rates, takes up the matter with the Conference concerned. Its efforts have proved successful in securing reductions in a number of cases as will be seen from the last column of the Statement referred to in part (b) above.

Anand Marg

*295. SHRI BABURAO PATEL;
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO;
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs at Raipur, on the 27th May, in which he stated that the Union Home Ministry had unfavourable reports about Anand Marg (a sect);

(b) if so, when and by whom was the Anand Marg Pracharaka Sangha started, its headquarters, its total membership and the number of branches in India and outside India;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 5th March, 1967, some local police officials of the West Bengal Government attacked some of the Anandmargis at Baglata (in Purulia district) now known as Anandnagar;

(d) how many were wounded and how many died in the attack and the verdict of the judicial enquiry;

(e) whether the Anandmargis have any affiliations with Pakistan and if so, the steps taken to stop their activities; and

(f) if no steps are being taken, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Anand Marg Pracharaka Sangha was started by Shri Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar and was first registered at Patna on 28-11-55. The head-

quarters of the Marg are situated at Anandnagar, Bagalata village in Purulia district of West Bengal. Government have no precise information regarding the total membership and the number of branches in India. Government have no information regarding branches outside India.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

(e) Government have no such information.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of Major Ports to Received Big Tankers

*296. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have executed the work of expanding the major ports in order to make them suitable to receive big tankers;

(b) if so, the ports where the work has started;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned funds for the construction of cargo berth at Paradeep Port for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member has in mind the question of expansion of facilities at major ports to receive large size oil tankers. The position in this regard at the various major ports is as follows:—

At Calcutta, one of the jetties at Budge Budge has been expanded to take large tankers of 610 feet to 615 feet in length. An oil jetty has been built at Haldia and is expected to be commissioned shortly. The jetty will cater to tankers of any length but with draft of 30 feet initially and 38 feet ultimately by 1971 after the necessary capital dredging and reclamation works have been completed.

At Bombay, one of the berths in the Marine Oil Terminal has been improved to receive tankers upto 53,000 DWT with drafts up to 42 feet.

At Madras, a new outer harbour is under construction. This provides for an oil berth which has been designed to receive tankers of 77,000 DWT initially and 100,000 DWT ultimately. The berth is expected to be ready by April, 1969.

At Cochin, the feasibility of building an off-shore terminal to handle deep drafted oil tankers, which would be bringing crude oil for the Cochin Refinery, is under technical investigation by consultants appointed for the purpose.

At Visakhapatnam, facilities already exist to receive tankers ranging from 33,000 DWT to 37,000 DWT with a maximum draft of 33 feet.

At Mormugao, the development programme of the port includes provision for the establishment of a new oil berth to cater to tankers of 38 feet draft. The work will be taken up as soon as the project is sanctioned.

(c) and (d). The estimate for the construction of a general cargo berth at Paradip is under examination. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan programme of Paradip Port for 1968-69 for the construction of this berth.

Offer of T.U. 134 Russian Planes

*297. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN;

SHRI B. K. MODAK;

SHRI K. RAMANI;

SHRI MRITYUNJAY

PRASAD;

SHRI KAMESHWAR

SINGH;

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI

SINHA;

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI;

SHRI R. BARUA;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the Commerce Minister to the Soviet Union, the Chairman of the Soviet Aviation Export Company offered to supply TU 134 planes in exchange of traditional Indian export items;

(b) whether Government have considered the offer; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal to acquire new planes, including TU 134 planes, to augment the Indian Airlines fleet of aircraft is under consideration of Government.

Development of Major Ports During Fourth Plan

*298. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the development and modernisation of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir. The Fourth Five Year Plan programme for major ports is being formulated.

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

बद्रीनाथ तथा ऋषिकेश में तीर्थ यात्रियों पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाएँ

*299. **श्री शारदानन्द :**
श्री भोकार सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बद्रीनाथ में केवल 500 तीर्थ यात्रियों अथवा पर्यटकों के ठहरने की व्यवस्था है जबकि तीर्थ यात्रा के दिनों में वहाँ प्रति दिन 1000 व्यक्ति जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष तीर्थ-यात्रा काल में वहाँ खुले वातावरण में रहने के कारण पांच व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऋषिकेश में परिवहन का पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने के कारण इस तीर्थ-यात्रा काल में लगभग 15,000 तीर्थ यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने देने के उत्तरादायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएँ न होने पायें, क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि बद्रीनाथ में लगभग एक हजार यात्री ठहर सकते हैं । फिर भी इस वर्ष इस मंदिर में आए हुए यात्रियों की अभूतपूर्व भीड़ के कारण स्थान की बहुत कमी पड़ गई ।

(ख) इस वर्ष यात्रा के दौरान सर्दी लगने के कारण किसी व्यक्ति के मरने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस वर्ष यात्रा की अवधि के दौरान ऋषिकेश में लगभग 13,000 यात्री रुक गये क्योंकि उस समय परिवहन सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध केवल 2,000 यात्रियों के लिए प्रतिदिन उपलब्ध थे जबकि प्रतिदिन पहुँचने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या 4,000 होने का अनुमान है । उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवहन आयुक्त ने ऋषिकेश जाकर और बसों की

संख्या बढ़ाकर तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की बसें उधर लगवा कर भीड़ को लगभग आठ दिन में साफ कराया। अतः इस मामले में किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

यात्रा के मार्गों पर अधिकांश बसें चाल करने और अन्य मार्गों पर यातायात बदलने से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Ramanujan Memorial Foundation in Madras

*300. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent establishment of the Ramanujan Memorial Foundation in Madras;

(b) whether Government propose to help the Foundation in its objectives of promoting and popularising interest in Mathematics and the works of the great Indian Mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on its own accord to repay the country's debt to Ramanujan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Government has heard of the establishment of a Ramanujan Memorial Foundation in Madras, but full details are not available.

(b) The proposal will be considered on its own merits as and when the Foundation asks for assistance.

(c) In 1953-54 and 1954-55, the Central Government gave a grant for a Ramanujan Chair of Mathematics at the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics established by the Ashoka Charitable Trust. Later, when the Ramanujan Institute was transferred to the control of Madras University, the Central Government continued the assis-

tance from 1957-1960. Since 1960, University Grants Commission has been assisting the University for this Institute which is now a part of the University Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics.

Exhibition of Indian Art and Culture Abroad

2240. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitions of Indian art and culture held abroad during the last 3 years, the cities where they were held, the date and duration of each exhibition and the cost of holding each exhibition;

(b) the types of articles exhibited and the proceeds from sales, if any;

(c) the names and number of persons who travelled abroad in connection with the exhibition; the cost of board, lodging and air fare with the amount of foreign exchange used; and

(d) the benefits that have accrued as a result of these exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1566/168].

(d) During the period in question, India participated in some of the major International Art Exhibitions. Through these exhibitions, specimens of Ancient and contemporary Indian Art were shown to nationals of a large number of countries. Direct communication through the medium of plastic arts, contributed in a large measure in placing India on the International art map and promoted appreciation of Indian Culture, both ancient and contemporary. The accompanying artists exchanged ideas with their counter-parts and also gained valuable experience by studying the developments and trends in the field of plastic arts in the countries visited.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2241. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure during the last 5 years for running the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) the number of copies published of the quarterlies "Indo-Asian Culture" (English), "Thaquaafat-ul-Hind" (Arabic) and "Indo-Iranica" (Persian and English), the number of copies sold and the total cost of publishing them during the last 5 years;

(c) the names and number of rare books and manuscripts published by the Council in the last 5 years and the total cost of publishing them;

(d) the number of exchanges of visits of scholars and students during the last 5 years, their names and the total cost of the cultural exchange; and

(e) the benefits that have accrued from the Council and its activities and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The annual expenditure for running the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for the last five years is given below—

1963-64—Rs. 10,98,422.00

1964-65—Rs. 13,08,072.00

1965-66—Rs. 15,31,541.00

1966-67—Rs. 17,20,181.00

1967-68—Rs. 17,63,052.00

(b) A statement (Annexure-I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1567/68].

(c) No rare books or manuscripts were published during the last five years.

(d) Statements (Annexures II, III and IV) are laid on the Table of the [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1567/68].

(e) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has been doing work in projecting Indian culture abroad and also in disseminating knowledge about the culture of other countries in India. Cultural relations essentially have a long-term objective and the benefits are realised mostly indirectly by creating favourable public opinion and greater appreciation of our life and culture and points of view in the countries concerned. The Council has gradually widened its scope of activities in opening some doors to understanding for India.

State as a Unit of Archaeological Survey

2242. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each State has a Circle for Archaeological survey;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no such circle in Mysore State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Wheeler Committee has recommended the formation of a mid-Southern Circle for Mysore;

(e) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(f) when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The territorial jurisdiction of a Circle is based on administrative needs, number of monuments and geographical contiguity.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Board of Editors to Prepare the Draft of History of Freedom Movement in India

2243. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director to prepare the draft of the History of Freedom Movement of India, as appointed by the Board of Editors, did his work in time and according to the instructions given to him;

(b) whether the Board of Editors approved his outline in its Ahmedabad meeting in 1954;

(c) if so, the basic reasons for dissolving the Board of Editors by the end of 1965; and

(d) how, when and on what basic considerations Dr. Tara Chand was entrusted to compile the history of Freedom Movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Director did prepare the Draft of the History of Freedom Movement of India in time but the draft did not meet with the approval of the Board of Editors as it was not in accordance with the instructions of the Board because it did not treat the freedom movement as one integrated national movement and it did not bring out the action and inter-action of various social forces.

(b) Yes, Sir. But only the outline was approved. Some of the members of the Board of Editors expressed their doubts about the quality of the Draft produced by the Director at the meeting.

(c) The basic reason for dissolving the Board of Editors was that when the work of the Board upto the middle of 1955 was reviewed, it was

felt that the work of compilation of the history of the movement should more appropriately be entrusted to a single distinguished scholar rather than to any Board and that the work of collection and the work of writing should be kept separate.

(d) For the reasons mentioned in reply to part (c) above, Dr. Tara Chand was entrusted in November, 1957, the work of compiling the History of Freedom Movement because of his eminence as an historian and because of his approach to the writing of History of Freedom Movement as a general review of social economic and cultural forces in the Indian History.

History of Freedom Movement of India

2244. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Volume I of the History of Freedom Movement of India published by his Ministry evoked widespread criticism for its poor quality and many factual errors found in it;

(b) whether a Committee of experts was formed to help Dr. Tara Chand to improve upon the quality of Volume II;

(c) whether despite this expert assistance, Volume II of the history has also been vitiated by repetition of factual errors and tendentious conclusions; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up an editing Board to go through the two Volumes of the Freedom History so as to remove factual errors and pre-conceived notions incorporated therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There were some favourable reviews and some unfavourable ones. There was criticism about interpretation put forth by the author. No

factual mistakes were indicated but some printing errors were pointed out, which were corrected in the reprint.

(b) After the publication of Volume I, an *ad hoc* Advisory Committee was appointed which Dr. Tara Chand could consult.

(c) The Advisory Committee gave its approval to the draft of the Second Volume prepared by Dr. Tara Chand. The volume was published in 1967. Only five or six reviews have appeared so far, half of them consider the book to have made in important contribution. Only two contained adverse comments but did not indicate any factual errors.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Dry Dock at Port Blair

2245. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Master Plan has been formulated for the construction of a dry dock and shipways for repairs of vessels at Port Blair;

(b) whether adequate provision has been made for developing the port facilities; and

(c) if so, when the plan will be finalised and the total outlay thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Master Plan for the development of repair facilities for vessels at Port Blair such as Slipways, finger-jetties, dry-dock and passenger-cum-cargo shed is under preparation.

(b) The Master Plan under preparation has provision for developing adequate port facilities.

(c) The Master Plan is likely to be finalised by the end of 1968 and the outlay on the facilities required

immediately will also be worked out by that time.

Thefts and Pilferages at Bombay Port

2246. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of thefts and pilferages occurring in the various docks of the Bombay Port Trust during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that thefts and pilferages at Bombay Docks alone amount to more than Rs. 1.0 lakh per day;

(c) the materials which are usually the object of these thefts and pilferages;

(d) whether it is a fact that pilferages take place even from cages constructed inside the sheds;

(e) if so, whether any action has been taken against the concerned officers; and

(f) whether Government propose to appoint a highpowered Committee to go into the whole question and recommend measures to combat the above evil?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The figures below indicate the number of thefts, the value of goods pilfered and the value of goods recovered :—

Year	No. of thefts	Value Rs.	Amount recovered Rs.
1965-66	446	7,05,602	6,00,411
1966-67	398	6,42,501	5,68,101
1967-68	428	8,22,771	6,49,717

(b) No, sir.

(c) Goods which are usually subject to pilferage are ball bearings, cycle and motor accessories, electrical

goods, days and colours, nylon cones and bobbins, radio parts and stainless steel sheets. Measuring instruments and pressure gauges are also subject to frequent pilferage.

(d) At transit sheds and warehouses certain lockfasts are there into which valuable consignments are stored pending their delivery. There have been a few occasions when pilferers have secreted themselves between stacks of cargoes in these transit sheds and warehouses after they were closed and pilfered some of the contents of the packages lying in these lockfasts but in most cases the property was recovered and the culprits brought to book.

(e) Each shed is in charge of a Shed Superintendent who changes from shift to shift. Departmental watch and ward staff as also the State Police constables are posted at each shed and warehouse to guard against pilferage and these personnel are changed from shift to shift. Since it is difficult to determine the exact time of the occurrence of pilferage, it is not possible to hold a particular set of staff responsible for the pilferage. The Port Trust are, however, examining the subject further in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Port) Bombay.

(f) The Port authorities are fully alive to the problem and have already intensified the security measures. As such Government do not propose to appoint any Committee for the purpose. However, the Commission on Major Ports, recently appointed by the Government, is looking into all aspects of the working of the major ports.

Bombay Port Trust

2247. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of claims being received by the Bombay Port Trust from the importers claiming the 1285(ai)LSD—3.

amount for shortages received by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of claims submitted by the importers were rejected during the last three years by the Bombay Port Trust on the ground that they were not submitted along with all the documents, particularly the detention certificates granted by the Customs in time and, if not, on what other grounds these were generally rejected;

(c) the amount of claims paid by the Bombay Port Trust during 1966-67 as claims for shortages; and

(d) the steps taken by the Bombay Port Trust in order to induce the importers to take early delivery?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The Bombay Port Trust do not maintain any statistics in regard to the number of claims received by them from the importers claiming payment for shortages received by the importers. However, the particulars of suits filed against the Bombay Port for alleged loss of or damage to goods are given below:—

Year	No. of suits	Value (Rs.)
1965—66	40	6,90,965.49
1966—67	72	8,08,237.53
1967—68	136	19,70,526.13

(b) While it is true that a large number of claims were received on the grounds of shortage in the contents of goods during the last three years, it is not correct to say that they were rejected on the ground that the same were not submitted along with all the documents, particularly the Detention Certificates granted by the Customs in time. The Detention Certificate issued by the Customs is in support of the importer's request for waiver of demurrage fees on the ground of detention of goods by the Customs for bonafide operation of Import Trade Control formalities. The

production of this Certificate is, therefore, not relevant for claiming value of goods found short prior to clearance from the Docks. So far as claims for shortages are concerned, these are considered with reference to verified facts and the rights and liabilities of the Port Trust under the Bombay Port Trust Act.

(c) The Bombay Port Trust has paid in the aggregate an amount of Rs. 63,903 in settlement of claims for damages as well as shortages. The amount paid exclusively for shortages cannot be indicated as this data is not maintained separately.

(d) The Bombay Port Trust have adopted the following measures to ease congestion in the docks and help the importers clear their goods expeditiously:—

- (i) All goods which are not cleared within the vessels' "Free Days" are removed to Uncleared Goods Warehouses in the docks immediately on the expiry of the vessels' "Free Days". On their receipt at the uncleared warehouses the packages are re-arranged ship-wise and consignment-wise to facilitate easy identification and clearance by the consignees as well as to speed up the drawal of vessels' outturns.
- (ii) The incoming ships bring considerable quantities of passengers' unaccompanied baggage. In order to reduce the time-lag in their clearance and also to help the owners to locate their packages, the unaccompanied baggage is removed immediately on landing to a separate compartment in No. 1 Uncleared Goods Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, where Customs appraisalment, recovery of duty and payment of Port Trust charges are all done on the spot.
- (iii) At all the major berths in the Alexandra Dock separate Customs Sections have been located to complete all Customs documentation formalities which were previously being done at the Custom House away from the Docks.
- (iv) A Liaison Committee comprising Customs and Port Trust officials and representatives of the shipping interests discusses and suggests measures for the speeding up of landing, shipment and delivery of goods. Besides, the Docks Manager of the Port meets representatives of the Custom House Clearing Agents Association periodically to discuss matters of common interest.
- (v) The hours of delivery from the docks have been extended till 6 p.m. to speed up the clearance of goods. Simultaneously facilities have been given for the assessment of Port Trust charges from 8.30 a.m. till 4 p.m. For this facility no recoveries are made from the Trade.
- (vi) In order to enforce speedier clearance of goods the demurrage rates have been stepped up from time to time.
- (vii) Railway siding facilities have also been provided at Ballard Pier Station platform to accelerate loading of food-grains and fertilisers.
- (viii) The auction sales of uncleared cargo have been stepped up.
- (ix) The Port Railway Department is maintaining constant liaison with the Trunk Railways for an increase in the quota of inward covered empties.

Tampering of Records by Provident Fund Inspectors in Criminal Courts, Delhi

2248. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3787 on the 28th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received representations to the effect that the tampering of records by the Provident Fund Inspectors in the Criminal Courts, Delhi has actually taken place;

(b) whether Government have instituted an enquiry into such complaints and if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in affirmative, the reason for concealing the facts from the Parliament and action taken against those giving wrong information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A complaint was received by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner only on 25th May, 1968. He is enquiring into the matter. The question of concealing facts, therefore, does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी सहायक

2249. श्री हरबयाल बेवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों को 1967 से पहले द्वितीय श्रेणी में रखा गया था परन्तु अब उनका दर्जा घटा कर उन्हें तृतीय श्रेणी में कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे हिन्दी सहायक, जो पक्के कर दिये गये हैं उन्हें द्वितीय श्रेणी में रखा गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में ग्रहता प्राप्त करने वाले कुछ हिन्दी सहायकों को द्वितीय श्रेणी में रखने तथा अन्य हिन्दी सहायकों को तृतीय श्रेणी में रखने से अनियमितता पैदा हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी सहायकों का कोई केन्द्रीयकृत संग्रह नहीं है। मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा पद अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार स्वयं बनाए गये थे और उन पदों के वर्गीकरण में एकरूपता भी नहीं थी। पदों के वेतनमान को तथा पदों के वर्गीकरण के लिये सामान्य सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दिसम्बर, 1967 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों को तृतीय श्रेणी पदों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाय और तदनुसार अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे। हिन्दी सहायकों के द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों में पहले ही स्थाई हुए व्यक्तियों को द्वितीय श्रेणी का दर्जा व्यक्तिगत रूप में स्थिर रखने की अनुमति दे दी गई।

(ग) और (घ). दिसम्बर, 1967 के आदेश जारी होने से, हिन्दी सहायकों के सभी पद, तृतीय श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किये गये हैं। केवल उन व्यक्तियों का दर्जा, जो पहले ही द्वितीय श्रेणी के पदों में स्थायी हो चुके हैं, व्यक्तिगत आधार पर सुरक्षित रखने दिया गया है। इस प्रकार हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों के वर्गीकरण में कोई अनियमितताएं नहीं हैं।

Film on India to develop Tourism

2250. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Tourism have commissioned publicity film unit M/s Durga Khote Production and M/s Carl Dudley Production of U.S.A. to produce film on India with particular object of developing tourism;

(b) the important tourist resorts of Madhya Pradesh which are being filmed for their scenic beauty;

(c) whether the greatest attraction of Madhya Pradesh "Shikar" is also being filmed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s Durga Khote Production have been commissioned for the purpose. Carl Dudley has also produced a film on India and in return for hospitality extended by the Tourist Department has agreed to sell copies of the film, if Government so desire at cost price.

(b) and (c). Madhya Pradesh along with other important tourist areas in the country is covered in the film production programme. A film on 'Wild Life in India' is scheduled for production through the Films Division during 1968-69. This film will inter alia cover the wild life in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Road Transport Enquiry Committee Report

2251. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Road Taxation Enquiry Committee Report with special reference to "Octroi and Checkpost" and their applicability to the commercial transport;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have accepted the recommendation of this Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) The main recommendations of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee in regard to Octroi and Checkpost are given below:—

(i) Octroi (including terminal tax and tolls) is a vexatious and outmoded form of taxation, and should be abolished as quickly as possible in the States, where it is still levied.

(ii) The loss in revenue due to abolition of octroi/terminal taxes may be made up by alternatives such as surcharge on sales tax and Municipal turn-over tax and Municipal turn-over tax or a combination of these. According to the Committee, the Municipal turnover tax is preferable. But it should be left to each State Govt. to select the alternatives which suit them best.

(iii) Section 15 of the Central Sales Tax Act places certain restrictions in respect of the rate of sales tax or purchase tax on declared goods specified in Section 14 of that Act. In levying municipal sales tax or turn-over tax, these restrictions may be relaxed and the Central Government may allow States to levy municipal sales tax or turn-over tax on sugar, tobacco and textiles without forfeiting their share of additional excise duty.

(iv) The existing check-posts set up by State Governments are a great impediment to move-

ment of traffic and slow down traffic. The system of checkposts should be completely reorganised and the number of checkposts reduced to the minimum. The multiplicity of checkposts, such as those for sales tax, transport department, Police, Prohibition, smuggling, Forest and Civil Supplies Departments may be converted into a consolidated checkpost organisation created to serve the needs of the various departments concerned.

- (v) The combined checkposts should be equipped with ticketed weigh bridges and should be located at sufficiently long distances.
- (vi) The system of flying squads may be adopted for further checking and motor vehicle offences may be dealt with by Mobile Courts.

Some of the other important recommendations of the Committee are as follows:—

- (1) The existing level of taxation on motor vehicles Central and State, has become a disincentive to the growth of road transport industry. Some relief should be given or at least no further changes should be made in the existing level of taxation.
- (2) Parliamentary legislation should be enacted laying down uniform principles of motor vehicles taxation throughout the country.
- (3) If the country is to benefit from the contribution which roads and road transport can make to economic and social development, there is no escape from earmarking considerably more funds for development and maintenance of roads than is done at present.

- (4) Contract carriages running on regular, temporary or special permits outside the "home" State should not be required to pay any other tax or fee in the States traversed by them.
- (5) Goods booking agencies should be regulated and their business brought under control by a licensing system.
- (6) Development rebate, which has been withdrawn should be restored for the expansion of road transport, which should be included in the list of priority industries entitled to tax relief.
- (7) The Inter-State Transport Commission should be reconstituted as a full time high power independent authority. It should have additional powers regarding taxation and regulation of inter-State transport.

(b) and (c). The views of the Madhya Pradesh Government on the recommendations of the Committee have not been received so far.

Average Salary of Teachers

2252. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average salary that a teacher, categorised below, gets in India:

- (i) Primary Teacher—Urban School, Rural School.
- (ii) Middle and High School Teacher—Urban Rural.
- (iii) Teachers in the College level—Private Colleges, Government Colleges.
- (iv) Lecturer in Technical Colleges—Central Government, State Government.

(b) the break-up of facilities that teachers, based on the above categories, are given;

(c) the average salary and facilities which are given to teachers in Western countries;

(d) whether Government have examined the manner in which the Western countries are financing their Academic institutions from school level to stages of higher education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the factors which inhibit adoption of similar measures in India?

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

(a) and (b). The data is not available separately for urban and rural school teachers nor for teachers in different categories of management. A statement on the subject which gives the best and most recent data available is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1568] 68].

(c) The information asked for would be too voluminous to be reproduced here.

(d) and (e). The Education Commission examined the financing of education in several countries before making a proposal for adoption in India. The general findings of the Commission were that a multi-source system of financing education—from Central, State, local authority and private funds—is best for education; that the advanced countries spent about five to seven per cent of the national income on education; and that the increase in educational expenditure every year was about twice the growth of the national income. The Government Resolution on National Policy on Education has broadly accepted these recommendations.

(f) The main obstacles to rapid growth in India are poverty—our national dividend is amongst the lowest in the world—and the competing claims of other essential factors of development.

Recognised Shikar Companies

2253. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recognised Shikar companies operating in India with their names, State-wise;

(b) the break-up of financial assistance, if any, given to these companies from the Government funds or financing bodies;

(c) the details of facilities given to these companies;

(d) the factors that the Government account for while according recognition to these companies;

(e) the rules for allotting the imported cars to these companies;

(f) whether Government are aware that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed nationalisation of these companies; and

(g) whether Government have objected to the State Government's proposal and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement, covering the required information, is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1569] 68].

(b) No financial assistance is given by the Government.

(c) The Government extends facilities such as release of foreign exchange for their publicity and promotional tours abroad, assistance in the import of shikar equipment and accessories; intervening, whenever necessary, with the authorities concerned in securing appropriate action on the problems faced by the trade.

(d) The factors governing Government recognition to Shikar Outfitters are financial soundness, experience in shikar, possession of necessary shikar equipment, measures taken or proposed to be taken to publicise Shikar Tourism and positive recommendations of Government of India Tourist Office and the State Government concerned.

(e) Allotment of second-hand imported cars is made to them on the basis of their foreign exchange earnings.

(f) The State Governments informed Government of India last year that they had no proposals to nationalise the Shikar Tourism in the immediate future. No further communication on the subject has been received from the State Government.

(g) Does not arise.

बरेली में जिला परिषद् के एक कर्मचारी की मृत्यु

2255. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला परिषद्, बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) के एक युवा कर्मचारी श्री कुशलपाल सिंह की 22 जून, 1968 को बरेली नगर में भूख से मृत्यु हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारी को उसका वेतन नहीं दिया गया था जिसके कारण वह अपना इलाज नहीं करा सका और अपना गुजारा भी नहीं कर सका ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासंभव सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Suspension Orders on Employees of Catering Department of I. A. C.

2256. श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बासु : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Indian Airlines Corporation has recently served suspension orders on nine employees of its Catering Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item published in some daily papers that the I. A. C. Employees' Union has decided to launch a phased agitation to protest against the suspension orders; and

(d) whether Government are considering the question of withdrawing the suspension orders against those nine employees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a), and (b) and (d). Two Catering Officers of the Indian Airlines, Dum Dum Air-port, Calcutta, were "gheraoed" by certain employees on the 21st May, 1968 from 1230 hours till their release with the help of the police at 1730 hours. Nine employees were arrested by the police and later on released on bail. The Indian Airlines suspended the employees concerned, pending enquiry, with effect from 23rd May, 1968 but on the assurance given by the General Secretary of the Air Corporations Employees' Union that industrial peace and discipline would be maintained, the suspension orders were withdrawn on 18th June, 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir.

राष्ट्र सरकारों के धराजघनित कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

2257. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सब राज्यों की सरकारों के अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में 10 जुलाई, 1968 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ध्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 10 जुलाई, 1968 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवासस्थान पर कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं हुआ था । किन्तु अखिल भारतीय राज् सरकार कर्मचारी संघ के कुछ सदस्यों ने केन्द्रीय सचिवालय नार्थ ब्लॉक के सामने उसी तारिख को एक "धरना" दिया था ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों की मांगों का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से है । आमतौर पर कर्मचारियों की मांगे जरूरत पर आधारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी, दण्डन और छटनी का रं कना, जीवन निर्वाह सूचक के 100 प्रतिशत निराकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय महंगाई भत्ता फार्मूला इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में है ।

Emoluments drawn by Ministers

2258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount drawn by the Prime Minister, each Cabinet Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Minister as T.A., entertainment allowance and other types of emoluments during the year 1967 and first five months of 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों की लाटर्री

2259. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये लाटरियां तथा चिट फण्ड शुरू करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उन निजी समवायों को, जिन पर कुछ वर्ष पूर्व प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था, पुनः लाटरियां शुरू करने की अनुमति देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). कुछ राज्य सरकारों से अभ्यावेदन मिलने के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजकीय लाटरियां चलाने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है यदि उनके मतानुसार ऐसी कार्यवाही वांछित हो और ऐसी लाटरियां की टिकटें अन्य राज्यों में बिना उन राज्य सरकारों की स्पष्ट अनुमति के न बेची जायं । चिट फंड के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि केरल के अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें उन्हें चलाना चाहती है ।

(ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची II की प्रविष्टि 34 के अधीन प्रइवेट कम्पनियों को लाटरियां चलाने की अनुमति देने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों के अधीन आता है ।

Donation of Antiques to Department of Archaeology

2260. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Ramlingappa Lamture of Tegara in Sholapur district has donated antiques worth Rs. 30,000/- to the Department of Archaeology; and

(b) if so, the place where they are proposed to be kept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No donations have been made to the Archaeological Survey of India. Enquiries from the State Governments concerned are being made.

Convention on Kashmir's Accession to India

2261. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the proposed convention by Sheikh Abdullah on the "Question of accession of Kashmir"; and

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

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

(b) Government do not consider that the issues proposed to be discussed are reasonably conceived or related to reality.

न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी

2262. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 19 मई, 1968 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'माज' (वाराणसी) के विशिष्ट विशेष

साप्ताहिक अंक में "न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी के लिये प्रेम क्यों" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित हुए लेख की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) यह लेख इस बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बार एस.सिएन के कथित निर्णय से संबंधित है कि अंग्रेजी सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में जारी रहनी चाहिए । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के समझ होने वाली कार्यवाही के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भाषाओं के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 तथा राज-भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अनुसार निर्धारित होती है ।

Starting of State Lottery by Punjab Government

2263. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have taken permission to start a State lottery; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been informed that Central Government's permission to conduct State lotteries is available provided that tickets of such lotteries are not sold in another State without the express consent of that State Government.

Car Thefts in Delhi

2264. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the *Statesman* of the 6th July, 1968 narrating how three teen-agers, said to be sons of senior defence officials, stole the car of a journalist with the help of a master-key;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a previous incident, also reported in papers, in which a teen-ager, son of an army official, stole car from Krishji Bhavan;

(c) whether under Government Servants Conduct Rules the parents are made responsible for the conduct of their children, particularly the minor ones; and

(d) whether in the above cases any explanation has been called from the officers concerned?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such provision in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में संसदीय सहायक

2265. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 10 मई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 10370 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में संसदीय सहायक के लाभप्रद पद पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को 30 अक्तूबर, 1958 से किसी अन्य पद पर स्थानान्तरित करने का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस व्यक्ति को संसदीय सहायक के कर्तव्यों को दक्षतापूर्वक करने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था और जिसे उस पद पर 15 अप्रैल, 1968 को पदोन्नत किया गया उसे सहायक के रूप में पदावनत कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पद पर उसी प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसी व्यक्ति को इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक इस लाभप्रद पद पर लगाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि मंत्रालय में दूसरा प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति उपलब्ध है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी हां। किन्तु बाद में स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार किया गया और सरकारी कार्य के कुशल निपटान के हित में उनका तबादला उचित नहीं समझा गया।

(ख) मंत्रालय के एक संसदीय सहायक को, किसी व्यक्ति के छुट्टी पर जाने से रिक्त हुए स्थान पर उच्च पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था। इस प्रकार संसद् सहायक के रिक्त हुए स्थान पर एक अन्य सहायक को अस्थाई तौर पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया था। मूल पदधारी के ब्यूटी पर वापस आ जाने पर यह व्यवस्था समाप्त हो गई।

(ग) फिलहाल प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकारी कार्य के कुशल निपटान के हित में।

सरकारी अधिकारियों की विदेशी पत्नियां

2266. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4821 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में सभा-घटन पर रखे गये विवरण में बताये गये, मंत्री चार राजदूतों तथा 160 अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) वे लोग कौन-कौन से पदों पर नियुक्त हैं और वे किन-किन मंत्रालयों/ किन-किन देशों में नियुक्त हैं ;

(ग) उनकी पत्नियां मूलतः किस-किस देश की हैं ;

(घ) उन सरकारी अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी महिलाओं के साथ विवाह करने से पहले सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त की थी ; और

(ङ) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी पत्नियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या खरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ). मंत्री महोदय का नाम डा० चंद्रशेखर है, जो स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में मंत्री हैं।

अन्य मुद्दों पर जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी

2267. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को भ्रष्टाचार धमकियां दे रहे हैं जो सरकार

द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कार्य करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उनके भ्रष्टाचारों द्वारा बहुत अधिक कार्य सौंपा जाता है जो भ्रष्टाचार स्टेनोग्राफरों को कभी भी काम में नहीं लाते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का भ्रष्टाचारों तथा स्टेनोग्राफरों को पूरी तरह व्यस्त रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या खरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). गृह मंत्रालय के ध्यान में ऐसे कोई दृष्टान्त नहीं आये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मद्रास हिन्दी अध्यापक संघ

2268. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास हिन्दी अध्यापक संघ ने हाल ही में उप-प्रधान मंत्री को राजपालायन में एक शापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) संघ को डर था कि मद्रास राज्य द्वारा विभाषा सुदृढ सम्पाद किए

जाने के फलस्वरूप स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम में से हिन्दी को हटा देने के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 2,500 हिन्दी अध्यापकों का रोजगार समाप्त होने की संभावना थी। संघ ने इन फालतू हिन्दी अध्यापकों को उपयुक्त रूप से खपाने के लिए मद्रास सरकार पर दबाव डालने हेतु भारत सरकार से हस्तक्षेप की मांग की थी। उन्होंने भारत सरकार से एक ऐसी योजना तैयार करने करने का भी अनुरोध किया था जिसके अन्तर्गत इन फालतू अध्यापकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग उन व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए किया जा सके जो उस भाषा को सीखना चाहें।

(ग) मद्रास सरकार ने सभी योग्य फालतू हिन्दी अध्यापकों के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि केवल यहाँ फालतू हिन्दी अध्यापक, जो अहंता प्राप्त और प्रशिक्षण नहीं हैं या जो छुट्टी जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे थे, छटनी किए जाएंगे। ऐसे अध्यापकों में अधिकतर महिलाएँ हैं और उनकी संख्या 500 से अधिक नहीं होगी। इस मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षा समिति की कार्यकारिणी उप समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा से मद्रास राज्य के कुछ चुने हुए स्थानों में उन व्यक्तियों के लिए हिन्दी विद्यालय खोलने की एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया है जो यह भाषा सीखने के इच्छुक हों। ये विद्यालय अधिकतर एक-अध्यापक संस्थाएँ होंगी और मद्रास सरकार द्वारा छंटनी किए गए अध्यापकों को इन विद्यालयों में खपाने का हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जाएगा। उपसमिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि ऐसे विद्यालयों को चलाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। सभा से विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले पर भारत सरकार द्वारा और ध्यान विचार किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में माधो का साहित्य

2269. श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचारपत्रों के इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन के तानाशाह माओ-त्से तुंग का प्रचार साहित्य दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ा मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त साहित्य के स्रोत और उन व्यक्तियों या संस्थाओं के नामों का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है जो राजधानी में यह साहित्य बांट रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है की "रेड बुक" की बहुत सी प्रतियाँ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अनेक विद्यार्थियों, लेखकों और स्तम्भ लेखकों के पते पर भेजी गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) माओ-त्से-तुंग की कुछ पुस्तकें भावना प्रकाशन, सुभाषनगर दिल्ली द्वारा हिन्दी और उर्दू में प्रकाशित हुई हैं। कुछ पुस्तकें चीनी दूतावास ने डाक द्वारा तथा दूतावास में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के माध्यम से बांटी हैं।

(ग) पता लगा है कि चीनी दूतावास ने "रेड बुक" नामक माओ की कृति की प्रतियाँ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ विद्यार्थियों, लेखकों तथा कालम लेखकों के पतों पर भेजी हैं।

(घ) माओ साहित्य को केवल मात्र प्रकाशित करने या उसे बांटने पर वर्तमान

कानून के अधीन दण्ड नहीं दिया जाता परन्तु ऐसा साहित्य प्रकाशित करने से या बांटने से भारत की सीमा सम्बन्धी एकता तथा प्रभुसत्ता को खतरा हो या लोक शांति के लिये खतरा पैदा हो जाये तो कानून के अधीन उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। हमें आशा है कि लोक मत स्वयं ही दृढ़ होकर ऐसे तत्वों को दबा सकेगा जो किसी घातक विचार धारा के प्रभाव में आ रहे हैं।

Boundary Dispute Between U.P. and Bihar

2270. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the report received from the Trivedi Commission, which was appointed by Government to submit a report on the boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, four villages on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, have not been included in either of the States;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the reasons therefor;

(c) the name of the State in whose courts the cases of the said villages have been disposed of so far and the name of the State which has been realising Government dues from the said villages; and

(d) the name of the State in which the said villages have been included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Shri Trivedi had recommended a continuous boundary alignment. His recommendations have been given effect to by the enactment of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968 by Parliament. There could, therefore, be no question of any villages being left out from either State.

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

बापानगर (दिल्ली) में पुलिस की ज्यादतियाँ

2271. श्री सीताराम केशरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि महानगर परिषद् के सदस्य श्री बाबूलाल केलकर ने उप-राज्यपाल को ज्ञापन दे कर 22 और 28 जून को बापानगर के क्षेत्र में पुलिस की ज्यादतियों की जांच करने को मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या उनका ध्यान श्री केलकर की इस बात की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि यदि इस मामले की जांच न की गयी तो एक नया आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा प्राप्त कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां, श्रीमान्। 9-7-68 को श्री बाबूलाल केलकर द्वारा एक लिखित शिकायत उप-राज्यपाल दिल्ली को की गई थी।

(ख) जी, हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ). उल्लिखित घटनाओं पर एक रिपोर्ट दिल्ली प्रशासन को प्राप्त हुई है। उसके संबंध में जांच की जा रही है।

C. B. I. report on former Orissa Ministers

2272. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation relating to Shri Biju Patnaik, the then Chief Minister of Orissa and his other colleagues was not laid on the Table on the ground of its being a privileged document; and

(b) whether the same report has now been given to the Khanna Commission without any objection?

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

(b) The report was placed before the Khanna Commission in response to a summons received from the Commission and in accordance with the statement made by the Home Minister in the House on 12th June 1967.

Representation to Muslims

2273. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of giving more representation to Muslims is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the specific provisions of the Constitution which permit differential treatment to the Muslims; and

(c) the areas in which more representation is sought for this community and is said to be under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). The question of representation of minority communities in services was considered in a conference of Chief Ministers held on May 19, 1968. It was pointed out by the Home Minister that there was no proposal for reservation for any minority community in services. What was needed was to see that no prejudices worked against certain communities, and that proper opportunities were provided to the members of the minority communities. It was agreed that the position in this regard should be reviewed by the State Governments, and all possible efforts should be made to step up the recruitment of members of the minority communities in services, subject to the observance of the relevant constitutional provisions.

(b) Does not arise.

Outbreak of Communal Violence in Nagpur and Ghazipur

2274. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports from the State Governments on the recent communal violence that broke out in Nagpur and Ghazipur;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the subject of communal outbursts figured in the recent meetings of the National Integration Council in Srinagar; and

(d) if so, the conclusions reached by this Council for a permanent solution of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Government have received reports of the communal disturbances at Nagpur. According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, there has been no communal violence in Ghazipur in the recent past.

(b) In Nagpur 26 persons were killed during the communal disturbances from 9th June to 13th June, 1968. 65 persons were injured. 353 persons were arrested in connection with the incidents.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A copy of the recommendations of the Committee on communal aspects as adopted by the National Integration Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1570/68].

Survey Teams to Study on Deficiencies of National Highway System

2275. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint survey teams to study and

report on the deficiencies of the National Highway system; and

(b) if so, when the reports will be ready and whether adequate financial and other provisions are being made to make good the deficiencies on an urgent basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN): (a) A number of survey teams have already been set up to collect the necessary data for determining the extent and nature of deficiencies in the National Highway system.

(b) The collection of the data by these teams will take about four months. Processing of this data will be done on its receipt here in the Ministry and some more time will be taken for it, which will depend on the volume of work involved, based on the information and the details collected. However, this data will be utilised for the formulation of the broad details of the Fourth Plan, but the provisions to be actually made will depend on the limits of the financial outlays permitted for each particular year.

Intrusion by Nepalese

2276. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the intrusion by the Nepalese on Tolapara lands in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to stop these intrusions and protect the interests of the adibasis in the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to

(c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Triennale on Contemporary World Art

2277. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Triennale on Contemporary World Art was in two sections; Indian and World Section;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is the opinion of the Academy and Government that the Indian and the World Arts are not comparable, that Indian Art is so superior or inferior that it cannot be compared with the art of other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). There were no separate sections, i.e. Indian and World Sections, in the Triennale of Contemporary World Art. Prizes were, however, awarded for the Exhibition under the following categories:

(a) Gold plaque to a national or foreign artist, who has obtained the unanimous vote in any category of Fine Arts.

(b) Gold Medals may be awarded to:

(i) The best foreign painter

(ii) The best national painter

(iii) The best foreign sculptor

(iv) The best national sculptor

(v) The best foreign graphist

(vi) The best national graphist

The rules for the Awards were patterned on other such international biennales where it is customary to have a separate national award and the question of superiority and inferiority of Indian Art does not arise.

दिल्ली में बरिष्ठ व्यायाम-शिक्षकों के बेतन-मानों का पुनरीक्षण

2278. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर वर्ष 1960 से शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली के अधीन सहायता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के बरिष्ठ व्यायाम-शिक्षकों के पुराने बेतन-मान 100-200 को बढ़ा कर 160-300 रुपये कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बेतन-मान दिल्ली के शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन सहायता प्राप्त सभी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के व्यायाम-शिक्षकों को दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में डी० ए० वी० हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, गांधी नगर, दिल्ली के बरिष्ठ व्यायाम-शिक्षक के मामले में भेदभाव किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, हां। उन कर्मचारियों के लिये जो 1-4-1950 को सेवा में थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं। 1-4-1950 के बाद सेवा नियुक्त बरिष्ठ व्यायाम-शिक्षक दूसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अपनी योग्यताओं के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न बेतन-मान ले रहे हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया गया है।

अमृतसर में एक यूरोपीय महिला की गिरफ्तारी

2279. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में अमृतसर में एक यूरोपीय महिला को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई पुलिस ने भी इस महिला के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस महिला के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप हैं जिनके कारण उसे गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया निवासी एक महिला, 27-3-1968 को अमृतसर में गिरफ्तार की गई थी।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) बम्बई पुलिस ने उसके विरुद्ध विदेशी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रतिबन्ध-आदेश को तोड़ने के लिए एक मामला दर्ज किया था।

आदिम जातीय लोगों को आत्म-निर्णय का अधिकार

2280. श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय साम्यवादी दल ने अपनी कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में आदिम जातीय लोगों को आत्म-निर्णय का अधिकार देने का कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) शासन के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार सरकार द्वारा अध्यापकों की छंटनी

2281. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लगभग

4,000 ग्राम्यापकों की छटनी करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित छटनी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन ग्राम्यापकों की छटनी न होने देने के उद्देश्य से कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाड़ा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) में (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

2282. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 से जून, 1968 की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों में भ्रम-प्रलम्भ कितनी बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्रति वर्ष राज्यवार कितनी बार साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये ;

(घ) दंगों में सम्पत्ति को कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ङ) उपर्युक्त दंगों के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ) पंजाब, हरियाणा, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा, प्रदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, चण्डीगढ़, गोवा और दू, लक्कादीव, मिनीकाय और अमिनदीप समूह, दिल्ली, दादरा और नगर हवेली, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा नेफा में 1-1-67 से 30-6-68 के बीच कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए ।

1285 (A1) L&D-4.

मैसूर में सन् 1967 में 1 व 1968 में 4 दंगे हुए थे । इन दंगों में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई थी । इनमें अनुमान है लगभग 19,72,921 वषों की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई थी । इन घटनाओं के संबंध में 846 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ।

अन्य राज्यों तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित अन्य राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

अन्वमान द्वीप समूह में बन्दी रखे गये क्रांति-कारियों का संघ

2283. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के दिनों में प्रवमान जेल में बन्दी रखे गये क्रांतिकारियों ने कोई संगठन संघ बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उस संगठन संघ में प्रधान मंत्री को कोई आपन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ङ) कलकत्ता में "एक्स-प्रण्डमान पोलिटिकल प्रिजनर्स इंटरनेटी सर्कल" नामक एक संगठन से 8 अप्रैल, 1967 को प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधित दो ग्राम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये । इन में एक ग्राम्यावेदन में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान पोर्टब्लेयर में स्थित सेलूलर जेल में बंदी रखे गये स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की स्मृति के रूप में तथा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस एवं उनकी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना के साथ प्रण्डमान तथा निकोबार के सम्बन्ध में स्मृति को जीवित रखने के लिए व्यवस्था करने के सुझाव दिये गये थे । दूसरे ग्राम्यावेदन में एक प्रण्डमान पोलिटिकल

प्रिजनर्स तथा उनके आश्रितों के लिये कुछ रियायतें सुविधाओं की स्वीकृति के लिये माँग थी ।

जहाँ तक उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का, जो पोर्ट ब्लेयर सैलूलर जेल में रखे गये थे, स्मारक स्थापित करने का सम्बन्ध है जेल के सेंट्रल टावर को स्मृति के रूप में रखने तथा उन भारतीय देश भक्तों के कण्ठों की स्मृति में जिन्हें वहाँ बन्दी रखा गया था, नाम की शिलाएं लगाने का पहले ही निर्णय लिया जा चुका है । अण्डमान में नेताजी बोस का स्मारक स्थापित करने का भी निश्चय किया गया है ।

जहाँ तक देश में बिखरे हुए भूतपूर्व अण्डमान राजनैतिक बन्दियों को सुविधाएं तथा रियायतें देने का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें शेष राजनैतिक पीड़ितों से, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया, विशेष श्रेणी का नहीं माना गया है । जो सुविधाएं तथा रियायतें उन राजनैतिक पीड़ितों को सामान्यरूप से ग्राह्य हैं, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया, वे भूतपूर्व अण्डमान राजनैतिक बन्दियों द्वारा भी ग्राह्य सीमा तक प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं ।

Committee on Technical Education

2285. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHIEZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee appointed by the All-India Council for Technical Education has recommended a three-point code to govern grant-in-aid to technical institutions in various States;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement them; and

(d) whether the proposed recommendations are being forwarded to the State Governments also?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation.

STATEMENT

(i) The Committee recognised that the income from fees and contribution of the management of private institutions would not be adequate to meet the entire deficit in expenditure of the institutions after Central assistance to recurring expenditure ceased. It was also recognised that the contribution from the managements of the institutions will not be uniform since it will depend upon their assets and other resources. It would, therefore, not be practicable to lay down a uniform policy in this respect but at the same time, the quantum of contribution to be made by private managements to their technical institutions should be clearly prescribed at the time of starting the institutions.

(ii) As for tuition fees, the Committee recommended that the upper limit should be decided by each State Government, but in no case should the fees be more than the fees prescribed for Government institutions or 25 per cent of the approved gross expenditure. Since, however, the total income from tuition fees and contributions by private managements would not be adequate to meet the entire deficit in the recurring expenditure of an institution, the Committee felt that the deficit would have to be provided by the State Government through grant-in-aid.

(iii) Taking all these aspects into consideration, the Committee recommended that while a uniform grant-in-aid Code for all States would not be practicable, there should be for each state a well defined Code to govern all private institutions in that State. The State grant-in-aid Code should be formulated on the basis of the following general principles:—

(a) The entire deficit in the recurring expenditure after tak-

ing into account the income from tuition fees, contributions by private managements and other sources should be met by the State Governments. The quantum of contributions by private managements may not necessarily be uniform. Nevertheless, it is essential that the quantum of these contributions should be settled at the time of establishment of the institution concerned.

(b) In assessing the expenditure of an institution it should be ensured that the admissible items are generally according to the standards prescribed by All-India Council for Technical Education and its Regional Committees.

(c) As regards fees, the institutions should not charge more than those prescribed for State Government Institutions or 25 per cent of the approved gross expenditure. The scale of fees should normally be according to recommendations of All India Council for Technical Education viz. tuition fees of Rs. 360/- for engineering college and Rs. 180/- for polytechnics and special fees of Rs. 40/- both for colleges and polytechnics.

Transport Development Council

2286. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT

AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transport Development Council held its meeting at Mysore on the 24th and 25th June, 1968 to study the problems of road transport;

(b) whether it had also considered the problems of inter-State transport taxation and financing of road transport; and

(c) the other main recommendations of the Council and the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Two statements giving the required information (Annexures I—II) are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1571|68].

All India Services

2287. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to constitute the two All India Services, one for the Engineers and the other for Medical and Health was taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of the States have opposed the setting up of these new All India Services;

(c) whether Government have received the reactions of all the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reactions of all the State Governments have been received but final replies on the Memorandum outlining the scheme of the constitution of the Indian Service of Engineers are awaited from the Governments of Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The Government of Madras have not agreed to participate in the new All India Services on the ground that these relate to subjects falling strictly within the purview of the States. The Government of Mysore have proposed certain radical changes in the scheme of recruitment to the All India Services. The Government of Kerala have expressed general dissent to the formation of new all India Services, but have not declined to participate in these Services. All other State Governments have broadly agreed with the scheme for the constitution of these new All India Services.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग को मिलाना

2288. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के वर्तमान तथा भावी कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इन विभागों को मिलाकर एक नया विभाग बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनको कब मिलाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को 1965 में जा कर केन्द्रीय हिन्दी

निदेशालय से अलग किया गया था ताकि उसका कार्य अच्छा तथा प्रभावशाली ढंग से हो सके । इन दोनों संगठनों को मिलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का कोई अवसर नहीं है ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

2289. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में विभिन्न विषयों के लिये स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या क्या है और उन में से कितने पदों पर कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) वर्तमान खाली पद कब तक भरे जायेंगे और यदि उन्हें न भरने का विचार हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । द्वित्रिय संख्या LT—1572 68] ।

(ख) रिक्त स्थानों को जितनी जल्दी हो सके भरने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं परन्तु किस तारीख तक सब रिक्त स्थान भर लिए जाएँगे यह बताना कठिन है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसंधान सहायक (रिसर्च असिस्टेंट)

2290. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग में स्थायी पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुसंधान सहायकों को कब तक स्थायी किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) स्थायी पदों पर अस्थायी अनुसंधान सहायकों को स्थायी करने के उद्देश्य से उनकी उपयुक्तता का निर्णय करने के लिये एक विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति गीघ्र ही बुलाई जाएगी। विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद स्थायी करने से संबंधित आदेश जारी किये जाएंगे।

हिन्दी काम के लिये एक पृथक संवर्ग

2291. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी कार्य में संलग्न हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारी वृन्द का एक नया हिन्दी संवर्ग बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में कब तक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसके लिये किसी अन्य व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) चूँकि योजना मीजूदा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में भी अपना कार्य करने का प्रशिक्षण देने की है, अतः हिन्दी-कार्य करने के लिए कोई अलग से स्टाफ भर्ती करने का इरादा नहीं है। पूर्णतया हिन्दी कार्य के लिए बनाए गये पृथक पद यथासमय में जैसे और जब नियमित कर्मचारी हिन्दी सीख लेंगे, समाप्त हो जाएंगे।

Complaints re. missing persons lodged at Pahar Ganj Police Station in Delhi

2292. SHRI TENNETI VISWA-NATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged with the Police Station, Pahar Ganj in Delhi in connection with missing persons during the period from the 1st to 15th July, 1968;

(b) the special efforts made by the Police to trace these missing persons;

(c) the number of cases in which they have proved successful; and

(d) the reasons for failure in other cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 8.

(b) The details of missing persons were published in the Delhi Central Intelligence Gazette and the daily police Bulletin for publicity. A search was made through the Missing Persons Squad and the local police.

(c) In seven cases the persons were traced.

(d) Investigation in the remaining one case is in progress.

Central Reserve Police Interference in Industrial Disputes in Delhi

2293. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI MOHAMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the West Delhi Engineering Mazdur Union Delhi regarding the interference of Central Reserve Police during the recent industrial disputes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c). No such memorandum has been received from the Union referred to. A letter making allegations of interference by the Central Reserve Police in certain trade union disputes in Delhi was, however, received from one Sadhu Singh, purporting to be the General Secretary of the so-called General Mazdoor Union (Regd), Karampura, New Delhi and on investigation, those allegations were found to be baseless.

Jets for Air-India

2294. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:**

SHRI K. HALDER:

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has been offered mini-Jumbo-Jets instead of the large Jumbo-Jets it had decided to purchase;

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

(c) the final decision taken with regard to acquisition of planes; and

(d) the cost in foreign exchange of such acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sangeet Natak Akademy Awards

2295. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION** be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the musicians who have been given Sangeet Natak Akademy Awards last year;

(b) what time of the year the Awards are decided upon;

(c) the criteria by which these Awards are made

(d) the names and designations of the members of the Executive Board or Selection Committee;

(e) whether all the members are nominated by Government or otherwise selected; and

(f) the names of the nominated members?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):** (a) The names of the Musicians who have been given the Awards last year, i.e. 1967.

1. Shri Amir Khan (Hindustani Vocal).

2. Shri Ayodhya Prasad (Hindustani Instrumental, Pakhawaj).

3. Shri C. Venkata Rao (Karnatak Vocal).

4. Shri K. S. Venkataramiah 'Papa' (Karnatak Instrumental, Violin).

(b) The Awards are usually decided in November and December.

(c) On the basis of the standing of an artists in his field and his original contribution to the development and enrichment of the art-form.

(d) The names of the members of the Executive Board are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1573/68].

(e) Some members are nominated by the Government and others are elected.

(f) The names of the nominees of the Government of India are:—

1. Dr. V. S. Jha.

2. Dr. V. K. Narayana Menon.

Arrest of Delhi Policemen

2296. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number Delhi Policemen were arrest-

ed from a room of one of the constables from the Delhi Cantonment Police Quarters; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). No arrests were made of Delhi policemen from a quarter in Delhi Cantonment Police Quarters. However, from a quarter in New Police Lines, Delhi, 11 Delhi Police personnel were arrested on 4-7-68 by a raiding party of the local police 'or offences under the Gambling Act.

Tribals Occupying Unauthorised Areas in West Bengal

2297. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some parts of West Bengal have been occupied by the local tribals;

(b) if so, the parts of West Bengal which have been occupied; and

(c) whether these have been forcibly occupied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

2298. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the native people of Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea have to get down from their bicycles and wish the policeman on duty; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which people in the Islands are being treated in this manner?

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

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chandipur-on-Sea as Tourist-Centre

2299. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Orissa Government to develop Chandipur-on-Sea in Balasore into tourist spot;

(b) if so whether Government have started any work in that connection and

(c) if not, when the work is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

I.P.S.

2300. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to allow higher salaries to senior members of the Indian Police Service has been under consideration;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

stands at present?

(c) the stage at which the matter

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

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration.

I.A.C. Fleet2301. **SHRI BENI SHANKER****SHARMA:****SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH****SHASTRI:****SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:****SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Indian Airlines Corporation about the aircraft to augment its fleet during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of aircraft to be purchased and the amount required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The matter is under consideration of Government.

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

पर्यटक बसों में गाइड

2302. **श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :** क्या पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की पर्यटक बसों में भारतीय भाषाएं जानने वाले व्यक्ति जैसे ही यात्रा के अधिकारी हैं जैसे कि विदेशी पर्यटक ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बसों में नियुक्त गाइड केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं और किसी भारतीय भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करते ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गाइडों को हिदायत देने का है कि हिन्दी में भी बताय ताकि हिन्दी जानने वाले पर्यटक भी समझ सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रबन्ध कब तक कर दिया जायेगा और अब तक हिन्दी भाषी गाइडों की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान मंत्री
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) . चूंकि दर्शनीय-स्थलों की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटक देश के अन्दर और बाहर से विभिन्न भाषा-वर्गों से आते हैं, इसलिए दर्शनीय स्थलों के बारे में समझाने में गाइड आमतौर पर अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं । लेकिन, गाइडों को पर्यटकों द्वारा अनुरोध करने पर संबंधित क्षेत्रों की भाषाओं में समझाने को भी कहा गया है ।

Thai Airways

2303. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal by the Thai Airways to carry passengers between the two points on Bangkok-Delhi route;

(b) if so, whether Government have given their consent to the proposal; and

(c) whether the services between Delhi and East Pakistan which were suspended following hostilities of 1965 have since been resumed as a result of the aforesaid arrangement and if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Thai Airways International have been authorised to operate air services on the route Thailand-Rangoon-Dacca-Calcutta-Kathmandu-Delhi and to specified points beyond in the arrangements reached in the talks between a delegation of the Government of India and a delegation of the Government of Thailand in April, 1968. Thai Airways International are, however, not permitted to serve both Calcutta and Delhi on one and the same flight.

(c) While International Airlines, other than Pakistan International Airlines, have continued their services between India and Pakistan even after the conflict of 1965, none of these services connected Delhi direct with East

Pakistan until the Thai Airways International commenced this service on the 2nd July, 1968.

Committee System

2305. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Statesman' of the 27th May, 1968, captioned 'Committee Raj or How Not to Decide';

(b) if so, how far the position regarding the working of the Committees and implementation of their reports as mentioned in the said news-item is correct;

(c) whether Government are introducing any modification in the present committee system, with the view of ensuring speedy decisions and their prompt implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Government are aware that views are occasionally expressed that the committee system resorted to by Government suffers from various defects. The working of advisory committees has therefore been reviewed in the past in different ministries with a view to minimise if not eliminate these defects. One such review of such advisory committees initiated by the ministries at the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs was in August 1965. There are also standing instructions that the ministries should conduct an annual review to see whether any of the committees can be wound up and also to examine whether any rationalisation is possible on items like membership, periodicity of meetings, attendant conferencing procedure and so on.

Instructions have recently been issued to all ministries/departments impressing on them the need for taking immediate action for the examination of the recommendations made by the various committees and for the speedy implementation of the decisions taken thereon.

Use of Foreign Money in Elections

2306. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI YAJNA DATTA

SHARMA:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1620 on the 3rd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Central Bureau of Investigation's report in respect of the use of foreign money in the last General Elections;

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

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The report of the Intelligence Bureau is still under examination. As the report has to be studied in its different aspects very carefully, it is not possible to indicate the time that would be taken in completing the examination. It would, however, be done as expeditiously as possible.

Calcutta Port Trust

2307. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether the losses incurred by the Calcutta Port Trust have been increasing;

(b) if so, the loss suffered during the period from 1965-66 to 1967-68, respectively; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The losses suffered by the Calcutta Port Commissioners during the period from 1965-66 to 1967-68 were as under:

	In lakhs of Rupees
1965-66	.. 174.3
1966-67	.. 311.6
1967-68	.. 100.1

(c) Port charges were increased on a number of occasions during the last three years to reduce the losses. The Port Commissioners are also striving to reduce expenditure by economy measures. Government had also set up a one-man Committee consisting of Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya, Ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank of India to enquire into the finances of Calcutta Port. His report has been received recently and is being examined.

Development of Kangra District for Tourism

2308. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation toured parts of Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether he discussed the possibilities of development of tourism in the area with the local officials and whether any proposals in this regard were put before him and whether any of those proposals were found feasible by him; and

(c) if so, whether there are any proposals under consideration for the development of tourism in the area and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of local people who met the Minister during his visit had general discussions with him regarding the development of tourism in the area.

(c) The various possibilities of developing tourist facilities in the area will be considered on receipt of the report of the survey undertaken by the Indian Institute of Management at the instance of the Department of Tourism. Thereafter, development plans will be formulated in consultation with the State Government.

Mizo Attack on Central Reserve Police Post

2309. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo rebels made a serious attack on the 19th June, 1968 at a Central Reserve Police Post with machine guns and mortars;

(b) if so, what the extent of attack, casualties and losses and whether the rebels were liquidated or not and, if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the evidence has become available that the Mizo rebels have also made arrangements for their training and supply of arms from China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of help the rebels have received in terms of arms, ammunition and the training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A gang of about 150 Mizo-Kuki rebels armed with automatic weapons, attacked the Central Reserve Police Post at Moreh in Manipur on the 19th June, 1968. The post returned the fire and chased the gang, which disappeared

into the jungles. The C.R.P. did not suffer any casualties in the engagement. There is no information about losses or casualties suffered by the rebels.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the attempts of the Mizo rebels to obtain aid from China by sending gangs across Burma. Security measures at the border have been strengthened.

Loss suffered by D. T. U.

2310. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D. T. U.'s working has resulted in heavy loss during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted for its improvement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Delhi Transport Undertaking, during 1967-68, it suffered a loss of Rs. 149.36 lakhs (provisional) including outstanding loan instalments and interest charges thereon. The main reasons for this loss were:

- (i) rising cost of spare parts, fuel, oils and lubricants and tyres and tubes etc.;
- (ii) frequent increase in the rates of dearness allowance; and
- (iii) low fare structure.

(c) The Undertaking has suggested the following measures:

- (i) Grant of moratorium on the outstanding loan instalments from 1-10-1968.

(ii) Grant of an additional loan of Rs. 100 lakhs to replace uneconomical vehicles.

(iii) Increase in fares.

The first two suggestions are under the consideration of the Government. The Delhi Transport Committee has itself not accepted the suggestion regarding an increase in fares so far.

Surplus Staff in Ministry of Home Affairs

2311. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed was made in his Ministry during 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff was found, class-wise and whether it is proposed to retrench the staff or to absorb them other-wise;

(c) the number of additional hands, employed by the Ministry during the period from the 1st April, to 30th June, 1968 and the number of new posts of Gazetted Officers created during this period; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, etc. for which proper sanction has not been obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Assessment of the staff of certain sections of the Ministry was done during the year 1967-68;

(b) No staff was found surplus to the over-all requirements of the Ministry. The question of retrenchment or absorption does not, therefore, arise;

(c) In all, fiftythree additional hands were employed by the Ministry. Of these, four were Gazetted and forty-nine non-gazetted. Of the forty-nine non-gazetted, fortyfour were em-

ployed in the vacancies already existing in the sanctioned strength. Five were employed in new posts.

Of the four gazetted officers two were employed only for short periods to understudy those whom they had been appointed to replace.

In all, fourteen gazetted posts were created during the said period. Of these, one was only a redesignation of an existing post, and two were meant for officers appointed to understudy as mentioned above and thus have already lapsed. Of the remaining eleven, ten have been created for new items of work.

(d) The following additional staff has been provided to the offices of the Ministers as an informal arrangement, from within the strength of this Ministry. Proper sanction for this strength exists.

Office of Home Minister	
Assistant	One
Lower Division Clerk	two
Daftry	one
Peon	one

Office of Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Stenographer (Hindi).	one
Lower Division Clerk	one
Daftry	one

Office of Deputy Home Minister.	
Lower Division Clerk.	one

Advisory Committees/Boards attached with Education Ministry

2312. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committee, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tihar Central Jail, Delhi

2313. SHR R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tihar Central Jail in Delhi is normally overcrowded and the lodging condition of the prisoners is very unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to relieve the overcrowding and to improve the living conditions?

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

(a) The Central Jail, Tihar, remains overcrowded, but every effort is made to make conditions of lodging satisfactory.

(b) Additional jails are proposed to be constructed to relieve congestion in the Central Jail, Tihar.

Higher Secondary Board for Delhi

2314. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI DHIRESWAR
KALITA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has decided to

set up its own Higher Secondary Board;

(b) if so, its impact on the present Central Board of Secondary Education; and

(c) whether it will not be a duplication of work and multiplication of agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir, the Delhi Administration has proposed the establishment of such a Board but the Government of India has not agreed to the same.

(b) It would cause dislocation in the staff of the existing Board and involve an estimated deficit of about Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum in its working.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Publicity to attract more Tourists

2315. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh publicity and propaganda drive has been launched in the countries of Europe to attract more tourists to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure in this behalf; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A new arrangement has been worked out to utilise the network of Air-India offices and also their experience of promotion work in Europe in the matter of tourist promotion. Under this arrangement tourist promotion work in that Continent will be guided by Air-India's Regional Manager for Continental Europe, who will be responsible for this work through Air-India's headquarters to the Department of Tourism.

(c) This arrangement has only just begun and full details of the expenditures on promotional activities for the coming season have not yet been finalised. It is also too early to assess results.

Public holiday on Azad Hind Government Foundation Day

2316. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of Parliament have requested Government to declare 21st October, 1968 as a national holiday to celebrate the silver jubilee of the foundation day of the Azad Hind Government formed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b) A request to this effect has been received. 21st October 1968 is already a closed holiday for Central Government offices on account of Diwali.

Enhancement of pay and allowances of U.P. Primary School Teachers

2317. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh are considering enhancement in the pay and dearness allowances of the primary school teachers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the total amount of expenditure thereon; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the teachers of the Primary Schools in Uttar Pradesh get less pay and dearness allowance than the primary school teachers of other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When funds make this possible.

(c) Estimated additional cost is Rs. 6 crores per year.

(d) In comparison with several States these teachers earn less, but they earn almost as much as or even a bit more than their opposites in some other States.

Additional Primary Teachers in U.P.

2318. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh requires 32,600 additional primary teachers during the next academic year to cope with the rising number of students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The requirement of additional primary teachers is estimated at 32,600.

(b) The above requirement will be borne in mind while formulating the new fourth Five Year Plan.

Roads in Deoria District U.P.

2319. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Uttar Pradesh Government on each road constructed in Deoria District, U.P. during the last three Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the roads which are in good condition at present; and

(c) the particulars of other roads on which construction work is pro-

posed to be started during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the estimated cost of each of these roads?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Roads in Ballia District, U.P.

2320. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Uttar Pradesh Government on each road constructed in Ballia District, U.P. during the last three Five Year Plan periods; and

(b) the particulars of other roads in that District on which construction work is proposed to be started during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the estimated cost of these roads?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Director, Kharagpur Technological Institute

2321. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Director has been appointed in the Kharagpur Technological Institute some time back;

(b) if so, the qualification of the Director; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that more senior and qualified persons have been superseded and whereas he was granted extension of service after he reached the age of superannuation?

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

(b) The present Director is a qualified architect and holds the Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA). He studied at the School of Architecture, Liverpool, School of Architecture, Bombay, and School of Architecture, Edinburgh.

(c) No, Sir. The present Director was the seniormost Professor at the Institute and he was also appointed as the Deputy Director of the Institute in March 1958. He has not yet reached the age of superannuation.

Asia Foundation

2322. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:**

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8653 on the 26th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the names of projects of the Indian Institute of Historical Studies financed by the Asia Foundation and amount to each projects, the number of foreigners employed in each project and their nationality has been collected;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of the projects and the grant received by each project is as follows:—

Name of the Project	Total grant received during 1963—67
1. Dictionary of Biographies of Indian Nationalists Leaders from the early years of 19th Century to 1947.	Rs. 2,43,184/-
2. General Support Grant for academic meetings and seminars and for purchase of historical journals for the Institute Library.	59,207/-

No foreigner was employed.

(c) Does not arise.

Mahesh Yogi Ashram

2323. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:**

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10375 on the 10th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since ascertained the facts that one notice board with the contents that entry of Indians in the Ashram for three months is banned has been placed in front of Mahesh Yogi's Ashram;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the causes for banning the entry of Indians; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) The Government of U.P. have reported that no such notice board banning the entry of Indians to the Ashram for three months has come to their notice.

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

All-Party Hill Leaders Conference

2324. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of All-Party Hill Leaders Conference was held recently;

(b) if so, the main decision taken therein; and

(c) the decision regarding their demand for a separate Hill State and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conference reiterated its demand that any form of reorganisation of Assam must confer on the hill areas requisite dignity and equal status with the rest of Assam and decided to launch non-violent direct action if the reorganisation of the State is not finalised in the current session of Parliament.

(c) The question of reorganisation of Assam is under consideration of the Government.

New Port in Gujarat

2325. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the development of a new port in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the location thereof and other details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The State Government of Gujarat have reported that a proposal for a deep

water port at the mouth of the river Narmada near Dahej is under their consideration. Details regarding the exact location of the port and of the Scheme have not yet been prepared by the State Government.

Road Accidents by Private Buses in Delhi

2326. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the private buses operating under the Delhi Transport Undertaking are responsible for a large number of accidents in the near past;

(b) if so, the number of accidents in which these buses were involved in Delhi since January, 1968;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these buses overload the passengers much beyond the licensed capacity because the D.T.U. charge these buses only some amount per day and they race against time and overload to the maximum; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check this overloading?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 263 from 1-1-1968 to 30-6-1968.

(c) According to the D.T.U., private operators have been overloading their buses in order to earn the maximum possible revenue from the operation.

(d) The Delhi Transport Committee has introduced with effect from 1-7-1968 a revised scheme for the operation of private buses on D.T.U. routes. Under this revised scheme, among other matters, conductors will be provided by the Undertaking itself and the private bus operators will be paid at the rate of 80 paise per kilometer, while the total fare earned will be deposited by the conductors with the Undertaking.

Transfer of Primary Education Item to Central List

2327. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken to transfer primary education to the Concurrent or Central List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): No, Sir.

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

2328. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been put forth by the Central Secretariat employees in regard to the centralisation of Central Secretariat Clerical Service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The possibility of making certain modifications to the present de-centralized administration of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is under examination.

Chandigarh

2329. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to hold an opinion poll to decide the future of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the decision has already been taken or Government propose to arrive at a decision on the issue after consulting leaders of various political parties of the States of Punjab and Haryana; and

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(c) if so, when the opinion poll is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government are considering the question of formulating uniform general criteria for the solution of linguistic border issues. At one stage it was suggested that an opinion poll might be held for ascertaining the wishes of the people in certain areas including Chandigarh. No decision was, however, taken in the matter and the entire question of formulating the general criteria for the purpose is being re-examined in the light of the recommendations made by the National Integration Council.

Language Policy

2330. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the main feature of the language policy followed in the Union Territories where there are no Legislatures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Official Language policy of the Central Government as embodied in the Official Languages Act is also applicable to Union Territories which do not have Legislatures of their own.

Haryana High Court

2331. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies on the Bench of the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh;

(b) the number of appointments made in May, 1968; and

(c) the reasons for not filling all the vacancies?

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

(a) One at present.

(b) Five.

(c) Proposals for filling up the
vacancy are awaited from the State
Authorities.

Father Ferrer

2332. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment served a quit notice on
Father Ferrer of Spanish nationality
who was allegedly engaged in anti-
national activities in Manmad (Maha-
rashtra);

(b) if so, whether this was done on
a secret report from the Maharashtra
Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
Government reviewed the entire mat-
ter and withdrew the notice later;

(d) whether some political parties
represented to Government for the
withdrawal of the notice; and

(e) if so, which were those politi-
cal parties, groups or individuals?

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

(a) to (c). Father Ferrer was served
with a notice to leave India as the
Government of Maharashtra had re-
ported that some of his activities were
undesirable. The matter was, how-
ever, re-examined on receipt of a
number of representations on his be-
half. On re-examination it was de-
cided that should he take a holiday
abroad, there should be no objection
to his returning to India to work in
any State, other than Maharashtra,
where he would be acceptable.

(d) and (e). Representations were
received from individuals and asso-
ciations in their own capacity and

not from or on behalf of any political
party as such.

**Enquiry into Gandhi Murder Cons-
piracy**

2333. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a
Commission was instituted to probe
Gandhi murder some two years back;

(b) if so, the progress of investi-
gation done and witnesses recorded so
far; and

(c) what are the findings of the
Commission and when these will be
laid on the Table?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has so far
examined 87 witnesses. Some of
these witnesses had to be called twice
or thrice for obtaining further clar-
ifications from them as and when new
material was brought to the know-
ledge of the Commission.

(c) The Commission is still inquir-
ing into the matter and is likely to
complete the inquiry by 30th Sep-
tember, 1968.

**शिक्षा बोर्ड के बारे में मुख्य कार्यकारी
पार्षद का वक्तव्य**

2334. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान समाचार-
पत्रों में प्रकाशित दिल्ली मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद
के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि
दिल्ली प्रशासन केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छा
के विरुद्ध भी दिल्ली में अपना पृथक् उच्चतर
माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड स्थापित करेगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन
समाचारों की ओर भी दिलाया गया है जिनमें

कहा गया है कि दिवनी प्रशासन ने उक्त बोर्ड बनाने के लिए पूरी तैयारी कर ली है और यह 1970 तक काम करने लगेगा;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर भी दिलाया गया है जिनमें कहा गया है कि आगामी सत्र में पाठ्यक्रम केन्द्र द्वारा नहीं बल्कि प्रस्तावित दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ) जी हाँ। सरकार ने इस आशय का समाचार अखबारों में देखा है। दिल्ली में एक दूसरा बोर्ड बनाने के दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रस्ताव का सरकार विचार कर चुकी है और वह उससे सहमत नहीं है।

सचिवालय सेवाओं में पदोन्नति का कोटा

2335. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा किये गए निर्णय के अनुसार कितने-कितने प्रतिशत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को (सचिवालय सेवाओं के) वरिष्ठता और सेवा काल के आधार पर पदोन्नति किया जायेगा;

(ख) सचिवालय सेवाओं में काम करने वाले सहायकों के पदोन्नति के कोटे में यह प्रतिशतता किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गई थी ;

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त सहायक जिसकी पांच वर्ष की सेवा हो चुकी हो तथा सचिवालय में काम करने वाले ऐसे सहायक जिसकी 4 15 या 20 वर्ष की सेवा हो चुकी हो में से किसी को पदोन्नति के मामले में वरीयता दी जायेगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा नियमों, 1962 के अधीन अनुभाग अधिकारियों के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियाँ चयन-सूची में सम्मिलित व्यक्तियों से भरी जाती हैं। 1-10-1967 के बाद चयन-सूची समान अनुपात में निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों से तैयार की जानी है :—

(i) प्रत्येक संवर्ग में अनुपयुक्त व्यक्तियों को छोड़कर सहायक ग्रेड के स्थायी अधिकारी जिन्होंने उस ग्रेड में अपनी वरिष्ठता के क्रम में कम से कम 8 वर्ष की स्वीकृत सेवा की है ;

(ii) सीमित वार्षिक विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के परिणामों पर चुने गये व्यक्ति ।

वर्तमान में जैसे आदेश हैं उनमें सहायक ग्रेड में वरिष्ठता के अनुसार के प्रतिरिक्त अनुभाग अधिकारियों के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ग) सहायकों की किसी श्रेणी को प्राथमिकता देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । नियमों के अधीन केवल वे सहायक जो अनुभाग अधिकारियों के ग्रेड के लिए चयन-सूची में शामिल हैं उल्लिखित रीति में अनुभाग अधिकारी नियुक्त होने के पात्र हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवायें

2336. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसा कौन-कौन सी सरकारी संस्थाएँ हैं जो सचिवालय सेवाओं में पहले सम्मिलित नहीं थी परन्तु अब उन्हें सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) इन कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी ऐसी बहुत से सरकारी कार्यालय हैं जिनके कर्मचारियों को सचिवालय सेवाओं में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम सेवा कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में भाग लेने वाले कार्यालयों की एक सूची केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा विभाग, 1962 में दी गई है और उस सूची में अभी तक और कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(घ) गृह मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं में भाग लेने वाले सम्मिलित न होने वाले विभिन्न कार्यालयों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का व्यौरा नहीं रखता है।

अस्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारी

2337. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं जिनकी

10 से 15 वर्ष की नौकरी हो चुकी है और वे अब तक अस्थायी हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1-8-67 को केन्द्रीय सरकार में अस्थायी और अर्द्ध-स्थायी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 9,24,980, और 1967 के अन्त तक स्थायी या स्थायी होने की संभावना वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1,44,958 थी। इस प्रकार 1967 के अन्त तक अस्थायी कर्मचारी 7,80,022 थे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की अब तक की संख्या, जिन्होंने 10 से 15 वर्ष तक की सेवा कर रखी है, शीघ्र उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किन्तु 30-11-66 को ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या, जिन्होंने 10 व 20 वर्ष के बीच की सेवा की थी, 23,052 थी। इनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति अब तक स्थायी हो चुके होंगे।

(ख) और (ग) 24 मार्च, 1960 को वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा आदेश जारी किये गये थे जिनमें डाक व तार विभाग, सरकारी कर्मशाला और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों का छड़क मंत्रालय विभागों से, स्थायी विभागों में, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों समेत 80 प्रतिशत अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था बशर्ते कि ऐसे पद कम से कम तीन वर्ष की अविरत अवधि से विद्यमान हों और अस्थायी पदों की आवश्यकता स्थायी प्रकार के काम के लिए हो। 13 सितम्बर, 1966 को वित्त मंत्रालय ने वह भी आदेश

जारी किये थे कि गैर-स्थायी विभागों के 50 प्रतिशत पदों को भी जो कम से कम 10 वर्ष से विद्यमान हैं और जिनके दूरदर्शित भविष्य में समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे पद पांच वर्षों या अधिक से लगातार विद्यमान हों और अनिश्चित काल तक के लिए जिनकी आवश्यकता है। यह निर्णय अधीनस्थ और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों पर भी लागू होता है। 24-3-60 के अनुदेशों में मंत्रालयों से भी अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में और इन पदों पर उपयुक्त कर्मचारियों को जोध स्थायी करने का अनुरोध किया गया था।

सरकारी कर्मशालाओं और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में अस्थायी पद तदर्थ आधार पर स्थायी बनाये जाते हैं; सिवाय इसके कि रक्षा कर्मशालाओं में स्वीकृत पदों का 40 प्रतिशत स्थायी करने को अधिकृत किया गया है और रेलवे कर्मशालाओं में उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने 3 वर्ष की सेवावधि पूरी कर ली है, तब तक के लिए स्थायी माना जाता है जब तक प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय/विभाग औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों की स्थायी आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने की स्थिति में न हो जाये। जहाँ तक आकस्मिक या दैनिक दर के आधार पर लगे कार्यप्रचारी कर्मचारियों का संबंध है, गैर-औद्योगिक श्रेणी के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को नियमित प्रतिष्ठानों में लाने के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है जब कि औद्योगिक पद स्थायी पद केवल 80 प्रतिशत तक स्थायी बनाए जा सकते हैं, यदि वे 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से चलते

आ रहे हों और जिनके लम्बे भरसे तक चलते रहने की सम्भावना हो।

कर्मशालाओं और औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को छोड़कर, डाक व तार विभाग में अस्थायी अराजपत्रित पदों को निम्नलिखित आधार पर स्थायी बनाया जाता है :—

(क) परिमण्डन और प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों में :

कुछ छटों के साथ पदों का 80 प्रतिशत जो कम से कम 3 वर्ष की अविरत अवधि से विद्यमान चले आ रहे हैं और स्थायी प्रकार से काम के लिए जिनकी आवश्यकता है, स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है।

(ख) शेष कार्यालयों में

सभी प्रवर्ती और अप्रवर्ती पद को जो कम से कम 2 वर्ष की अविरत अवधि से चले आ रहे हैं और स्थायी प्रकार के कार्य के लिए जिनकी आवश्यकता है, स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है। बशर्ते कि इन संवर्गों में अस्थायी पदों की संख्या अस्थायी और स्थायी पदों की कुल संख्या का 10 प्रतिशत से कम न हो।

डाक व तार विभाग में राजपत्रित अस्थायी पदों के संबंध में विद्यमान आदेशों के अनुसार ऐसे पदों का 80 प्रतिशत, जो समीक्षाधीन वर्ष की पहली मार्च को 3 वर्ष से अधिक समय से अविरत विद्यमान हैं और स्थायी प्रकार के कार्य के लिए जिनकी आवश्यकता है, स्थायी रूप में रखा जा सकता है।

प्रत्येक विभाग में एक संगठन तथा कार्यविधि कक्ष है जो एक नियत समयवधि पर कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं की जांच करता है। व्यवस्था विभाग का कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक भी तदर्थ कार्यरत रहता है और संबंधित मंत्रालय को अपनी सिफारिशें देता है।

Murder of Shri Deendayal Upadhyay

2338. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the probe into the murder of Shri Deendayal Upadhyay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Charge-sheets were filed on 4-5-1968 in the court of the Additional District Magistrate (Judicial), Varanasi against 10 persons under various Sections of the Indian Penal Code and the cases are *sub judice*.

Permission to Shri M. M. Suri, Director of Mechanical Research Institute, Durgapur

2339. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri M. M. Suri, Director of Mechanical Research Institute of Durgapur who invented "Suri Transmission" was given permission to continue to provide his services to a private firm; and

(b) if so, whether the permission has been given by Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). On a formal request made by Shri M. M. Suri, Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur after he joined the C.S.I.R., approval was accorded by the Vice-President, C.S.I.R. (Minister of Education) on 26th November, 1964 on C.S.I.R. file to his accepting consultancy services on behalf of a private firm on payment of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum subject *inter alia* to the approval of the Ministry of Railways. However, the Ministry of Railways, whose permanent employee Shri Suri

is, did not agree to the proposal when a reference was made to them.

As such no formal permission was given to Shri Suri either to undertake or to continue to provide consultancy services to a private firm.

Shri Suri, who had joined the services of C.S.I.R. on 15th June, 1964, started undertaking the consultancy work with effect from 1st November, 1964.

The matter is under investigation.

Gorakhpur Administration

2340. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Administration in Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) has been paralysed as a result of differences between the police and the magistracy there; 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.

Death of Harijan in Bihar

2341. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that one Harijan Shri Siddhu Paswan was killed on the 4th December, 1967 in village Madhupur, P. S. Khajouli, District Darbhanga, Bihar but no action was taken against the accused for about six months;

(b) whether instead of taking action against the accused, the son of the deceased who had gone to lodge the complaint and others were arrested and harassed;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for the murder and to ensure proper inquiry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the information received from the Government of Bihar one Mahanth Sri Madan Mohan Das of Mirzapur, Police Station Madhubani, Darbanga district, had about 125 bighas of land in village Madhupur, Police Station Khajauli. These lands were given out to *bataidars* on *bataidari* basis in the previous years. In 1967 the Mahanth wanted to cultivate the land personally. A series of cases were filed in courts between the Mahanth and the *bataidars* since 1966.

2. It is alleged that on 4th December, 1967, a mob of five to six hundred persons led by one Shiv Shankar Jha of Pariharpur, Police Station Madhubani and Santu Mahto of Hathiahi, Police Station Khajauli, wanted to forcibly cut the standing paddy on the disputed land. A police party reached the spot and the mob fled away on arrival of the police. However, the mob then collected again and wanted to forcibly harvest the paddy. Shri Siddhu Paswan was reported to be a member of this mob. About 15 or 20 persons on behalf of the Mahanth clashed with the mob at this stage. The police party again reached the place of occurrence. The mob fled away leaving behind the dead body of Siddhu Paswan, who was killed in the clash.

3. The clash was the result of agrarian trouble arising out of *bataidari*. In fact, 12 substantive cases, instituted by the police as well as by the parties concerned, Magistrate, had been going on between the parties before the incident. Proceedings under Section 107/117(3) Cr. P.C. were also started against them. A case under Section 304 IPC was so registered in connection with the killing of Siddhu Paswan. No accused was arrested till 10th May, 1968. Subsequently 6 per-

sons suspected to have had a hand in the murder of Siddhu Paswan were arrested.

4. Shri Kapleshwar Paswan, son of the deceased, was arrested by the local police on the charge of being a member of the unlawful assembly which had taken part in the clash over harvesting of paddy.

5. The investigation of the criminal case was entrusted to the supervision of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. During the course of investigation it was felt that the Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector had failed in their duty in averting the clash and later in not carrying out the investigation in a proper manner. These two officers have been placed under suspension.

Minimum Salary to Teachers

2342. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any proposal to meet the legitimate demands of the teachers of Delhi, Bihar, West Bengal and the rest of the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to fix a national minimum salary for the teachers of various grades and also uniform conditions of service, dearness allowance etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Teachers demands relate primarily to salaries. These are the responsibility of the State Governments that are taking steps to improve salaries subject to the availability of resources. The scales of Delhi teachers have been revised as in statement laid on the Table of the House.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-1574/68).

(b) to (d). The Education Commission has recommended certain scales of pay for school teachers. They have also made recommendations about conditions of service. The States may adopt the equivalent or higher scales to suit their conditions. The Commission's recommendations have been forwarded to all State Governments for consideration and implementation.

Advisory Committees in States under President's Rule

2343. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some form of popular Advisory Committee to advise the Governors of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States where Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). Consultative Committees consisting of Members of Parliament have been constituted for West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh under the relevant State Legislatures (Delegation of Powers) Acts. A similar Bill for Bihar is likely to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh has set up 8 different Advisory Committees to make suggestions for bringing improvement in the efficiency of concerned departments and on other matters, and also a Plan Advisory Council to advise on Plan formulation and economic development. No uniform pattern in regard to such advisory committees has been evolved for other States.

Conference on Development of Minor Ports

2345. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Conference on minor ports was held in Mysore in the fourth week of June, 1968;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed and decisions taken therein; and

(c) the specific decision, if any, taken at the conference about the Fourth Plan outlay for minor port development and the specific projects to be included under the Plan?

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

(b) and (c). The conference recommended the revival of the old practice of taking up selected Minor Port Development Schemes as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Conference also broadly considered the approach to the development of minor ports during the Fourth Plan period and agreed that in order to take up the most remunerative schemes within the limited resources available, priorities should be drawn up from the point of view of traffic and other relevant economic considerations. The Conference also considered the dredging problems, and the fuller utilisation of the capacity of minor ports to handle foodgrains and fertilisers.

Discovery of a Cave Lingam

2346. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big cave housing a "Lingam" has been discovered at the confluence of the Subansiri and Unga rivers in N.E.F.A. in the course of historical researches undertaken by N.E.F.A. Administration;

(b) if so, the details of the discovery; and

(c) the steps taken for its protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have no information about the discovery and are making enquiries from the N.E.F.A. Administration.

Ranchi Riots

2347. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Enquiry on communal disturbances at Ranchi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not when the report is likely to be submitted and the reasons for delay?

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

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

(d) The Commission had invited all persons acquainted with the subject matter of the inquiry to furnish their statements by January 31, 1968. The date for submission of statements was subsequently extended upto February 15, 1968 in response to requests from individuals and the State Governments. The examination of documents and affidavits took some time. Thereafter the Commission paid three visits to Ranchi starting from March 25, 1968 to examine 137 witnesses some of whom had to be called more than once. The report of the Commission on the disturbances in Ranchi-Hatia is likely to be submitted sometime in August, 1968.

Jail Manuals

2348. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jail Manual governing the administration of Jails and the treatment of prisoners have not been revised in many of the States since Independence;

(b) whether Government have issued any direction to the States for revision of the Jail Manuals;

(c) if so, the changes suggested by Government in the existing Jail Manuals;

(d) whether any changes have been introduced in the administration of jails in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(e) if so, the changes introduced so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) Jail Manuals of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been revised by the State Governments. The question of revision of Jail Manuals in the remaining States is under consideration of the State Governments concerned.

(b) and (c). 'Prisons' come exclusively within the purview of the States. State Governments were however, requested to revise or modify their existing Jail Manuals by accepting the Model Prison Manual as a book of guidance. A copy of Model Prison Manual was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2161 answered on 6th September, 1960.

(d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

No major changes have been made in the Jail set-up but all possible

efforts are being made to improve its working and to remove the defects which come to the Delhi Administration's notice from time to time. The administrative control of the Jail was taken over by the Delhi Administration with effect from 1st August 1966. The jail manual of Punjab, however, continues to be in force. It has been decided to compile a revised jail manual and a committee has been constituted for this purpose.

2. Over-crowding is one of the persistent problems of the jail. For that purpose, proposals for relieving congestion are under consideration. The C. P. W. D. has already been asked to prepare the necessary plans for improving the camp jail. Two sub-jails are proposed to be set up for lodging under-trial prisoners. A 100 acre-plot of land has also been earmarked near Haiderpur for another full-fledged jail.

3. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Dulat Commission, alarm parades, which were not being held in the jail for some time past, are now being organised. A register is maintained to ensure that two parades at least are held each month. An amount of Rs. 72,993/- has also been sanctioned for the improvement of lighting arrangements in the jail.

4. To secure the requisite complement of staff, a proposal for the revision of the pay scales is under consideration of the Government of India.

केरल के मुख्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य

2349. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई संविधान सभा के बुलाये जाने के बारे में केरल के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

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

(ख) केरल के मुख्य मंत्री ने मुख्यतः केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों के संदर्भ में यह सुझाव दिया था । प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों से सम्बन्धित मामलों की पहले ही जांच कर रहा है ।

Clash in Calcutta Police Hospital

2350. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the occurrence of a violent clash between Police Officials staying as in-patients in the Calcutta Police Hospital on the 20th June, 1968 and the Press Release issued by the Calcutta Police Association complaining of malpractices, corruption and bribery amongst the hospital staff including doctors;

(b) whether any high level official enquiry has been made by the West Bengal Government into the above incident and the allegations of the Calcutta Police Association; and

(c) whether the allegations of doctors against policemen in the hospital have also been enquired into?

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

(a) to (c). It is reported by the Government of West Bengal that there was no violent clash between Police officials staying as in-patients in the Calcutta Police Hospital. However, on the 20th June, 1968 a Sub-Inspector of Calcutta Police who was an in-patient in the Calcutta Police Hospital, misbehaved with the Medical Officer on night duty over the service

of evening meal. This matter was later enquired into by a senior police officer and the Sub-Inspector was departmentally punished for his misbehaviour.

The attention of the Government of West Bengal has also been drawn to the press release of the Calcutta Police Association complaining of malpractices in the Calcutta Police Hospital. The allegations are being enquired into by the Government of West Bengal.

Sales Tax on Betel Leaf

2351. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations from the Delhi Administration for increasing the exemption limit of sales tax on betel leaf or put it in the exemption category;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in this case?

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

(a) No, Sir. Betel leaf is already exempt from levy of sales tax.

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

Resignation of Rajasthan Chief Minister

2352. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leader of the Jan Sangh Party in Parliament, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister demanding the resignation of the Rajasthan Chief Minister;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Justice Jagat Narain's findings convict Shri Sukhadia of violations of Government's own rules of perjury and of many other lawless actions like fictitious entries, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government to Shri Vajpayee's letter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is understood that an appeal has been filed in Supreme Court against the decision of the Rajasthan High Court. The matter is accordingly sub-judice.

Bills Sent by Delhi Administration for Parliament's Approval

2353. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has sent some Bills to Government for the approval of Parliament;

(b) if so, when and the names of those Bills; and

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

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

(a) to (c). A statement showing the legislative proposals referred to the Delhi Metropolitan Council at the instance of the Central Government and such proposals which originated from the Delhi Administration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/68]. The recommendations of the Metropolitan Council have been communicated by the Delhi Administration to the Minis-

tries concerned. The attached statement indicates the action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations forwarded to this Ministry. Information regarding action taken by other Ministries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged Harassment of Afghans and Pakhtoons in Assam

2354. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a memorandum regarding the harassment done to Afghans and Pakhtoons in Assam;

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

(c) the number of Afghans and Pakhtoons, separately, residing in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have received some representations in this regard.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

(c) According to the information received from the State Government the number of registered Afghans and Pakhtoons residing in Assam as on 1.1.1968 was 229 and 856 respectively.

Abduction of Children and Women

2355. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women and children abducted in the Capital during the last four years;

(b) the number of them recovered and the number out of them who lost their lives or could not be traced; and

(c) the number of guilty people punished and the nature of punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/68].

Government Official/Advocates wounded/killed in Delhi

2356. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Police Officers or Government Advocates were killed or seriously wounded in the Capital in each of the last five years;

(b) how many of these officers suffered due to dacoity or thefts; and

(c) how many guilty persons were punished in each of these years and the nature of punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1577/68]

Air Crashes

2357. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air crashes during the last three years in the country and the number of passengers killed or injured;

(b) the number of claims received by Government and the total amounts paid; and

(c) the total loss, suffered by Government as a result of these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) During the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 there were sixty-six notifiable accidents in India to civil re-

gistered aircraft. In these accidents, 41 passengers were killed and 6 were injured.

(b) No claim has been received by Government in respect of passengers killed or injured. However, Indian Airlines have so far paid a sum of Rs. 14,94,500.00 as compensation to the next of kin of passengers killed. This does not include the compensation paid on account of the death of crew.

(c) After setting off recovery through insurance and scrap value, the net loss suffered and scrap value, the estimated at Rs. 46,025.00 on account of accidents involving Government owned aircraft (which includes Gliders). As regards Indian Airlines, three of their aircraft were written off, of which two were insured and one was on charter from a foreign company. The Corporation has not suffered any loss on this account. In addition, five of their aircraft sustained substantial damages. In four cases, the total loss is estimated at Rs. 64,893.00. The loss suffered in the fifth case is not readily available.

Abrogation of Article 370 of Constitution

2358. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh proposal to abrogate Article 370 of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be abrogated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) to (c). By Presidential orders under article 370, more and more provisions of the Constitution of India have been applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and there is no proposal to abrogate this article.

Road Transport Industry

2359. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of the official Review of Road Transport Industry based on the report of the Keskar Committee which states that the tax element in the cost of operation in 1966 was 43.3 per cent in passenger vehicles and 35 per cent in goods vehicles and if so, whether Government agree with the same and, if not, the findings of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that tax element has further increased even after 1966 and the percentage of tax element in the selling price of Motor Gasoline is 78 per cent and Higher Speed Diesel 73 per cent; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the incidence of such taxation in India is the highest in the world and, if not, the countries where the incidence is higher as compared to that in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) The Government is aware of this conclusion of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee and agrees with it.

(b) According to the Keskar Committee, there has been a further increase in excise duty on petrol and high speed diesel oil since 1966. Information in regard to the percentage of tax element in the selling price of Motor Gasoline and H.S.D. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(c) The Committee has stated in its final report that, according to International Road Federation Statistical data, in 1965 the tax content in the sale price of diesel oil was the highest in India. The position in regard to petrol was similar.

Expansion of Aerodromes

2360. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU:
 SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR
 SHASTRI:
 DR. SURYA PRAKASH
 PURI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that so far all expansion programmes of various aerodromes in India had been proving to be extremely inadequate compared to the needs of expanding traffic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the expansion programmes are defective at the stage of planning itself and a need for further expansion becomes inevitable even before the earlier expansion programmes get completed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing conditions of airports in India are considered most unsuitable for new type of Aircraft likely to be introduced in international traffic and unless immediate steps are taken to remodel the aerodromes according to international needs Indian airports are likely to be removed gradually from the map of international traffic; and

(d) what is the planning of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The construction of aerodromes and provision of other ancillary facilities are a continuing process. They are planned and executed from time to time, subject to availability of funds. There have, however, been cases where due to unforeseen rate of traffic growth and technological developments such facilities have proved inadequate earlier than anticipated.

(c) and (d). The question of augmenting the passenger handling and other facilities at the international air-

ports to bring them up to the required standard by the time large capacity aircrafts like the Jumbo Jets and the SSTs start operating through India, is being examined by a high level Committee. The recommendations of the Committee will be examined and implemented well in time. The appointment of the Committee was by way of advance planning.

Ashoka Hotels, Ltd., New Delhi

2361. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
 BHARATI:
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in the circumstances which have caused a progressive fall in occupancy in the Ashoka Hotel, while the private sector hotels in Delhi are showing near full occupancy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to a Hotel Gradation Committee, the Ashoka Hotel has been graded low to a private sector hotel;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management is not fully trained and their service and public relations is very poor in the hotel; and

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the conditions prevailing in the Ashoka Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (d). No, Sir, Government, however, are considering several remedial measures including merger of the Ashoka and Janpath Hotels Ltd.

(b) No Sir. The Committee is yet to submit its recommendation.

(c) No Sir, although there is always scope for improvement.

Offer from U.S.S.R. for a bigger Plane

2362. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has offered to sell a bigger plane, the latest that the country has developed, to India for being used on trunk routes;

(b) how does it compare in performance with Boeing 737; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Messrs Aviaexport of the USSR have offered for sale TU-134 at present with the proviso that these could be replaced by the larger aircraft TU 154 when they are available, on payment of the difference in cost.

(b) and (c). Since the relevant operational details of this new aircraft TU-154 are not yet available it is not possible to make any comparative assessment of its performance and that of Boeing 737. Nor has it been possible to discuss the terms and conditions for the acquisition of TU-154.

Christian Missionaries

2363. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10408 on the 10th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the total grants received by various missions operating in Chota Nagpur, Santhal Parganas, Nagaland and Hill Districts of Assam after Independence has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the information is likely to be collected and reasons for the delay?

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

(a) to (c). Purpose-wise details of remittances which are less than Rs. 10,000 are not maintained. Authorised dealers destroy the relevant records after the expiry of 3 years. No record is kept of remittances received by a mission in one place and distributed by it among its branches in other places. According to the information available within these limitations remittances aggregating Rs. 34.84 lakhs were received during the year 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 (upto March) by the missions operating in Assam area. Information in respect of missions in the Hill Districts of Assam is not available separately.

Information in respect of Missions operating in Chota Nagpur, Santhal Parganas and Nagaland is still being collected. It is likely to be available in about a month. For purposes of statistics, remittances received by missionary institutions are classified under the term 'private donations', which also includes items like gifts, unrelated private remittances, migrants' transfers, family maintenance, upkeep of religious missions, etc. Receipts by missionary institutions have to be abstracted from the receipts under the broad head 'private donations'. The abstraction takes time.

American Aid

2364. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any individuals, organisations and institutions which get American aid in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, what are their names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1578/68].

Aerodrome near Calicut

2365. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the Kerala Government about the site for the construction of an aerodrome near Calicut (Kerala State);

(b) whether Government are aware about the statement made by the Kerala Transport Minister from Calicut on the 20th May, 1968 stating that the Kerala Government are prepared to hand over the land in Karipoor (Calicut District) to the Central Government for the construction of an aerodrome; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Karipur has been selected as the site for construction of an aerodrome for Calicut, and this has been communicated to the State Government.

(b) No such communication has been received from the State Government. The State Government have, however, been requested to acquire this site, if possible, so that it could be readily available when the Airport project is sanctioned.

(c) A proposal to include the Calicut Airport Project in the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

Inland Waterways

2366. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of making a comprehensive examination of the inland waterways potential in each State with a view to formulate a phased programme of development over a period of ten to fifteen years has been examined by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). As a comprehensive examination of the Inland Waterways potential in each State with a view to formulating a phased programme of development over a period of ten to fifteen years will necessarily take some time, it is considered essential that specific schemes in selected regions are drawn up in the first phase, to enable starting of river services as early as possible. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Committee on Inland Water Transport to study the existing inland water transport system in the country, and against a perspective of development of this form of transport in different regions, to suggest a phased programme of development.

Board of Editors to prepare Draft for History on Freedom Movement

2367. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry set up a Board of Editors on the 30th December, 1952 for the compilation of a History of the Freedom Movement in India;

(b) whether his Ministry fixed up following dates for the publications of each volume of this history;

Vol. I—31st March, 1956;

Vol. II—31st March, 1957;

Vol. III—31st March, 1958;

(c) whether the first and second volumes of the above history have been published successively in the years 1961 and 1967 only and whether the third volume has not so far been prepared; and

(d) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in preparing and publishing the History of Freedom Movement and the consequent increase in expenditure?

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

(b) No, Sir. This was merely a tentative suggestion of the Board of Editors which was not approved by the Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present work of writing of History of Freedom Movement into three volumes has been planned on fresh lines since November, 1957 and is largely based on original sources. Its object is to explain the social, economic and political background of the struggle of Indian independence and the play of internal and world forces in the development and success of the movement. The preparation of each volume of History of Freedom Movement involves collecting and careful sifting of a vast mass of material which lies scattered at different places in and outside the country. This naturally takes time. In a work of scholastic nature like this, an author cannot be rushed and it is not possible to set a dead-lines in such cases. Efforts are, however, being made to complete the project of writing of History of Freedom Movement as early as possible.

Board of Editors for Compilation of History of Indian Freedom Movement

2368. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Editors for compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India set up by his Ministry in 1952 appointed an eminent historian Dr. R. C. Majumdar as the Director for preparing the draft of the History.

(b) whether Dr. Majumdar prepared the outline draft of the first volume in time, which was discussed by the Board

in its meeting held on 31st December, 1954 at Ahmedabad and the Board generally approved its lay out;

(c) if so, whether the first volume of the history of the Freedom Movement has been prepared on the basis of this approved draft; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) At this meeting only the lay-out was approved but not the draft. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Editors, the draft prepared by Dr. R. C. Majumdar was considered but not approved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because the Editors had not approved the draft.

Teachers Training College

2369. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open more teachers training colleges in the country to cope with the admission problem; and

(b) if so, in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The extent of facilities available for training of teachers varies considerably from State to State. In some States, e.g. Kerala or Madras, the facilities are adequate. In others, e.g. Assam and West Bengal, these are inadequate and expansion is called for. States where facilities for teacher training are inadequate have been requested to prepare proposals for opening new training institutions or expanding existing ones and to include them in the Fourth Plan.

Setting up of Motels

2370. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open motels on the way and at places of pilgrimages in the country;

(b) whether their management is proposed to be handed over to the local bodies; and

(c) if so, the help proposed to be given to such local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking proposes to construct motels for the benefit of tourists travelling in their own cars. The selection of places will be based on the density of road traffic and nearness to places of tourist interest.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय धारा

2371. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में शिक्षा पर कितने प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय धारा खर्च की गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने न्यूनतम खर्च कर अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) लगभग 2.8 प्रतिशत।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा-अवसरों की समानता को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा को शीघ्र से शीघ्र व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता के अनुकूल उपलब्ध सीमित संसाधनों के भीतर यथा सम्भव अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये हर समय प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे से बस सेवा

2372. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे से दिल्ली के विभिन्न स्थानों के लिये कितनी बसें चलती हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अपेक्षित संख्या में बस सेवायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और यात्रियों को जानबूझकर हतोत्साह किया जाता है कि जिससे वे बस द्वारा यात्रा न करें ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन संस्थान तीन शहरी रास्तों से 46.55 और जेड का चालन अन्तर्राज्यीय बस टर्मिनल से करता है। इन तीन रास्तों पर कुल 36 बसें चलती हैं। इसके अलावा 41 रास्ते जो अलीपुर रोड निकलसन् रोड होकर गुजरते हैं, इस टर्मिनल तक जाने हैं। उक्त टर्मिनल पर जाने वालों की सुविधा के लिये इन सड़कों पर यथोचित स्थानों पर बस स्टापों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

विमान सेवायें

2373. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के अन्दर तथा बाहर ऐसे कितने नये मार्ग हैं जिन पर सरकार ने 1968-69 में विमान सेवायें चलाने का निर्णय किया है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : 1968-69 में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का देश के भीतर निम्नलिखित नयी सेवाएं परिचालित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

- (i) बंबई-बड़ौदा-महमदाबाद ।
 (ii) दिल्ली-लखनऊ-पटना-कलकत्ता
 (iii) दिल्ली-भागरा-खजूराहो
 बनारस ।
 (iv) कलकत्ता-भागडोगरा-पटना
 काठमाण्डू ।

एयर इंडिया की अपनी पूर्वी अफ्रीका की सेवाओं में मोगा दिशू (सोमालिया), अदिस अबाबा (इथियोपिया) और एटेबे (यूगाण्डा) पर विराम-स्थान चालू करने की अन्तिम योजनाएं हैं । इसके अलावा उसकी बंबई-बहरीन-दुबाई कुवैत मार्ग पर एक इण्डो गल्फ सेवा भी परिचालित करने की योजना है । परन्तु इन नये स्थानों में से होकर सेवाओं का परिचालन संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों की अनुमति पर निर्भर रहेगा ।

Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States

2374. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL:
 SHRI SHRI CHAND
 GOYAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States like Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, NEFA and Tripura are proposed to be opened during 1968-69;

(b) the total number of Hindi teachers so far trained in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamilnad and Madras; and

(c) whether they have been provided with the teaching jobs in Hindi teaching schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Attention is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5713 given in the Lok

Sabha on the 29th March, 1968 which indicates the position regarding establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Punjab. The position in regard to Assam, NEFA and Tripura is indicated below:—

ASSAM: A Hindi Teachers' Training College was sanctioned in 1965-66 but the State Government has not yet been able to start it. According to the latest information received from the State Government the college is likely to start from the commencement of the current academic session.

NEFA: No request has been received for the setting up of such a college in NEFA.

TRIPURA: A Hindi Teachers' Training College is already functioning.

It may be added that the Government of Nagaland are contemplating the setting up of an In-service Training Institute for Hindi Teachers. The State Government have been requested to submit formal proposals.

(b) The total number of Hindi teachers who received training in the Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges set up in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madras with central assistance till the end of 1967-68 is indicated below:—

Andhra Pradesh	611
Mysore	943
Madras	179

(c) The Government have no specific information in this regard.

Hindi Directorate and Multilingual Dictionary

2375. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
 MANDAL:
 SHRI SHRI CHAND
 GOYAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Hindi Directorate has been functioning efficiently for promoting and propagating Hindi especially in the non-

Hindi States since the 1st March, 1960;

(b) whether the proposal of bringing out a multilingual dictionary has been taken up in hand and if so, when this dictionary will be published;

(c) the progress made for establishing one Institute of languages in each State;

(d) whether the States have expressed their willingness for establishment of such Institutes; and

(e) the amount of grant given by the Government for this scheme?

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

(b) On the recommendations of the Bharatiya Bhasa Samiti, it is now proposed to bring out trilingual Dictionaries—Hindi—Regional Language—English. A scheme for this purpose is being drawn up.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the progress made for establishing the Institutes of languages and reactions of the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1579/68].

(e) No direct grants are given by the Ministry towards the establishment of State Institutes of Languages. However, State Governments are eligible for assistance @40% under the concerned Centrally-aided scheme in the State Sector. Information regarding any assistance if received and utilised by the State Governments for this purpose is being collected.

Pak Activities on India-East Pakistan Border

2376. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether intense activities are going on in the border regions of East Pakistan and West Bengal;

(b) whether training of large number of Mujahids is being stepped up after the visit of the top military personnel of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to strengthen our border security?

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

(a) to (c) The Government are aware of such activities on the border and of the various steps taken by Pakistan for increasing her military potential. Government are vigilant in regard to the requirements of the security of our borders.

Open Rate System for Indo-U.K. Air Fare

2377. SHRIMATI TRAKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to have the air fare between India and the U.K. on an open rate system and not on the basis of the official fare stipulated by the International Air Traffic Association; and

(b) whether this decision has been taken because of the large scale undercutting of fares by the West Asian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken by the Government of India to have an open rate system between India and the U. K. On account of the undercutting of fares by certain airlines, however, the Government of India with the concurrence of the British Government directed Air-India to carry the emigrant traffic from Delhi to London at a reduced fare. This is permissible under the International Air Transport Association regulations. The reduced

fare under these regulations can be offered only by the airlines of the countries of origin and destination of this traffic, that is by Air-India and BOAC in this case.

A West Asian Airlines felt aggrieved at this directive of the Government of India and denounced the IATA fare structure in the area which included the route from India to the U. K. This created an open rate situation on this sector. As a result of certain negotiations at the Government level the fares were closed temporarily till the 15th July, but have been opened again since. The matter is still under discussion at the Government level.

Pro-Mao Posters in Kerala

2378. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pro-Mao posters had appeared in several villages of Karthigapally Taluk of Alleppey (Kerala) carrying pro-Chinese slogans; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction with a view to preventing anti-Indian and pro-Chinese propaganda of this nature being carried on in the different parts of the country particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information available with us, some posters containing the ideology of extremist faction of the CPM had appeared in some villages of Karthigapally Taluk of Alleppey District (Kerala).

(b) Government are closely watching the activities of the extremists.

Communal Propaganda

2379. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given directive to the States to ban communal propagandists;

(b) if so, whether any definition has been given to communal propagandists in directive; and

(c) if so, what is the definition given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government have drawn the attention of the State Governments to the provisions of existing laws especially Sections 153-A, 295A and 505(c) IPC which can be invoked for prosecuting persons who promote enmity between different groups on grounds of religion etc. or commit any act which is prejudicial to maintenance of harmony between different religious groups or communities.

Memorial from an Orissa I.A.S. Officer

2380. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorial has been submitted by an I.A.S. Officer now working under the Government of Orissa stating how he and his family members were harassed;

(b) whether he has asked his Ministry to intervene in the matter; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of his memorial together with action taken thereon by Government on the Table?

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

(a) and (b). An I.A.S. Officer of the Orissa Cadre has submitted a memorial through the State Government against an order of suspension passed on him by the State Government. An advance copy of the memorial has been received. The original with the comments of the State Government is awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

Autonomous Corporation for Text Books

2381. SHRI DHIRESHWAR

KALITA:

SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an autonomous Corporation in every State for the production and improvement of text books during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Education Commission of 1964-66 recommended, inter-alia, that at the State level "A separate agency, preferably functioning on an autonomous and commercial basis should be set up, in close liaison with the Education Department for the production of text books and teaching aids." Autonomous Corporations for the production of text books have already been established by the State Governments of Bihar and Maharashtra. It is understood that certain other States are also considering the proposal.

Development of Kakinada Port as a Major Port

2382. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to convert Kakinada into a major port has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the proposal is likely to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) There is no proposal to develop Kakinada port into major port.

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

दिल्ली के स्कूलों और कालिजों में दाखिला

2383. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के स्कूल और कालिजों में दाखिला बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

(ख) दिल्ली में स्कूलों और कालिजों की कमी होने के कारण क्या सरकार का विचार नये स्कूल एवं कालिज खोलने का है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष कितने लड़कों तथा लड़कियों को स्कूलों तथा कालिजों में दाखिला नहीं मिल सका है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आशाव) : (क) दाखिले अभी तक सब कहीं बन्द नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली में 13 नये स्कूल पहले ही खोले जा चुके हैं। एक नया कालिज भी नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी प्रबन्ध द्वारा खोल दिया गया है। फिलहाल और ज्यादा स्कूल या कालिज खोलना आवश्यक नहीं है।

(ग) स्कूलों में दाखिला न मिलने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। जहां तक कालिजों का सम्बन्ध है, उन में अभी तक दाखिले बाधू हैं।

Air Service for Kota (Rajasthan)

2384. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air service is proposed to be introduced from Kota (Rajasthan) on the 1st August, 1968; and

(b) if so, the full particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में अध्यापकों का चयन

2385. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कुछ अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिये हाल ही में अध्यापकों का चयन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन स्कूलों में पंजाब तथा अन्य राज्यों के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जो, हां ।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है, यद्यपि नियुक्तियां इस आधार पर नहीं की जाती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Higher Studies Abroad

2386. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleas-

ed to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes or programmes for sending abroad the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for higher studies;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the number of students who were sent abroad during the last five years at Government expenses and at their own expenses with Government scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Part (a): Under the Scheme of Scholarships for Overseas Studies to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribes students, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are sent abroad for higher studies.

Part (b): The Scheme provides for the award of 9 scholarships every year as under:—

(i) Scheduled Castes	4
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	4
(iii) Denotified, Nomadic & Semi-nomadic Tribes	1
	<hr/>
	9

Courses:—Scholarships are awarded for post-graduate courses and research, facilities for which do not exist in India.

Eligibility:—The candidate should be Indian National and should possess the following educational qualifications:—

For Scheduled Castes:

- (i) M.D., or M.Sc. or post-graduate Diploma in Health etc. in Medicine/Surgery.

OR

- (ii) First Class Bachelor's Degree in Engineering.

OR

- (iii) First Class Master's degree in other subjects.

OR

For Scheduled Tribes:

- (i) M.D., M. S. or M.Sc. or post-graduate Diploma in Health etc. in Medicine/Surgery.

OR

- (ii) Second Class in Bachelor's Degree in Engineering.

- (iii) Second Class in Master's Degree in other subjects.

Age:—Candidates must be below 35 years of age on the 1st October of the year of award.

Value of scholarship:—It covers actual cost of books, essential apparatus, study tours, binding of thesis, all fees and medical insurance charges, cost of passage both ways and necessary internal travel and adequate maintenance allowance—L540 to L565 in U.K. and \$1800 in U.S.A. per annum.

Bond:—The scholars have to execute a bond in a prescribed form, undertaking among other things to return to India after completing the course of study/training and remaining in India for at least 5 years.

Part (c): Since 1963, 36 students (24 Scheduled Castes and 12 Scheduled Tribes) were sent broad entirely at Government expense. As all expenses of a scholar selected under the scheme are borne by Government, the question of sending a scholar with scholarships at his own expense does not arise.

Development of Ports in Gujarat

2387. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether development plans for

the Port of Cambay in Gujarat State have been approved;

(b) the plans for the development of other ports of Gujarat;

(c) whether any priority has been fixed regarding development of ports; and

(d) if so, the ports accorded priority for development?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The State Government of Gujarat have reported that their Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of minor and intermediate ports in Gujarat State (including the port of Cambay) has not yet been finalised.

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

Jagannath Sena in Orissa

2388. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Jagannath Sena has been formed in Orissa in April, 1968;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of this Sena vis-a-vis the Shiva Sena in Maharashtra;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the total number of such non-official sectarian Senas in the country as a whole, with names, strength and areas of their operation?

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

(a) and (b). According to information

furnished by the State Government, a small group of 19 persons styling themselves as Jagannath Sena had come to their notice. Its aims and objects are to help the people in distress, promote Oriya language, forge unity among Oriyas, etc. The way Shiv Sena had been propagating against non-Maharashtrians had been condemned as reactionary and harmful.

(c) Government keep a close watch on the activities of such organisations and appropriate action under the law is taken as and when necessary.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1580/68].

Grievances of Adivasis of Bihar

2389. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adivasis of Bihar have made a representation of their grievances to Government for their removal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Some representations have been received on behalf of the Adivasis of Bihar drawing attention to the problems of land alienation and unemployment.

(c) The State Government have been requested to examine urgently the problem of land alienation and to send a report to the Central Government regarding the steps to be taken to remove the genuine grievances of the Adivasis.

Educational Policy in Bihar

2390. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the education policy in Bihar has been in a "hotch-potch" state, as expressed by the Union Communications Minister. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and as published in the *Indian Nation*, Patna of the 3rd July, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government; and

(c) if not, how far the Bihar students have faced in the competitive examinations within the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अष्टाचार के मामले

2393. श्री नृसिंह चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से अब तक केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग के विशेष पुलिस संस्थान के पास अष्टाचार के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये थे तथा संबंधित विभागों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन मामलों में कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी शामिल हैं ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) उन में से कितने राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं और उक्त अवधि में अष्टाचार आदि के आरोप में कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) (क) जनवरी, 1967 से जून, 1968 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग (के दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस संस्थान

विभाग द्वारा 1201 भ्रष्टाचार के मामले दर्ज किये गये।

(ख) इन मामलों में 464 राजपत्रित अधिकारी ग्रस्त थे।

(ग) अब तक प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुसार उपरोक्त मामलों में 36 अधिकारियों को विभागीय दण्ड दिया गया है।

(घ) इन 36 कर्मचारियों में से 2 राजपत्रित स्तर के थे। अराजपत्रित स्तर के 1 लोक-सेवक की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयी थी।

मिजो तथा कुकी लोगों का चीन में प्रशिक्षण

2395. श्री हुकूम खन्द् कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) म्या 8 जुलाई, 1968 के दैनिक समाचारपत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार के संबंध में सरकार ने कोई जांच की कि 1000 मिजो तथा कुकी विद्रोही लोग प्रशिक्षण तथा हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिये चीन गये हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस समाचार की ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाया गया है।

प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कुकी और मिजो विद्रोही टुकड़ों में सीमा पार

कर बर्मा जाते रहे हैं किन्तु ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि 1000 मिजो और कुकी विद्रोही चीन गये हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय कुश्ती संघ

2396. श्री हुकूम खन्द् कछवाय : श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मैक्सिको ओलम्पिक में भाग लेने के अवसर से बांधत करने के लिये भारत कंसरी मास्टर खन्द् श्री राम को शिमला में आयोजित प्रशिक्षण शिविर में आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शिमला में आयोजित प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में भारत कंसरी को आमंत्रित करने के लिये भारतीय कुश्ती संघ को निदेश देने का है ताकि वह मैक्सिको में भाग ले सकें ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजित शा आजाद) (क)से(ग). सरकार ने यह मामला अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद के साथ उठाया है जो इस पूरे मामले पर भारतीय कुश्ती संघ विचार विमर्श करेगी।

Helpers of Walcott and Donze

2397. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which information has been received about the persons who helped two foreigners Jean Donze and Daniel Walcott convicted in Bombay and Madras for

illegal entry into India and smuggling in their illegal activities; and

(b) the number of persons arrested, the number of persons prosecuted and the names of persons convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 10 persons were arrested in connection with the cases registered against Jean Donze and Daniel Walcott for their illegal entry into India and smuggling activities of persons are being prosecuted u/s 120-BIPC and Section 5 of the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, section 135 of the Customs Act, and sections 109 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. Jean Donze and Daniel Walcott were convicted on their pleading guilty to the charges framed. The cases against the remaining persons are under trial. During investigation it was found that these persons had helped Walcott and Donze in their smuggling and illegal activities.

उच्च न्यायालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2398. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उच्च न्यायालयों में भी अतिशीघ्र हिन्दी का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ कराने के लिय प्रयत्न कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक हिन्दी में काम प्रारम्भ किया जायगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के साथ पठित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(2) के अधीन किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सहमति से, उस राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष होनेवाली कार्यवाही के लिय हिन्दी

या उस राज्य की राजभाषा का प्रयोग प्राधिकृत कर सकत हैं। जब इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष अनिर्णित मामलों में बहस के लिय हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति के हेतु राज्य सरकार की ओर से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था, तब राष्ट्रपति की ओर से इस प्रकार की सहमति दी गयी थी।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 को लागू करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Regional Transport Office at Janpath, Delhi

2399. SHRI R. K. AMIN;
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI;
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of learning/permanent licences and registrations being issued by the Regional Transport Office at Janpath, New Delhi Daily, monthly and annually;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about short staff in the office in view of the heavy traffic of issuance; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by people for renewal of licences and registration as the records are not available with the office and people are directed to go to old Delhi Office

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The required information is given in the annexed statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1581|68].

(b) Yes, Sir there is a general shortage of staff. However, additional staff is provided during rush periods, when tax payments are made.

(c) The New Delhi Office was earlier housed in one room at Janpath.

With effect from 20-6-1968, additional accommodation has been provided and the records pertaining to the transactions done in that office (i.e. issue of non-professional driving licences and registration of new private motor cars) are also available there. However, the renewal of driving licences, etc. is done at the Directorate of Transport in old Delhi, as it is not possible to transfer all work to the New Delhi office.

Transfer of Judges

2400. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN;
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHOUDHARY;
SHRI D. N. DEB;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO;
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to transfer Judges from one High Court to another and for recruitment of outsiders to senior judicial posts to help national integration;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the *Statesman* of June 16, 1968 regarding transfer of judges of High Courts; and

(c) if so, whether this proposal has already been adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the *Statesman* of June 16, 1968. No decision has yet been taken on these proposals.

Delhi Madras Caravelle Air Service

2401. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present route followed by Caravelle planes while on their flight from Delhi to Madras;

(b) the shortest route between Delhi and Madras;

(c) the reasons for not following the shortest route by the Caravelle or other internal flights and the excess fuel which is consumed by not following the shortest route and the manpower lost in the process?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The shortest route between Delhi and Madras will be a direct flight between the two points, involving distance of 950 nautical miles. Due to operational and technical reasons, the present route followed by the Caravelle aircraft is Delhi-Sona-Dig-Bhopal-Yella-reddy-Vikarabad-Madras involving a distance of 995 nautical miles. The excess fuel consumption due to this deviation is 875 litres per round trip. The excess man hours involved per month is 49 made up of 21 hours of flying crew and 28 hours of cabin crew.

Ship from Yugoslavia

2402. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India have decided to acquire a ship from Yugoslavia which will ensure all weather service between the Mainland and the off-shore Islands of Laccadives and

(b) if so, the cost thereof and its passenger carrying capacity?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes Sir. The Shipping Corporation of India have placed an order in Yugoslavia for the construction of a passenger-cum-cargo vessel for service between the mainland and the Laccadive Islands throughout the year.

(b) The cost of the vessel will be Rs. 157.50 lakhs. The ship is of 1800 DWT with a passenger carrying capacity of 112 and cargo capacity of 800 tons

Interference by Political Parties in the Administration

2403. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the statement of Shri Bhaktavatsalam, ex-Chief Minister of Madras regarding ruling party interference in the administration at all levels, Government have considered the necessity of insulating the administration from political pressure;

(b) whether Government propose to hand over the postings and promotions of Gazetted Officers to the Public Service Commissions; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint only serving judges as Members of the Public Service Commissions?

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

(a) The statement in question, as reported in the Press, contained certain general observations about the administration of the Madras State. No action is, therefore, being taken in pursuance of that statement.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Mangalore Port Project

2404. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff now employed in the Mangalore Port Project is capable of looking after the execution of works, costing Rs. 4 crores a year;

(b) if so, the reasons for providing works costing Rs. 1 crore only since December, 1967 and loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government sanctioned the project in December, 1967; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in its execution?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). The Mangalore Harbour Project has already been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.30 crores. The allocation of funds for this project is, however, decided on an year to year basis taking into account the overall resources position of the country. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for this project for the current financial year and the work programme has been restricted to this amount.

Mangalore Harbour Project has two civil divisions, one for designs and the other for works. The existing works vision is not capable of executing works costing Rs. 4 crores a year.

दिल्ली नगर निगम का विघटन

2405. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के विघटन के प्रयत्न को केन्द्रीय सरकार से समर्थन मिल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह भ्रमवाह किन स्रोतों से फैली है ?

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

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे स्रोतों की जानकारी नहीं है ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम का विघटन

2406. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान नगर निगम ने दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिये पत्रिहून आदि के बारे में अनेक सुविधाओं की वृद्धि कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान नगर निगम को उसी ढंग से वित्तीय सहायता दी है जैसा कि गत वर्षों में दी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान । मार्च, 1967 में औसतन 893 बस प्रतिदिन चलती थीं जब कि मार्च, 1968 में यह संख्या 1074 हो गई । पास जारी करने के लिए इस वर्ष एक नया केन्द्र बढ़ा दिया गया है । बस की प्रतीक्षा में खड़े यात्रियों के लिये 1967-68 में पैंतीस नये आश्रय निमित्त किये गये और इस प्रकार 31 मार्च, 1968 को परिचालन क्षेत्र में इन आश्रयों की कुल संख्या 411 हो गई थी ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम को वित्तीय सहायता देने के मामले में सरकार की नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अपराध

2407. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अपराधों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शांति और व्यवस्था में और सुधार लाने के लिये क्या उपाय सोचे गये हैं, और

(ग) ये उपाय कब क्रियान्वित किये जायेंगे?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गत वर्ष की समान अवधि की तुलना में इस वर्ष राज्य में अपराधों के मुख्य शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । फिर भी सरकार पुलिस दल की कार्य-क्षमता वृद्धि के लिये आवश्यक प्रशासनिक उपाय कर रही है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के काम के लिये नियुक्त कर्मचारी

2408. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 12 वर्ष पूर्व स्टेनोग्राफर्स/क्लर्कों/टाइपिस्टों के रूप में केवल हिन्दी का काम करने का के लिये नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों को, जोकि तब से लगातार हिन्दी का काम कर रहे हैं हिन्दी के काम के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का काम करने के लिये भी बाध्य किया जायेगा यद्यपि उन के पास अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षित जानकारी नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके अंग्रेजी में काम करने में हो रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्यवाही से सरकार सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के अधिकाधिक प्रयोग, विस्तार प्रचार तथा विकास में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय

2409. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चण्डीगढ़ के अनिर्णीत भविष्य के कारण पंजाब विश्व-विद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कारण विश्वविद्यालय के अंतरिक वातावरण और शिक्षा संबंधी स्तर पर उचित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने संबंधी घोषणा के कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री : (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी, हां । ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली से चलने वाले यू० पी० रोडवेज की बसें

2410. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादाबाद से दिल्ली आने वाली यू० पी० रोडवेज की बसें बरास्ता हापुड़ न आकर बरास्ता मेरठ लम्बे रास्ते से आती हैं ;

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

(ग) गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, हापुड़ और दिल्ली रोड पर, जहां यात्रियों की संख्या काफी होती है, रोडवेज की बसें कब तक चलाये जाने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर-प्रदेश सरकार से जरूरी सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

पंजाब में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यक

2411. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 529 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिये संवैधानिक अथवा अन्यथा, क्या समुचित व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में सरकारी कार्यालयों में लगे हुए नाम पट्टों से तथा सड़कों पर लगे हुए मील पत्थरों से हिन्दी के अक्षर मिटा दिये गये हैं तथा सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग पूर्णरूपेण बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) संविधान के भाग iii में निहित परित्राण न्यायोप्य हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 350-ख के अधीन भाषाजात अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त को संविधान के अधीन भाषाजात अल्पसंख्यकों के लिये दिये गये परित्राणों से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जांच करनी

होती है, और राष्ट्रपति को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होती है। ये रिपोर्ट संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं और इनकी प्रतियां राज्य सरकारों को भी भेजी जाती हैं। पंजाब सरकार ने एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को भाषाजात अल्पसंख्यकों के विशेष अधिकारी के रूप में नामित किया है, जो मुख्य सचिव के निर्देशों के अधीन काम करता है।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार की केवल मात्र राजभाषा गुरुमुखी लिपि में पंजाबी है, तथा सभी सरकारी कामकाज के लिए प्रयुक्त की जा रही है। परंतु राज्य सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी प्रयुक्त की जायेगी। सरकारी कार्यालयों में जो नाम-पटल पहले अंग्रेजी में थे उनकी जगह अब पंजाबी के नाम-पटल लगा दिये गये हैं। जिन सड़कों की देखभाल राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है, उन पर मील दिखानेवाले पत्थर तथा यातायात पटल पंजाबी में हैं। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मील दिखाने वाले पत्थर नहीं बदले गये हैं।

(ग) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 345 के अधीन किसी राज्य की राजभाषा के बारे में उस राज्य की विधानसभा द्वारा ही निर्णय किया जाता है।

दयानन्द जी और श्याम जी के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार

2412. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांगिक प्रश्न संख्या 3394 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती और प्रसिद्ध क्रांतिकारी श्री श्याम जी कृष्ण वर्मा के बीच हुए पत्र-व्यवहार तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित दस्तावेजों को प्राप्त करने में इस बीच और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : श्याम जी कृष्ण वर्मा की जीवनी

के लेखक से पूछताछ की गई है और ऐसा समझा जाता है कि श्याम जी कृष्ण वर्मा के पत्र तथा अन्य कागजात विभिन्न स्थानों में बिखर गए हैं। अभी तक जो प्रयत्न किए गए हैं उनसे स्वामी दयानन्द जी और श्यामजी कृष्ण वर्मा के बीच किसी पत्र-व्यवहार का पता नहीं चला है। तथापि, जिन व्यक्तियों और प्राधिकारियों के पास ये कागज हैं उनसे पूछताछ की जा रही है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि क्या स्वामी दयानन्द और श्री श्याम जी कृष्ण वर्मा के बीच कोई पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ था और यदि हुआ था तो कैसा पत्रव्यवहार हुआ था।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि वितरण के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन

2413. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि बांटने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ समय पूर्व जो आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया गया था, उसमें कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में अप्रयुक्त पड़ी भूमि का उपयोग करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद्

2414. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के

कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में समान नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त संस्था के कर्मचारियों को मनमर्जी से बर्खास्त कर दिया जाता है तथा पुनः नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है ;

(घ) क्या मई-जून, 1968 में कुछ कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त किया गया था और उसके बाद पुनः नियुक्त कर लिया गया था ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों को मनमर्जी से नौकरी से बर्खास्त किये जाने तथा उनको होने वाली परेशानों को रोकने के लिये एक समान नियम बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के कर्मचारियों के सेवा-नियम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और जल्दी लागू किए जायेंगे। अन्तरिम अवधि में शासी निकाय द्वारा स्वीकृत उपबंधों के अनुसार सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए समान कार्य विधि का अनुसरण किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) सेवा-नियम पहले से ही तैयार किये जा रहे हैं और कर्मचारियों को परेशान किए जाने अवस्था उनकी बर्खास्तगी के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के राज्यपत्रित कर्मचारी

2415. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार के घराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिछा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पहले भी कई बार राज्य सरकार द्वारा घराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने अभी हाल में उन विभागों में कर्मचारी-परिषदें स्थापित करने का फैसला किया है जिनमें मान्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी संगठन हैं और उनके द्वारा प्राप्त हुए किसी भी मांग पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रस्तावित स्थापित होने वाली कर्मचारी परिषदों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Stabbing of a Student in Motihari

2416. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a student of the pre-science class of the M. S. College, Motihari (Bihar) was stabbed in July, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that lawlessness has been on the increase in Bihar and particularly in Champaran since January, 1968; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to face the situation?

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

(b) The motive for assault is reported to be enmity among the students of the College.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar have reported that lawlessness has not been on the increase.

Border Security Force Personnel

2417. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers and men now working in Border Security Force, Assam Rifles and Ladakh Scouts Regiment working in the borders of the country; and

(b) the total amount likely to be spent thereon during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is not in the interest of national security to give this information.

(b) The estimated expenditure on the Border Security Force and the Assam Rifles during 1968-69 has already been laid on the table of the House in the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1968-69. As for the Ladakh Scouts, it is not the practice to indicate the expenditure separately in respect of the various units of the Armed Forces. However, estimated expenditure on the Armed Forces, as a whole can be seen in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1968-69, a copy of which was also placed on the table of the House.

Clashes with Nagas

2418. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons belonging to S.A.P., S.A.F., Assam Rifles, Border Security Forces and other forces engaged in Nagaland who were killed, injured, kidnapped or missing from the beginning of the operations to date as a result of action by or against the Nagas?

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

Promoting Tourism by Air India Offices

2419. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India's Sales Offices in Europe will be engaged in promoting tourism for India and attracting tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A new arrangement has been worked out with the object of combining the specialised experience of the Tourism Department in regard to tourist attractions and facilities in India with Air India's wider network of offices and their experience of promotional work in Europe. Under the arrangement, while the Department of Tourism and Air India will maintain their separate identities even in Europe, the work of tourist promotion in that Continent will be guided by Air India's Regional Manager who will be responsible for this work through the Air India headquarters at Bombay to the Department of Tourism.

Dredger from West Germany

2420. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have failed to place orders so far with West German suppliers for a Dredger against the West German Credit of 2 million D.M.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avail of the credit expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The State Government of Gujarat have issued a letter of intent on 28th June, 1968 to Messrs

arden Reach Workshops, Calcutta for the construction of a dredger with components imported from West Germany under the West German suppliers' credit of DM 28 millions. There was no proposal to import a dredger from West German suppliers.

Development of National Highways

2421. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Centre on the development of the National Highways in India during the Three Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the progress made in the development of the National Highways during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are still a number of major unbridged river crossings on the National Highways;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a large number of vulnerable bridges on these Highways; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remove these deficiencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN): (a) Rs. 194.34 crores.

(b) Total length of missing links constructed. 1620 miles

Total number of major bridges constructed. 137 miles.

Total length of existing sections improved. 9500 miles.

Total length of roads widened to double-lane. 2400 miles.

In addition to the work completed under the three Five Year Plans, work was in progress on 31st March, 1986 on the construction of 90 miles of missing links and 47 major bridges, the improvement of 300 miles of existing sections and the widening of 1600 miles to two-lane carriageway.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Presumably, the Member has weak bridges in view and, if so, there do exist a number of such bridges on our National Highways.

(e) In order to ascertain the particulars and the extent of deficiencies in the National Highway System, Government have set up small Survey Teams, which will inspect national highways all over India and collect data. The matter will be examined further in the light of their reports and suitable action will be taken under the new Fourth Five-Year Plan within the constraints of the approved Plan outlay.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

2422. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Nepali-speaking population in India;

(b) whether Government propose to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(c) if so, how soon it will be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to the 1961 Census, Nepali speaking population in India is 10, 21, 102.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government are of the view that in the wider national interest the Eighth Schedule should not be enlarged further.

Raj Bhavans

2423. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government Houses (Raj Bhavans) there are for the Governor of West Bengal;

(b) the total area of land occupied and the total area of covered space of the buildings;

(c) the present market value of the same; and

(d) the average annual cost of maintenance and establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two Government Houses and one Flag Staff House Bungalow.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Rs. 12.54 lakhs including municipal taxes amounting to Rs. 4.06 lakhs.

हैदराबाद के निजाम की तरफ बकाया
घनराशि

2425. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से शिकायत मिली है कि पानी तथा बिजली के खर्च के सम्बन्ध में हैदराबाद के निजाम की ओर 14 लाख रुपये की घनराशि वकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हैदराबाद के निजाम से पानी तथा बिजली

कर वसूली के बारे में आगत शासन के पास आन्ध्र प्रदेश से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि इससे पहले राज्य शासन ने सूचित किया था कि निजाम ने राज्य बिजली मंडल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को बिजली कर दिये जाने से छुट संबंधी विशेषाधिकार का दावा किया था और यह प्रश्न राज्य शासन के विचाराधीन था।

एक तटवर्ती जहाज की दुर्घटना

2426. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1968 में सौराष्ट्र तट पर भावनगर से 150 मील की दूरी पर एक स्थान पर 8000 टन भार का एक जहाज दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई थी; और

(ग) उसके दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई है और इसके क्या कारण थे ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (श्री बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). वा० पो० भारतखुल कुल टन भार 7972 और 83.24 लाख रुपये की लागत से निर्माणित, भावनगर में कलकत्ता यात्रा पर जा रहा था। उसमें 5900 टन खुला नमक था। वह भावनगर से 50 मील की दूरी पर कंबे की खाड़ी में 14 मई, 1968 को भूमि में धंस गया। अपने माल सहित पोत बिल्कुल समाप्त हो गया। इस दुर्घटना की हानि 64.7 लाख रुपये अनुमानित की जाती है। पोत भग्न के बारे में प्रारंभिक जाँच की जा चुकी है और रिपोर्ट की जाँच की जा रही है : इसके बाद निगम किया जायेगा कि क्या मचेंट शिपिंग एक्ट 1968 की धारा 360 के अन्तर्गत औपचारिक जाँच जरूरी है।

Reservation for Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

2428. SHRI SIDDAYYA:
SHRI SONAVANE:
SHRI P. R. THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition, powers and functions of the Committee recently appointed to review the performance in the matter of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Services;

(b) whether such Committee have been appointed in each State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A copy of the Resolution regarding appointment of the Committee giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1582/68].

(b) and (c). The State Governments were requested by the Central Government to consider formation of similar Committees as recommended by the Yardi group. However information as to how many State Governments have actually formed the Committees is not yet available.

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद

2429. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में श्रीनगर में राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठकों पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये रात के खाने पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा इस व्यय को किस साधन से पूरा किया गया; और

(ग) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ कोई विशेष बैठक की थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) इस यात्रा के दौरान शेख अब्दुल्ला ने प्रधान मंत्री से भेंट नहीं की ।

I.A.C. and A.I. Advertisements

2430. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the advertisements for Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India are handled by an agency which has got a collaboration with a foreign firm;

(b) if so, whether there are not any competent advertising Agencies in India which can do this work; and

(c) the annual Budget for advertisements for I.A.C. and Air India and its break up amongst English and other Language newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Air India's advertising in India is handled by M/s Walter Thompson Private Ltd. which until the 10th May, 1968 functioned as a subsidiary of M/s. Walter Thompson of the United States. From that date this company has been converted into a public limited company under the name Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd. of which 60 per cent shares are held by Indians.

The advertising of the Indian Airlines is handled by M/s. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd. which is an Indian company functioning in collaboration with McCann Erickson International Inc. of the United States.

(b) The Air Corporations being autonomous, decisions about appointments of their Advertising Agents are

taken entirely by them. Air India have reported that they are satisfied with the services of their Agents who are fully equipped to meet their requirements in a highly competitive international field. The Indian Airlines have pointed out that the main reason for their selecting the Agents is that they have Branches in all the main bases where the Airlines operate.

(c) The expenditure incurred during 1967-68 was as under:

	Air-India	I. A. C.
English dailies and Journals	Rs. 4,23,400	Rs. 5,34,113
Other Language dailies and journals	Rs. 1,33,350	Rs. 69,774
TOTAL	5,56,750	6,03,887

Scheme to send Cultural Delegations

2431. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a scheme to send Cultural Delegations to various countries during 1968-69;

(b) if so, the countries with which the cultural exchange programmes have been finalised;

(c) the number of cultural delegations likely to be sent to these countries; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during 1968-69.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). During the year 1968-69 Cultural Exchange Programmes have been finalised so far with U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia. The Indo-Polish Programmes is expected to be finalised. Besides, the Cultural Exchange Programmes executed earlier with Hun-

gary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Mongolia continue to be operative during the year. These programmes include items which envisage the sending of persons and Cultural Delegations in the field of the literary, performing and plastic arts and humanities. However, while implementing these items as many items as practicable are combined in the interest of economy. For meeting the expenditure involved in implementing these items a provision of Rs. 3,50,000 has been made in the budget grant of this Ministry for the current year.

Scientists working in Department of Atomic Energy/Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2432. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists now working in the Department of Atomic Energy, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other National Institutions, Laboratories in the country, separately for each;

(b) how many of them are qualified; and

(c) whether any attempts were made to checkup the educational data furnished by persons concerned and if so with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Recruitment to I.A.S.

2433. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested liberalisation of rules applicable to Government servants for appearing in I.A.S. examination;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered them and if so, with what results?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Ceylon Cultural Agreement

2434. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI;
SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cultural programme for the year 1968-69 has been finalised under the Indo-Ceylon Cultural Agreement, 1959; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir. There is also no Cultural Agreement between India and Ceylon.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities for Tourists visiting Agra

2435. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI;
SHRI D. N. DEB:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Divisional Advisory Committee has been set up to recommend improvement in the facilities provided for tourists visiting monuments in and around Agra;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee; and

(c) when the report is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, Agra Division has been set up by the State Government.

(b) and (c). No specific terms of reference have been laid down. The Committee has been constituted for three years and its functions will be to promote tourism and to coordinate the activities of various official and non-official agencies in order to augment and improve tourist facilities in the Agra area. The first meeting of this Committee was held in Agra on 4th July, 1968.

Road Accidents in Delhi

2436. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI;
SHRI D. N. DEB;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the number of road accidents reported during the last six months in Delhi;

(b) the number of persons died or injured due to these accidents; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to improve the Traffic Control in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) 3,759 road accidents were reported in Delhi during the period from 1-1-1968 to 30-6-1968.

(b) 193 and 1,536 respectively.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration the following more important measures have been taken to reduce road accidents in Delhi;

(i) Separate staff, under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector, has been detailed for road safety education since December, 1962.

- (ii) Pamphlets and drawings on road safety have been distributed among children and other road users.
- (iii) Films on road safety are shown in various schools and in about 25 cinemas of the city. Television shows on road safety were also arranged for school children.
- (iv) Special speed checks are carried out frequently to curb the tendency to drive motor vehicles at excessive speed.
- (v) Mobile traffic patrols are sent to cover important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violations and help remove traffic hold-ups.
- (vi) A systematic and organised plan for development of Delhi City and its suburbs has been included in the Master Plan in order that the rapidly expanding population, urbanisation and other factors do not lead to traffic hazards in future.
- (vii) Features on road safety and instructions on traffic rules are given in educational institutions. Practical demonstrations on roads have also been given for the benefit of students.
- (viii) With the assistance of M/s. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, a Traffic Training Park has been built on Irwin Road, New Delhi. It has been functioning since March, 1964. In the morning hours school children are given training in this Park by the traffic Police, according to a fixed programme. In the evening, the Park is open to all children of a specified age group.
- (ix) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, whenever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, are being removed from congested areas.
- (x) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian cross walks have been fixed on a number of busy roads and important places. Special drives were conducted to educate pedestrians to cross at prescribed crossings, and motorists to give right of way to pedestrians at such places.
- (xi) Movement of heavy transport vehicles has been suspended on various busy roads, while on a few other roads, movements are suspended during peak hours. 36 busy roads of New Delhi and 16 of old Delhi areas have been closed to slow moving vehicles during peak hours, while 10 important busy areas of New Delhi have been closed from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. to bullock carts. A number of congested roads have been declared "one-way" and parking banned in congested areas on various roads.
- (xii) From the beginning of January, 1963, selective enforcement was started. Special attention was paid to offences committed by public service vehicles drivers, at selected places. The persons challoaned for breach of traffic law were punished with heavier fines to discourage them from becoming habitual traffic offenders.

- (xiii) A National Crime Prevention week was observed from the 16th to 21st April, 1968, when extensive publicity was given to road safety measures.

Terminal Charges at Major Airports

2437. SHRI D. N. DEB;
SHRI N. K. SANGHI;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO;
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce Terminal Charges at the four major Airports of India;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to levy a Passenger Service fee of Rs. 15 on every passenger embarking from any of the four international airports viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for a destination outside India. Special stamps are being printed for this purpose. The proposed fee is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 45 lakhs per annum. The proposal was notified in the Gazette of India in June 1968 giving all the details. Any objections or suggestions that may be received before 25th September, 1968 will be taken into consideration in finalising the scheme. It is hoped to introduce the scheme from 1st January, 1969.

Development of Kashmir

2438. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Central teams including those of agricultural and industrial experts, had

lately been sent to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, following the meetings of the National Integration Council there, with a view to helping Kashmir accelerate her economic development and drawing out appropriate schemes for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the observations and recommendations made by each of them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). In pursuance of their policy to do all that is possible to bring about rapid progress in the economic development of the Jammu & Kashmir State, the Central Government have from time to time during the last 2-3 years deputed technical teams to visit the State to suggest appropriate programmes. A statement showing the recommendations of such teams and action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1583/68].

Agartala-Calcutta Air Service

2439. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to introduce the I.A.C's Janta Service daily between Agartala and Calcutta;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the nature and capacity, both in terms of passengers and cargo, of the aircraft proposed to be put into service on the said flights;

(d) the average number of passengers on the waiting list for a flight at present and after conversion of the Janata service into a daily flight; and

(e) whether in view of the long waiting lists for each flight, Government propose to introduce aircraft with bigger carrying capacity in the Janta Service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The question of operating the I. A. C's Janta service between Agartala and Calcutta on a daily basis is under consideration.

(d) The average number of passengers on the waiting list is 8 to 10 from Calcutta|Agartala and 4 to 6 from Agartala|Calcutta.

(e) Due to operational limitations, the Indian Airlines do not have any proposal to operate the service with bigger aircraft.

Sholapur-Chitaldurg National Highway.

2440. **SHI S. A. AGADI:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Sholapur-Chitaldurg National Highway No. 13 in Maharashtra and Mysore States and the estimated amount spent so far; and

(b) when the work was started and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) The details of the progress made with work on National Highway No. 13 are furnished in the statement attached. The estimated amount spent so far is about Rs. 83.17 lakhs.

(b) So far fifty-five pieces of works have been sanctioned since 1963, out of which twenty have been completed. The remaining works are likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Statement

The progress of the sanctioned works on National Highway No. 13 is as follows:

Maharashtra State:

The length of this National Highway in Maharashtra State is 18.7 miles. It is a fully bridged single lane road with black-topped surface with metal shoulders 4 feet wide on either side. No improvement work on this portion is considered necessary for the time being.

Mysore State:

(i) Road improvement works:

Estimates amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for the improvement of the existing road in the reaches Zalki to Mangoli, Hungaund to Ilkal and Thimmanalpur to Hosahalli in Kudligi Taluk. The overall progress of work in these is about 50 per cent.

(ii) Cross Drainage Works (Culverts).

Estimates amounting to about Rs. 7 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for the construction/reconstruction of culverts. The overall progress of work on these structures is about 60 per cent.

(iii) Missing links and Bypasses.

Estimates amounting to about Rs. 6 lakhs have been sanctioned for land acquisition for the construction of the missing links in two sections, Munirabad to Kushtagi and Donehalli to Hosahalli in Jagalur taluk. Also an estimate amounting to about Rs. 1.53 lakhs for acquiring land in the reach from Chitradurg to Madakhanahally was sanctioned recently. The land acquisition estimates for bypasses to Kudligi, Kushtagi and Ilkal towns were also sanctioned. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(iv) Major Bridge Works:

(i) Bridge over the river Don:

The overall progress of work for which an estimate of Rs. 13.72 lakhs were sanctioned is about 23 per cent.

(ii) Bridge over the river Tungabhadra.

The overall progress of work on the bridge for which an estimate of Rs. 35.38 lakhs was sanctioned is about 91 per cent. The work on the right branch upto deck slab has been completed and work on a portion of the deck slab and girders is yet to be done on the left branch. The work is likely to be completed by December 1968.

(iii) *Bridge over Krishna river:*

The site has been approved and a recast estimate based on our technical comments is still awaited from the State Government.

(iv) *Bridge over Malaprabha river:*

The site has been fixed. The waterway for the bridge is to be fixed and for this purpose a reference has been made to the Central Water and Power Commission.

(v) *Minor Bridges:*

19 bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.267 lakhs have so far been sanctioned and the construction work is in progress.

Loss to Central Government Property during Anti-Hindi Agitations

2441. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated value of the Central Government property destroyed, State-wise, during the recent anti-Hindi agitation movements in Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Maharashtra States;

(b) whether any portion of the loss is compensated by the respective States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Indo-Kuwait Air Services

2442. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Kuwaiti Delegation visited India to discuss about the operation of Air services;

(b) whether any decision has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An Air Delegation of the Government of Kuwait visited India and had talks at New Delhi from 3rd to 9th June, 1968 with the Indian authorities concerned.

(b) A text of an Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Kuwait, and an Exchange of Letters regarding traffic rights and frequencies for Air India and Kuwait Airways in each other's territory, were drawn up and initialled by the Leaders of the two Delegations.

(c) Air India and Kuwait Airways have been authorised to operate three services a week each to/through each other's territory. Kuwait Airways have been granted traffic rights at Bombay and Air India have been granted traffic rights at Kuwait.

Dumping of Archaeological Books

2443. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that valuable books of Archaeological importance belonging to the Central Archaeological Library are simply dumped in a big godown as a result of which they are decaying;

(b) whether there is any proposal to house and preserve the collections in a suitable buildings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
(SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**National Council of Educational
Research and Training**

2444. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether short term Training
Course in Educational evaluation
under the National Council of Educa-
tional Research and Training was
conducted at Mussoorie in May, 1968;

(b) if so, how many students took
part in that training course, State-
wise; and

(c) the total amount spent on such
Camps from 1965 to 1968, year-wise?

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

(b) 35.

Statewise break-up is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	1
Assam Pradesh	3
Gujarat	3
Harayana	1
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	1
Madras	2
Maharashtra	5
Orissa	2
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	1
Uttar Pradesh	8
West Bengal	2
Delhi	1
Tripura	1
Total	35

(c) Year	Total expenditure
1965	Rs. 33,121.11
1966	Rs. 21,726.95
1967	Rs. 29,029.59
1968	Rs. 32,257.05

ईसाई धर्म-प्रचार संस्थाओं की राष्ट्र-विरोधी
गतिविधियाँ

2445. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश
तथा राजस्थान में ईसाई धर्म-प्रचार संस्थाएँ
भारत-विरोधी कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन
राज्यों में ईसाई धर्म-प्रचार संस्थाएँ बनात
धर्म परिवर्तन कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उस
मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के०
एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग).
सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से तथ्य मालूम
किये जा रहे हैं ।

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा करों की वसूली

2446. श्री मोठालाल मीना :

श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर-बर्मा
सीमा के निकट तेंगनूपाल सब डिबीजन के
विद्रोही नागाओं ने 18 आदिम जाति ग्रामों
की काम और गैरिंग जातियों के लोगों से
बलात् धन इकट्ठा करना आरम्भ कर
दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त
योजना का उद्देश्य इस धन से एक बटेलियन
तैयार करना है जो चीन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त
कर सके; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के
विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कें० एस० रामास्वामी): (क) से (ग). 16 जुलाई, 1968 के लोक सभा के अंतरा-राष्ट्रिय प्रश्न संख्या 1101 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। सरकार के पास और अधिक सूचना नहीं है।

बाढ़मेर में पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठ

2447. श्री भीठालाल मोना : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9,000 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक राजस्थान के बाढ़मेर क्षेत्र में अवैध रूप से पुनः घुस आये हैं और वहां पर बस गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक जाली दस्तावेजों तथा प्रमाणपत्रों और झूठे साक्षियों के माध्यम से भूमि प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उत्ते।

Credit from West Germany for purchase of Ships

2448. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has decided to give credit to India to buy ships; and

(b) if so, the number of ships being purchased by this credit?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The West German Government have recently agreed to provide credit for the purchase of ships. Since details of the credit are still under negotiation with the West German Government, it is not possible at this stage to indicate how many ships could ultimately be purchased out of this credit.

Admission in Delhi University of Sanskrit Post Graduates

2449. SHRI ARJAN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post Graduate students in Sanskrit in Delhi University have not been given admission to M.A. Sanskrit Course whereas B.A. Pass students have been given such admission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bihar Government Employees' Strike

2450. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Bihar Government have gone on strike; and

(b) if so, whether their demands have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Strike has since been called off.

(b) The main demand of the employees is that the dearness allowance should be increased so as to be on par with what is allowed to Central Government employees;

The State Government have not been able to accept the demand, as it would involve heavy financial commitment to the extent of Rs. 10.50 crores. It would also not be proper for the State Government especially now under President's rule, to accept such demand of the employees which will have far reaching financial effects on the State requiring perhaps a curtailment of developmental expenditure.

Apart from the above, other demands pertain to stoppage of retrenchment, stoppage of transfers of office-bearers of service associations, promotions, confirmation, grant of special casual leave to the office-bearers of associations, uniform supply of ration to all Government employees and recognition of new service associations. These demands are being considered by the State Government.

Separate Governor for Nagaland

2451. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland Government have asked for a separate Governor for Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the decisions in the matter?

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

(b) Government have not agreed to the proposal.

जलगांव-बोदरली सड़क

2452. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के जलगांव (जलाड) नगर और मध्य प्रदेश के बोदरली गांव के बीच सड़क

का कुछ भाग पक्का कर दिया गया है और उसका आधे से अधिक भाग लगभग पिछले 8 वर्ष से नहीं बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जलगांव (जलाड) शहर और बोदरली गांव को मिलाने वाली सड़क अंतर्राज्यीय सड़क है जो अंशतः महाराष्ट्र राज्य में और अंशतः मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पड़ती है। भारत सरकार को इस सड़क के भाग के पूरा न होने के बावत कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है। तदनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

अन्य राज्यों से मध्य प्रदेश में प्रवाजन

2453. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1954 से 1967 तक की अवधि में अन्य राज्यों से कितने व्यक्ति मध्य प्रदेश में आ बसे थे और वे किन जिलों में बसाये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : चूंकि प्रवाजन पर सामग्री दशवार्षिक जनगणना के द्वारा एकत्रित की जाती है अतः 1954 से 1967 तक की अवधि में अन्य राज्यों के व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना जो मध्य प्रदेश में आ बसे थे उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार 14,79,312 व्यक्तियों की जो भारत के अन्य राज्यों में पैदा हुए थे मध्य प्रदेश में गणना की गई। उनका जिलेवार विभाजन विवरण में दिखाया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1584/68]

मध्य प्रदेश की शिक्षा संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

2454. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की किन किन शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया है और प्रत्येक संस्था को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : 1966-67 में शिक्षा संस्थाओं को दिये गये अनुदानों के संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1585/68]

मध्य प्रदेश के स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में प्रदर्शन कक्ष

2455. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में प्रदर्शन कक्ष बनाने के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा वस्तुतः कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस उद्देश्य के लिये राज्य को कितनी राशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाबाब) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल

2456. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोई जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Pakistanis held at Lakhasar Post While Crossing Kutch Border

2457. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Pakistanis was held while crossing the Kutch border near Lakhasar post in Lakhpal Taluka in June, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of Pakistanis held;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) 19 (4 men, 7 women and 8 children.).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) it has been reported that these persons originally belonged to kutch and had gone to Sind many years ago in search of better prospects. They have now migrated to India as they were harassed and maltreated in Pakistan.

Mizo Infiltration in Manipur

2458. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kukis in Manipur have now joined hands and have made a common cause with the Mizo rebels who have been infiltrating into the Union territory

from the Churachandpur and Jiridam Sub-Division; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Some Mizo hostiles have infiltrated into Manipur and joined hands with a section of Kukis in hostile activities.

(b) Measures to check the infiltration and movement of gang of hostile Mizos and Kukis have been intensified.

N.D.M.C. Affairs

2459. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons which had led to the withdrawal of the New Delhi Municipal Committee affairs from the list of transferred subjects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The proviso to Section 27(1) of the Delhi Administration Act, which has been enacted by Parliament, states that "every decision taken by a member of the Executive Council or by the Executive Council in relation to any matter concerning New Delhi shall be subject to the concurrence of the Administrator, and nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preventing the Administrator in case of any difference of opinion between him and the members of the Executive Council from taking any action in respect of the administration of New Delhi as he, in his discretion considers necessary". This proviso implies that full control in respect of matters concerning New Delhi lies with the Administrator i.e. the Lt. Governor of Delhi. To make this matter explicit in the public interest, it was decided that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 27, all matters relating to the appointment of members and President, fixation of the number of members, their term of office and

matters incidental, supplemental and consequential thereto, concerning New Delhi Municipal Committee, shall be exercised by the Administrator in his discretion.

Bengali Medium School in Andaman

2460. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the only Bengali medium and privately organised high school in Andamans after having been taken over by the Administration has been reduced to middle standard;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are 51 junior basic (Bengali medium) schools in Andamans; and

(c) whether Government propose to start a Bengali medium school in Andamans in order to accommodate the junior basic (Bengali medium) passed students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Rabin-dra Bangla Vidyalaya, a privately managed Bengali medium school at Port Blair which was recognised by the Administration as a middle school was taken over by Government as such with effect from 1-8-1967. At the time of transfer, the management had been running IX and X classes also with the strength of 6 and 2 students respectively, which did not justify a higher status for the school.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir; there are already three Bengali medium middle schools and two higher secondary schools with middle classes in which Bengali is one of the media of instruction; and these schools offer sufficient facilities to meet the present requirements of the Bengali speaking students in the Andamans.

Development of Tourism during Fourth Plan

2461. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to develop tourism during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total outlay earmarked for the execution of the plan;

(c) the investment earmarked for the Central schemes and the States schemes, respectively;

(d) whether Government propose to develop any tourist resort in the State of Orissa during the Fourth Plan; if so, the details thereof;

(e) the Central assistance proposed to be given for the purpose; and

(f) if the reply to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Tourist Plan for the Fourth Plan period is still under consideration. No financial allocation has, therefore, yet been finalised.

(d) Proposals for the development of tourist resort in Orissa are being considered.

(e) This can be determined only after the Plan is finalised and the details of the scheme worked out.

(f) Does not arise.

Soviet Ships for India

2462. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the Minister of Commerce to USSR, USSR Government offered the sale of Soviet ships to India;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to purchase Soviet ships;

(c) the kinds of the Ships likely to be purchased from USSR Government; and

(d) the conditions for the purchase of these ships?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (d). A USSR delegation that visited India in April 1968 had indicated that they would be interested in including ships as an item of export from the USSR to India. During his recent visit to U.S.S.R., the Indian Minister of Commerce indicated the willingness of the Government of India to purchase ships from USSR provided the prices are reasonable and the ships are of specifications acceptable to India. For this purpose, specifications of certain types of ships required by India were furnished to USSR authorities. As the USSR authorities are still examining the matter and no reply has so been received from them, it is not possible to indicate at this stage either the types of ships that would be purchased from the USSR or the conditions on which they would be purchased.

Activities of Sangkark in Tripura

2463. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Tripura as reported in the *Indian Express* of 16th May, 1968 according to which a Pakistan trained organisation by name "Sangkark" is creating disruption and violence in Tripura by inciting tribal inhabitants there; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Tripura Administration have set up additional police pickets and patrolling has been intensified in the affected areas.

Calicut Airport

2464. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the project report regarding the construction of Calicut Airport;

(b) if so, when the construction of Airport will begin;

(c) the total financial outlay for the project; and

(d) when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Project is proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. In the meantime, the State Government have been requested to acquire the land earmarked for the Airport, if possible, so that it could be available as soon as the scheme is sanctioned.

(b) Construction will be commenced as soon as possible after the Project is included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and sanctioned for implementation.

(c) The cost of the project is approximately estimated at Rs. 126 lakhs.

(d) A scheme of this nature is likely to take about two years for completion from the date of sanction.

Pay Scale and Dearness Allowance to Employees of Manipur

2465. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the Government of Manipur for financial help for payment of pay and dearness allowance to their employees as is admissible to Nagaland employees; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Sometime back the Government of Manipur requested us to grant inner line special pay and House Rent Allowance to the employees of the Manipur Administration posted in the disturbed areas of Manipur at the rates admissible in Nagaland. The matter is being examined.

Recognition of Central Government Employees' Association

2466. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Government Employees Association has asked for recognition since 1962;

(b) if so, how many and which they are;

(c) how many of them have been recognised; and

(d) the reasons for non-recognition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) The C.G.S. (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959, became inoperative consequent on the judgment of the Supreme Court in October 1962. No revised recognition rules have so far been issued. Information is not readily available if any association of Central Government employees had applied for recognition since then.

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

Mid-day Meal Scheme in Schools

2467. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comments in the *Times of India* of the 24th June which stated that under the mid-day meals scheme in schools food supplied is often cooked under unhygienic conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any investigations into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to put an end to this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Education has not conducted any such investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This primarily concerns the State Governments.

Paradeep Port

2469. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been drawn up for further development of Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the programme and details of the estimate; and

(c) the allotment of funds for this port for 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The schemes for the further development of Paradeep Port are being formulated as part of the Fourth Plan programme in consultation with the Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission.

(B) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 200 lakhs.

Power Break down at Palam Airport

2470. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a power break-down on the 10th July, 1968, at Palam Airport for three hours;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that air traffic suffered a great set back and the passengers had to face a great difficulty; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to avoid such power break-downs in future to avoid inconvenience to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a power break-down at Palam Airport on 10-7-1968 intermittently for a total period of one hour thirty four minutes. But each time the standby generator of the Civil Aviation Department went into action within a few seconds and provided electric power. Due to some defect in the wiring the lights in International Booking Hall were dim and flickering. This defect was set right after the departure of the services.

(b) There was no set back to air traffic and all services operated on schedule. However, due to the defect mentioned in (a) above, the passengers in the International Booking Hall were put to some inconvenience.

(c) Standby arrangements are available at Palam airport to provide electricity for operational requirements in case of break-down of outside power supply. The standby arrangements go into action as soon as the normal supply breaks down.

Development of Tourism in U. P.

2471. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are spending Rs. 52 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the amount to be spent in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether there is any plan for building Air India hotels in the State of Uttar Pradesh like the one proposed to be constructed at Juhu in Bombay; and

(d) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposed allocation for Tourism in the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under consideration.

(c) No such proposal is being considered.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Andaman and Nicobar as Tourist Centre

2472. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is provision for developing Andaman and Nicobar Islands into a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the provision of funds made during 1968-69; and

(c) when it will be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). As there are security restrictions on tourist traffic to the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands, the potentiality of these islands as tourist centres is limited. No provision has been made during 1968-69 for the development of tourist facilities in the Islands.

(c) Full development of the Islands into a tourist centre is possible only when the restrictions on tourist traffic

are removed and better communications facilities to the Islands are provided.

Development of Tourist Spots in Madhya Pradesh

2473. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government towards developing tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government have sent proposals to the Central Government for development of tourist resorts in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(d) the number of tourist enquiries received in the tourist offices in India and abroad with regard to tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh from 1960 onwards and the number of enquiries regarding hunting expeditions in India; and

(e) the number of tourists who visited these spots from 1960 onwards and the amount of foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals received from the State Government are under consideration. The details can be determined only after the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism is approved and the final allocation known.

(d) and (e). The information is not available, as only the total number of enquiries received by Tourist offices in India and abroad are recorded. No separate records are maintained of the nature of inquiries received. Similarly, tourist statistics and foreign exchange earnings are computed on all-India basis and not on the basis of States, regions or places.

STATEMENT

The tourist facilities provided in Madhya Pradesh in the Second & Third Five Year Plans are as follows:—

Second Five Year Plan

Part I (entirely financed by the Central Govt):

1. Construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Mandu.
2. Construction of the Tourist Bungalow at Khajuraho.
3. Construction of staff quarters at Tourist Bungalow, Sanchi.

PART II (expenditure shared on 50:50 basis by Central and State Governments):

1. Construction of a Low Income rest house at Khajuraho (completed during the Third Five Year Plan)
2. Construction of Low Income rest house at Mandu (Completed during the Third Five Year Plan).

Third Five Year Plan

PART I (To be financed entirely by the Central Government):

1. Air-conditioning of 4 rooms of the Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Khajuraho and 2 rooms in the Tourist Bungalow at Sanchi.
2. Construction of a Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Gwalior. The land has been acquired. This scheme has now been included in the programme of construction of the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

हिन्दी आशु-लिपिक

2475. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों के लिये परीक्षा की तरह हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की परीक्षा कराने का कोई प्रबन्ध संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रबन्ध कब से किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की परीक्षा कराने की कोई व्यवस्था है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब की जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : (क) से (ग). संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की भरती करने का इरादा नहीं है, क्योंकि वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को ही हिन्दी में कार्य करने का भी प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना है ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Lawlessness in West Bengal

2476. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that lawlessness has increased in West Bengal after the Governor's rule was introduced consequent upon the fall of the U. F. Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information available with us there has been improvement in the law and order situation after the functions of the State Government were taken over by the President under article 356 of the Constitution.

(b) Does not arise.

Recognised Association of Central Government Employees

2477. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special leave benefits and other benefits are given to the office bearers of recognised association of Central Government's employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1586[68].

रूसी वाणिज्य दूतावास के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन

2478. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई में रूस के कलकत्ता-स्थित वाणिज्य दूतावास के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रदर्शनकारियों ने पत्थर फेंके थे; और

(ग) वाणिज्य दूतावास के कार्यालय की कितनी क्षति हुई है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) 13-7-1968 और 19-7-1968 को कलकत्ता में रूस के वाणिज्य दूतावास के सामने प्रदर्शन किये गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). 13-7-1968 को कुछ प्रदर्शनकारी हिंसात्मक हो गये और उन्होंने ग्रहाते में ईंटें फेंकी जिससे मुख्य द्वार के शीशे के बने हुए लाइट-बोर्ड टूट गये और भूमितल (ग्राउण्ड फ्लोर) की खिड़कियों के कुछ

शीशों को क्षति पहुँची। दूतावास को पहुँची क्षति बहुत मामूली थी।

Sports as Compulsory Subject in Schools and Colleges

2479. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Society for Administration of the Central Institutes in the field of physical education and sports has proposed to Government that sports be made a compulsory subject in schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The erstwhile Board governing the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, at its meeting held in July, 1965, had recommended to Government to provide for sports a suitable place in schools and colleges curricula.

(b) The integrated programme of Physical Education known as National Fitness Corps, which now covers a large number of the schools in the country, lays special emphasis on physical education, games and sports.

For University and colleges, National Sports Organisation Programme is being introduced from this year along with National Service Corps.

U.N.E.S.C.O. Aid to Auroville Township at Pondicherry

2481. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance proposed to be taken by U.N.E.S.C.O. for Auroville Township at Pondicherry;

(b) whether the Aurovindo Ashram will choose the persons who will be settled in the township; and

(c) whether any land acquisition proceedings have been started for acquiring land for this township?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) At its 14th General Conference in 1966, UNESCO adopted a resolution expressing, *inter-alia*, a belief that the Auroville Project will contribute to international understanding and promotion of peace and commended it to all those interested in UNESCO's ideals. No financial assistance has been indicated by UNESCO.

(b) According to information received from the Shri Aurobindo Society which has launched the project, all local people in the area who are already in Auroville and want to stay will be absorbed in the Auroville organisation. As regards others, their applications for residence in the township will be decided by the President of the Society.

(c) The question is under consideration of the Government of Madras.

Transfer of Middle, Primary and Secondary Schools to Directorate of Education

2482. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to transfer 414 Middle Schools and 11 Higher Secondary Schools to the Education Directorate of the Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance have taken objection to the same; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Mining Institute, Kodarma (Bihar)

2483. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual amount spent on the Mining Institute at Kodarma in Bihar since its inception in 1957 and the cost of constructing the Institute;

(b) the number of students trained at the Institute every year and the cost to the Government per student;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has decided to close the Institute soon, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) to what use will the Institute be put if it does not train students; and

(e) the total loss to Government because of the proposed closure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The required information is awaited from the State Government.

(c) The Central Government had suggested to the State Government that in view of the present unemployment among diploma-holders in mining new admissions to the course in 1968-69 may not be made either in the Kodarma School or in the Dhanbad School. The State Government, however, has not agreed and made admissions to the course in the Kodarma School for the current year. The School has not been closed down.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Giant Skeletons in Shivaliks (Simla)

2484. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of giant skeletons have been found in the foothills of Shivaliks near Simla;

(b) if so, whether those findings are one of the series of the findings of such skeletons found in the same area during 1952;

(c) whether such skeletons had also been found in Ferozepur Jhirka in Gurgaon District of Haryana State some time back; and

(d) if so, the light that is expected to be thrown on the Indian history for the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No authoritative information is available and the Anthropological Survey is making enquiries.

(c) and (d). The bones recovered in Autha village in Ferozepur Jhirka Tehsil in 1964, according to the Head of the Department of Anthropology, Punjab University, are probably of elephants and such bones have been found often in the sand deposits of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

पाकिस्तानी तरकर

2485. श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री गुलाम खान बाजोचिया के पुत्र श्री रहमत खान, कुश्वात तम्बक ने, जिसने पाकिस्तान में आश्रय ले लिया था, 7 फरवरी, 1968 को भारतीय सीमा पार कर रथौर, तहसील अनूपगढ़ के निषट भावखीर सार गांव से बन्दूक की नौक पर एक ऊंट, 12-बोर की

एक बन्दूक, कुछ नकदी तथा अन्य वस्तुएं ले गया;

(ख) क्या यह व्यक्ति पहले भी गंगा-नगर जिले की तहसील अनूपगढ़ के गांव जे.वन देसार से एक ऊंट ले कर पाकिस्तान भाग गया था जो कि अभी तक वापस नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उक्त नकदी व वस्तुओं को वापस लेने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

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

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) चुराई गई संपत्ति को वापिस करने का मामला सीमा पर हुई बैठक में उठाया गया । पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने वायदा किया है कि पाकिस्तानी अदालत में दाखी की जांच होने के उपरान्त चुराई हुई संपत्ति वापिस कर दी जायेगी ।

Merger of Madaksira Taluk with Mysore

2486. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a majority of the members of the Madaksira Panchayat Samiti now want merger of the taluk with the Mysore State;

(b) whether it is a fact that this area has been neglected and besides suffering from drought, is a backward area;

(c) whether its merger with the Mysore State is likely to bring the benefit of better irrigation and other facilities to the area; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) to (d). Government have no such information. No proposal for transfer of this area to Mysore is under consideration of Government.

Manipur Education Minister Meeting with Education Minister and Chairman, U.G.C.

2487. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Minister of Manipur met him and the Chairman, University Grants Commission at Delhi in connection with educational needs of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion and the points raised in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Education Minister of Manipur met the Secretary, Ministry of Education and the Secretary, University Grants Commission.

(b) The question of payment of grants-in-aid to the six colleges situated in the hilly and rural tracts of the territory was discussed with the Education Secretary; and that of setting up a Gauhati University centre at Imphal for post-graduate study with the Secretary of the U.G.C.

Accident at Imphal Palel Road on National Highway No. 39

2488. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the bus accident at the Imphal Palel Road, National Highway No. 39 sometime in the month of June, 1968;

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

(c) the compensation given by Government to the families of the deceased; and

(d) if no compensation has been given, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Hindi University in South

2489. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karyakarni Upsamiti of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti of his Ministry has recommended the establishment of Hindi University in the South;

(b) whether the views of the State Governments in the South have been sought on the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Congress President Shri S. Nijalingappa in his letter dated the 4th July, 1968 to the Education Minister reiterated his request for the establishment of a Hindi medium University in Mysore which he had earlier made as the Chief Minister of that State. The Karya Karini Upsamiti of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti in its meeting held on the 4th and 5th July, 1968, welcomed the suggestion and has recommended to the Ministry to take suitable steps for the establishment of such a University and to make a provision of Rs. One Crore in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose. The matter is under consideration of Education Ministry.

Minister's Camp at Hill Station during Summer

2490. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Minister established a camp office during the month of June, 1968 in a Hill Station to carry out official work from there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tours of Ministers

2491. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those Ministers who incurred the highest and lowest expenditure on tours during the last inter-session period; and

(b) whether any guidelines are proposed to be laid down to reduce the expenditure on the tours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The tours are undertaken by Ministers only when they are considered necessary in connection with the proper performance of their duties. The question of laying down any guidelines to reduce the expenditure on tours does not, therefore, arise.

Information to Relatives of Persons Involved in Accidents in Delhi

2492. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the relatives of residents of Delhi are not

informed by the Police or the Hospital authorities if they are killed or succumb to injuries sustained in road accidents even after their identities have been established; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue directions to the authorities that this human aspect should not be overlooked?

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

(a) and (b). Relatives of persons who die in accidents or succumb to injuries are informed about the same by Hospital authorities|Delhi Police as soon as the identities of the persons are established.

Assistance for Development of Oriya Language in Orissa

2493. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the help and financial assistance which has been given to Orissa during the period from 1965-66 to 1968-69 for the development of Oriya language; and

(b) the manner in which the State Government have spent the amount for the development of regional language there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) Under the Ministry's scheme "Assistance to State Governments for the Promotion of Modern Indian Languages" grants to the extent of Rs. 46,607/- have been released to the Government of Orissa for the publication of "Sarla Mahabharata" in Oriya.

(b) Exact information regarding the progress of this project is still awaited from the State Government.

"Bhawani Talwar" of Shivaji

2494. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Bhawani Talwar", the famous sword

of Shivaji is in possession of one Shrimati Winifred Mody of Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that canvas of Shivaji and his true Generals are also with her;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to get these historical relics from Shrimati Winifred Mody and declare the same as National property for keeping them in Museum; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). Government have no information but enquiry from the State Government is being made. They have only seen a Press Report of a statement made by Maharashtra Government in reply to a Question in the State Legislative Council to the effect that the sword in the possession of Shrimati Winifred Mody did not belong to Shivaji.

Leasing of Government Coconut Plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2495. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private coconut plantation has been acquired recently in Bunyadabad village, Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Naval authorities and, if so, the estimated compensation proposed;

(b) the number of trees in the plantation and the stages in which these are;

(c) whether this plantation was leased by Government to one late Hajee Subhan Ali and, if so, the premium paid by him, if any, to Government and the date on which this lease was granted and subsequently reviewed;

(d) the amount at which the present lessee purchased the plantation from the principal lessee, and whether permission of the Administration was taken for the sale of the Government plantation; and

(e) the land revenue paid by the present lessee during the last 5 years?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The compensation paid is Rs. 97,963.90P.

(b) The area of plantation acquired includes the following trees:

Variety	Number	Stage
Coconut	1800	over 40 years
Mangostin	83	about 35 years
Mango	69	about 20 years
Jack Fruit	33	about 30 years
Cashewnut	13	over 20 years
Arecanut	30	about 7 years

All varieties of trees are fruit bearing.

(c) The plantation was leased to Hajee Subhan Ali in 1936 who paid a premium of Rs. 8,000/-. Subsequently in 1955, it was transferred under a fresh grant for a period of 30 years in favour of the children of the principal lessee.

(d) The price paid (as indicated in the sale deed) by the present lessee Messrs. Andaman Plantation and Development Corporation Ltd. who purchased the plantation from the children of the principal lessee is as follows:

"500 fully paid up ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each representing in aggregate a total value or consideration of Rs. 5,000/-."

Permission for sale was obtained from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(e) The land revenue paid by M/s Andaman Plantation and Development Corporation Ltd. during the last five years was as follows:

Year	Amount
1964	Rs. 556.96p
1965	Rs. 495.86p.
1966	Rs. 495.86p.
1967	Rs. 496.86p.
1968	Rs. 571.66p.

Jarawas Aboriginal Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2496. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Jarawas aboriginal tribes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were captured recently;

(b) if so, where they have been housed and what steps have been taken to befriend them;

(c) whether Government are considering to leave them in their areas, and if so, when; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to reward the settlers who had captured them?

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

(a) to (d). A party of 13 Jarawas entered Kadamtala settlement village in Middle Andaman in the early morning of the 15th June, 1968. They were apprehended by the local settlers, and three of the Jarawas were captured. The captured Jarawas were lodged in jail in judicial custody. With a view to establish friendship with them, they were taken out almost every day and were shown round places of interest in Port Blair. Officers of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration regularly visited them and offered them presents. The jarawas were fed in their own way with pork, fish, Venison, etc. Technician and other officers of the Anthropology Department also visited them daily during their stay. The Jarawas were sent back to their clan on the 16th July, 1968, with gifts. They were seen off near their own areas, after embracing them and shaking hands with them, by officers of the Anthropology Department and other jail staff who had become very friendly with them.

A sum of Rs. 100/- has been given as reward to the settlers who captured the Jarawas.

Shipping Service by T.S.S. 'State of Bombay'

2497. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trips made by T.S.S. "State of Bombay" from January, 1968 to July, 1968 between Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar) and Calcutta and Madras;

(b) the total capacity of the ship bunks and cabin classes, separately;

(c) the total number of passengers carried by the ship in each voyage in each class, bunks and various categories of cabins; and

(d) the estimated loss or profit, if any, in each of the voyages?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The total number of trips made by "State of Bombay" between January 1968 and July 1968 are as follows:—

(i) between Port Blair and Calcutta—5½ voyages.

(ii) between Port Blair and Madras—4½ voyages.

(b) The passenger capacity of the vessel is as follows:—

Cabin Class	150
Bunks	749
Total	<u>899</u>

(c) The total number of passengers carried by the ship in each voyage is given below:—

Voyage No.	From/to	Cabin	Bunk	Total
8 (half)	Calcutta/Port Blair	45	472	517
9	Port Blair/Madras/Port Blair	85	1052	1137
10	Port Blair/Calcutta/Port Blair	98	792	890
11	Port Blair/Madras/Port Blair	142	1613	1755
12	Port Blair/Calcutta/Port Blair	53	876	929
13	Port Blair/Madras/Port Blair	154	1298	1452
14	Port Blair/Calcutta/Port Blair	209	1264	1473
15	Port Blair/Madras/Port Blair	87	900	987
16	Port Blair/Calcutta/Port Blair	74	263	337
17	Port Blair/Calcutta/Port Blair	131	764	895
18	Port Blair/Madras (half)	21	346	367

(d) The actual figures of loss/profit will be available only after compilation of proforma accounts and clearance by audit next year.

Cargo Carried by "M. V. Shompen"

2498. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of voyages made by "M. V. Shompen" to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands since her commissioning;

(b) the total quantity of cargo carried by the ship in each voyage and the total capacity of the ship;

(c) whether the vessel was diverted to any other port in India or outside; and

(d) if so, the number of times such diversion took place and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) 3½ voyages have been made by m.v. 'Shompen' since commissioning;

(b) the total quantity of cargo carried by the ship in each voyage is as follows:—

Voyage No. 1 Madras/Port Blair (Half voyage)	368 DW Tons
Voyage No. 2 Port Blair/Calcutta/Madras/Port Blair	5694 DW Tons
Voyage No. 3- Port Blair/Calcutta/ Port Blair	4178 DW Tons
Voyage No. 4 Port Blair Calcutta/Rangoon/Port Blair	6164 DW Tons.

The capacity of the vessel is—

4300 DWT at 20'—9" Draft

(c) and (d). The vessel was diverted to Rangoon once as there was not sufficient cargo available at Calcutta for Port Blair and hence it carried 2264 tons Rangoon cargo with a view to utilise the cargo capacity of the vessel to the maximum extent and to increase the earnings of the vessel on that voyage.

Work on Uttar Jetty in Middle Andaman

2499. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Uttar Jetty to Kadamtalla road in the Middle Andaman Island was started, and when it is likely to be completed; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the completion of this project?

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

(a) Construction of road from Uttara Jetty to Kadamtala was started in two phases, viz., (i) from Shantanu to Uttara in December, 1963 and (ii) from Shantanu to Kadamtala in January, 1964. The work is likely to be completed by 1970.

(b) The delay has been due to non-availability of road making machines and in carrying the materials to work sites.

Write Petitions in Calcutta High Court Against Adamanns Administration

2500. **SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Writ Petitions filed in the High Court of Calcutta against the decisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration or the Government of India since January, 1968;

(b) the subject matter of the Writ Petition pending in the High Court since January, 1968; and

(c) whether any interim decision have been given on these Petitions by the High Court and, if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1587/68].

Result of Class VIII in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2501. **SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of Class VIII annual examination in the Andaman

and Nicobar Islands for the year 1967-68 have been announced;

(b) if so, when and the reasons for the delay, if any;

(c) whether results of any students have been withheld and if so, their roll numbers; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 4-7-1968. The results could not be announced earlier than 4th July, 1968 due to an injunction issued by the High Court at Calcutta in a Writ Petition.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The result of roll number 368 was withheld for want of certain information and the same has since been published. The result of the candidate with roll number 370, who had been provisionally admitted to the examination, has been kept pending till her examination in certain subjects, to be held within August, 1968. But her result will not be published until further orders of the Calcutta High Court.

Cargo Carried by 'State of Bombay' and 'M.V. Andaman'

2502. **SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "State of Bombay" and "M. V. Andamans" have overcarried cargo from Port Blair (Andaman Islands) to the mainland ports during 1967 and 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of such cargo and the quantity carried voyage-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the over-carryage and the loss to the exchequer, voyage-wise, as a result thereof?

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

(b) The information is given below—

"State of Bombay"

Voyage No.	Nature of cargo
3	204 tons coal 11 tons Iron rods
6	265 tons cement
9	500 tons Iron & Steel
10	136 tons Iron & Steel 285 tons cement

"M. V. Andamans"

Voyage No.	Nature of cargo
132	81 Drums Oil
134	369½ tons coal, wheat G.I. pipes etc.
135	50 tons Iron pipes and rods
139	77 tons AC Sheets
148	139 tons rice

(c) 'State of Bombay' and m.v. 'Andamans' being passenger-cum-cargo vessels, have to adhere to sailing schedules to avoid inconvenience to passengers. Uncertainty of weather and inadequate berthing facilities at Port Blair also at times responsible for the overcarriage of cargo. The over-carriage of cargo mentioned above has not resulted in any loss to the exchequer as sufficient cargo was not tendered at mainland ports on any of the voyages referred to above and no cargo was shut out due to the over-carriage mentioned above.

Shortage of Diesel Fuel in Andamans

2053. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of diesel fuel supply in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the reasons for not keeping adequate stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There was some shortage of diesel fuel in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the month of July which was due to non-receipt of timely supply in spite of sufficiently advance order placed and diversion of the ship carrying the oil to Rangoon prior to touching at Port Blair.

Normally, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration keeps one third of their total requirements in reserve stock.

Subsidence in Kulti (West Bengal)

2504. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major subsidence took place on the 6th July, 1968 at Kendua Bazar in Kulti (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the area affected and the number of people involved;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for the removal of men, women and children to a safer place and provisions made for supply of free-ration to them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that frequent subsidence are taking place in the Kulti area and there is apprehension of subsidence taking place in the Kulti Barakar area; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Commission of experts to thoroughly investigate into the causes of the frequent subsidence in the area and suggest precautionary measures in case of such occurrences in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A subsidence took place in Kendua-

Bazar, Kulti, West Bengal, on the 7th July at 23.00 hrs;

(b) The subsidence affected an area of about 19,800 sq. meters and 580 persons;

(c) The persons affected went to live with their relatives and friends and, therefore, no provision for the supply of free ration to them was considered necessary.

(d) An enquiry conducted by the Joint Director of Mines Safety has revealed that part of Kulti Works area and several other places in the Asansol Division such as to whole of Barakar Bazar and Township, certain villages near Jhamuria, and several other areas are also unsafe;

(e) A Member of the Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal, has already visited the subsidence area and submitted his report to the State Government. The question will be considered on receipt of that report from the State Government.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में पत्र-लेखन और टिप्पण लेखन

2505. श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे अनुभाग कितने हैं जहाँ भाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में हिन्दी में पत्र और टिप्पण लिखे जा रहे हैं;

(ख) कितने हिन्दी सहायक हिन्दी में पत्र और टिप्पण लिखते हैं; और

(ग) यदि इस कार्य में संतोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) संशोधित राज-भाषा अधिनियम 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाएं सरकारी काम-

काज के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती हैं और सभी भाषाओं में दोनों में से किसी भाषा का प्रयोग पत्र और टिप्पण के लिए करने की छूट है । गृह मंत्रालय के 85 अनुभागों में से 57 में पत्र और टिप्पण के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) चार हिन्दी सहायक हैं जो मुख्यतः अनुवाद का काम करते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Highway No. 6.

2506. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:

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

(a) the total road mileage of the National Highway No. 6 yet to be made all-weather and the States in which such portion of the road falls; and

(b) the amount allotted this year for improving the particular portion of the road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKAT DARSHAN): (a) Only a stretch of about 53 miles between Keonjhar and Pallahara in the State of Orissa.

(b) No amount has been allotted so far; however, an estimate for engineering survey of the final alignment has been received recently and is under examination.

Reservation of Seats in Hostel of M. S. University of Baroda for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2507. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total seats in the hostel of Science faculty in M. S. University, Baroda;

(b) the reserved seats kept for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in this hostel of Science faculty;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students admitted to this hostel during the current year;

(d) whether there is any Scheduled Castes student who has been refused admission to this hostel who has sought for admission during the current year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Yamuna-Chambal Ghati Atankit Raksha Samiti

2508. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum was submitted to him at Bhopal on the 17th January, 1968 by the President of Yamuna Chambhal Ghati Atankit Raksha Samiti; and

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

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

(b) According to the inquiries made by the State Government the allegations contained in the memorandum of Yamuna Chambhal Ghati Atankit Raksha Samiti were found to be incorrect.

Visit by Minister of State in Ministry of Home Affairs to Chambal

2509. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited Chambal Valley (Bhind and Morena Districts etc.) on the 4th and 31st January, 1968;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by him to Government; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(a) The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs visited Gwalior and Shivpuri on the 3rd and 4th January, 1968. He visited Gwalior Bhind and Morena on the 31st January and 1st February, 1968.

(b) The visit was official.

(c) It was not necessary to submit any report to the Government.

(d) The question does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् का सम्मेलन

2510. श्री टी० बी० झाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् के सम्मेलन में किसी भी उत्तरदायी सिख संगठन को नहीं बुलाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) मोटे तौर पर राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन (1961) द्वारा बनाई गई रूपरेखा पर परिषद् की संरचना नियत की गई थी, किन्तु तब से नूतने परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परिषद् अधिक बोलिबल न होते हुए भी, सभी तत्वों को स्थान देने में, जिन्हें उसमें लाने की आवश्यकता थी, काफी विचार था। विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत परिषद् की संरचना

बचा इसके सदस्यों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण 26 जुलाई, 1968 को ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 150 के उत्तर में पहले ही सदन के सभा-घटल पर रख दिया गया है। उन बत्तों को यथासम्भव स्थान देने के लिये जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं हुआ, 5 सीटें प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा नामांकन से भरी जाती थी। श्री भाई जोषासिंह, ऐसे नामांकित व्यक्तियों में से एक, सिख जाति के हैं। इसके प्रति-रिक्त पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार लक्ष्मण सिंह गिल और केन्द्रीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने भी पहली बैठक में भाग लिया था।

Discrimination Against Delhi Municipal Corporation

2511. SHRI T. P. SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in which he has levelled an allegation against the Central Government for adopting a policy of discrimination against the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which the alleged discriminating policy is being adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the press reports with regard to the statement of the Chairman, Standing Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation, alleging that the Central Government is discriminating against the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The allegation is baseless.

Madras Government's order Re: Removal of Pictures of Gods from Government Offices

2512. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Madras Government have directed the removal of pictures of Gods, saints and Messiahs from all Government offices on the ground that such a display is inconsistent with the secular nature of the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). We have seen Press Reports to this effect. However, facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Grade IV Central Secretariat Service

2513. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantive appointments to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service were made with retrospective effect from the dates shown in columns 7 and 8 of Sections I and II respectively, of the Civil List of that Grade as issued by the Home Ministry in the year 1955;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these officers can be deemed to be permanent Grade IV officers as and from the dates of their substantive appointments specified in the List referred to above; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. But the contents of Civil Lists should not be deemed to convey any sanction or authority in the matter of seniority, pay and allowances.

Admission to M.A. (Hindi) Delhi University

2514. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum percentage requirement for students for admission to M. A. (Hindi) in Delhi University is higher to the extent that the University do not get even half of the candidates of the total seats available;

(b) the reasons for keeping such a higher percentage of marks for admission specially for Hindi classes when Government are propagating and spending so much for Hindi;

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the University to admit all those candidates who have obtained at least 50 per cent marks in Hindi; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) It is not a fact that the University of Delhi does not get enough candidates for admission to M.A. (Hindi) because of the minimum percentage of marks prescribed for admission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The University being an autonomous body, it has full discretion to fix the conditions of eligibility for admission to the courses of studies.

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य स्तर पर हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार

2515. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने भी इस नीति का अनुसरण किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पत्र-व्यवहार का भी प्रयोग करने लगी हैं ।

(ख) आदेश पहले से ही मौजूद है कि इन राज्यों से प्राप्त होने वाले सभी हिन्दी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाय । इसके अतिरिक्त इन राज्यों के साथ किये जाने वाले हर प्रकार के पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए यथासम्भव यह प्रयत्न भी करना है कि हिन्दी अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग में लाई जावे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

2516. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार महीनों में जहां जहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं, उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन स्थानों में से ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में जांच-कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा वहां हुए दंगों के संबंध में कितने लोगों को दण्ड दिया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). पिछले 4 महीनों में पंजाब, हरियाणा, नागालैण्ड आसाम, उड़ीसा राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़, लक्कादीव, मीनीकोय और आदमगरी द्वीप समूह, पाण्डेचेरी, त्रिपुरा, मनीपुर, गोवा, दमन व दीव, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दादरा और नागर हवेली, नेफा में कोई

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे नहीं हुए। अन्य राज्यों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

पुरातत्वीय वस्तुओं की विदेशों को तस्करी

2517. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों से महत्वपूर्ण पुरातत्व सामग्री को विदेशों में चोरी छिपे भेजा जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार को अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) ऐसी राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं और सरकार को मिले मामलों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) राजस्थान में पुरातत्वीय अनुसंधान कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और भविष्य के लिए योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी के बारे में कोई सरकारी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) दो।

(ग) पुरावशेष (निर्यात नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत पुरावशेषों का निर्यात निषिद्ध है। राज्य सरकारों, सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों तथा पुलिस को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे तस्करी और पुरावशेषों के अनधिकृत निर्यात पर कड़ी निगरानी रखें। तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार विभिन्न उपायों पर भी विचार कर रही है। अभी तक प्राप्त शिकायतों की

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) राजस्थान के श्री गंगानगर जिले के काली बंगा में 1960-61 से बड़े पैमाने पर खुदाई चल रही है। यह खुदाई पूरी होने तक चलती रहेगी।

उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के निकट जवार माला में खुदाई कार्य

2518. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के निकट "जवार माला" में जस्ते की खानों के पास एक पूरे के पूरे नगर के भवशेषों को खोद निकालने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या प्राचीन भवशेषों का पता लगाने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में इस समय किये जा रहे महत्वपूर्ण खुदाई कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार को इस स्थल की पुरातत्वीय संभावनाओं के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आवश्यक पूछ-ताछ की जा रही है।

(ख) उक्त (क) के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली पूछ-ताछ पूरी हो जाने पर मामले पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

(ग) काली बंगा, जिला गंगानगर में 1960-61 से एक महत्वपूर्ण खुदाई चल रही है। खुदाई के परिणामस्वरूप हड़-पाकालीन बस्ती का पता चला है, जिसमें उससे पहले की बसापत के भी भवशेष हैं।

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

2519. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :
क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को भारत में ईसाई मत का कहां तक प्रचार करने की अनुमति दी गई है और किस आधार पर यह अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) क्या भारत जैसे प्राचीन धार्मिक देश में सामान्य रूप से धार्मिक प्रचार की अनुमति देना आवश्यक, उचित और लाभ-प्रद है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इन धर्म प्रचारकों ने आदिवासियों तथा गरीब लोगों की सहायता का लाभ उठाया है और देश की आन्तरिक राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक क्या है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु खरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). संविधान के उपबन्धों के अधीन, सभी व्यक्तियों को लोक व्यवस्था, नैतिकता और स्वास्थ्य की शर्त पर अन्तःकरण की स्वतंत्रता तथा स्वतंत्र रूप से धर्म को प्रकट करने अनुशीलन करने तथा प्रचार करने का समान अधिकार है। अतः धार्मिक प्रचार के लिए आज्ञा प्रदान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

(ग) और (घ). कुछ वैयक्तिक विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों की भौतिक प्रलोभन देकर ईसाई बनाने की सूचनाएं मिली हैं। कुछ वैयक्तिक धर्मप्रचारकों ने स्थानीय राजनीति में भी रुचि ली है। इससे अधिक आदिवासियों के शोषण की या आन्तरिक राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप की सूचनाएं नहीं हैं।

उदयपुर में हवाई अड्डा

2520. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :
क्या पर्यटन तथा भ्रमणिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार करने तथा वहां से प्रातः और सायंकाल दोनों समय विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करने के लिए, ताकि उदयपुर, पित्तौड़, राजसमंद, जयसमंद, हल्दीघाटी तथा राधवपुर जैसे पर्यटकों के आकर्षण केन्द्रों को देखने आने वाले पर्यटकों को बढ़ते हुए यातायात को संभाला जा सके, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) हवाई अड्डे धावन पथ का सुधार करने तथा वहां पर अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए इस वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन तथा भ्रमणिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का वाईकाउण्ट विमानों द्वारा, बगर लोड पेनाल्टी के (बगैर भार कम किए) नियमित परिचालनों के लिए विकास करने का प्रस्ताव विचारधीन है। इस निर्माण कार्य के लिए प्राक्कलन भी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

रात्रिकालीन अवतरण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से इस हवाई अड्डे पर धावन-पथ प्रकाश उपस्कर लगा दिया गया है।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स वाईकाउण्ट विमान द्वारा, विमान का कुछ भार कम करके (अथवा सम लोड पेनाल्टी) उदयपुर से होकर एक नियमित विमानसेवा चला रही है। उदयपुर में तरने वाले और वहां से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या इतनी नहीं है जिससे उदयपुर के लिए इस समय दूसरी विमान सेवा चलाने का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके।

Voluntary Retirement Scheme

2521. SHRI T. P. SHAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Secretariat employee who has rendered service for 15 years or more can be permitted to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits as in the case of persons surrendered to the "surplus pool";

(b) if so for how long will this option remain open; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Scheme regarding re-deployment of staff rendered surplus as a result of introduction of administrative reforms or studies by Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance or *suo-moto* studies includes a provision of option for voluntary retirement. This provision has been made with a view to minimise the problem of finding alternative employment for the staff rendered surplus. It is meant to cover the difficulties arising out of a particular situation. There was no intention to have a general liberalisation of retirement rules or pensionary entitlement to Government employees as a Class.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में सड़कों

2522. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में बबेरू-भतरी सड़क बबेरू-भोगरी सड़क तथा बबेरू-राजापुर सड़क पर तारकोल लगाने का काम लोक निर्माण विभाग ने अपने हाथ में लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई थी और अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है तथा सरकार इन सड़कों पर काम कब तक पूरा कर सकेगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस जिले में लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा जिला परिषदों द्वारा सड़कों तथा पुल पर मिट्टी फेंकने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किये जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित जिना अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उनकी लापरवाही के लए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : क से (घ). राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जया समय समाप्त-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Recruitment to Border Security Force

2523. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4898 on the 22nd March, 1968 and state:

(a) the number of persons from each of the concerned migrant communities from East Pakistan actually recruited so far to the Border Security Force; and

(b) the special measures taken to facilitate such recruitment on a planned and expeditious basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Of the 827 migrants who have been recruited in the Border Security Force, 15 are Garo Christians and the others Hindus, including 38 members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Special consideration is given to all such migrant candidates, provided they are otherwise eligible as per the existing rules of recruitment.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates for Employment

2524. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to page 166 of the Fourth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) whether Government agreed that there should be no comparative assessment of merits between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appointed to these reserved quotas on the one hand and the rest on the other and that within the reserved quota, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates should compete only amongst themselves provided that they are all subjected to minimum standard prescribed;

(b) if so, whether the recruitment rules and procedures have so far been framed and followed in practice according to this policy; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in many cases the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are asked to compete with others in reserved vacancies also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Orders already exist that in all recruitment whether through examination or otherwise, against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the appointing authorities have discretion to select candidates belonging to these communities even though they may be of a lower standard, provided these candidates have reached the minimum standard necessary for maintenance of efficiency of administration. Orders also exist

that where interviews were prescribed as a part of selection, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates should, wherever feasible be taken for interview in a separate block and preferably on a separate day so that they are not judged in comparison with general candidates and orders regarding relaxation of standards in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are required to be kept in view by the interview boards. The candidates belonging to these communities have thus not to compete with others for whom the normal standards are applied. When instances, if any, of non-observance of the orders are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the matter is taken up with the Ministry/Department concerned.

Calcutta Tram Fares

2525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government are planning to enhance Calcutta tram fares with immediate effect; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Tramways Inquiry Commission, 1967, has reported that, with the existing fare structure of the Calcutta Tramways Company, the revenue of the Company is not adequate to discharge its obligations under the Calcutta Tramways Act of 1951 and the Agreement in the First Schedule. It is not sufficient even to cover the operational expenses of the undertaking. Further, the gap between the income and expenditure is so heavy that it is hardly possible to bridge it by improving collection of fares, better utilisation of tram cars and effecting economy in expenditure without affecting efficiency of service.

The revision of tram fares is under the consideration of the West Bengal Government.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT OF PUNJAB
APPROPRIATION ACT, ETC.**

श्री मधु लिसव्हे (मुसोर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विलम्बनीय लोक महत्सव के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“पंजाब विनियोग अधिनियम इत्यादि के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय का फैसला और उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, Government have seen press reports of the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India on July, 30, 1968 in the civil appeal State of Punjab vs. Satyapal Dang. Steps are being taken to obtain a copy of the judgement.

Sir, you will recall that I had informed the House on May, 10, 1968, that the High Court of Punjab and Haryana had held that the Punjab Appropriation Acts of 1968 were *ultra vires* of the Constitution and hence not valid. The Government of Punjab had appealed against the judgement of the High Court. According to information received from Government Counsel, the Supreme Court was pleased to hold that action of the Governor in proroguing the House and issuing the Ordinance to regulate the procedure in the Houses of the Legislature of the State in relation to financial business was legal and proper and was necessary for the

functioning of the Constitutional machinery.

The Government of India trust that, in view of the authoritative interpretation of certain provisions of the Constitution, controversies concerning the scope and import of those provisions will be set at rest.

श्री मधु लिसव्हे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वयं गृह-मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उनके पास भी फैसले की प्रति नहीं है। हम उस जजमेंट के बारे में चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यदि वह दो तीन दिन में उस फैसले की प्रति प्राप्त करें और हमें भी दें, तो हम सरकार की नीति के बारे में सफाई के तौर पर कुछ पूछना चाहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. We shall take it up a few days later. There is no hurry about it. The Calling Attention is postponed because copies of the judgment are not there.

12.03 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up some other business, I would like to tell the House one or two points about my own difficulties. I receive a A number of calling attention notices every day—30 or 40 is the average per day. Many of them relate to strikes on the spot. It may be in a hospital, industry or somewhere else. In a huge country like ours, there are a number of strikes in different corners of the country. After all, hon. members want information. If they want information, I think a short notice question would be more appropriate than a calling attention. Today for instance about the strikes I have received about half a dozen calling attention notices. I cannot possibly admit all of them. When something more important comes, I admit it. On one or two occasions I do admit this also if it is an all-India strike. But if I admit calling attention notices

[Mr. Speaker]

about strikes in small units—some-where in a hospital 20 people are striking etc—I will be blocking more important things. Therefore, hon. members may table short notice questions on strikes. I am appealing to the ministers also. When something of that type comes, they may be good enough to accept it. I can admit one short notice question a day, so that it would be easier. Even if it is not a Short Notice Question if necessary I can include it as the first question for the day. If I consider it as urgent I can do that. But I thought it should go in the normal course as Short Notice Questions. Then it will help in relieving the pressure. Now everything that is not accepted comes as Calling Attention Notice. If a Calling Attention Notice is not accepted it comes up in the form of a discussion. If a discussion is not allowed then it takes some other form. Therefore, I am helpless in the matter. If 30 or 40 Calling Attention Notices are received any one day, about a strike here or there I cannot possibly admit all of them. It is not that I am against admitting them. Some Congress Members have also given notice about some matters. It is not as if these notices are received from one side alone. Both the sides have sent such notices. Therefore, I would appeal to them, both sides, not to give Call Attention Notices but send in Short Notice Questions. I would also appeal to the Government, where it is only a question of giving some information, to accept at least one Short Notice Question a day.

श्री मधु लिखडे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पहलू की ओर ध्यान दीजिये कि तीन राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति शासन है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, from the present Calendar of Sittings you will notice that 8th of August is the last date for giving 21

days notice for admitting questions. Therefore, after the 8th we will have no opportunity to give any more notice of starred questions. As you were saying very correctly, after the 8th up to the end of this session the only remedy is to send in Short Notice Questions. If the Ministers go on in this present attitude of rejecting everything then we will have no remedy left.

MR. SPEAKER: I have suggested a remedy.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप भी उन पर दबाव डालिये।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, it is most astonishing to find that they never accept Short Notice Questions. We always get a chit saying that the Minister is not prepared to accept the Short Notice Questions and there the matter ends. It begins and ends there. About Calling Attention Notices I would like to point out one thing. Once upon a time I used to say that the Parliament Secretariat is the most efficient office in India, but now I am having some doubts. What happens is, when I submit a Calling Attention Notice I am informed that it has been rejected, but a couple of days after that I find that it has been admitted in somebody else's name. Yesterday this happened. A particular Calling Attention Notice which I had submitted and to which I was informed that it had been rejected mysteriously came in the Agenda yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: It was brought to my notice and on the spot I included Shri Samar Guha's name. If it is pointed out the Office will be the first to point it out to me that it was a mistake due to oversight.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): But in that process his name instead of being put as the first name was put as the last.

MR. SPEAKER: But lots are drawn.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There is no lots in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether first or last only one question is allowed.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, I am very unlucky in that matter. I have never got anything in lotteries during my life. Whatever that might be, if lots are drawn and if my name does not come up that is understandable. But when my name itself is not put in the lots, that is very difficult to understand.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything happens like that I would request hon. Members to bring it to my notice and I am prepared to correct it. I have no hesitation in doing that. Only tell me in the Chamber or write to me and I am prepared to correct it. My office also will not hesitate to correct it if there is any error.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, broadly speaking, I agree with what you have said. You have your own difficulties, but you must realise our difficulty also. On certain matters the Ministers themselves must realise the gravity of the situation—they are as intelligent as we are if not more—and they should make a statement. Our Calling Attention Notices are rejected. Here is the Home Minister. Just in front of his residence all the central trade union leaders have been arrested today. Is it not possible for him to make a statement? Why should he wait for our Calling Attention Notice? All the leaders have been arrested. Tomorrow there might be discontent among the Central Government employees.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KANPUR AND MEERUT UNIVERSITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF THE COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Kanpur and Meerut Universities (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 20 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1968 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-1559/68]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Statement of accounts and the Audit Report thereon for the year 1965-66 (Hindi version). [placed in Library. See No. LT-1560/68]
- (3) A copy of the Audit Report on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1964-65 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1560/68]

U.P. OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS) ACT, AND WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS

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

Sir, I beg—

- (1) to re-lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 10 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1968 under sub-section (8) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions). [placed in Library: See No. LT-1279/68]

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

(ii) A copy each of the following West Bengal Government Notifications making certain amendments to the West Bengal Public Service Commission (Consultation by Governor) Regulations, 1955 under article 320(5) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal:—

- (a) Notification No. 114-F dated the 12th January, 1967.
- (b) Notification No. 3146 dated the 6th September, 1967.
- (c) Notification No. 3654-F dated the 23rd October, 1967.
- (d) Notification No. 3655-F dated the 23rd October, 1967.
- (e) Notification No. 4300-F dated the 19th December, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1279/68].

(2) to lay on the Table—

- (i) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the Act and Notifications mentioned at item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1561/68]

- (ii) (a) A copy of West Bengal Government Notification No. 2243-F dated the 3rd July, 1968 making certain amendment to the West Bengal Public Service Commission (Consultation by Governor) Regulations, 1955, under article 320(5) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.

(b) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1561/68]

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षा) : मैं निम्न पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(एक) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 133 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी (सातवां संशोधन) नियम, 1967 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 1968 के दिल्ली राज्य पत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 3 (39)/ 67 टीपीटी में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(दो) ऊपर की अधिसूचना को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1562/68]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which has been passed by the

[Secretary]

Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1968."

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 1st August, 1968, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, manufacture, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold, ornaments and articles of gold and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri B. C. Pattanayak
2. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
3. Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir
4. Shri Dayaldas Kurre
5. Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar
6. Shri Sukhdev Prasad

7. Shrimati Vimal Punjab Deshmukh
8. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
9. Shri Rattan Lal
10. Shri Ba'krishna Gupta
11. Dr. Z. A. Ahmad
12. Shri Banka Behary Das
13. Pandit S. S. N. Tankha."

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PETITION RE ADVOCATES ACT, 1961

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to present a petition from Shri O. N. Mahindroo, Advocate, New Delhi, relating to the Advocates Act, 1961.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 5th August, 1968, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and consideration of a motion for reference of the Patents Bill, 1967 to a Joint Committee.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (4) Consideration of motions for reference of the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 and the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, to joint Committees.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1968.
- (6) Further discussion on the Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee.
- (7) Consideration and passing of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting again at 4 P.M. today. If any amendment is necessary, we will discuss it there. Why do you want to discuss it here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not raising anything about what has been decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, what about the flood situation?

MR. SPEAKER: That will come. I have asked Shri Kalita to come and meet us at 4 o'clock in the Business Advisory Committee. We will discuss it there.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The Minister has not mentioned anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He may not mention it but the Business Advisory Committee can discuss and decide about it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Nothing has been mentioned about my amendment to the Income-tax Rules, 1968.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, as far as the decision of the Business Advisory Committee is concerned, we faithfully follow what has been decided there. We have no quarrel with that. What I want to submit is that no Private Member's motion, no

No-day-yet-named motion has been taken up. We were told in the sub-committee that at least two or three motions will be taken up for discussion. There are certain important issues and I want to place through you before the hon. Minister and this House two or three points for them to consider. One is that there is growing discontent in the country about automation. That is a very important motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the merits of the case. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will say what the sub-committee has done. You are going to discuss all subjects now—automation, strikes and all that—I know. They are all important.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, what about a private Member like me? I am not in any group because you do not allow me in any group. What do I do about it?

MR. SPEAKER: You used to come to me and tell me if you had anything particular to say, but for the last 15 days or so you seem to have given up that very good method of approach. Please continue that. It will be good both for you and for me.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, half an hour had been allotted for my motion. What has been done to see that it is taken up? It has not come on the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: If time is allotted and it has not come up, it should not be difficult to allot half an hour for it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I do not create any disturbance in the House. I find I am not getting any time anywhere.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: In the meeting of the sub-committee, it was decided that some motions may be selected and we did select about a dozen No-Day-Yet-Named motions. It was also decided that at least two

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

to them should be discussed during this session.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): इसमें कच्छ वाला भी है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Yes. But the decision taken was that at least two of them should be discussed during this session. The session is on and I am committed to provide time for two motions.

12.16 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 RE. DE-PUTY PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंगेर) : कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दान पर रोक लगाने सम्बन्धी सरकारी वायदे पर नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत में निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों, संस्थाओं तथा व्यक्तियों को दिये जाने वाले दान पर रोक लगाने के बारे में कांग्रेस संसदीय दल की कार्य-समिति में हुई बहस का विवरण परसों पैट्रियट और अन्य अखबारों में पढ़कर मुझे अचरज हुआ। उस रपट के केवल दो अनुच्छेदों का मैं यहां उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ :—

“कंपनियों द्वारा दान पर रोक विधेयक का भविष्य सन्देहस्पद।

कंपनियों द्वारा राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिए दिए जाने वाले दान पर रोक लगाने के विधेयक का भविष्य तब दुविधापूर्ण हो गया जब उप-प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने मंगलवार को कांग्रेस संसदीय दल की कार्य समिति को यह आश्वासन दिया कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर अंतिम निर्णय कार्य-समिति की सम्मति से लिया जायेगा।

श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने, जो कि प्रधान मंत्री के अस्वस्थ होने के कारण बैठक की अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे, दल के वरिष्ठ सदस्यों द्वारा बिल का कड़ा विरोध करने पर कहा कि बिना दल की राय लिए सरकार द्वारा यह बिल पेश करना ही गलत था।”

पैट्रियट की इस रपट के बारे में मैंने कांग्रेस कार्य समिति के कुछ सदस्यों से बात की। उन सभी लोगों ने मुझे यह बताया कि यह रपट सही है।

इस सदन में यह निर्णय कई बार हो चुका है कि यदि दल की बैठकों का समाचार बाहर प्रेस में जाता है और जन-साधारण की सूचना के लिए छपता है तो सदन इस पर जरूर ध्यान देगा। कार्य-समिति की इस बैठक में उप-प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा अग्रनाये गये रुख से तथा कम्पनी कानून मंत्री की चुप्पी से मुझे चिन्ता है।

आप को शायद याद होगा कि संसद् के 1967 के शारदीय सत्र में निजी सदस्य के विधेयक के तौर पर मेरा कम्पनी संशोधन विधेयक बहस के लिए आया था। उस समय इस विधेयक को सदन के सभी विभागों की ओर से काफी समर्थन मिला था। सभी विरोधी पार्टियों ने स्वतंत्र पार्टी तथा जनसंघ समेत इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया था। विशेष बात तो यह है कि सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों ने भी इस विधेयक की पुरजोर शब्दों में तारीफ की। न सिर्फ सर्व श्री नाहाटा और रणधीर सिंह ने बल्कि श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा श्री कमल नयन बजाज ने भी कम्पनी दान पर रोक लगाने के सिद्धान्त का स्वागत किया जहां तक मुझे याद है एक भी सदस्य इस सिद्धान्त के विपक्ष में नहीं बोला।

सदन की स्पष्ट राय को देख कर औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री ने मंत्री-मंडल की स्वीकृति से मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया कि

यदि मैं अपने इस विधेयक को वापस ले लूँ तो वह स्वयं अपनी तरफ से सरकारी बिल के रूप में उस का ठोस कानूनी आधार देकर इसे सदन के अगले यानी बजट-सत्र में पेश करेंगे।

जब पिछली फरवरी में संसद का बजट-सत्र आरम्भ हुआ तो कुछ इस तरह की खबर पा कर मुझे बचेनी हुई कि सदन के बाहर के कुछ कांग्रेसी नेताओं द्वारा इस बिल को रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैंने इस विषय में सरकारी मन्शा जानने को कई नोटिस और अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न दिए। लोक सभा सचिवालय ने मुझे जो सूचना दी उस में औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री द्वारा उा को लिखे पत्र का कुछ हिस्सा उद्धृत किया गया था। जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी की बैठक में इस विधेयक की हुई आलोचना के बावजूद सरकार अपने वायदे पर दृढ़ रहेगी और वह इसी सत्र में इस विधेयक को सदन में पेश करेगी। काफी देर बाद सरकार ने 1968 के बजट-सत्र के अन्त में यह विधेयक पेश किया।

अब मोरारजी देसाई के इस कथित बयान के संसद् को दिये गये आश्वासन के भंग का अन्देश उत्पन्न हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कांग्रेस पार्टी को कार्य समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा इस विधेयक की आलोचना करने के नाम पर अपने वायदे से मुकरना चाहती है? मुझे इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं कि कांग्रेस दल कोई भी विधेयक या प्रस्ताव सदन में पेश करने से पहले अपने सदस्यों से सलाह-मशविरा करने के बारे में क्या कार्य-प्रणाली अपनाता है, यह उसका अन्तर्गत सवाल है। मेरा संबंध सिर्फ इस बात से है कि अब यह विधेयक सरकार और कांग्रेस संसदीय दल के सदस्यों के बीच का मामला नहीं रहा। सरकार ने सदन को दृढ़ आश्वासन दिया है और मुझे आशा है कि कम से कम सरकार के सदस्य

यानी मंत्री इस बात का भरसक प्रयत्न करेंगे कि इस विधेयक पर इस सत्र में अवश्य विचार किया जायेगा चूंकि सदन ने सर्व सम्मति इस विधेयक के बुनियादी सिद्धांत का समर्थन किया था, इस लए मेरी राय में अब इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं कि इसे प्रवर-समिति या संयुक्त समिति के पास विचारार्थ भेजा जाय।

क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं अपनी तथा सरकार की इस प्रश्न पर क्या नीति है, इसकी सफाई करेंगे और वायदों तथा आश्वासनों की प्रतिष्ठा कायम रखेंगे।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I am not going to give any assurance that is asked for by the hon. Member. I am not called upon to do so. If the hon. Member has got information about any meeting of the Executive Committee that was held by the Congress Party, I am not responsible for that information. It was a private meeting. All parties hold their meetings privately; it is not only the Congress Party that does it. There will be no sanctity left to these meetings if they are going to be utilised in the manner in which it is being used. That is one thing. This is one way of getting from us a report about what happens in the Executive Committee. I am not going to oblige members in this matter . . .

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री मधु लिख्ये : आपने लोग लीक करते हैं, आप के लोग अखबार वालों को बोलते हैं, इसमें हम लोगों का क्या कसूर है। आप गुप्त रखिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If the hon. members only want to make noise, I cannot help it. I am prepared to sit down if they want to make noise. I did not make any noise when he read it. But the hon. members want to make noise now. Why do

[Shri Morarji Desai]

they not want to hear me? If the hon. members are very courageous, they cannot frighten me. That is what I am going to tell them. They cannot dictate to me. I do not want to dictate to them anything. But one who does not want to be dictated must not dictate to somebody else anything. This is what I have to plead with my hon. friends.

I am not, therefore, going to say what happened in the Executive Committee, but I must say here when he has put two matters that I assured the Executive Committee . . . (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आपने पढ़ा नहीं है।

मैं इनके बारे में नहीं कहा था

(व्यवधान)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He has not heard me at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You may not agree with him, but you should hear him.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What I am saying, he has not heard me. I am not referring myself to any assurance; I am referring to the report in the Patriot. If the hon. Member relies on, and he also repeats it, where is it said that I assured the Executive Committee members or the Executive Committee that decision will be taken with the consent of the Executive Committee? This is entirely false, and if any members of my Party have told the hon. Member, I should like to be confronted with them. Then he will know who is right and who is wrong, because this is not a thing which is said even by the farthest imagination. Therefore, this is entirely wrong.

About the other thing, when I have said it, I am within my rights; that is also a duty that the Government should consult the Party before it takes any important decision; therefore, it was wrong to have taken this decision without taking the party into consultation. That is all that I

have said. I stick to it and I will stick to it. I have nothing more to say.

12.24 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on 1st August, 1968, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.”

Yesterday there was a point of order raised by Shri Srinibas Misra. Would the hon. Minister like to say something about the point of order?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): This is a fantastic point of order that has been raised. That is all that I would say. It either means that the hon. Member does not know how to read the sections of law or it means that this is a deliberate attempt only to pass time, for the thing is so clear. He says that these sections are omitted. I do not know how he says that these sections are omitted.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): He may be the Deputy Prime Minister or Shri Morarji Desai. But is he entitled to speak like this?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am entitled to speak like that? If I am not justified, the hon. Member can certainly pull me up. Let him first hear me and then say what he wants.

He has said that certain sections are omitted from this Act. That is not

a fact. There are these sections in the Act. What has happened is that either it is a deliberate misrepresentation or a misunderstanding. That is all that I can say.

There was a section introduced in this Act in 1965 in order that the Reserve Bank could give guidance also to co-operative banks, and that was section 56. Section 56 applied these things to the co-operative banks. If the very first part of the section is read, then what it means will be understood. It reads thus:

"The provisions of this Act as in force for the time being shall apply to or in relation to co-operative societies as they apply to or in relation to banking companies subject to the following modifications, . . .

These modifications are that section 10 would not apply and the other section would not apply and so on. They are deleted for that purpose. They are omitted for that purpose not for the purpose of the banks. This is a matter for the banks. No co-operative societies are involved in this. Therefore, the sections are there. I do not know how the hon. Member interprets this.

It is entirely wrong. I call it fantastic, in order not to say that it is a misrepresentation.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: We are not expected to maintain a library of all the Acts. We depend upon the Parliament Library. Only yesterday I got a copy of the Act as amended or corrected up to the 31st July, 1968. This shows that all these sections are omitted. So, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister cannot say that it is fantastic. I have verified that Act 23 of 1965 had one section 56 inserted. In this section 56, the Act was amended, so far as it was applicable to co-operative societies, and three sections were omitted. Even then, the objection that I raised yesterday is valid. Had the hon. Minister looked carefully into the wording,

he would have found out that the objection is still valid. It was amended by Act 23 of 1965.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): Now, a bigger objection has come.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I am going to prove that what the hon. Minister has said is not valid.

Act 23 of 1965 reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act.

(2) It shall come into force . . .". Then it amends in Chapter II of the Reserve Bank of India Act, and in Chapter III it amends the Banking Companies Act, and says:

"In the Banking Companies Act, 1949 hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, in the Long Title and the Preamble, the word 'company' shall be omitted . . .".

Then, it amends something.

Then Part V is added, and Part V says:

"The provisions of this Act as in force for the time being shall apply . . .".

I would like to stress the words 'for the time being'. Ordinarily, the drafting procedure is to say 'as it will stand amended from time to time'. But here the wording is 'as in force for the time being', which means as on that day. It says:

". . . shall apply to or in relation to co-operative societies as they apply to or in relation to banking companies subject to the following modifications . . .".

Then, certain sections are omitted, and certain sections are substituted and certain sections are amended.

[Shri Srinibas Mishra]

Now, what the hon. Minister wants to do by amendment is this. There are two things. One is that the Act as it is applies to banking companies, and the other is that the Act as modified by Part V, section 56, applies to co-operative societies. By this amending Bill the hon. Minister wants to amend with respect to co-operative societies those sections which are not applicable to co-operative societies. Under the original Act, some sections are not applicable to co-operative societies but they are being amended now.

That being the position, the objection raised by me yesterday still holds good, although I admit that the Parliament Library should have corrected it by saying that section 56 was there. But still my objection is valid.

Let me give you just one example.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Which copy is correct? We do not know.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Under Act 23 of 1965, section 10 was omitted in its application to the co-operative societies. In the present Bill, under section 56 Government want to say that sections 10, 10A, 10B and 10C and 10D shall be also omitted. They were not applicable to the co-operatives. How can they amend something which is not applicable to co-operative societies? How can they amend something which is not in existence? This is one point.

There is also a very sinister attempt here. Part IIA which consists of the whole of section 36 was omitted in its application. Now, to Part IIA there are other parts added, namely IIA, IIB and IIC. Now, in part IIC some provisions regarding labour have been added. Under the amending Act, Parts IIA and IIC were not made applicable to co-operative societies, but part IIB is there. How can Government do that? When Parts II, IIA, IIB and IIC were not there originally and they were non-existent, how could they repeal them and make them not applicable? It is something which is very wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member says that this is also fantastic?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Therefore, I say that it is fantastic.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): What is the reply to this point? This particular Bill is applicable to certain co-operative societies. These very provisions do not exist at all. For instance, as the Member has pointed out, there is section 56. What is the reply to that point? If it is not there and does not exist, how are Government going to repeal it? The hon. Minister must make that clear. This is not fantastic. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will not come forward and say that this is fantastic, even though he may have a copy of the Act supplied to him; we have got only the copies supplied by the Finance Ministry or the Law Ministry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not seen that copy. So, I do not know.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I think it will be wrong on our part to proceed with the Bill unless this position is clarified.

MR. SPEAKER: That will arise only when we take up the clauses.

श्री मधु लिखने (मृगेर) : यह नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा तो स्थगन प्रस्ताव या नियम 340 के तहत। उसमें बहस एडजर्ब करने की बात है। जब तक इसका फैसला नहीं हो जाता तब तक बहस नहीं हो सकती है। या तो आप यह कहिये कि यह गलत है या यह कहिये कि सही है। पहले इसका फैसला होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can move for adjournment of the debate; he can defeat the motion or do anything. I know that he has a right to oppose the introduction and he can do that.

श्री मधु लिखने : इसका फैसला होना चाहिये।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is a procedural matter. I think that it will be very wrong on our part to proceed with this Bill unless this matter is clarified.

श्री कंशर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर):
जो एतराज उठाया गया है जब तक सरकार
इसका जवाब नहीं दे देश तब तक इसके
ऊपर डिस्कशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मंत्री
जी इसका जवाब दें। पहले इसका स्पष्टी-
करण न हो जाय और फिर आपका निर्णय
हो जाये तभी आगे बहस हो सकती है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): May I invite the attention of my hon. friends Shri Kanwarlal Gupta and Shri Srinibas Misra to section 8 of the General Clauses Act? That will give the remedy to their contention. This relates to construction of references to repealed enactments.

"Where this Act or any Central Act"—

The Bill is now coming—(Interruptions). Let them apply their brains.

"repeals or re-enacts any provision of a former enactment, then references in any other enactment to the provisions so repealed shall be construed as references to the provisions so re-enacted".

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): ये किसी और
प्रश्न पर बोल रहे हैं क्या?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: How can they understand? They have no knowledge of law? This is the reply in regard to cl. 5 and cl. 10. About 36.....

श्री रवि राय: यह हरियाणा बजट नहीं है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: As regards 36, there is a reference to section 26 of this Act, provision as to

offences punishable under two or more enactments:

"Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments, then the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of the two enactments but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

This is the reply to both the contentions of my hon. friend.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): On a point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): You, Sir, had indicated when you suggested that this matter might be mentioned at the time when we took up clause by clause consideration, that there is room for difference of opinion on this very important issue. If that is so, it goes to the root of the matter. Whether you uphold it later on one way or the other, is a very different proposition. At the moment, you have expressed yourself being in doubt, and since it goes to the root of the matter, since this House cannot take cognisance of a Bill which purports to amend sections which, according to Shri Misra, do not exist, and since this is a point on which at this particular point of time, you cannot make up your mind—if you have made up your mind, you may tell us so . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have made up my mind. It does not exist, as Shri Misra has said, in the Library copy. It is missing there. But in other copies it exists.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I have submitted my copy to you.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Even in my copy, it does not exist.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He has a right to point out this. It does not matter if in one government publication copy it exists. Every government publication copy is an authoritatively published copy, to be taken as an authoritative publication. I

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

have not applied my mind to this matter. I do not know if you have. But after having heard the Deputy Prime Minister and Shri Misra, I am myself in doubt. And when you had suggested that this matter could be agitated later on, I thought that you yourself also were in doubt. If it is not so, please tell us. But if it is so, then at this particular point of time, we cannot proceed with consideration of a Bill which is being impugned in a manner which goes to the very root of the thing, because we cannot take cognisance of a piece of legislation which purports to amend sections which do not happen to exist. That is the point that is made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say this? I just now got that copy.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be that in one copy it is not there while in others it exists? They are all government copies.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is what I am trying to explain. This copy is modified upto the 1st July 1964, not 1968. But on that I find that while putting that there, it is written 'Corrected up to 31-7-68' and signed by somebody. But when you look inside, they have scored out several sections. That is how it is shown. But there is nothing else mentioned about it. There are some slips attached. I cannot say that this is the copy which is available anywhere. But if you get a copy anywhere which is available, which is with me and which we are using and which people are using, where this exists

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I got the copy from the Parliament Library.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are concerned with the copies available in the Parliament Library.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is not a personal copy, this is the copy

which is available in the market. Even granting what he says, I do not know who has scored it out; whoever has done it, has not taken again the trouble to re-number the sections. There cannot be an Act in which there are sections 1 to 9, then 11 to 15, then 18 to 23 etc. There cannot be an Act like that. You can see the copy which is with me. This is not a thing which can be believed in by anybody. It is somebody's mistake, I do not know whose mistake it is.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): The hon. Deputy Prime Minister's argument is somewhat strange. He says an Act cannot be like this. I have seen the Act of 1965 which is published in the Gazette of India, which, under our statutes, is the most authoritative publication. There it is written that section 10 of this very Act is omitted, as also some other sections. If the corrections have not been carried out in the particular copy in the possession of the gentleman, it is not open to the Deputy Minister to ask, "How can such an Act exist?" It is the fault of the office. The copy is supplied by the Library; and the Library is supplied by the Department.

After the omissions were all carried out, the Act was put in the Library in July 1968, and there certain sections are omitted. And if you look into several other Acts also which are printed in the Code, you will find that asterisks are placed where sections are omitted. Apparently, some mistake was committed here in the office. It is much better to gracefully admit the mistake, and then go through the thing once again.

Another argument put forward by him is that it should have been pointed out in the first instance. The Opposition is not as well equipped as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, and sometimes there may be delay, but

there is nothing wrong on our part to have discovered the mistake even at this stage. It is much better that they withdraw the Bill. We are prepared to go through the entire thing again, except 36(d).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Deputy Prime Minister was saying that it is a fantastic thing that there can be section 11 after section 9.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you forget that "fantastic".

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Usually when a particular section is omitted, the amending Act also says that the sections are re-numbered, but unfortunately in the Act that was passed in 1965 there is no section which says that, after omitting certain sections, the other sections will be re-numbered. It is also common, when there are too many sections, that they do not provide for the re-numbering of various sections, and the Banking Act being a long Act, containing so many sections, having been amended a number of times, probably Parliament thought it unnecessary to re-number the sections, putting asterisk marks. That is how you will find section 11 after section 9. When the Act is printed, they will put section 10 and put an asterisk mark and a footnote saying that it is repealed. That is how it is done. If the hon. Finance Minister is aware of the ordinary course of legislation that is resorted to in this Parliament and country, he would not make this fantastic claim that it is fantastic.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that the mistake is in the other Act; it should have been written 'applicable to the co-operative societies only'.

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I have tried to find out the truth about the point of order which was raised yesterday. Yesterday, I saw two copies. One was not properly corrected. Perhaps he got hold of a copy which was not properly corrected. So, I got the Code itself which was the authoritative text. According to this Code,

section 3 of Part I applied to co-operative societies in certain cases; that exception has been noted. Secondly, "any other co-operative society except in the manner and to the extent specified in part V....." Another exception has been emphasised. In Section 5, it says "No banking company....." There are several parts. Part V which has been printed by the Reserve Bank almost as a separate Act says that section 10 shall be omitted. On that basis, Mr. Misra raised a point of order yesterday. I have gone through the Act very carefully. So far as the omission of section 10 is concerned, that is an exception which has been made in section 3 itself; it was not deleted. In the confusion yesterday, I could not decide that point. Section 10 shall be omitted in relation to co-operative societies only.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: He has accepted that.

SHRI KHADILKAR: He got hold of an Act which was not corrected properly and therefore there was some confusion.

As for the present point of order that has been raised by him, I could not just now make up my mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway it is clear now. The point of order mentioned by the Deputy-Speaker was on the basis of the code that was in the Parliament Library. Now, it is clearly seen. I also verified in the Chamber before I came here. The correction ought to have been made and it should have said that it does not apply to the co-operative societies. Instead of that, they proceeded on the basis of what Mr. Misra said. He could not be blamed. On the basis of the wrong correction, he had done so. I think we can now proceed with the Bill. Shri N. Dandekar.

श्री रवि राय: मोरारजी भाई इसको वापिस ले लें। क्यों इस तरह की टिप्पणी करते हैं? उनको वापिस ले लेना चाहिए।

[Shri Srinibas Mishra]

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The point of order has not been disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called on Mr. Dandekar.

श्री मधु लिमर: मैं फिर नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत विवाद स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव करूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different matter; you can oppose it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Shall I take it that the point of order that I raised today had been ruled out?

MR. SPEAKER: You can oppose the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The point of order raised today has not been considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I considered it and I have not allowed it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am raising another point of order. I refer to section 36 of the original Act which is being amended. Section 36 of the original Act says that the Reserve Bank may during the course or after the completion of any inspection of the banking company under section 35 by order in writing impose such terms and conditions as may be specified therein. It says certain things then. That is, what the Reserve Bank is empowered to do. Then, Part A comes. It is a continuation of that section: "Where the Reserve Bank is satisfied that in the public interest or for preventing the affairs of the banking company being conducted in a manner being detrimental" and so on. It can do certain things. Where any order is made in respect of a director, then section 36B comes. "If the Reserve Bank is of opinion that in the interests of a banking company or its depositors it is necessary so to do, it may, from time to time by order in writing, appoint with effect from such date..." etc. The entire section 36 deals with certain powers which

should be given to the Reserve Bank for the purpose of seeing that the management of these different banks is conducted properly. The entire section is nothing else. And it is this section which we are supposed to be amending—whatever you have put in here—at the moment.

If you take the proposed section 36, you will find:

"If, upon receipt of a report from the Reserve Bank,....failed to comply with the directions..." etc.

The whole thing is in order here. If the Reserve Bank is empowered to do certain things and give certain directives to the various banks and if they fail to do that, what should be done is, the Government can take them over. It is quite in order. But then, another section, 36AD, is now being sought to be inserted here which says:

"No person shall obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office", etc.

What has this got to do with the directives, to the powers that are being given to the Reserve Bank? It is entirely alien to the whole scope of that section. Not only alien to the whole scope of the Bill, but it is even entirely alien to the powers that are sought to be given to the Reserve Bank. That is why I say that you cannot somehow or other put in something here, and I am objecting to it. Of course, Parliament is entitled to legislate anything, but after all, legislation has got a certain method. When we are supposed to be discussing certain things, the discussion is brought to bear upon that. When we are discussing what should be the powers of the Reserve Bank and how the management should behave with regard to that, suddenly, you cannot insert a criminal offence there. How can this Parliament, when we are discussing something else, bring to bear its mind on an entirely different subject altogether? Therefore, I think that this is a wholly obnoxious piece of legislation:

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the merits of the Bill.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am not going into the merits. I am only talking about the propriety of it. Can such a piece of legislation be passed by Parliament at all? It is absolutely out of order. How can you have this?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is misplaced.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: How does it come here? What has the Reserve Bank got to do with this, I do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER: As you say, it may be obnoxious; it may be wrong; or it may not be worthy of this Parliament, but you have the right to oppose the Bill when the time comes. But I do not think you have made any point that on some constitutional grounds the Bill cannot be introduced and all that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: It is a mockery of Parliamentary discussion itself. I seek your protection, the protection of the Speaker on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You may throw it out if you want.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, my point is, you as the custodian of the House, as the custodian of Parliamentary discussion, have got to do certain things. I am requesting you to exercise your discretion, whether the Deputy Prime Minister can be allowed to make a mockery of this Parliament.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not tagged on to the section which the hon. Member pointed out and to which he says it does not apply. The amending Bill says: "After Part IIA of the principal Act, the following Part shall be inserted," namely, "Part IIB." It is not attached to that section. This is Part IIB.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Of the same section, 38.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not in the same section. We have given a different part altogether. This is section 36AD; it has a different nomenclature: a different number given to it. It is not the same number; it is not part of the same thing.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: I have a point of order. The question is this. We can take away, or this House has the power by legislation to take away somebody's property. This House has the power, under the Constitution, to direct somebody to use the property in any manner directed by this House, in any manner the House may by law direct. But the Constitution does not give the authority to this House to say to a person, "You give up your property. We will manage it". I am not opposing it as such but I am referring to it that it will be unconstitutional when passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to say what the courts are likely to say about the Act?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: No, Sir. Are we to pass a law which will become unconstitutional?

MR. SPEAKER: There may be difference of opinion. I do not think I can take a decision on that. I am not competent to say what decision the courts would take. It is for the House to decide whether it is bad, against the constitutional provisions and is likely to be thrown out. The Speaker should not arrogate to himself the power to decide it. Because you have put him in the Chair he cannot arrogate to himself the power to say that this is against the Constitution. If 502 members cannot decide that this is against the Constitution, you should not put that responsibility on one man who is sitting in the Chair. If you think it is against the Constitution or is likely to be thrown out by courts, let the House discuss it and take a decision. Don't put that responsibility on the Speaker.

की शक्ति : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस कमेटी की रपट पर अब हम बहस करने जा रहे हैं, मेरी राय में वह रपट है ही नहीं क्योंकि जिस स्थिति में और जिस शक्ल में रपट आनी चाहिये थी वह आई ही नहीं है। कैसे, यह मैं अभी साबित करना चाहता हूँ। कल ही इस बात की ओर मेरा ध्यान गया है और कल से ही मैं यह मांग कर रहा था।

मैंने दूसरे साधियों के साथ जो मिनट आफ डिसेंट विरोध पत्र दिया था उसे नहीं छापा गया है। मेरे मिनट आफ डिसेंट में यह हिस्सा था :

(iv) Moreover, there is a great danger of the Banks falling under Congress Party Control under the new dispensation without being liberated from the influence of Big Business in any way. This is borne out by the fact that several Congressmen have been appointed directors, viz., Messrs Utov Parikh and G. B. Nawalkar (Bank of Baroda); Tribuwanadas Patel (Central Bank); Shantilal Shah, M. P., Kantilal Ghia, M.L.A. S. N. Desai and Raghunath Singh (Union Bank); Jashbhai Patel (Bank of India), and Maganbhai Patel (Bank of India).

दूसरा पैराग्राफ यह है :

"(v) The Thacker affair has also established beyond doubt the collusion between Big Business, Bureaucracy and Ministers. It is established that the Minister for Industrial Development and his senior civil servants had given their consent to Prof. Thacker's accepting directorship of a leading Commercial Bank and but for the opposition of Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and Dr. Panjape and vigilance of Parliament, the deal would have gone through and the inquiry into one aspect of

monopoly sabotaged. It is, therefore, necessary to give directions which will ensure that Chairman and Boards of Directors of the Banks do not become subservient to the ruling party."

इसके बारे में हम लोगों ने बहस उठाई थी। श्री दांडेकर और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को याद होगा। इस बारे में चार लोगों ने जो मिनट आफ डिसेंट दिया था उसमें से दो अनुच्छेद काट दिये गये हैं। इसलिये जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने विचारार्थ आई है उस को हम रपट नहीं कह सकते हैं। अगर यह गलती है तो उस गलती को सुधार कर नई रपट आये, उसके बाद श्री मोरारजी इसका प्रस्ताव रखें। इसके बारे में मैं आपका निर्णय चाहता हूँ। मैंने सारे नियमों को और आपके निर्देशों को पढ़ा है, अगर कोई असंसदीय और अशिश्ट या इस तरह की बात होनी तो उसको आप काट सकते थे और सो भी पहले मुझसे कहना चाहिये था। अगर मुझको कहा जाता तो शायद मैं ही पहले उसको उसमें से निकाल देता। लेकिन इसमें कोई अशिश्ट नहीं है, असंसदीय नहीं है, अशोभनीय नहीं है, कोई गाली गलौज नहीं है। अगर हमने अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा है नुक्ताचीनी की है और वैसा करते समय हो सकता है कि तीखे शब्दों का हमने प्रयोग किया हो। लेकिन जहां तक शब्दों का सम्बन्ध है आपने अभी देख लिया है कि सन्त मोरारजी ने कैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। हर एक की रजि होनी है, हर एक आदमी की अपनी अपनी शैली होनी है। लेकिन जब उसमें अशोभनीय अशिश्ट और असंसदीय कुछ नहीं था तो हम लोगों की बातों को काटने का उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं था। इस वास्ते यह रपट ही नहीं है और इस वास्ते इस पर आधारित जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसको विचारार्थ स्वीकार करने से आप इन्कार कर दीजिये। यह बिल्कुल आउट आफ आर्डर है, नियमों के विरुद्ध है।

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Later on, when we meet after lunch, we shall hear the Chairman of the Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, there is no rule under which he can be asked to clarify the position. A similar situation arose when an amendment came regarding an earlier Bill and it was pleaded by some hon. Members that the Chairman has got a right to delete anything. But then it was said that he can only delete with the permission of the Member concerned. Here an important portion has been deleted.

MR. SPEAKER: The point raised by Shri Limaye is an important one. That should be discussed as to whether the Chairman has a right to delete something or not.

श्री रवि राय : बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि प्राप को खबर ही नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether he has the right to delete something. It is a separate question and it should be discussed by the members of the Rules Committee or somewhere else.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब क फैसला नहीं आता है यह स्पष्ट ही नहीं है, इस को प्राप चर्चा के लिए न लीजिएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is the first time that I hear about this. If the hon. Member had written to me earlier I could have taken a decision earlier. I think that is a bigger question not pertaining to this Bill alone. The point to be decided is whether the Chairman of a Committee can delete some portions of a minute of dissent. That is a separate question which can be discussed and a decision taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want your guidance on this. I want to quote from the minute of dissent sent in by Shri Madhu Limaye and also Shri Indrajit Gupta. I am aware that while they submitted their minute of dissent a particular paragraph was there. But now I find that that paragraph is not in the printed report. It has been omitted intentionally or unintentionally. But how can the report be complete when that particular point raised by some Members is not there? How can we discuss an incomplete report?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Sir, the Parliament appointed a Select Committee to consider a Bill. When Parliament is again discussing the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee Parliament is entitled to know what points were raised in the Committee and how the Members had reacted to the provisions of the Bill. If the Chairman of the Committee, without having a right to do so, delete certain views expressed by certain hon. Members, how is this Parliament to know what has been the opinion of various Members? Therefore, this report is incomplete. This is not a proper report. Sir, I request you to hold it back, let us have the full report, allow us to go through it and apply our mind and then we can take it up here and consider it. Otherwise, Sir, there need not be a Select Committee at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish I had known about this one or two days earlier. Then a decision could have been taken by now. Anyway, let us hear the Chairman of the Committee when we meet after lunch. Let us adjourn for lunch now and meet again at 2.00.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dhillon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, before he makes a statement, I wish to say something on this point of order so that he may reply to that also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already he has stated his case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was on my legs, when the House adjourned for lunch.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): May I make a submission? When the Speaker adjourned the House for lunch, the Chairman of the Select Committee, Mr. Dhillon, was called upon to make a statement and the Speaker said that he would make it at 2 O'Clock when the House re-assembled I suggest he should have priority before Mr. Banerjee takes the floor.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the Minute of Dissent is concerned, you are not a signatory to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not a signatory to it. But once a point of order has been raised, once an issue has been raised, in the House, it is the property of the House. My Party Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, is a signatory to it. Kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. When Mr. Madhu Limaye raised this matter and it was brought to the notice of the House, the Speaker said that the Chairman of

the Select Committee would be heard . . . (Interruptions) If I need your help, I will take it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute. The first signatory is Mr. Madhulimaye and the second signatory is Mr. Indrajit Gupta who belongs to my Party, the C.P.I. Unfortunately, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has gone to attend the meeting of the National Council which is being held in Delhi. Otherwise, he would have expressed his views. I have been asked to express the viewpoint of my Party, specially the viewpoint of Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapathnam): A point of order cannot be raised by other persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is before the House. How can I shut him out?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Anyone can speak now.

May I invite your kind attention to Rule 303(6)? It says:

"(6) If in the opinion of the Speaker a minute of dissent contains words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minute of dissent."

We are proceeding on an assumption that this particular portion of the Minute of Dissent which was given by Mr. Madhu Limaye and my hon. colleague Mr. Indrajit Gupta and others contained something which, according to the Rules, was unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate, which the Chairman, in the case of the Select Committee or the Speaker, in the case of the House, thought it best to expunge.

Then, I would invite your kind attention to the Directions by the Speaker. Direction 91(1) says:

"If in the opinion of the Chairman, a minute of dissent contains

words, phrases or expressions which are unparliamentary, irrelevant or otherwise inappropriate, he may order such words, phrases or expressions to be expunged from the minutes of dissent."

Now, that particular portion has been read and very ably explained by my hon. friend Mr. Madhu Limaye. That portion—the English language as I know—did not contain any sentence or words which could be construed as unparliamentary or otherwise inappropriate or something like that. So, my submission is only this namely that we would like to hear from the chairman of the Select Committee, Shri G. S. Dhillon, for whom I have the greatest regard, the circumstances under which he expunged that particular portion without information to the Member or Members concerned. Did he rely on Rule 303 (6) and direction 91(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, or were there other considerations which led him to believe that that portion was not fit to remain in the minute of dissent? Before you give your ruling, I would like to hear him on this point.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): The minute of dissent submitted by my hon. friends who were members of the Committee ran into 15 paragraphs. I found that paragraphs 4 and 5 were not at all relevant to the main issue. They were rather full of insinuations and certain reflections. In one paragraph they had tried to drag into the minute a certain political party and a number of persons who could never have been given any opportunity either in the Select Committee or anywhere else. The reference relating to the Thacker report was absolutely out of context and completely irrelevant. Under the authority given to the Speaker under rule 303 and under Direction 91 of the Directions by the Speaker, I held the opinion that out of the 15 paragraphs which might run into a report much bigger perhaps than the report of the Select Committee itself . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So what?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: So, I thought that it was quite irrelevant and contained insinuations and not at all appropriate to the issue. That was within my discretion and I held that opinion. I consulted the office and again looked into the matter, and after a good deal of deliberation I arrived at this conclusion that this was not relevant to the issue.

As regards my hon. friend's point that it ought to have been conveyed to the Members concerned, I am very sorry I did not do so. I had met a number of them, but I was throughout under the impression that the practice as it has gone on in this office for years is that no hon. Member has been informed at any time about the decisions taken by the chairman in regard to the minutes of dissent . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that case, the minute of dissent should have been written by the chairman himself why should he ask the Members to write it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. This is not fair. He is only saying objectively what had happened.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I do not know, and I was never shown any instance regarding that. Otherwise they are all my good and dear friends, and if it had been within my knowledge that the chairman should also explain to the Members the reasons why he exercises his discretion in a particular way, certainly I would have welcomed any of them and explained to them the position.

श्री जार्ज कर्नेलीस (बम्बई दलित):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से खुलासा चाहता हूँ आपके बयान के ऊपर। दिल्ली साहब ने जो अपना बयान दिया उस में यह यह कह रहे हैं, उन का कहना है कि उन्होंने इस चीज को हटा दिया . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernanades may please resume his seat.

If I have to permit anybody to speak now, then I should permit first Shri Datta'raya Kunte who had got up first. But what I would suggest is that let the hon. Member listen first to what I have to say about it, and then if he has any doubts later on, I would permit.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : भाप 303 (6) देखिये.... (स्वरान) उनको अधिकार ही नहीं है, स्पीकर को अधिकार है। अगर किसी भी चीज को हटाना हो तो स्पीकर को अधिकार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, let hon. Members listen to me. I have heard the chairman of the Select Committee. The usual practice which I have followed is that when anything is to be deleted, we usually consult the Member concerned and point out that such and such a thing is inappropriate or such and such a thing is not called for. I have observed this because in one of the committees I had to correct a minute of dissent. I sent for the Members and then corrected it.

In this particular case, except for this, the Chairman of the Select Committee has acted quite correctly, and there is no question about it.

Since the matter has been brought before the House, I think that in all fairness, because I have gone through the relevant rule and also the Direction, that these two paragraphs need to be restored. I consider it that they would be taken as restored and correction would be issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It should be reprinted. We do not know what the paragraph is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye has read it out already. If necessary, I would ask him to read it out again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It should be circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that it will be circulated.

श्री मधु लिमये : भाप जरा मेरी बात सुनिए। जो लोग उपस्थित नहीं हैं वह क्या करेंगे ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: After having given that decision you should hear me. You should not behave in a dictatorial way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After my ruling there can be no debate on it.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am not debating on it. I just want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall not hear anything on the ruling. I have given my final ruling that the paragraphs will be restored.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम लिमये : वह ठीक है। दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All other points of order were overruled.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I have got a new point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has already said that if on any particular clause there is any point of order we shall consider it at that time. But point of order of a general nature regarding the structure of the Bill was overruled.

श्री मधु लिमये : भाप के निर्णय ही में से उत्पन्न हो रहा है। यह दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। भाप जरा सुनिये तो।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : उसको बेसिज नहीं कर रहे हैं दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, भाप जरा सुनें तो मालूम हो जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have restored the paragraphs. What more does the hon. Member want?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: We are not challenging the ruling. We are thankful to you for that.

श्री पुरी: उसके बाद ही यह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठता है आप की रूनिंग को मान कर। आप जरा सुन लीजिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्ने डेविस: आपने जो फैसला दिया बहुत ही बढ़िया दिया। बहुत अच्छा फैसला दिया। हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं।

अब मेरा 305 को लेकर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। वह इस प्रकार है:

"The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The report, and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette."

अब आप ने बहुत ही अच्छा फैसला यहाँ पर दिया। जो अन्याय हुआ है उस को दूर कर के हमें न्याय दिया। अब अगर यह विषय के यहाँ पर बहस के लिये आना है तो हम आवश्यक है कि 305 नियम के अन्तर्गत हाउस ऑफ़ मिनट ऑफ़ डिमेंट के साथ, पारा 100, जो दो पैराग्राफ़ हटाए गये थे, उस पैराग्राफ़ के साथ छपा जाये और तमाम सदस्यों को भी बाँटा जाये और गजट के अन्दर भी इस को छपा कर लाया जाये। अगर यह चीज हो रही है तो इस विषय पर बहस होनी यहाँ पर बिल्कुल ही असम्भव हो जाती है क्योंकि यह नियम का पूरा

पूरा उल्लंघन हो जायेगा। गलत ढंग से हटाए हुए पैराग्राफ़ आज इस सदन के सामने बहस के लिये नहीं हैं। वह क्या है, यह जिनको हमने वह मिनट ऑफ़ डिमेंट लिखा था उनको छोड़कर और भी सदस्य कोई भी नहीं जानते। इसलिये जब तक वह दो पैराग्राफ़ जैसा कि 305 में लिखा है कि सेक्रेटरी उनको छापेंगे और तमाम सदस्यों को देंगे:

"The report and the Bill as reported by the Select Committee shall be published in the Gazette."

यह जो भी नियम 305 में लिखा है वह पूरा होने तक इस बिल पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am very thankful to you for restoring those two paragraphs. When Parliament refers a particular Bill to a Select Committee and when provision has been made that the report shall be printed and circulated to the Members, what is the intention behind it? The intention is that the Bill could not originally be considered in such detail by Parliament as a whole and therefore we have remitted it to a Select Committee where a detailed discussion could take place. Every member of the House must know fully what exactly has been the opinion of every member of the Select Committee in order that he may bring to bear his points in the discussion in Parliament when that Bill is taken into consideration after it has come out of the Select Committee. Then only proper discussion could take place. It is quite likely that Mr. Dandekar, for example, after knowing fully what exactly has been the minute of dissent of Mr. Limaye and others, might change his opinion or at least he might think of it. Therefore, you must give an opportunity to every member to understand fully what has been the minute of dissent.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

By asking Mr. Limaye to read out and all that, we are reducing the entire proceedings of the Select Committee to a farce. If you say that, then you need not print it at all, everything could be read out. So, nothing is going to be lost. After all, this could be printed in the night; you circulate it tomorrow, give us a few hours so that we can understand the whole thing, and on Monday you can take it up. By this, nothing is going to be lost. Why are you hurrying up like this? Having restored it, you must take it to its logical conclusion. Why are you stopping in the mid-way? You take it to its logical conclusion. Now only half an hour is left. Why should we hurry about it? Take it on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your argument, is very clever. But it should not be a question of time; it is a question of principle. You have enunciated a principle. If I accept it, after restoration, I will act on it; if I do not accept, I am perfectly within my rights to call Mr. Dandekar to make his submission for a few minutes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: We all appreciate highly the principled stand which you have taken by directing restoration of those paragraphs. We would like you to persist in that principled attitude because procedure has a certain sanctity in this Parliamentary set-up, whether we like it or not, it is a different matter—some of us do not like it. In the Parliamentary set-up, procedure is extremely important. We do have to have fool-proof legislation; we do have to behave so that the Deputy Prime Minister of our country does not find himself in the soup. We have, therefore, to order parliamentary proceedings in a fashion that no loopholes are left unplugged if our ingenuity is available at time.

Now what has happened? Largely on account of your direction, this House is now confronted with the position that something else is going to be added to the note of dissent that

we have there. This House presumably proceeds on the basis of certain documentation presented before it. That documentation is going to be altered in certain regard. It may not mean a lot of difference, but, on principle, it is something which is very important. Therefore, since procedure is important, you have to take a more principled stand and see to it that the discussion is postponed half an hour or so. Heavens will not fall down if it is postponed by half an hour.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I do not wish to take much time. I am in agreement with my hon. friends in what they have said. The report of the Select Committee, as has been presented here, is incomplete. The whole of it should have been presented altogether at one and the same time. But it was not so. It took all the trouble and patience of this House and the persistence of my hon. friends to draw our attention to something that is supposed to have been written. He read it out. I thought I heard it. But I cannot trust myself to think that I have heard it fully and digested it properly also. Here is also rule 305 to which attention has been drawn. Therefore, I personally feel that it would be best if you give us time. Let it be printed and circulated tomorrow. Then we shall take it up tomorrow or at any other time that may be fixed by you or by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I am rather very much enlightened by your ruling. If it had only been suggested that some amendment should be introduced in the Directions that the Speaker could at any time in the House overrule the discretion of the Chairman of a Committee, then it would have been much better, rather than bring it as a bolt from the blue (Interruptions). You have given your ruling, and I think, when you have done so, it is a natural corollary that you have landed yourself in other procedural complications and you cannot get out of them. You must uphold their point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will read out the particular Direction, under what direction I have acted.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I was advised by your office that I have got full discretion and there is no practice to intimate anything to the members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is very bad. It is casting aspersions on you.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I am not controverting or contesting anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is under a misconception.

This is Direction 91(2):

"Notwithstanding anything contained in (1) above, the Speaker shall have the power to order expunctions in like circumstances or to review all decisions regarding expunction from minutes of dissent and his decision shall be final".

So far as these objections are concerned, these two paragraphs are restored not for giving an opportunity to the members concerned; otherwise, the question of persuading others to modify their opinion and so on would have come. I have restored them. These two paragraphs are not relevant to the clauses or anything contained therein in the amended Bill. It is an opinion expressed. Therefore, I do not think that restoration and circulation of these paragraphs will in any manner affect the course of the debate.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Kuilon): How do you know it is not relevant? You do not know.

SHRI SHIEO NARAIN (Basti): Is this the way to speak to the Chair?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: After your ruling, there is no alternative except to adjourn the debate to Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not agree.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): May I suggest that we proceed to the next item of business?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are mere expressions of a political opinion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: I want to have a clarification. Whether it is political or not, these two paragraphs which had been omitted have been restored. I want to ask whether that also forms part of the Select Committee's Report or not. If it is part of the Report, that must be before us before we proceed with the discussion. It is not that you can pass on like that.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): May I make a submission? I am going to speak in support of the proposition that has been submitted to you, namely, that this Select Committee's Report perhaps is not complete. It is on that document that we are debating the Deputy Prime Minister's Motion that the Select Committee's Report be taken into consideration.

I would like to add to that a word on merit about that note. In fact, on one particular aspect of these paragraphs, I had a discussion with Shri Madhu Limay. I thought he was including it in his minute of dissent; therefore, I did not make a reference to it in my note of dissent, because I do regard as of some importance, one particular point, political influence. It is of the utmost importance; I attach a good deal of importance to it and as I said, since he was going to include it in his minute, I did not refer to it in mine, because I do not like overlapping. I do not wish to discuss that paragraph now, but I do suggest it is important. The Motion before us is that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The Select Committee's Report is, unfortunately, not complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After restoration and circulation?

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Every member has got to have it; every member has got to apply his mind to it. I believe the Deputy Prime Minister has also very kindly and properly agreed that this Report is not complete without those paragraphs.

SHRI TENETI VISWANATHAM: In the circumstances, I move that we proceed to the next item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is the sense of the House (Interruptions.)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, Sir; you have to decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I still hold that because these two paragraphs are restored and circulated, that will not in any manner affect the debate . . . (Interruptions.)

We proceed to the next item.

14.31 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, was enacted to provide for speedy machinery for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and recovery of arrears of rent and damages for unauthorised occupation of such premises. The Act empowers the competent authority called the 'Estate Officer' to evict any person in unauthorised occupation of public premises. The Act stipulates that after a show cause notice and after giving the unauthorised occupant a reasonable opportunity of being heard, the estate officer may make an order of eviction for reasons to be recorded therein. Directing that the public premises shall be vacated by all unauthorised occupants. In the event of non-compliance with the eviction order within 30 days, the

estate officer or any other duly authorised officer may evict that person from, and take possession of, the public premises. The Act also provides for recovery of rent and damages as arrears of land revenue.

Similar provisions exist in the Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1958 prevailing in Punjab and Haryana.

In April, 1967, the Supreme Court declared section 5 of the Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction of Rent Recovery) Act void on the ground that it conferred an additional remedy over and above the usual remedy by way of suit. The Supreme Court held that provision of two alternative remedies to the Government and leaving it to the unguided discretion of the Collector to resort to one or the other and to pick and choose among those in occupation of public premises was discriminatory and therefore it violated article 14 of the Constitution.

As the objects and procedures prescribed by the Central Act, which we propose to amend are similar to those of the Punjab Act, we felt that there was risk of the Central Act also being struck down by the Supreme Court, if challenged. We, therefore, thought it necessary that a suitable amendment should be made in the Central Act so that the ordinary remedy by way of civil suit may be taken away.

The Act also empowers the Central Government to recover rent and damages in respect of the public premises as arrears of land revenue. We propose to amend the Act to provide that in the matter of eviction as well as recovery of arrears of rent and damages in respect of public premises, only the procedure prescribed in the Act shall apply. No Civil Court shall have the jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of the eviction of any unauthorised occupant of public premises or recovery of the arrears of rent and damages.

The 'Public Premises' as defined in the Act are premises belonging to the Central Government, the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

We found that the Government Companies as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 (in other words those in which not less than 51 per cent of the Capital is held by the Central Government) were also faced with the problem of eviction of unauthorised occupants and recovery of rent and damages. We, therefore, felt that the premises belonging to Government Companies should also be brought within the purview of the Act.

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968 accordingly was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th March, 1968. It could not however be passed during the last session of the Rajya Sabha.

On the 29th May, 1968, the Delhi High Court held sections 5 and 7 (2) of this Act to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution on the same grounds as those mentioned by the Supreme Court in the Punjab case.

It was, therefore, considered necessary to promulgate an ordinance on the lines of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968, introduced in the Rajya Sabha and pending in this House. The ordinance was issued on the 17th June, 1968.

The Bill introduced in this House on the 5th March, 1968 and the ordinance did not cover premises belonging to statutory corporations such as the Indian Institutes of Technology, the Indian Airlines Corporation, the Air India International, etc. We now propose to bring the premises of those corporate bodies also within the purview of the Act.

1205 (ai) LSD—11.

As I explained in brief, these are the objects and reasons for the amending Bill. This Bill seeks to replace the ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion made:

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, in the Order Paper, this was listed as the last item of Government Business. Because of the other Bill which ought to have taken five hours or more, I have not yet put in my amendment to this Bill, which is a very important one. In this amending Bill, the hon. Minister has excluded the State Governments. At this juncture, when many of the State Governments are run by non-Congress Ministries, it will look very bad when those Governments are excluded. Many of these State Governments have now acquired property here. So far as my State is concerned, some of our properties are in the hands of unauthorised occupants, and there is no provision in this Bill which allows even the Corporations under the Government of India to have all the facilities, and that is being denied to the State Governments. So, that aspect is very important and my amendment may be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be coming up. We will see.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I did not expect that this Bill will be coming up today. I have also an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is any amendment of yours also, it will also be accepted. You submit it today.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: First page, clause (b), after "on behalf of the Central Government", add "State Governments". That is my amendment.

[Shri E. K. Nayanar.]

If the Minister is able to accept the amendment we have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a mistake. There was the question of time that would arise, and therefore I said that it could be waived. It would be in order even if you submit it today. That is all. I cannot accept an amendment on behalf of the Minister; that is the point. How can I say that? The amendment will be allowed to be moved.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): On this Bill, I have also submitted an amendment, particularly to section 4, where I have sought to delete lines 28 to 35. I do not know what will happen to my amendment, nor has that been printed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): One question and a clarification. While the hon. Minister was speaking, there was reference to the civil court. Who will decide, except the civil court, whether a person is an unauthorised occupant or not? The words used are "unauthorised occupant". Who will decide whether they are unauthorised occupants or not. I want a clarification.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: The Government. The Estate Officer has got the powers of a civil court under the original Act.

श्री रामचन्द्र शस्त्री (पटना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है वह मेरे विचार से किसानों और खास तौर से दिल्ली शहर में जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले रहते हैं उनके खिलाफ लाया गया है। सरकार इस कुल्हाड़ी को चलाकर लाखों झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को निराश्रित करना चाहती है और उन्हें कोई दूसरा स्थान देने का विचार भी नहीं रखती। इस माननीय सदन में इस सवाल पर बार बार बहस हुई है, किसी न किसी रूप में इस सवाल को उठाया गया

है। मैं इस बिल के सिलसिले में इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली शहर का बहुत तेजी के साथ विकास हो रहा है और दूसरे राज्यों में अन्य शहरों का भी विकास हो रहा है। विकास होना कोई बरी बात नहीं है लेकिन अगर विकास के नाम पर गरीबों की जमीन ली जाये, उन्हें उचित मुआवजा भी न दिया जाये तो यह उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर लाखों झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को वे घरबार बनाया जा रहा है। मैंने इस बिल का मकसद यही मालूम पड़ रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में इस सवाल को लेकर तमाम शहर के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा बावैला है। लोगों को बहुत दूर दूर ले जाकर बसाने के नाम पर वहाँ रक्खा जाता है और उन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। सीमापुरी यहाँ से 9-10 मील की दूरी पर है। यहाँ के जमना बाजार के लोगों को उठा करके वहाँ सीमापुरी में ले जाया गया। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप के जगिये मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिन्दा थे और देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने उन लोगों को आश्वामन दिया था कि उन को दूर नहीं ले जाया जायगा लेकिन उस के बावजूद उन्हें दूर ले जाया जा रहा है। खुद हमारे जो मंत्री महोदय श्री इकबाल सिंह हैं उन्होंने भी वायदा किया था। जैसा कि यह सरकार तमाम वायदों को भूल जाती है, उस वायद को भी वह भूल गयी और आज लाखों आदिमियों को यहाँ से उजाड़ करके दूसरी दूर-दूर जगहों पर बसाया जा रहा है। वहाँ पर उन के लिये कोई नागरिक सुविधा नहीं है। पानी नहीं है, रोशनी का बंदोबस्त नहीं है और सफ़ाई की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। आस पास में जितनी भी कालोनियाँ बनाई गई हैं वहाँ जा करके आप देख सकते हैं। वायदा तो आप करते हैं कि जायेंगे, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने भी एक बार वायदा किया था कि

वह खुद जाकर देखेंगे, मालूम नहीं कि उन्होंने देखा या नहीं।

मेरा निवेदन यही होगा कि आप इस बिल के नाम पर झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ने की कोशिश न करें। उन गरीबों को उजाड़ कर बड़े लोगों को, धनियों को और पैसे वालों को आप बसाना चाहते हैं। ऐसा हम इसलिये समझते हैं कि जहाँ से भी आप ने इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को हटाया है वहाँ कुछ बड़े बड़े मकानात भी थे लेकिन आप ने उन को कुछ नहीं कहा और वे आज भी खड़े हुए हैं। यह भ्रमभाव की नीति, गरीबों के प्रति एक नीति और अमीरों के साथ दूसरी नीति, यह कैसा जनतंत्र है? ऐसा लगता है कि आप इसी को जनतंत्र समझते हैं लेकिन हम ऐसे जनतंत्र के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। पूरे देश के लोग इस का विरोध करते हैं और माँग करते हैं कि सरकार झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की व्यवस्था करे।

14.42 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair.]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में आप कारखाने बना रहे हैं, कारखाने बनाना स्वागत योग्य बात है, जरूर बनाइये कारखाने और देश का औद्योगीकरण कीजिये। देश को अपने पाँवों पर खड़ा कीजिये। उसे आत्म निर्भर बनाइये यह स्वागत की बात है। लेकिन इस के नाम पर हटिया में आप जाकर देख आइये कि वहाँ पर आदिवासी किसानों को किस तरीके से उजाड़ा गया है? किस तरीके से वे गैपनाह बने हुए हैं? न उन के लिये खाने की कोई व्यवस्था है और न रहने का कोई व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई और व्यवस्था है। सब से बड़ कर दुःख की बात यह है कि बाँधे वर्षों आप उन को मुद्राविज्ञा भी नहीं देते जिससे वे कहीं जाकर बसें और कहीं जाकर अपनी झोंपड़ी खड़ी कर सकें। छोटा नागपुर के अन्दर हटिया में और जहाँ

भी आप कारखाने बना रहे हैं वहाँ पर यह बात चल रही है और यही वजह है कि आप आदिवासियों के अन्दर बहुत असन्तोष है। वे आप को इस नीति के खिलाफ आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। आप गरीबों को उजाड़ तो देते हैं लेकिन उन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करते कोई व्यवस्था नह करते हैं। जब वह आदिवासी जनता जमीन छाने जा के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करता है, आप जमान छानते हैं ग्राहकार लोग जमान छीनते हैं और जब उस के खिलाफ वह आदिवासी जनता आन्दोलन करती है तो कहा जाता है कि नक्सलवाड़ी का आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया। कहा जाता है कि यह सब गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं। शान्ति और व्यवस्था के मार्ग में ये लोग बाधा डालना चाहते हैं और इसके आप लिये उस आन्दोलन को बदनाम करते हैं। इन के अलावा आप उस आन्दोलन में क्रिश्चियन और नोन क्रिश्चियन आदिवासी किसानों के अन्दर भेद भाव डाल कर उन के अन्दर फूट डालना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज गलत है। इस का एक ही रास्ता है कि उन को बसाने की आप व्यवस्था कीजिये लेकिन अगर आप वैसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उन की जमीन न ली जाय। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आदिवासी लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे और आन्दोलन हो भी रहा है।

इसी तरीके से बरौनी के अन्दर तेज-शोधक कारखाना बनवाया गया और खाद का भी कारखाना वहाँ आप बना रहे हैं। वहाँ की जनता इस के यलये आप को बघाई देने को तैयार है। लेकिन जिन गरीब किसानों को इस के वास्ते आम जमीनों से लेते हैं और उन्हें कहते हैं कि हम मुद्राविज्ञा देंगे तो क्षतिपूर्ति आप उन्हें नाममात्र के लिये ही देने को तैयार हैं। कानून इसके लिये पहले आप ने कुछ बनाये हैं लेकिन उस को आप अमल में नहीं लाते हैं और कहीं 1000, कहीं 2000 1र कहीं 500 रुपया, इस तरह से धान की एकड़

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

या फी बीधा का उन्हें मुआविजा देते हैं। चाहे वरौनी के इलाके में या देश के अन्दर जहां भी आप कारखाने बनाना चाहते हैं। बनाइये लेकिन कारखाने के नाम पर आप किसी को उजाड़िये नहीं। उन के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि वे अपनी रोजी, रोटी कमा सकें और ठीक तरीके से अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

हमारे बिहार के अन्दर शाहाबाद एक जिला है। उस जिले से केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल हमारे डा० राम मुभग सिंह जी वहां एक अमझौर का इलाका है जहां पर गंधक की खानें हैं। गंधक की खानों के काम को बढ़ावा देने के लिये आप किसानों से वहां की जमीन को लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन जमीनें उन की लेकर आप उन्हें देना क्या चाहते हैं? 500 रुपये बीधा के दाम आप उन्हें देना चाहते हैं। अब 500 रुपये बीधा क्या कहीं भी जमीन मिलती है? अगर इस दाम पर नहीं मिलती है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस बिल के जरिए उन गरीब किसानों को लूटखसोट करने की बात करना चाहते हैं। गरीब किसानों को आप तबाह करना चाहते हैं। इस नीति को बिलकुल बंद कीजिये। अगर उन की जमीन लेना जरूरी ही हो जाय तो फिर आप उन को उस का सही सही और माकूल मुआविजा दीजिये। उन की ठीक से आप क्षतिपूर्ति कीजिये ताकि वे और कहीं जा कर बस सकें और अपनी रोजी, रोटी कमा सकें।

साथ ही गरीबों को एक और तरह से भी सताया जाता है। जमीन आप ले लेते हैं और वर्षों तक उस का मुआविजा नहीं देते हैं। इसके बहुत सारे उदाहरण पिछली बार भी बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन में पेश किये थे और अभी भी बहुत सारे और उदाहरण पेश किये जा सकते हैं लेकिन उस के लिये वक्त नहीं है। मैं जामता हूं कि बघों, नीन मीन और चार चार साल

पहले जमीन आप ने किसी न किसी नाम पर ले ली है लेकिन उस का मुआविजा आप ने नहीं दिया है। तब आप ही बताइये कि वे बचारे किसान कहां जाय? वे इसके बारे में लिखापढ़ी करते हैं लेकिन उन्हें जवाब तक नहीं दिया जाता है मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को आप मुआविजा दीजिये और समय पर दीजिये। घूसखोरी जो होती है, वह लूट-खसोट जो आप के अफसरान करते हैं उस लूटखसोट को आप बंद करना होगा। अगर आप देश के विकास के लिये, उद्योग धंधों के विकास के लिये और इन शहरों और नगरों को सुन्दर बनाने के लिये जमीन चाहते हैं तो जमीन आप ले लीजिये लेकिन मेहरबानी करके आप उन को दर दर का भिखारी न बनाइये। उन के लिये आप व्यवस्था कीजिये।

अंत में मैं फिर आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर जो लाखों की तादाद में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले हैं वे सब गरीब हैं। उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उन की समस्याओं का निदान होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर आप में उन की समस्याओं का निदान करने की कुव्वत नहीं है तो फिर मेहरबानी करके उन्हें बसने दीजिये, उन को रहने दीजिये। उन को उजाड़िये नहीं। इस तरह से गरीबों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ मत कीजिये। मैं आप से की माफत सरकार पुरजोर शब्दों में अपील करना चाहता हूं कि उन के साथ हमदर्दी का बर्ताव किया जाय लेकिन सरकार के अभी तक के रविये से तो ऐसा लगता है कि उस ने दिल्ली के झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ने के लिये ही इस बिल को पेश किया है और उस के जरिए यहां की जो दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी है उस को आप निरंकुश अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। वे तो पहले से ही निरंकुश हैं, आप उन्हें और ज्यादा निरंकुश अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। इस निरंकुशता पर आपकी

अंकुश लगाना होगा, उन की मनमानी को बन्द करना होगा। अगर आप नहीं कीजियेगा तो फिर जनता चुपचाप नहीं बैठे रहेंगी। जेल जाना होगा तो वह जेल जायेगी, आप से लड़ेगी, मंत्री जी का घेराव करेगी। मंत्री जी चुपचाप घर में नहीं बैठ सकते। आज उन्होंने देखा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने धरना दिया। सरकार ने उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया, लेकिन जेल में बन्द करने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। उनकी समस्याओं को निदान करना होगा। अगर सरकार ने समस्याओं का निदान न किया, इस तरह का बिल बना दिया और गरीबों को उजाड़ दिया गया, तो गरीब लोग अपना संगठन बनायेंगे, एकता बनायेंगे और जो गरीब लोगों के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं, उन सब को मिला कर, उन्हें एक साथ लेकर आप को घेरेंगे, आप की सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रियों को घेरेंगे, प्रधान मंत्री को घेरेंगे, वित्त मंत्री को घेरेंगे, गृह मंत्री को घेरेंगे, और दिल्ली के भीतर आपकी सरकार को चैन से रहना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के बिल को मंत्री जी पेश न करें जिससे गरीबों पर हमला होने वाला है। मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल और इससे पहले जो बिल था, उस की तहत, मुझे जाती तजुर्बा है क्योंकि मैंने हजारों केस लिये हैं, एक ऐसा खंजर है गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में और एक जबाबाना है जिसमें सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों, लाखों मासूस आदमी जाबिर सरकार के हाथों करल किये गये हैं और किये जा सकते हैं। इसमें कुछ भले की बातें भी हैं, लेकिन भले से ज्यादा, मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादातियों की बातें हैं। चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को लाये हैं इस लिये इसकी तहत जो ज्यादातियां हुई हैं या हो सकती हैं या होंगी साथ ही जो अच्छे काम

हो सकते हैं उन दोनों की तरफ मैं उनकी तबज्जह रखूँ करना चाहता हूँ।

जिन गरीबों का, किसान या मजदूरों का, जिनका माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया, किसी जायदाद पर या किसी जमीन पर कब्जा है और बोनाफाइडी कब्जा है, प्रोप्राइटीरी से काबिज हैं या दूसरे हक हकूक से तहत काबिज हैं, उन्हें गवर्नमेंट समरी मेनर में बेदखल करायेंगी। यह समरी प्रोसीजर जो इसकी तहत है वह वैसे ही है जैसे कोर्ट मार्शल होता है। उसमें कोई शहादत नहीं, कोई दलील नहीं, कोई अपील नहीं और किन्हीं लम्ब चौड़े कागजात की एडमिनिस्ट्रिलिटी का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : इस में वही हाल है कि जबह भी करते हैं और कहते हैं कि फरियाद न कर।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इस की तहत एक गवर्नमेंट ही नहीं, गवर्नमेंट के साथ अब और भी इरादे आ गये। कम्पनी को भी अच्छ्यार होगा, कोरपोरेशन को भी अच्छ्यार होगा, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को भी अच्छ्यार होगा, डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी को भी अच्छ्यार होगा। एक कातिल के बजाय 6 कातिल जुमरः में शामिल कर लिये गये मारे गये बेचारे गरीब जदूर और किसान, जिन का कब्जा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन गरीब है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह गरीब मजदूर ही हैं। क्या यह रईम आदमी हैं जो लुगियों में रहते हैं ? आप एक्सप्लायटर हैं और हमेशा एक्सप्लायट करने की बात कहते हैं।

एक आदमी जबबस्ती कब्जा करे, चाहे वह पंचायत की जमीन हो चाहे जिला परिषद की जमीन हो, चाहे सरकार की जमीन हो,

॥ श्री रणधीर सिंह ॥

चाहें म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी की जमीन हो, उससे मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं, उस आदमी को आप बेदखल करें और इस ऐक्ट को उस पर नाफिज करें। सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों मिसालें ऐसी हैं जहाँ आदमी अपने मतलब के लिए गाँव पंचायत पर कब्जा कर लेता है, शामिलता जमीन के सैकड़ों बीघों पर, जो गाँव के मुश्तर्का मफाद के काम में आ सकती है एक आदमी कब्जा कर लेता है, उस का एक पैसा लगान का नहीं देता, बारह साल के बाद दावा करत है कि वह मालिक बन गया, अगर इस तरह के आदमी को बेदखल किया जाये तो उससे मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, और अगर म्यूनिसिपल की जमीन पर कोई आदमी अपने हिस्स की खातिर, लालच या ग्रीड की खातिर जबदस्ती कब्जा कर लेता है और कहता है कि कब्जा मुखालिफाना हो जायेगा और वह मालिक बन जायेगा, तो उस ने भी मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। आप उसको बेदखल कराइये, जिनकी डेवेलपड एरिया में जमीन हैं, उन्होंने मुआवजा भी ले लिया लेकिन कब्जा जारी है।

श्री प्र० सिंह सहगल : नौ, नौ बरस से कब्जा है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो आदमी पैसा ले ले, कम्पन्सेशन ले ले ग्रह कब्जा भी रखे, उसको छोड़े नहीं, उनसे मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। जरूर उन पर िल नाफिज किया जाये और उन्हें बेदखल कराया जाये, लेकिन मैं उन आदमियों की बातें करता हूँ, सैकड़ों नहीं लाखों की, जिनका उस विल ले ताल्लुक है जिसको आपने इससे पहले पास कराया है, जिन का ताल्लुक एक्विजिशन और रिक्विजिशन ऐक्ट से है। दोनों बिल बहन और भाई हैं। जिस जमीन पर आप जबदस्ती कब्जा करें, जबदस्ती रिक्विजिशन करें उस का आपको ठीक मुआवजा देना चाहिये। (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य सुनें मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। मैंने सिर्फ यह बात कही कि कल गवर्नमेंट नहर के लिये, गवर्नमेंट

एग्रोड्रोम के लिये, कल गवर्नमेंट रिजर्वायर के लिये, रेलवे की सड़क के लिये, ड्रेनेज के लिये देहात में जमीन लेगी। किमान कहेगा कि ठीक मुआवजा नहीं मिला, वह कम्पीटेंट कोर्ट में जायेगा और दुनिया भर की बात करेगा। लेकिन इस ऐक्ट की तहत आप उस किसान को फांसी दे सकेंगे, उसको फौरन निकाल दे सकेंगे, बाहर फेंक देंगे चाहे उसे मुआवजा मिला या नहीं। मुझे उसके साथ हमदर्दी है। इस तरह के के। यहाँ पर सैकड़ों हैं कि जो आदमी पन्द्रह बीस सालों से बैठे हुए हैं, लैसीज हैं, वह लगान दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उन को आप यहाँ से पन्द्रह मील दूर ढोर या डंगर की तरह से निकाल बाहर कर देंगे। उनको फाँस देंगे। क्या वह इन्सान नहीं है? क्या वह घरमरना के पैदा शिये हुए नहीं हैं? मुझे उन आदमियों के साथ हमदर्दी है जो सिर्फ एक ग्रीन पार्क बनाने के लिए बेला रोड पे निकाल दिये गये। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनके साथ हमदर्दी रखें। अगर यह ऐक्ट बन गया और गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में ताकत आ गई तो वह इस तरह करेगी कि कोल्हू फेर दिया चाहे उसके नीचे कोड़ा मरे, मकोड़ मरे या इन्सान मरे मैं खास तौर पर इस की तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा।

अगर आप किसी ग्रीन पार्क के लिए या किसी भी पार्क के लिये या देश के यूज के लिये भी सैकड़ों जानों से खेलें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो उनके एम्प्लायमेंट अपारचुनिटोज खत्म होंगी, उन के वने बचाये घर, जिन पर किसान ने हजारों रुपये खर्च किये किसी ने 500 रु० खर्च किये उजाड़ दिये जायेंगे। किसी झुग्गी वाले ने कई-कई सालों तक अपने पैसे को बचाया है, किसी ने जेवर गिरवी रखे हैं, किसी ने जेबरात बेचे हैं तब जाकर छोटी छोटी शोपडियाँ बनाई हैं। उनके बारे में जो हमदर्दी का एलिमेंट है उस की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा। खास तौर से जो

शहर की सफाई करने वाले लोग हैं उन हजारों
आमियों के साथ आप बेल रहे हैं, अगर आप
उनको पहले बसा दें, उनको एम्प्लायमेंट
अपॉइन्टिज दे दें, उन के रहने का इन्तजाम
कर दें, उनके लिये कोई धन्वा तलाश कर दें,
तब मेरी हमदर्दी आपके साथ होगी। मैं
आपकी कठिनाईयों को समझता हूँ। लेकिन
जिस बात से मुझको विरोध है वह यह है कि
गवर्नमेंट ने एक कातिल के बजाय छः कातिल
पेदा कर दिये।

दूसरी बात जो ख़ास तौर पर इस बिल में
दी गई है वह क्लाज 10(ई) है, यानी पावर
आफ़ जूरिजिडिक्शन। इससे कहीं ज्यादा यह
खतरनाक है। एक आदमी मारे और फिर कहे
कि रोओ मत, पीटो भी, मारो भी, कत्ल भी करे
लेकिन उसे उफ़ नहीं होनी चाहिये। इससे
ज्यादा जुल्म और क्या हो सकता है ?

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is he finishing
or would he like to have some more
time in which case he can continue
on the next occasion. Now it is 3
O'clock. We have to take up Private
Members' business.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I would
like to have some more time. I will
continue on the next occasion.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM- BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR
(Dohad): I move:

"That this House agrees with the
Thirty-third Report of the Commit-
tee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions presented to the House
on the 31st July, 1968."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House agrees with
the Thirty-third Report of the
Committee on Private Members'
Bills and Resolutions presented to

the House on the 31st July, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE POSTS IN CIVIL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS— contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up
further discussion of the following
Resolution moved by Shrimati Tar-
keshwari Sinha on the 3rd May,
1968:—

"This House is of opinion that with
a view to ensure efficiency and eco-
nomy, a high-powered committee be
appointed to examine the question
of creation of highly paid posts and
selection of personnel in the Civil
and Military Departments, including
the existing procedure obtaining in
regard thereto."

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
(Barh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I
moved this Resolution during the last
session of the Lok Sabha, I was going
to say that many people in the country
have been feeling greatly concerned
about the growing favouritism and
nepotism in our administrative set-up.
The tangles of these are not only
confined to the civil service, but these
have gone very deeply to our commer-
cial undertakings, the public sector
projects; the defence of this country
has also not been left immune from
that.

We in this country have been follow-
ing a system of administration which
was given to us by the British Gov-
ernment. The Britishers at that time
had instituted certain fundamental
rules and also had created certain con-
ventions primarily to suit their
purpose and the purpose was to
reward the loyalties of their subjects.
They wanted to create a class of people
in this country who could assure them
who could provide for them, a com-
plete loyalty to their structure. When
we became independent, we hardly
did anything to change those things.
We did not realise, that it was an ad-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.]

ministration, which was meant to take responsibilities for civil administration only without any other obligation, it was administration which was never geared for administering the country to provide welfare to the people, it was an administration which was mostly suitable for providing a convenient administration and peaceful administration for the Britishers. We inherited a particularly administrative apparatus and we did not do anything to change it. All the gift that we received from the Britishers—there might have been very good civilian personnel in our administrative set-up but it was an administrative set-up, just with a purpose to run the administration. That is all. But since we became independent, the responsibility of administration has grown very much. Today the administration has to gear itself in tune with the spirit of the people. Today the administration has to get the sentiments and also the welfare of the people. But we have done nothing. Even the fundamental rules which we see as a structure of the administrative apparatus have become very out-of-date. The only context in which they have changed is this. In the olden days these fundamental rules were made applicable for providing coveted appointments to loyal subjects, but as now these things have gone the loyalty is determined on the basis of caste, on the basis of favouritism, on the basis of creed and so on and so forth.

Therefore, every day in the House as well as in the country we hear about growing nepotism and favouritism in Government. Probably they would not have assumed such a dimension if they had been confined only to the civil administration. But we are very greatly concerned at the way things are happening in the public sector.

As at the end of March, 1968, the investment in the public sector was Rs. 3068 crores, and if we really see the appointments of the persons who are in the public sector and also their performance over

the years, we would find that in any other country such people would have been shunted and dismissed and replaced and the entire system would have been overhauled. But, here unfortunately, the controversy between the public and the private sector comes in from two angles. The private sector condemns the public sector because it does not suit them. The public sector is all the time feeling suspicious about the private sector, and whatever good personnel we could have located in the private sector are not able to come to the public sector because a definite prejudice has grown up against them, and, therefore, the talented people who are few in number—of course, we have many young talented people, but I am referring to the talented people who are at the present moment in a position to man these things—are divided into two compartments,—in the private as well as the public sector. There are no meeting grounds between them. The East and the West can meet but there cannot be any exchange between the private and the public sector personnel in this country. We have invested thousands of crores in the public sector, but it is not showing any results. And yet nothing happens. It seems water flows above the heads of the Government and that is why every year we had arguments to justify why losses have been occurring in the public sector, but nobody has come to justify and suggest what could have been done in that situation by any body else, placed in charge of the public sector.

Talking about civil appointments, I might mention that there are a few very out-of-date systems. I can certainly quote certain instances to prove why I say that nepotism and favouritism have been playing the roost in this matter. The fundamental rules have got to be changed. I am glad that the Administrative Reforms Commission was asked to go into that, but the terms of reference of the commission were made so big that the commission has surrounded itself in its own network, and we have hardly any hope from the Administrative Reforms com-

mission in this regard. The reports are coming but they are only filling the archives of the commission's big office and probably tomorrow or the day after they will go to the historical archives of India that such and such commission came into existence, such and such person was its chairman and their report was such and such. Those reports will never be implemented because they have not confined themselves to the root of the problem. The Administrative Reforms Commission should have stuck to the problem how really to improve the civil administration. I wish that this body had gone into the question of what exactly had to be done about the rules. There have been a set of superlative officers; they have the chosen men, the ICS men and they have been named as the steel frame of India. Nobody can touch them. They can touch every body. They touch heaven and earth and they also surround all the areas between heaven and earth. They can go to any place and can man any job in the public sector. A person may be the chairman of an electricity board today, and tomorrow he may be made the chairman of the FCI and the day after he may be made the chairman of the export corporation, on the fourth day he may become the chairman of an oil company and on the fifth day he may be chosen to man the steel plants. I have never seen this kind of thing happening in any other country.

According to Galbraith's new book entitled *The New Industrial Society*, today in this world, the difference between the capitalistic and socialist economy has hardly been visible, because the entire industrial apparatus has become so complex that it has gone into the hands of technocrats. Even in USA and the Soviet Union technocrats are manning these giant complexes of industrial societies. That is why he has very rightly argued that the capitalist system and the socialist system have gone completely into the background because of the complexity and the technicality of the industrial set-up; today in the light of the advanced technology and

the advance of science; the entire thing is managed by technocrats.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that the line is becoming thinner, not that it is evaporating.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It is becoming thinner and it is in the process of evaporating. I am glad that you have supported me. When I say that it hardly exists it actually means that the process has got blurred. I shall be very glad if the Chair corrects me.

The first and foremost need is to change the service rules. There is a very peculiar system which is prevailing. We are the nationals of this country and yet we are supposed to sign a bond that we shall serve the Government for a certain number of years. Why should this system of bonds at all remain in this Government? I could understand the existence of this system when the British were ruling this country.

I also think that so-called confidential reports have been abused to such an extent that it is high time that they should be abolished. The confidential reports have lost all their meaning. I know that whenever I wrote confidential reports, the next day a copy of that report was made known to the person about whom I had written those reports. There are vested interests which have grown in the matter of confidential reports, in the light of the association of the person with the person next to him. A person may be very talented, a subordinate may be very intelligent and hard-working; and yet because the subordinate cannot act as a courtier he will never be able to get a good confidential report. So much abuse has come into this system of confidential reports that I feel that the entire system of confidential reports should be abolished. On the other hand, there should be a job-evaluation done with a detailed complex, and it should start operating in each Ministry so that just one person would not do it. And further the persons who are put in charge of the job evaluation should

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be kept under constant rotation so that they may not develop vested interest.

Then, the system of forwarding of applications and also the question of probation require changes. In many cases I have found that applications are forwarded not on the merits of the application but on other considerations. In many cases, applications are forwarded not on the basis of merit but in the light of whether it suits the superior officer to forward the application. Some applications are not forwarded because it does not suit the officer and the person concerned does not act as the courtier to the superior officer. However some are forwarded with proper noting.

In the USA also this kind of system had come in as we, in our country, are seeing today. Under the rule of Andrew Jackson who had used the system of personal files for giving jobs to his own favourites, during 1865—1883, there was a constant agitation, and public conscience was created and roused against that kind of nepotism, and it is only after a continuous struggle that in 1935 the USA has been able to develop a positive personnel administration. We have no personnel administration in our civil service. I have no time to go into the names of the individuals which would show how much nepotism has been there. But I would like to give you just one instance. There is one gentleman who is the DGTD or the Director-General of Technical Development. That wing itself is a very big wing. As head of that wing he is dealing with various responsibilities, and yet he is represented in 20 public sector concerns. It means that either he is a supergod who can look after 20 things simultaneously along with his job here as DGTD or he does none of the jobs very well. Again, take the instance of the Railway Board chairmen. The chairmen of the Railway Board were so coveted people that retirement did not send them to wilderness even for a day.

After retirement, I do not think they even went to a picnic because the job was waiting for them; they were not waiting for the job. So the moment they retire they get berthed somewhere else.

Take the case of Shri Pande. After retirement, he became Chairman of Heavy Electricals. Then Shri Mathur Shri D. C. Bajaj became Chairman of NIDC. We find that at this paraphernalia of Heavy Electricals is going from bad to worse. I understand that the Heavy Electricals has done something surprising. Now of course the Chairman is not Shri Pande or Shri Mathur but Shri Swayambhu. But is it not really surprising that out of Rs. 80 crores of total investment, as much as Rs. 8 crores have gone for consultancy charges? Which company can run honestly with Rs. 8 crores being paid as consultancy charges out of an investment of Rs. 80 crores?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Astounding.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It is. No accounts regarding payment to AEI have ever been kept. On the purchase of the plant from AEI, a commission was paid. I do not understand why it was paid. The member to my left, Shri Tiwary, knows everything about these things. He knows how these things are done.

AN HON. MEMBER: What has he done about it?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I would mention one case, namely, of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. There was one great, influential gentleman by name Dr. Nagaraja Rao. Many times questions have been asked in this House about him. I do not know whether it creates any impact in Government's mind. All these things were talked about widely and something should have been done about them. Otherwise, it reduces the credence of Government in the eyes of people to administer this country.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): On a point of order. Before names are mentioned of any individual in such matters, according to the book of rules, 10 days' notice ought to be given by the member. So it is not fair to make such references without notice.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am not complaining about anybody. I am only stating facts which are noted in published documents.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is spoiling a good speech.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The person concerned is not here to defend himself.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The hon. Member is a very brilliant member, but he is new to Parliament. He must know that when you make an allegation against anybody, then notice should be given. All these things I am mentioning are available in the report of the public enterprises. He can go through them and find that they are a matter of record. This is no allegation I am making.

Dr. Nagaraja Rao was Industrial Adviser to the Development Wing. He was not pulling on well with the then Industries Minister. I am only repeating what has come out in Parliament before. The Minister was interested in someone else for the post. So Dr. Rao was sent on to this job in the Heavy Engineering Corporation. When the trouble became too prominent, Shri T. R. Gupta was brought in. He started working with great pace. But he was also removed. All kinds of rumours are afloat. What are the reasons for his removal? I do not want to go into the details; that I will do on some other occasion.

Then take the Export Guarantee Corporation Ltd. A gentleman who was not promoted in the Ministry of Finance somehow managed for himself this job and went there on depu-

tation. A person who was not promoted had this kind of resourcefulness to manage that job in the Corporation.

Now I would refer to *Lok Udyog*, a book which has been brought out by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. There 79 public sector projects have been listed. Of these 95-96 per cent personnel have been from the Government of India. I know, that one previous the Bihar Chief Secretary who has now gone on as adviser to the Governor of Bihar did not pull on well with the then Chief Minister and he wanted to come to the Central Government. He was a senior officer. Because he would have affected the chances of some of the blue eyed boys here, he was sent as the Chairman of the steel plant. Neither his heat, nor the Government of India's heart was there. He was shunted there as he would have affected the chances of the other people. We have Mr. Chandi who was removed from the Food Corporation of India. I do not know why the Food Minister could not adjust with him. He asked him to resign and he resigned. As a reward he becomes the chairman of the steel plants in which we have invested over Rs. 2,000 crores of our money.

I should also like the hon. Minister to explain some of these military appointments. Why have so many promotions been given in our military all of a sudden. I understand that six lieut. generals have been upgraded. I also understand that five major generals, 55 colonels and 20 brigadiers have been upgraded. Take the salary of the officers and the jawans. Has the salary of the jawans gone up comparably or proportionately to the rise in the salary of the officers? We had three times the present number of jawans during the Second World War but the number of officers was much less. If they were able to fight a war with a larger number of jawans and with a lower number of officers, why are so many posts upgraded now when the number of jawans has gone down? The expenses in regard to the amenities to be

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provided to the officers is going up; but the expenditure in regard to the jawans is not going up proportionately.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Though you rang the Bell a number of times, you must appreciate that this is my resolution and I had a lot of things to say and therefore, I have taken this liberty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to ensure efficiency and economy, a high-powered committee be appointed to examine the question of creation of highly paid posts and selection of personnel in the Civil and Military Departments, including the existing procedure obtaining in regard thereto."

There are two amendments. Mr. Yashpal Singh is not here; so his amendment is not moved. Shri Nayanar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I move:

That in the resolution,—

after "highly paid posts"

insert "and posts of ordinary jawans and lower officers" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the Resolution and the amendment are before the House for discussion.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha explained the nepotism and corruption in the administration. She said that a high powered commission should be constituted to go into these allegations. Previously also in this Parliament a resolution was discussed on constituting a high powered committee to go into the military affairs. The Members supported the proposal but the Defence Minister rejected it,

though he said he accepted the spirit behind the resolution.

I am placing some important points about the ordinary jawans and officers. After the revocation of the defence of India Rules the position of the jawans has worsened. After the Indo-Pak war of 1965, his service conditions, his food, and other facilities had diminished. A jawan who joined four years ago in the military or the Air Force has 19 years of regular service and 6 years reserve duty. They signed that agreement in 1965. After the Indo-Pak war it was altered to 15 years regular service and 6 years reserve duty. The war is over but even now the system of service in the military has not changed; the conditions which existed during the war period are even now continuing.

Those who have served for nine years in the military—the Air Force—or eight years in the infantry have been unable to get discharge certificates from the military authorities. This is one side of the picture. The other side of the picture is, those who have served the military for at least 12 to 13 years, in the Air Force and in the infantry, are being discharged from the military because if an ordinary jawan serves for 15 years in the military the Government is bound to pay him pension, and so, before he completes fifteen years, he is being retrenched after 12 to 13 years.

Then there is the question of medical treatment. They cannot complain to the superior officers. But at the same time, they are not getting good medical treatment. Their leave system is just a mockery at present. If a Jawans mother is seriously ill, and on the death-bed, when he receives a telegram to that effect and if he applies to the superior officers, he will never get leave at that time. An enquiry will be made after getting the telegram, but during the enquiry period, his mother will die. So, after the enquiry, he has to go to his place

to see his mother! Therefore, the Government must look into the conditions of leave for jawans.

Generally, every soldier will get two months' leave in a year. Now, that period is reduced to 45 days and then from 45 to 30 days. The leave period is reduced. A soldier who is serving in the Himalayan border, far away from the plains, 3,000 miles away, if he gets 20 days, leave, he has to use at least 10 to 15 days in travelling to his native place. Then, at least for a few days he has to stay in his native place; for 10 to 12 days. In view of the reduction of the leave period, the period of his stay in his native place is further reduced. Previously the jawans used to get two months' leave annually; it has now been reduced to 45 and then to 30 days.

Take next the food position. In the Himalayan border area, the soldiers who are accustomed to take rice—usually there are thousands of soldiers from the South who serve in the Himalayan borders—used to get one rice-meal a day. Previously, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, they used to get more. Now, it has been reduced and that too is not good enough, as I got the information from the soldiers also.

About the regular, month's payment, a jawan gets Rs. 55 a month plus earnings allowance. The argument is that the jawans are getting free food. For that matter, those in the jails, the prisoners, also get free food. So, we cannot argue in that light. Whether the food served to the jawans is sufficient and is of good quality and whether it is sufficient for his family for his livelihood at present is the main point. Let us compare it with the civilians. A civilian constable gets Rs. 75.95 as pay plus full D.A.

At the same time, the Government wastes money; there is corruption

and favouritism in the military departments also. There is wastage in the defence budget. Big business and business monopolists are connected with the Defence Department; Tatas get orders for military trucks; Mahindra gets order for jeeps for the military; Mafatlal gets huge orders for tents for the military. Birla gets other things like this. So the monopoly interests, through the defence expenditure, get huge profits. At the same time, the jawan's position is day by day worsening. Along with this, his conditions of service, his leave period, his food and his pension affairs have all deteriorated. So, I am moving this amendment which says that "after 'highly paid posts' insert 'and posts of ordinary jawans and lower officers'" I support the resolution that the high power committee should be appointed.

Previously also we discussed this point; though the spirit of it was accepted, nothing was seen in action.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Magaur): Sir, to my mind the present resolution seeks to do two things. One is to examine closely the existing personnel administration and matters of policy regarding recruitment, promotions, etc. and secondly to attempt to cleanse the atmosphere that has been vitiated and which has been amply elucidated by some of the names and events quoted by the mover. At the outset, I am surprised why she forget to mention certain other more dangerous appointments that have been made during the last one year. She has quoted the names of bureaucrats, and retired officials, but there are an army of defeated ministers and politicians who are today occupying very important positions of power and prestige. Whether by design or otherwise, she has forgotten to mention them. As many as 9 or 10 names occur instantly to my mind like Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Alagesan, Shri Naskar, Shri G. Subramaniam, Shri Manubhai Shah and Shri Malaviya. She of course

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mentioned Mr. Malaviya's name. Then there are Mr. Morarka, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and a host of others. These appointments hit at the very basis of a very sound personnel administration and which have been made for reasons which are entirely political, because they have been removed from their seats of power and appointed to such posts. This is an important aspect of this resolution which I have in mind to talk about.

This resolution basically talks about personnel and man-power administration of the Government of India. I would not venture to comment on the defence administration, because I do not know enough about it. Apparently on the defence side, we will have to consider appointments, promotions, transfers, job evaluation, etc. on a different basis than what we do in the civil side. Therefore I would like to restrict my comments to the civil side.

One of the important organs of recruitment of new people is the UPSC. As she rightly said, this commission as well as the other recruiting bodies which go in to questions of man-power are today confronted with rules and regulations which are completely antiquated and out of date, which have absolutely no reference to the changing patterns of management in this country and abroad. They have no reference to the present day circumstances. If the average age of the members of the UPSC is placed at 65 years, I would not be surprised. You do not expect people at that age to be able to recruit young officers who are dynamic and who have a fresh approach. They cannot find out what are the ambitions and what are the requirements of a job. This is such an unfortunate country that important posts whether in the railways or in other public sector or private sector enterprises or banks are monopolised by the same set of people who have been there for 30 or 40 years. This is a country which has a large young population. I would therefore submit that while framing

new rules for recruitment to top posts, seniority and experience are consideration to be taken into account, youth and daring approach to any problem should not be forgotten. If you are sitting upon in judgment upon a person whom you are going to appoint on the basis of the interview rating card or study the psychological capabilities and potential of a person, you should be able to understand the complete structure of the job. Therefore, such policies will have to be changed before long, if we have to improve matters in personnel administration, it is an entirely professional management issue, be it Government or public sector or private sector.

Therefore we will have to employ those techniques which are very well known as to how to run our personnel administration department.

As far as her suggestion of another high powered committee is concerned—she has not spelt out as to what she means by a high powered committee, how high powered, how is it to be structured, how is it to be composed and what the terms of reference are going to be—I would not like to support a suggestion like that without knowing more fully about it. As it is, we have had the unfortunate experience of an important and infructuous Administrative Reforms Commission which has been trying to do a job which for a variety of reasons it cannot do. One of the reasons she has herself mentioned. Report after report on the various aspects of the administrative structure, performance and set-up of the Union Government are either being coldstored or are not being brought up for consideration.

I think, this country suffers from too many bodies, committees, reports and other things and there is to my mind no necessity for appointing another high powered body. But if the Parliament sets the procedures and policies for the type of people that are required for the various impor-

tant positions in this country and if all the professional and personnel requirements are drawn out. I think we will be doing a signal service.

Therefore there is not only a necessity to cleanse the atmosphere in respect of the various appointments that she has mentioned, more so in the public sector enterprises and various bureaucratic appointments that we see from day to day—not only that, they also suffer from such a frequency of transfers that a man who has only got a chance to work in a particular department or a position for three to six months is abruptly transferred from one place to another and he is, therefore, not expected to grow up a loyalty to and understanding of the job and he loses his sense of security also—but all these policy guidelines must be firmly established and only that should dictate as to what should be done in the case of man-power.

The second problem that is vitiating the atmosphere about cleansing the whole atmosphere, about seeing that such appointments are not being made, I hope what she has said—and I must commend her for her courage—is at least reflected by the progressive parts of her party and through this Resolution. Therefore this change in the attitude in the party will bring in better people, younger people who will be achievement-oriented and who will be motivated enough to be able to be equal to the challenge.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda):

Mr. Chairman, I support the general spirit behind the Resolution moved by Shrimati Sinha. It is high time that Government takes care to appoint various personnel at least in the public undertakings that are growing so rapidly. Very large investments have been made, so much so that if these undertakings begin to function properly and give proper return, our difficulties that are being

experienced at the present moment regarding finance or deficit financing should not be there. Therefore it is very important that the proper personnel be selected for the different public undertakings which are being run by the Government and in which such heavy investments have been made.

As was pointed out by the previous speaker, not much time is given to the person who is appointed to be efficient and effective at the place where he is placed. There are frequent transfers from one place to another and a person who gets familiar with a particular line of action or business and a particular job is transferred to another place where perhaps he is not fit. Simply because a person is in the civil service, he cannot be expected to do a job which he never knew about. If you place a doctor in a place where a lawyer is required, the result will be disastrous. Similarly, if a lawyer is placed in charge of a hospital and to treat patients, you can imagine what the result is going to be. That is the fate of some of the industries that are being manned by Government.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Why does the private sector take up the administrators? If they are not good enough for the public sector, why is there such a demand for them in the private sector?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Because of the patronage they can provide.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: A person may be very efficient but if the efficiency is not utilised properly by the persons in charge of management, he becomes ineffective. An administrator may be very efficient but if he is placed under a person who does not know the business he will not be effective at all. ICS officers can be very good when they are properly guided by persons who run the

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industry. They cannot be efficient at all if the persons who give them directions or who supervise their work are not efficient themselves. An administrator may be efficient in his own line, but unless he is properly guided by the persons in charge of the management he cannot be effective at all. It is not the fault of the person concerned but it is the fault of the person who is to guide him, give him instructions, give him advice. That person must be competent. That is the difficulty with the present Government. Because the directors in the Board of a company are part-time, they are Secretaries of different departments, they meet hurriedly and they do not have the time to go into the merits of a thing or examine a thing properly. They are supposed to carry on the management of a corporation or a concern where they are appointed. Therefore, it is very necessary that proper persons who are experts, who know the subjects, who can get proper guidance from the persons in charge are appointed. Then and then only it will be possible to make profits.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha gave certain examples. You know the fate of Ashoka Hotel. The Ashoka Hotel had been running properly and efficiently. It was also giving profits. But there have been some changes introduced. Certain favourites have been brought in. Persons who have no experience of the job and who perhaps are more interested in claiming travelling allowances, rightly or wrongly, have been brought in. The result is that they do not have sufficient customers to occupy the rooms. Their custom is decreasing while other hotels are making profits. The earnings of Ashoka Hotel are going down every day because persons who were doing well have been removed and certain persons who are the favourites of some person who has a say in the matter have been brought in. Such a person has been put in as Chairman. He does not know his job. He is in-

terested in making some money himself.

Similar is the case with certain other institutions. What I say, in short, is that proper persons should be placed in charge of industries where so much money has been invested and they should have proper guidance so that those institutions may begin to give us profits and they may be run properly.

With these words, Sir, I support the spirit of the resolution and commend it for the acceptance of the House.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गेया (चण्डीगढ़) : श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है। इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भावना है, जो सिद्धान्त है, और जो आज समय की आवश्यकता है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ आज हमारी सेवाओं का ढाँचा बहुत विकृत हो गया है, उस के अन्दर भाई-भतीजावाद बहुत प्रवेश कर गया है जिस के कारण सेवाओं में कार्य-क्षमता बहुत कम हो गई है। इस सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उस का उद्देश्य है, टु एन्शोर एकीशिएन्सी एन्ड एकोनामी, ताकि सेवाओं की कार्य-क्षमता बढ़े और मितव्ययिता भी लाई जा सके। यद्यपि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इन विषयों पर कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला है और न अपने विचार ही रखे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ आज सेवा विभाग की कार्या-कल्प करने की आवश्यकता है। आज सेवा विभाग के किसी अधिकारी या या कर्मचारी से बात करने पर पता चलता है कि सेवा विभाग में बहुत असंतोष है। वे समझते हैं कि सेवाओं में ऊँचे पदों पर योग्यता के आधार पर तरक्की नहीं दी जाती है, कार्य-क्षमता के आधार पर तरक्की नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि अन्य विचारों के अधीन ही तरक्कियाँ दी जाती हैं। इस बात का इशारा

मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने भी किया है। आज हमारे सामने नवयुवक मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ उन नवयुवक मंत्रियों ने अपने आप ने विभागों में एक ज्ञान डाली होगी, एक नयी प्रेरणा दी होगी। इसी दृष्टिकोण से आज हमें विचार करना है कि सेवाओं के अन्दर जो नवयुवक आगे बढ़ कर उत्तरदायित्व को सम्भालना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए रास्ता खला हुआ है या नहीं। इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ हमें सेवाओं के सारे ढाँचे में कार्य-रूप करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक मिनिस्ट्रिय का प्रश्न है, हमारे सामने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन के अध्यक्ष बैठे हुए हैं वे इतने वर्षों से इस कार्य को कर रहे हैं और लाखों रुपया इस कार्य पर व्यय हुआ है। इस के उपरान्त भी यदि हमें अब-समय समय पर नयी समितियों का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता पड़े तो फिर भी नहीं मंजूरता कि उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से निभाया है। मैं नहीं जानता उन्होंने अपने विचार इस सम्बन्ध में इस अदन के समा प्रपरी रिपोर्ट के द्वारा दिए या नहीं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन के कार्य का यह एक आवश्यक अंग था कि वे इस बात पर विचार करते कि बड़े पदों पर जिनको प्रबोत दिया जाता है वह योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है या किसी दूसरे आधारों पर किया जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त कानूनों और नियमों में किस प्रकार से परिवर्तन करके आई भ्रष्टाचार की मनोवृत्ति को रोका जा सकता है। यह आज का महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

इसका महत्वपूर्ण विषय यह है कि मितव्ययिता कैसे लाई जाये? इस विषय में सेवा विभागों की पूरी जाँच पड़ताल करके हम एक नतीजे पर पहुँच सकेंगे। आज तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एक कर्मचारी का कार्य

एक दिन में दो तीन घंटे एवरेज से ज्यादा देखने को नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मेरी राय में जिस प्रकार से एकाउन्ट्स का आडिट होता है उसी प्रकार से सेवा विभागों में एक व्यक्ति कितना काम करता है उस का पूरी तरह से जाँच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। आज एक मोहकमे का बर्ष 60 कर्मचारियों से कम सक्त है लेकिन वहां पर दो सौ कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं, जिन के पास पूरा काम नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ उन फालतू आदमियों को, किसी दूसरे यूजफुल एम्प्लायमेंट में लगाना चाहिए, बजाय इस के कि हम उनको वहीं पर रख कर उन के समय, उन की शक्ति और उन की योग्यता का पूरा उपयोग न करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा यह सदन इस बात पर विचार करे और अगर कोई समिति निर्माण करनी हो तो जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट्स हैं या समय-समय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा जो कमिशनर्स मुकर्रेर किए गए हैं उन के मूल्यवान सुझावों पर भी वह समिति विचार करे और उस के बाव सरकारी ढाँचे के अन्दर कार्या-रूप लाई जाए ताकि वास्तव में इस के अन्दर मितव्ययिता पैदा हो, और साथ-साथ कार्य-दक्षता पैदा हो तथा भाई-भतीजेवाद की प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त किया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bengal-
lore): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I came to the House with no intention of participating in this debate. When the hon. lady-Member made reference to the Administrative Reforms Commission, I thought, with your permission, with the goodwill of the House, I should clarify the position. At any rate, I am very happy that the hon. lady-Member made the speech from my seat. Therefore, I am sure that she will support whatever position I take.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I only want that some of their useful recommendations be accepted by the Government.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Sir, I was carefully following the arguments which the hon. lady Member advanced. If she had read the report of the Administrative Commission on Public Undertakings, already submitted to the Government, she would not have said many things which she did. These are the very problems that have been tackled by the Study Teams and subsequently by the Commission—how ICS officers should be made use of if at all and how they should not be allowed to birds of passage from administration to public undertakings and vice versa. All these recommendations are there. Happily yesterday it was announced in the papers that the very recommendation regarding ICS officers being posted to public undertakings has been accepted by the Cabinet. Therefore, it is a matter of gratification that the Government has taken the decision on the very lines my hon. lady-Member wants the Government to act. The recommendations of the Commission have covered many of the points that hon. lady-Member so brilliantly made.

A point was raised regarding confidential reports. That is now being examined by the Commission. The Government has given in its terms of reference to the Commission, personnel administration, namely, recruitment, promotion, transfer and allied problems with regard to government servants. We are examining that very problem. If she had cared to look into the reports of the Study Teams on the subject, she would have found that her mind has already been read and digested and recommendations made. There are three reports by the three Study Teams. One Study Team was headed by a former ICS—later he resigned from ICS for patriotic reasons and became a Member of the Planning Commission and he was a Minister

in Madhya Pradesh—Mr. R. K. Patel. Another Study Team was headed by a gentleman of the eminence of Gen. Thorat. The third Team was headed by Mr. Nagarkatti, a former ICS. All the three reports are full of information. They have covered every possible point of view so far as personnel administration is concerned. Currently I came from a Commission meeting; we were discussing this very problem—job evaluation, recruitment, promotion and so on. All these things are being done. Therefore, if the hon. Member has made some remarks, it only highlights the work of the Commission and I am very grateful for that. I make a request to her and the other members of Parliament to go through these reports, and I am sure they will find much useful information which they can make use of.

The next thing is that they have to pursue implementation of these recommendations.

As Chairman of the Commission I have no fear at all that the allegations made against the Government will be kept as a historical record, will ever become true. That merely shows that we do not take cognizance of the day-to-day events, we do not read, and nevertheless we criticise either the Commission or the Government. In fact, this is the only Commission which has received a considerable attention at the hands of the Government and almost every one of its recommendations is being accepted; yet, there may be a few recommendations which Government cannot, for some reason or other, accept . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So, this personnel administration is even now under discussion. The Study Teams' reports are already laid on the Table of the House.

The hon. lady-Member made another very important point. She said, the Commission has been given

so wide terms of reference that they cannot concentrate on any particular problem. This was the very thing that prompted the Government to appoint a Commission; in those days, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and others were prompted to appoint a Commission with such comprehensive terms of reference for this very reason that if you examine the Government department by department and make recommendations, you will not be able to give a complete picture. I will give an example. Suppose a coat has to be stitched; if you stitch one arm one day and some other tailor stitches the other arm on another day, then the body of the coat by some other tailor and then the buttons by some other tailor, the coat thus stitched will not be of good appearance and also to size. Therefore, the Government wanted a comprehensive view of the defects and weaknesses of the whole governmental edifice from the village panchayat level to the Union administration level, and with this view in mind they wanted the Commission to make recommendations for rationalisation and streamlining of the entire administrative structure. Therefore, they made these terms of reference so wide. The Resolution moved regarding personnel administration is one item in the terms of reference. The Commission took such great pains on that that they appointed three study teams to study the problem. The Commission are now examining their report in order to make a final report on the subject.

I have great admiration for the brilliant lady-Member. But ladies have got a special bent of mind. If they are beautiful, they will accept no one else to be beautiful. So if they are doing a particular work of effort, they will not accept that any other person will do that work equally well. But the hon. lady-Member is much more of a statesman than a lady. Therefore, I want her to kindly take a comprehensive view of the matter.

श्री शिवशंकर झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने अपने प्रस्ताव में एफिशिएंसी और एकोनामी लाने के हेतु जो एट हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बनाने की मांग की है जो कि सिविल और सैनिक विभागों में उच्च बेटन वाले पदों के निर्माण और परामर्शकारियों के चयन सम्बन्धी प्रश्न को जांच करे। इस के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो उन का हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है यह सुपरफ्लुएस है। इस बारे में पहले बहुत सी कमेटियाँ बन चुकी हैं और बहुत सी कमेटियाँ की रिपोर्टें हैं। बहुत सी कमेटियाँ तफ़्तील में गयी हैं। प्रभाजी कि श्री हनुमन्तलाल ने कहा है कि बहुत सी कमेटियाँ इस क्षेत्र में बड़े डिग्री में गई हैं और इसलिए इस कमेटी को बनाना जरूरी नहीं है। एफिशिएंसी और एकोनामी लाने की बात बहुत हद तक सामने आ गयी है। अब सवाल इंटरप्रीट करने का नहीं है बल्कि समाज को कैसे चेंज किया जाय यह चीज हमारे सामने होनी चाहिये। समाज को कैसे चेंज किया जाय यह बुनियादी बात सामने आनी चाहिए लेकिन अभावग्रस्त वह बुनियादी बात सामने नहीं आ रही है।

जहाँ तक हाईली पेड पोस्ट्स प्रभाव ऊँची-ऊँची तनखाह पाने वाले अफसरान का ताल्लुक है यह बात साफ हो गयी है और यह किसी कमेटी में अब ले जाने की जरूरत नहीं रह गयी है कि समाज में हाईली पेड अफसरों की जरूरत नहीं है। हम जिस नये समाज का गठन करने जा रहे हैं। वह बराबरी का समाज होने जा रहा है। जो एक कौज का सिपाही है और एक ऊँचा सिपाह-स.नगर है, उन दोनों की तनखाहों में आज जितनी असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन दोनों की तनखाहों में 1 और 10 से अधिक असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह चीज सिविल सर्विस में काम करने वाले ऊँचे अफसरान और निचले दरजे के क्लर्कों के बारे में भी लागू होनी

[श्री निबन्धन शा]

चाहिये। आज के दिन बड़े अफसरों और निचले कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के बीच अत्यधिक असमानता है वह दूर होनी चाहिये। हम देश में आगे जिस समाज का गठन करने वाले हैं उसमें इस तरह की भारी असमानता नहीं होनी चाहिये। इससे उनमें जहां एफिसिएंसी बढ़ेगी वहां इकानोमी भी आयेगी।

अभी तक सिविल सर्विस की जो व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है वह वही पुराने अंग्रेजी जमाने की सी है। वही पुराना व्यरोकेटिक दिमाग उन अफसरान का कायम है, वे अपने को एक समाज से सबसे ऊपर और अलग अलग सा समझते हैं और बाकी दूसरे लोगों को वह एक नीची निगह से देखते हैं। अंग्रेजी जमाने की पुरानी अफसरियत की वृद्धि भी उनमें मौजूद है और सह अपने को सबसे ऊंचा समझते हैं और बाकी समाज के दूसरे लोगों को नीची निगह से देखते हैं। यह चीज कि सभी इंसान बराबर हैं यह सामाजिक समानता की भावना हमारे उन सिविल और मिलिटरी के ऊंचे अफसरान में अभी तक नहीं आ पायी है। जाहिर है कि यह चीज हमारे जनतंत्र के विकास और प्रगति के लिये बाधक है। जो हमारा मकसद है और जो हमारा आने वाला नया समाज है उसके वह खिाफ है। इसलिये यदि आप हकीकत में चाहते हैं कि यहां पर कार्य-कुशलता और मितव्ययिता आये तो यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि आज सिविल और सैनिक विभागों में अफसरों और नीचे के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जो भारी असमानता है उसे खत्म किया जाये। यह एक बुनियादी बात है जो कि जानी चाहिये।

दूसरी जरूरी चीज यह है कि अभी जैसा मैंने कहा कि जो ऊंचे अफसरान हैं वह अपने को सामाजिक से एक अलग ऊंचा क्लास समझते हैं और बाकी समाज को एक नीची निगह से देखते हैं, दूसरों को वह इनफोरियर सा समझते हैं, यह भावना हमारे बीच में से खत्म होनी चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं निवेदन करूँ कि मुझे थोड़ा बहुत अमरीका में रहने

का भोका मिला है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वहां पूंजीवादी जनतंत्र है वहां फर्क है, ऊंच-नीच की भावनायें हैं, सब कुछ है, लेकिन बाहर से देखने में मालूम होगा कि एक जबर्दस्त इन्फार्मलिटी की भावना है, सब एक दूसरे के बराबर हैं। मैं वकाले में पढ़ता था।

आप वहां पर किसी भी दफ्तर में चले जाइये कोई भी बड़ा अफसर नहीं मालूम होता है। वह बड़े आदमी हैं लेकिन व्यवहार में ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता है। ऐसी भावना हम लोगों को यहां पर कायम करनी पड़ेगी। एक कम्प्यूटीशन की बात आपको रखनी होगी। यह ठीक है कि वहां पर उतना कम्प्यूटेशन नहीं है जितना कि यहां के अफसरों में है लेकिन तब भी आपको ए इन्फार्मलिटी लानी होगी। जब आप जन-तान्त्रिक और समाजवादी सामाजिक की बात करते हैं तो आपको ग्रामदनी में जो इतना फर्क है उसको हटाना होगा चाहे फौज में हो या सिविल सर्विस में हो। यह एक बुनियादी बात है कि जनसेवा की एफीसिएंसी को बढ़ाने के लिये हमें यह बात लानी होगी। एक रहनुमा नहीं दो रहनुमा और बहुत से रहनुमा हमारे सामने इस बात को किताबों में लिख कर रख गये हैं लेकिन इसको व्यवहार में लाना आवश्यक है।

आपने जो कमेटीयां बनाई हैं वह कमेटीयां तो तफसील में जाकर बहुत सी बातें साधने रखनी हैं। जैसे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस कमिशन के स्टडी ग्रुप्स हैं जो कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के लिये रिसर्च करते हैं, लेक्चनल कौंसिल आफ एप्साइड ऐंड इकानामिक रिसर्च हैं इनसे मुझे असन्तोष नहीं है लेकिन उनमें सब तफसील की बातें हैं। सवाल यह है कि सिद्धान्त को कार्यान्वित कैसे किया जाये। कार्यान्वित करने की शक्ति सरकार में नहीं है। उसमें काय करते की इच्छा का अभाव है। यह प्रत्यक्ष आता, कमेटी बनाई जानी, हम इसका फैसला करते लेकिन सरकार में बिना कुछ न हो सके

को हीन चाहिये जिस में कि हमारी अर्ब
व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सके और हमारे सिविल
और मिलिटरी अधिकारियों में जन सेवा का
भाव आ सके ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव सुपरफ्लुअस
है अनप्रोडक्टिव समाज में फुलबर्डी को
अपने व.स. प्रस्ताव है यह बेकार का प्रस्ताव है ।
इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध
करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रस्ताव
हीन चाहिये जो कि कार्यान्वित किया जा
सके ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I admire the substance of the re-
solution and the manner in which
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has put
her case. It is true, if you consider
how our administration has been
functioning even after the assurance
of Mr. Hanumanthaiya. It needs
streamlining. In the matter of promo-
tion, or recruitment or giving re-
employment to the retired personnel
it is necessary for us to go into the
whole affair and a commission is
necessary, if not of that magnitude,
at least a commission of this House.
Mr. Hanumanthaiya argued: cannot
you rely on my wisdom and the wis-
dom of the Administrative Reforms
Commission? We do. But wisdom
is not after all the monopoly of
someone and this House can appoint
a committee of this type to go into
the entire question. I know what is
agitating the minds of the govern-
ment servants. If you consider the
various reports of the departmental
promotion committee, whether it is
class I or II or III, you will find
favouritism and nepotism is the
order of the day. Nobody recognises
merit. If somebody knows a Member
of Parliament or if he knows a
Minister a five starred or four starred
Cabinet minister or even an un-
starred Minister like the Deputy
Minister, he is sure to get the job
or promotion. People have stopped

thinking in terms of strong competi-
tion and nobody is concerned with
merit. He is more concerned with re-
commendations from a person in Gov-
ernment. Will he agree with Mrs.
Sinha when she says that the big
shots of the Railway Board, when
they retired, need not wait for even
a day since the posts were made
available for them?

What happens in the public under-
takings? Take the HEC, Bhopal.
Why can not production take place,
and why was there no production for
years together? You will be surpris-
ed to know that the first transformer
which was inaugurated by the late-
lamented Pandit Jawarhal Nehru
ultimately was found to have been
not produced there at all. Some
strike took place, and those people
who were asked to say before every-
one that it was assembled there,
when they became angry, subsequent-
ly said that it was never manufac-
tured there and that all the parts
were imported and the unit was only
assembled there. So, the transformer
was not produced in Bhopal at that
time.

In the same manner, take the pub-
lic undertakings and the Chairman
of the Railway Board or any member
of the Railway Board. Every day we
see that no decision is taken. They
have no initiative. There is nobody
who takes a decision. In fact they
are afraid take any decision, because
this Government is itself a prisoner
of indecision according to the retired
or resigned Member, Shrimati
Vijayalakshmi Pandit. So, nobody
takes a decision.

If you really go to office, you will
find one thing. I was serving a gov-
ernment department for 20 years. I
know that during those days nobody
use to write anything on the files un-
less he was convinced and the
superior officers were convinced that
they were right. But today, what is
it that is done on the files? "Mr.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

such and such, please speak" You do not know what you want him to speak, and when he has spoken, the officer notes, "Spoken." You do not know what has happened between "Please speak" and "Spoken." It is only that man who speaks knows, and only that man who is spoken to knows what the matter is, Noone else knows. On the second day, another officer who comes in is unable to know what has happened. That is why I think it is necessary that we should streamline the administration and if a Committee of Parliament is appointed to go into the entire question, it will be good.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: There is a committee of Members of Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I said earlier that wisdom is not the monopoly of somebody. That is why a committee should be appointed to consider whether retired government officials should be given such posts. They may be very efficient, and thanks to the voters, two or three ICS officers have been returned to this House, Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Dandekar and Shri Nayar. Otherwise, they would have created some posts of Chairmen for some public corporations. At least they are here with us; otherwise, they are bound to get some posts, because the ICS men are supposed to be very intelligent and very independent also. There is no doubt about it.

In the same way, there are appointments as Chairman, made on political considerations, for defeated Ministers or any minister. After all, if there is no place for them, the proper place probably for them would be the Rajya Sabha, where you have not to produce anything or do any work. That is why, I am opposed to jobs being given on political consideration. Take the British India Corporation at Kanpur. It is in turmoil only because Mr. Satish Chandra was sent there as Chairman. Mr. Satish Chandra was found to be efficient after be-

ing defeated at the polls that he was first Chairman of the IAC and then Chairman of the BIC and for every chairmanship he was the only man found to be fit, as a versatile genius for any chairmanship. So, that should not happen.

I request that a committee should be appointed to go into this question. We may or may not accept this resolution but the substance of this resolution is, Hands Off retired personnel; raise their pension. Let them remain contented with their pension. The Government should do these things in a perfect way. After all, the Departmental Promotion Committee should be perfect. Nobody should be able to point out a finger on the decision of the Departmental Promotion Committee. Otherwise, there is dissatisfaction. There is dissatisfaction among the army personnel also. People might have been promoted from Major-General to Lt.-General, but those who have been left behind are still having some minister or ministers who can possibly recommend. Even in the army, this favouritism and nepotism continues. I do not know what is going to be the fate of the army if such things continue.

With these words, I admire the courage with which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has brought forward this resolution. She is a very courageous lady and I support the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): The time may be extended. Just five minutes may be left over for the next resolution to be moved. Till then this can go on.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Sir, the hon. member to my left was the Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. The House would like to hear him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will be given a chance. Now, the minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I think the hon. mover has done a great service to the country and to Parliament by bringing this resolution before the House and focussing the attention of the country and Parliament on a very important subject. The need for administrative reforms in our country has been felt almost right after independence. Not only the procedures and rules had to be improved upon, but the concept of administration had to be changed. There is lot of truth in saying that while this need was felt, not much in this direction was done. Therefore, it was a very welcome step that this high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted with able persons manning it. The terms of reference were deliberately kept so wide that they would not find any impediment in taking up any subject they thought was related to public administration, right from district administration to any other administration and give the benefit of their wisdom to the country and to Government, so that with the help of their recommendations, we could attempt to improve public administration in this country.

Mrs Sinha was pleased to make certain remarks about the public sector concerns. There is no doubt that the public sector in our country has not worked as well as we would wish it to do. But it has definitely done a great service to the country and public sector has found one of the most important places in our economy. I am sure Mrs. Sinha is not against the concept of public enterprises. We all share her worry and anxiety that our public enterprises should work better and because the future of our economy to a large extent depends on how well our public enterprises work. The suggestions she gave today and she would give from time to time, I am sure, would help us to improve the performance of the public sector concerns.

Mr. Himatsingka referred to the profit-making capacities of the public sector concerns. With all respect, I submit that profit making is not the motive of public enterprises. I would agree that they must give a fair return on the investments made but that is not the be all and end all of our public enterprises. They have to be production-oriented. They are not profit-oriented. If they were to be profit-oriented, there was no need for public enterprises in our country. They have to be production-oriented and fulfil the basic needs of our economy in the heavy sector. Profits would be all right in their own places, but the main thing is they must be production-oriented and our dependence on foreign sources must not continue. We should become self-sufficient in all essential items.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: If they produce properly, they will make more profits.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. I would not look at public enterprises from the profit point of view. But I agree they should not run at a loss but should give some return on loss but should give some return on the investment. When we started public enterprises we had to depend on civil servants and others who agreed to co-operate with us in this respect. I remember the days when I first entered Parliament in 1957. That was the time when public enterprises were getting into stride. At that time I know what amount of hostility was there from the private sector towards the public enterprises. That kind of hostility one does not see today. Because of that hostility and because of that lack of co-operation from the side of private enterprise we could not get proper talents from various sources and we had to depend on public services.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: What co-operation were you seeking?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think we can enter into an argument about this matter, but it is a patent fact that there were attempts to see that the public sector did not succeed in this country. Very serious attempts were made to stop it from coming up. I am very glad that those attempts did not succeed. I am only trying to explain why Government had to fall back upon certain individuals in the civil services. I do not myself think that it was very right because civil servants were not trained to do this job. But there was no other alternative and therefore this particular procedure had to be adopted.

I agree with what Shrimati Sinha has said, that for manning of public sector enterprises we must have trained personnel. It is not necessary that they should necessarily be from civil service. If a person or a group of persons belong to the civil service and they are properly trained to run public sector enterprises they should certainly be given an opportunity to do this work. Whether they do it well or not will have to be seen. A person who is trained to do this job would be in a better position to do it.

At present in the Home Ministry we have a Manpower Directorate. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is managed by the Ministry of Finance. The two of us look after this matter and see that proper kind of service and expertise is developed in this country so that our public enterprises are run better than they have been run before.

There is a lot of truth in the criticism that we have heard here about inherited administration. The administration we inherited from the British has by and large been kept intact. I personally think it is very unfortunate. In the beginning of the era of independence we should have made attempts and changed the concept of administration and the structure of administration drastically.

Today if we are not able to deliver the goods, if we fail in a particular sector and if we fail to make the impact felt in a particular sector, the greatest single reason is that the machinery through which we have to work is not geared to that kind of attitude and work.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai). Sir, I would like to ask one point of information. We want the views of the Government of India. Shri Shukla said that he personally thinks this is a bad thing. I want to know what the opinion of the Government is. We are not interested in knowing what view he personally has in this matter. He is speaking on behalf of the Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I deliberately made that distinction because the Government would commit itself to a view one way or the other after getting the wisdom of Shri Hanumanthaiya's Commission. I am not giving any conclusions on behalf of the Government when I say "I personally feel".

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: So the Government is now in blissful ignorance.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. The Government is only waiting for the various reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission which have been found useful. We would be able to do the reforms in administration in a much better way after we have their reports in our hands. It is not necessary, as the Chairman himself said, that the Government may accept everything. The Government may not accept everything. The Government may even go beyond what they recommend.

What I am stating here is that if our structure and concept of administration were changed, the difficulty that we have had for the last 20 years might have been less. Since this particular deficiency was felt very strongly, this high powered Administrative Reforms Commission had been appointed.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Let us have another high powered committee.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: About the system of administration, everybody knows that we have a democracy functioning at the national and the State level, but it is an unfortunate fact of our national life that after the State level there is no democracy. It is a bureaucracy that functions in the districts and elsewhere, where most of the problems of the people are. That is the place where most of the administrative reforms need to be done.

This again is a view that I am stating on behalf of myself, because Government will have to come to a studied conclusion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I have heard him not once but twice say that this is his personal view. Whatever he is speaking is all Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's speech. Should a non-official Resolution be taken in a non-official manner? After all, he is a minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

14.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is whether it is open to the Minister to reply only in a personal capacity. It will be a very bad precedent. After all, we are not meeting in the Central Hall; we are meeting in this House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am not replying to the debate.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: He is looking only to labour, nothing else.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Randhir Singh is like my elder brother; only he talks too much.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: The Minister is talking something very seriously about district administration and I do not know why he is not appreciating this. I appreciate his viewpoint.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My conception of wisdom is different from his.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: That is quite possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is—the Chairman has heard me only half; so you kindly hear me—that we are discussing a non-official Resolution; after all Members have spoken, the hon. Minister is speaking on behalf of the Home Minister as the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. He said once, "This is my personal view." We tolerated it. Then, the second time again he said, "This is my personal view." So no official view is available on this Resolution. Is it open to the Minister to reply to the debate in a purely personal capacity? In that case we can go to the Central Hall and hear him. Why should we be deprived of our coffee and cigarettes and be sitting here? It is a very important Resolution and he should make official comment, not non-official comment. Will you kindly give a ruling on that?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am only intervening in the debate. The right of reply is reserved for the hon. lady Member. I do not think that Shri Banerjee means to say that I have no right to have any personal opinion. Whenever I speak, I can say everything on behalf of Government and whichever I want to specify as not the views of Government I can say that they are my own views. I am not saying that these are not the views of Government. Ultimately they may become the views of Government, but until we get the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and Government considers them, Gov-

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ernment's considered views cannot be made known here. I am not making those views known here. Whenever I have comments to make like that, I can say that these are my personal views. About other things I am stating officially.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What are the views of Government?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made one thing very clear. So long as the Administrative Reforms Commission's report is not given full consideration and thought and views are formed by Government, he cannot say what the view of Government is. On this occasion before the hon. lady Member replies to the debate, in general he has replied and shown his reaction. But I must make it very clear that anyone occupying the Treasury Benches can express his view but with this reservation on some aspects as you have said, "These are my views". But if this is the view of Government, you can say so.

So far as this Resolution is concerned, you can say that Government at the present time is giving serious consideration to the report submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission. Till that time, whatever he wants to say can say.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: We are not discussing the reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission here. Therefore, he need not wait for all the reports and their acceptance. We are discussing the administrative structure, the economy, the efficiency and the overall position.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Commission is considering that matter.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: We must have Government views on these matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, in view of your ruling, I withdraw my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I presume, the Resolution is brought forward to bring to the notice of the Government the urgency of some administrative reforms and certain steps to be taken as far as possible and as early as possible. That is the purpose of the Resolution and, I think, the Minister, more or less, shares the point of view expressed. But when the Administrative Reforms Commission is entrusted with the task of going through all the gamut of administrative reforms and procedure, though urgency need be urged, to bypass the Commission, because there is a Resolution, would not be proper. It would be difficult for the Home Minister to make such a commitment. Therefore, I would allow the hon. Minister to continue.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I was speaking about the district administration and this I will state officially that we hope the Administrative Reforms Commission will give its serious thought towards re-orientation and improvement in the district administration with a view to bring the maximum amount of democracy in the district administration. This is what we are looking forward to and we hope that we shall have the benefit of their views soon enough so that this burning problem that we are facing in our country today could be solved in an expeditious manner.

The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwarj Sinha, has made a good study of the deficiencies of administration and she has made several useful remarks about confidential reports, fundamental rules and about job evaluation and things like that I would refrain from making comments on them because, again, the Administrative Reforms Commission is going through these matters and looking into them. I am quite sure they will give useful recommendations regarding these matters so that we could take proper decisions in these matters.

Before I close, I would like to refer to what Shri Somani said.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: On a point of information. Has the Government considered the possibility of recruitment to the public sector through a separate Public Service Commission because that will eliminate many of the complaints made here?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: The view is that the public undertakings personnel are of a special kind. That has to be done by a special procedure. The usual Public Service Commissions are not cut out for this kind of work.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You may have a separate Public Service Commission which may be qualified for this work.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We shall consider that point also.

The hon. Member, Shri Somani, while he was speaking on the Resolution, mentioned about the jobs that are being given to defeated Ministers and defeated politicians. This is a subject on which there is a lot of confusion in the country. First of all, nobody is given a job just because he is defeated. If a job is given, it is given on the evaluation of his capacity or his experience. I do not think that anybody should be condemned just because he has been defeated at the polls. We have had the experience of the hon. Chairman of the Swatantra Party being defeated in the General elections. But we do not condemn him because of that. He somehow comes back to the House again. But his capacity or his public understanding is not reduced just because he is defeated in the General Elections. I do not think Prof. Ranga, an eminent person, could be condemned just because he is defeated. I do not think he would be condemned as being useless for any other thing.

If he could be used for such purposes and in such capacities where we could have the benefit of his talents, of his experience, we should by all means have it. Here if certain Members of Parliament . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): No public man becomes great unless he is defeated at the polls at least once.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have won the elections four times and I have yet to become great.

Here what I am saying is that nobody in this country or no democrat in this country should be condemned just because he has been defeated at the polls. This is rather an uncharitable criticism . . . (Interruption). We tend to make public criticisms about those people who are otherwise regarded as honest, intelligent and experienced people . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Mr. Malaviya had to leave the Government. Would you call it 'honest'?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: You should not quote individual cases. We are talking about the concept. We should take full advantage of their experience and their ability. Now I would give an example. Let us take the question of ambassadorial posts abroad. If you count out the public men who are at present serving in any particular position here, then there are people who have retired from public life or those who have been defeated or those who are doing nothing at this time. If you do not take any of these people who are otherwise very capable, experienced, and men of great integrity and public standing, then you have to fill all diplomatic posts by civil servants. What are the other ways? You have to take from professional fields, from public life and other such fields. That is why I am saying that this kind of criticism should not be made in a light-hearted manner. We should remember this. Whenever selections are made, only 10 or 15 per cent or may be, 25 per cent of the defeated politicians may be given jobs here and there, but that is not because they were defeated but because they are available, they have got experience, they have got capacity and they have public standing, which are required for these jobs. I would very much wish that criticism

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of this kind is not heard again in this House. (Interruptions). This is all that I want to say.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. I would, therefore, request Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha to consider this. Government is also giving consideration to this recommendation. In view of this, I would request her to withdraw her Resolution.

श्री रणधर सिंह (रोहतक) स्पीकर महोदय, एक व्यू प्वाइंट है जो सवाल की शकल में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में ठेकेदारी है दौलत की, जायदाद की, कारखानों की, सब की और नौकरियों की भी ठेकेदारी है यह रेजोल्यूशन जिसकी बात आया है। सिविल की नौकरियाँ हों चाहे मिलीटरी वह भी एक इजारेदारी बन गया है। आई० सी० एस० का लड़का जरूर आई० ए० एस० बनेगा। जनरल का लड़का जरूर कमीशन लेगा। बड़े बड़े जो आफिसर हैं उनके एक एक कुनबे में से बीस बीस गजेटेड आफसर हैं। इस इजारेदारी को तोड़ने के लिए मैं एक तजवीज पेश करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ आप या गवर्नमेंट उसके ऊपर गौर फरमायेगी। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में और स्टेट्स में जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन हैं उनमें और मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ जैसे प्लानिंग कमीशन है उसमें भी करल बायस के आदमी, मजदूर और किसान के हित के ख्यालात रखने वाले आदमी एग्रीकल्चर बायस के आदमी होने चाहिए। आप यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में और स्टेट्स के पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में क्या इसका कुछ ख्याल रखेंगे और साथ साथ जो मिलिटरी में भी आते हैं आप यह कहने कि इनमें इतनी काबलियत नहीं है मैं नहीं मानता इस बात को और मैं हनुमानिया जी से भी कहूँगा... (व्यवधान)... यह एक व्यू प्वाइंट है, मैं बड़ी सिद्ध के साथ महसूस करता हूँ इस बात को और ज़ुर्न कह दिया

करें, यह बात 80 फीसदी आदमियों की है, हर बात में मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कोई आदमी देहात का है, गरीब का बेटा है, किसान का बेटा है, यह सबसे बड़ा मेरिट है। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह एजेंसी जो बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों में भर्ती करती है उस एजेंसी में उन लोगों को भर्ती करने के लिए सााा जाय, उन लोगों को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का मेम्बर बनाया जाय जो देहात से, किसान से, मजदूर से हमदर्दी रखते हैं और जो उस तबके से आदमी आते हैं उनको वह लें ताकि हमारी बड़ी बड़ी सर्विसेज में पब्लिक ग्रैंडर-टेकिंग में और फौज में भी वह आदमी जाय इसके लिए आप व्यवस्था करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is outside the scope of this debate. But if the Minister wants to say anything in reply, he might do so.

श्री रणधर सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों में इन्होंने कहा है एफिशियेंसी के लिए भी और एकोनामी के लिए भी, उस बाता से वह व्यू प्वाइंट है, बिना डा कंतिडर सि?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Mover of the Resolution made a plea here, it was altogether on a different level. The hon. Member wanted a clarification. I now leave it to the Minister to reply or not reply. If he is not replying to it, I would call upon the Mover to reply.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He has made a suggestion which will be on record and that would be considered.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have really appreciated the spirit of the Resolution. I do not understand why Shri S. C. Jha has opposed even the spirit of it. The wording of the Resolution put on the agenda is conditioned by the rules of procedure; it could have been put only in this way and that is why it

has been so put. I could not have brought a Resolution on the basis of a presumption, because the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation might have been accepted here and there in one or two cases; is not the entire report of the Commission before us. It is in the process of being examined. Some of the reports are still with the Chairman of the Commission. Therefore, any reference to the ARC in the Resolution would not have been according to the rules. That is why I have worded my Resolution as it appears on the agenda.

As you rightly pointed out, Sir, my intention was to highlight some of the deficiencies and facts. Shri Hanumanthaiya, a senior member of this House and Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, mentioned that a number of subjects are under examination and a number of recommendations have been made. What I was concerned with is not the value of the recommendations. I do appreciate that our best brains in the country have been associated in those sub-committees appointed by the Commission.

AN HON. MEMBER: He included the hon. Member also in it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am a very humble person doing my work in my own small way. I do not come in that category.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He appreciates her humility.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am grateful.

My fear was this that if all the recommendations of the Commission come simultaneously, being as they are, of far-reaching consequences, it will be impossible for Government to take cognisance of all them and implement them as Government would like to. They have very serious implications and therefore, it would be better if Government started implementing them keeping in view the suggestions that are coming forward starting from the day the first sub-

committee's report was handed over to Government for their consideration. Since the last one year, reports have been submitted to Government, but the way in which some of the things have been done in regard to appointments which have been made in the public sector does not show that these things have been taken note of. The hon. Member said that we have provided guidelines for manning the public sector projects. Even within the last two months, the appointments which have been made cannot be considered as confirming the view that Government have really taken cognisance of the recommendations of the ARC.

That is why our worry, that in spite of the fact that the ARC has given recommendations, they are being put in cold storage thereby reducing the effectiveness of the recommendations. My fear is that these recommendations will go into the archives. Except for the lonely Member Mr. Jha, I had the privilege of getting the spirit of the resolution commended by the entire House including the hon. Minister. Mr. Jha is always an exception to the rule. I do not mind it. Later on we shall discuss this and he will come round to the point of view which I have placed before the House. The House was a little disturbed in having some cross talks, when the hon. Minister made a significant remark. I think he has not made that significant remark as hon. Member Mr. Shukla but in his capacity as a member of the Government. He said there is a particular recommendation. A hint about it was also given by the hon. Member Shri Hanumanthaiya. In their report on the machinery for planning, there is a recommendation that a special parliamentary committee of about 25 Members may be constituted to go into the annual progress reports of the Plan. That concerns the Plan. There is another suggestion that Parliament may consider whether the parliamentary committee mentioned above should not also perform the functioning of an informal consultative committee. That brings us to

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

a significant point. My resolution gets added significance because of this fact. There are two aspects to the recommendation of the ARC or any function of the Government. The hon. Minister has promised that he will take into consideration the recommendations in all seriousness. An effective machinery is required to act as a watch dog and see whether these recommendations are implemented as they should be, and in time too. Otherwise, the effect of recommendations will be lost. Therefore, I was wondering if he could agree to these two points. One point was made by the hon. Members of the Opposition and I agree with that: there is a lot of sense in the appointment of a standing committee or Parliament which will function in an informal manner. It would act as watch dog over the business of the Government. There is a lot of sense in that suggestion. This is a federal Parliament. We have seen the way it functions. In a budget discussion of five days, what can we do? Members get 5 or 10 minutes. In that short time we cannot put our points of view. What is the most effective way in a federal system? In America they have established these committees primarily for the reason that they could act as the watchdogs of the country. Every matter cannot be taken up in the House and discussed in great detail. The hon. Minister must consider the sentiments expressed by almost the entire Opposition Members. Standing committees should be constituted. I also strongly support that suggestion.

Secondly, I refer to the ARC recommendations in many reports. I had occasion to see some of the reports and Mr. Hanumanthaiya had also provided us with some guidance and suggestions. In every report they have said that something should be taken up by the PAC or the Public Undertakings Committee or the Bureau of Public Enterprises or by a parliamentary committee. Therefore, I submit that a watch-dog committee of Parliament should be constituted and it should be a permanent committee just

like the PAC or the PUC. There are many significant recommendations which are coming from the ARC. We are watching how they are implemented. The hon. Minister referred to this report and said one sentence: we shall examine it sympathetically. I hope that he has not given this assurance as Mr. Shukla but as a Minister of the Government. In view of this assurance and in the hope that he will appreciate the views of the House and give due consideration to the two points which had been raised and that a Committee will be appointed in the near future, I withdraw my resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If she is withdrawing the resolution, where is the question of amendment?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I beg to leave to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon Member got the leave of the House to withdraw her resolution?

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.46 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RURAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move:

"This House calls upon the Government to give priority for rural housing development in the Plans."

About 20 years back, there was this cry:

"छोटा ना घर होगा बच्चों की छत्र में।"

Young boys and girls spread over the five and a half lakhs of villages in our country went about humming this tune. After all, the call was given to the country by the late Prime Minis-

ter, when after crystal-gazing into the future, describing our future he said that we have a tryst with destiny. Those boys and girls had hopes and hummed the song like any other children in the previous centuries; only these children were hoping that with our country having attained freedom those hopes would come true. But after these 20 years, those young boys and girls have come to age, they have their own families, yet still, living in the villages, on the streets, under an open sky just remembering those hopes which they fondly cherished once, while their children go about in the streets having the same hopes.

Will those hopes ever come true? If we see the record of this Government for the last 20 years, what do we find? We had four or five ministers in this Ministry and this time we have a young minister. We have thought that new hopes, new thoughts and a new determination would come. But nothing happened; he is sitting there with fists clenched, but those hopes still remain to be fulfilled. We do not know what will be done. During these long years, we have not built houses. All that we have built are towers of Babel. We have talked of socialism, and talked of a welfare society and about equality. But they remain only as talks. Nothing concrete has come up.

If I can quote the Minister himself when he said in November, 1967, while speaking on rural housing:

"The 1961 census reveals that out of 651 lakh houses hardly 124 lakhs or just about 19 per cent were pucca houses; the remaining 51 per cent or about 527 lakh houses were katcha, which would require to be rebuilt or improved substantially. Further, these 651 lakhs of existing houses were actually occupied by 689 lakh odd rural households which meant that 38 lakh house-holds in rural areas do not have a separate dwelling unit for themselves. It is now estimated that by 1966 we will have a

total shortage of 627 lakh houses in rural areas of which the houseless households constitute 113 lakhs."

These are the words of the Minister himself. Even after so many years, so many promises, after so much of wastage of public funds and so many other projects, this is the situation where one of the three basic necessities of man's life—food, clothing and housing—is concerned, we have not been able to provide him with a house. If this is the position, what have you succeeded in doing?

For years, we have been grappling with the food problem. It appears that we are on the brink of being a little easy about it; we might even solve it. About clothing, of course the Government have done nothing to make it cheaper to the common man, the farmer and the other people in our country. Similarly, about houses, the Minister is again waving his hands and nothing has happened, and people in villages go about wringing their hands.

One of the answers that the Minister gave generally during the Question Hour and elsewhere is that we have paucity of funds. Coming to the question of paucity of funds, the Estimates Committee has got to say this:

"The Committee note that the funds provided for the village housing project scheme during the second and third Plan periods were utilised only to the extent of 37.6 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively, resulting in a shortfall of 62.4 per cent and 65.3 per cent respectively."

The Minister may say that it is a State subject. Prior to the last general election, almost all the States, except for a brief period when Kerala had a different rule, were under the Congress rule. And so this shortage essentially means that the Congress party, through its government, at the Centre and in the States, has failed to implement the housing programmes.

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

Sir, the standard of housing is an index of the nation's social achievement. In this, as the figures show, Government has miserably failed. Hope does not take us a long way. As Francis Bacon said, hope is a good breakfast, but a very lean supper. In the last 20 years of Congress rule, we have often invited the people to the breakfast of hope, but we have denied them the fulfilment of that supper. Breakfast was taken long ago, and hunger walks the streets again. People now realise that they cannot remain very much on hopes only and it is time to make room at the table. They have shown their determination in the last general election when more than half the country rejected the Congress. It is high time they woke up.

Take the economic aspect. Standard of living, aspirations and hopes are closely linked with the state that the economy is in. While we are passing through a period of recession and bad times, housing is one of the programmes which any Government should take up. If you open any book on economics, even in the beginning stages, the student is taught that at the time of depression, housing, road building and such other social programmes are to be taken up and given top most priority. If this simple basic law of economics is not known to the Government, they are unfit to rule.

For housing, no imports are required. For any other industry, we say that there is paucity of foreign exchange. But here all the basic materials required for housing like bricks, cement, steel, woodwork, electricity, labour—all are available indigenously. There is no paucity of any of these items right now in the country.

Coming to the employment aspect, the figures of unemployment are staggering. I cannot expect this Government to take up a bold programme which will require 5 million houses a year. Even if you take a fraction of it say one million houses every year, it would mean employ-

ment for 20 lakh persons. At the rate of Rs. 5000 per house excluding the price of land, 1 million houses would mean Rs. 500 crores every year. 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of a house always goes in terms of wages, partly in direct construction and partly as wages in the materials required for building the house. At the present level of wages in our country, it would mean employment to 20 lakh people. In 1966, we had 93.64 lakhs people employed in Government sector. Leaving aside transport and communications services, it comes to 23 lakhs people. Instead of taking up gigantic steel plants, only by taking up this housing programme, you are going to increase the employment by nearly 100 per cent in relation to governmental employment as it stands today.

Another aspect is that there is no danger of regional imbalance in this programme. Someone wants a steel plant in Salem, someone wants it in some other place and so on. The Housing programme will create no imbalance of growth. This is an activity which goes on all over the country. There is no question of priority between States and there is no transport bottleneck. Some of the ministers and Congressmen plead for village industries. Housing programme will give work to village industries and village artisans. It will be spread over in all the villages all over the country, there being no concentration anywhere.

Let us move a little away from our shores, since our ministers are so fond of going abroad. I do not know what they see there. I wish they had seen the housing programme in other countries. I would like to take you to one of our neighbouring States, in the same geographical hemisphere having the same sort of living and social conditions like ours—Singapore. It had a target of 10 new dwelling units for 1000 persons. Unlike our Government's programmes, they have built 9.4—

only 0.6 short—dwelling units for every 1000 persons. This rate of achievement has been unsurpassed by any developing nation. Between 1960 and 1966 the Housing Development Board built more than 50,000 low-cost housing units and provided new accommodation in all for four lakh people. That is about 23 per cent of Singapore's population. I would suggest that the Minister, Shri Jaganath Rao, visits Singapore soon, sees how their programme has been working. He should see what sort of incentive they have given to the people and possibly try to do something. The present method will not work and we have got to find some other solution to the problem.

Going a little far, to the United Kingdom, we find that there, between 1947 and 1967 more than six million houses were built and the 1970 target is five lakh houses a year. If you go still beyond and see what a capitalist country—whom we call exploiters and attach all sorts of adjectives—like the United States is doing, the figures there would still more shock some of my friends here who think that everything that United States does is wrong. Only one week back the US Congress authorised expenditure equivalent to Rs. 4000 crores in the next three years on the biggest governmental house building programme in any country's history. The Housing Act calls for construction or rehabilitation by 1971 of 1.7 million houses every year for people of small incomes. These are programmes taken up by socialist countries, the United Kingdom where there is the Labour Government, a capitalist country like the United States and our own neighbour—Singapore. Wherever you look you will find that housing has been a major problem in all the countries. It is not that we are confronted with it only ourselves. It has been a problem everywhere. But we have to see how other countries have solved it. There is no harm in look-

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ing at other people's achievements and programmes. If we can learn or borrow something from other countries we must definitely borrow and get those ideas.

But the question that arises is, do we have the determination to do it or is it only slogan shouting only to dupe the people possibly to counter—act the influence of some Communists or others when you say phrases like "better living conditions", "equality of justice" and all that? You do not have the will to do it as your own results have shown.

Now I will come to what we should do. When I come to that I can very well guess that the Minister would give two or three stock arguments and I would like to dwell a little on them. One is that we have no funds. Coming to the question of funds, as I said, whatever meagre funds were given have not been utilised by the States. What have you done to pull up those using states? This may be a State subject. But we have other State and Concurrent subjects like power, irrigation, health and family planning. Do we not have a Central Power and Irrigation Agency? Do not we have a Central Family Planning Board? Why do not we have something like that for housing? Why cannot we have a central authority to give direction to the States for housing programme? If it is a question of it being on the State List, why cannot we give it priority and bring it on the Concurrent List? If you really want to solve the problem you have to bring it on the Concurrent List. You should have a Central Housing Authority to direct the programme in all the States. Let them deal with it directly and see to everything singly. One of the things you can do in that direction is to see that the funds are earmarked for housing and housing only and they are not spent on any other account.

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

He said that funds are not available. We have a little allocation in our Plan period. We have to add a little to that. It is not as stupendous a task as the Minister thinks it to be. He said somewhere that they would require about Rs. 20 thousand crores in five years. Where are we going to get the money from, he asked. All of it need not come from Government. Why should he think that everything has to come from Government and the Finance Minister would not give it?

17 hrs.

This programme, if you take up a million houses a year, will cost you Rs. 500 crores. This need not be a drag on the Central Government's resources. Private banks, LIC, housing loan funds, co-operatives and other agencies which give advances have to be utilised. You have to make certain new laws to see that the Reserve Bank gives some funds to private banks and other agencies to advance loans for housing. You have to drop the idea that the Government has to build houses and give them to the people because this has failed. You have to make the people themselves interested in it. Let them come forward for the loans. They can go to the co-operative banks, any of their regional banks, private banks, the State Bank or any of the authorities for the loan. For that purpose the Reserve Bank has to give some advances and the Reserve Bank has to guarantee those loans.

Here I will give you an example. Some years back there was a complaint from every place that the small-scale industries did not get enough advances from private banks. What was done after that was that the Reserve Bank stood guarantee for those loans given by a bank to the small-scale industry and in the last two or three years the advances by banks to small-scale industry have gone up by nearly 2½ times.

Here also the Reserve Bank has only to stand a guarantee. The LIC

can also stand guarantee. You can also have a provision that the insurance companies can also provide insurance for these loans, just as we have in the case of hire-purchase. Any company which gives out money on hire-purchase against a car or a truck has this advance insured and against that insurance the banks advance money. Some sort of this idea will have to be brought in here so that funds are made available easily.

Funds will also come in from the people. I have no doubt about it. 25 or 30 per cent of these funds will come in the form of mobilisation of rural resources. People will be motivated towards more savings. After years and centuries of being in a poor state, being in a state of impoverishment and under loans, under the clutches of the local moneylender, only last year our farmer has seen a little ray of hope. There had been a good crop. But what happened? The moment that crop was there, many of us here and most of them in the ruling party started jumping and saying that we must tax the farmer. Have we become so much money conscious, a grabber of the sort that for the first time in centuries the farmer has got a little money and we just want to grab it? It was wise that the Finance Minister objected to this idea. Let the farmer have that money. But you can also have a part of that money in a better and a nicer way.

You have seen how your small savings programme and schemes have failed, because we asked the villagers and the people only to save money so that at some future date they will get some more money, but with the rising price index nobody had an incentive to save. But when you say that you will have this housing programme where you have to go not only to a Government, a magistrate or a local politician but to any one of the hundreds of banks or institutions for a loan, he will have the feel-

ing to save money. He can possibly see that there is a home in his future; he can see that if not he, his son can have a home in the future and he will try to save. With that not only your savings programme be augmented but he himself is motivated and the money that has gone to the rural economy and that we hope will go into the rural economy in the next couple of years, hoping to God that we have good crops, will be brought back in the economy, not by taxes or by taking away that money from the farmer but by drawing that money to the economy and giving them something in return. You will have to choose whether you want to give something back from what you take or you want to be a grabber of money in the form of taxes and giving nothing in return.

I will finish by giving two small suggestions for the Minister to bear in mind. This is not an expenditure; this will not be a drag on the Government's resources but this is an investment the returns of which will start coming in in three or four years' time when the people start repaying their loans. It will generate employment of 20 lakhs of people. These people who will get this employment will not keep the money with themselves. So, consumer industries will grow and it will create more employment potential. In indirect ways it will be bringing in revenue to the Government, in the form of excise duty on consumption that they will make and in the form of other taxes that they will pay. The growth of the economy, which you have failed to generate, will be there. Where so many plans and gigantic projects have failed, the housing programme will succeed. It will do good to the people to the community and, may be, to the ruling party also.

My last suggestion is: Make housing industry a priority industry. One of the reasons why you have not been able to motivate people is that many

of your Ministers, many of your top-ranking leaders, always call that housing is a dead investment and that housing is a non-productive investment. It is not. You motivate people, you call it a priority industry, you give more and more incentives and you make it more conducive to getting loans. Did't you, two years back, realise that for tourism—you were in-charge of Hotels then—hotel industry should be made a priority industry? Did't you find that hotel industry was just beginning to gear up for that growth? Why can't you do the same thing here for housing? Treat it on a priority basis, whether it is for loans, whether it is depreciation or other allowances. You create a feeling among the people that Government is with them to have houses, that Government might have their difficulties but it wants people to have houses and do whatever you can do to create those favourable situations, without giving us funds, and at least show your intention of creating those favourable conditions for farmers, for backward class people, for all our people living in these 5-12 lakh villages, that you have taken all steps you can take to make the situation conducive to building more and more houses. Let us have at least that gesture from you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to give priority for rural housing development in the plans."

There is an amendment by Shri Yashpal Singh.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal): I have also given 4 amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They were disallowed. Shri Yashpal Singh is not here. So, the amendment is not moved.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL: I gave my amendments in time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out. Shri R. D. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. mover of this Resolution very carefully. He has studied the problem very deeply and sympathetically. He has also understood the economic and social aspect of it. I welcome the Resolution. I think, he has done a yeoman's service to this House and to the rural people of this country.

Sir, this rural housing development has two aspects. It deals with the village as a unit. I need not mention that in every village, there are two villages that in every State, there are two States and that in India, there are two Indias, two Bharats. I need not draw your attention to the structure of the village. As I said, in every village, there are two villages, one inhabited by the backward classes who live outside the periphery of the village who have their own village and the village as we understand, as the westerners understand. When we talk of rural housing development generally, our attention is drawn or we pay attention to the development of housing schemes for those who are living in the villages, not inhabited by the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes or other backward classes. My hon. friend who have moved the Resolution has dealt with this aspect, the rural housing development, elaborately.

I shall confine myself to the question of the housing for the backward classes. 20 years have passed and we have been talking of egalitarian society, we have been talking of socialism, we have been talking of democracy both in the form of Government and as a way of life. So far as backward classes are concerned, have we been able to change the life of the backward classes according to the philosophy which we have accepted in democracy? The villagers remain as they were before; the lot of the people belonging to backward classes remain as it was in the rural areas. I am quite aware that in the First Five-Year Plan notice was taken of this aspect of housing problem of backward classes; some amount was

allocated and schemes were chalked out. In the Second Plan we increased the amount, and in the Third Plan also we further increased that amount. But when we made the allocations in these three Five-Year Plans for housing schemes, the implementation of these schemes was entrusted, at the lowest ladder, to the Panchayats . . .

17.11 hrs.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, you are always welcome whenever you occupy the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am grateful to the Members of the House for that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I was emphasizing this fact that, apart from the question of allocation of amounts for the development of housing facilities for backward classes, the implementation of the various schemes was left to the Panchayats. When we talk of rural housing development, there are two aspects: one aspect is of making provision for the sites on which houses could be built; in other words, it is a question of giving land to the backward classes; this aspect is also entrusted to the Panchayats. The other aspect is making provision of funds, which funds should reach the hands of backward classes. So far as these two aspects are concerned, what do we find? In the first place, the Panchayats, as they are constituted, have very lukewarm attitude towards housing problem of backward classes. They are not prepared to make provisions for sites for these people at all, on which sites they could build houses. All sorts of excuses are advanced by the Panchayats. The result is that there is no progress on this front at all. Perhaps I may be accused for making a very sweeping statement. If you go to the villages, you will find that there is no change whatsoever either in regard to houses or sites. The people have been occupying damaged houses and *kuchha* houses for centuries . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Ghettoes!

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not want to use the word 'ghettoes', because I have seen the American cities. There, 'ghettoes' have a particular meaning. If I have to name and characterise these places in which they are living, I do not think that I can find any suitable word in the dictionary. I have tried to find out the meaning and whether that word could be made applicable to the villages occupied by the backward classes. What are the sanitary conditions? I need not describe them. I do not want to dwell on that topic at all. What I want to point out is that though we are very proud that we have brought about democratic decentralisation, since the panchayats have not changed their attitude and have always retained their lukewarm attitude . . .

SHRI DEORAO PATIL: The State Governments have not changed their attitude.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am coming to that. I am thankful for the suggestion.

Since the panchayats have not changed their attitude, the result is that their conditions remain as they were before. Whatever the States—we talked of the elite, we talk of educated persons, we talk of leaders drawn from different States—their attitude remains the same.

The States had two schemes, Centrally-administered schemes and State schemes. Under the Third Five Year Plan, we have given up Centrally-administered schemes and brought in Centrally-aided schemes. There is a vast difference between the two. Under both the schemes, the fate, lot and condition of these people have remained as they were. When Centrally-administered schemes gave place to Centrally-aided schemes, the States got a wide latitude and freedom to spend the amount earmarked for housing schemes of backward classes on some other scheme. They could spend it in any

manner they like except for housing schemes for the backward classes.

We have a paper. I happen to be a member of the panel on the backward classes. We divided ourselves into committees. Some of my friends dealt with housing schemes for the backward classes. What do we find? We have certain facts, figures and study papers gathered and compiled by the study teams. If I may be excused for using the word, the States have adopted a condemnable apathetic attitude towards these housing schemes for the backward classes. I do not know on what basis the decision was taken to change the Centrally-administered schemes into Centrally-aided schemes.

I would pinpoint the problem. First, the Planning Commission is not making adequate and necessary allocations for housing for the backward classes. Second, whatever amount is allocated is not spent on the housing schemes at all. The result is that the fate of these people remains as it is. Our main purpose in chalking out housing schemes was to bring about an egalitarian equalisation or mixed society. I do not use the words 'emotional integration', because it will take some centuries to bring about the necessary changes in people's attitudes and emotions to bring about that consummation, but we wanted to have some sort of integration or mixed society. When power is given to the village cooperatives or societies or States, if at all they build houses for the backward classes, they build them at a site far away from the rest of the population. Thereby they are creating different villages exclusively for the backward classes. How could there be any integration if we proceed in this manner?

We have an illustration, after the Koyana earthquake. I was under the impression and in fact I made the suggestion we have been making suggestions for a long time that the societies must mix. If at all we want to have houses, the houses must be

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

so mixed so that there can be some sort of integration. When I was the Leader of the Opposition in the Maharashtra State Assembly, we had a committee under the chairmanship of the present Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. Gadgil we gave a report which dealt with the housing problem.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): You lead the opposition in that State?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: There are certain social problems which Mr. Joshi may not understand or appreciate—the problems which we are facing—because he is not living in the villages. I am living in the village; my people are living in a village. What difficulties and what sufferings we undergo you do not know. Why do you want to provoke me?

AN. HON. MEMBER: What is your experience in the Congress?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: When I was out of the Congress in the Opposition I used to come to the Planning Commission and submit documents, reports, etc. and carry on discussion and try to persuade the members of the Planning Commission. With what result? No result whatsoever. Now, I am in the Congress and I am on the planning panel of the backward classes; I can do what I want to. What I could not do, what I wanted others to do can be done by me myself because I belong to the party in power. So, that has changed. The second change is that our people have a sense of development since they feel that they belong to a party which is ruling the country at the Centre. That sense of pride is there.

Rome was not built in a day. It takes time to make social progress. The process is going on, the process of formation and reformation even in the Congress itself. You are all aware of it. Therefore, have patience. I have asked my people also to be patient.

I was saying that the States have not changed their attitude of apathy towards the housing schemes of the backward classes. Time will not permit me to say more now. I hope there will be another occasion when we shall deal with planning and I shall give facts and figures. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): First of all, I must congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Tapuriah for bringing forward this resolution to this forum of the nation. Because it is a very big problem for our country. The mover of the resolution has said enough and Mr. Bhandare also has stressed and laid emphasis on too many things about this problem. But what I cannot understand about this Government is this. This Government is wedded to the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi; wedded to the philosophy of socialist pattern, not socialism but the socialist pattern. Now we get the intimation from the Government, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, that Gandhi Centenary is coming and we should give certain suggestions about rural water schemes and other things. But I do not understand one thing: when this Government is wedded to the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and trying to do most of the things in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, I have not found one thing. You must remember that Mahatma Gandhi used to live in the villages. I know that some crores of rupees will be spent during the centenary. I want them to take up a certain number of villages in every State: say 10 villages in Assam, 20 in West Bengal, and like that, take a number of villages in all the States, in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, during this centenary and in those villages, some model housing programme must be taken up in the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not understand why they are not taking up such a thing. I request the Government that to begin with, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, during the centenary, they should

take up certain housing schemes in the villages.

Secondly, these Ministers talk about rural housing and say that our country is marching towards socialism. But I know that even the Deputy Minister's bungalow has been provided with furniture, glass and windows at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): Rs. 22,000 in all, including all the electrical appliances, furniture, furnishing and everything.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: May be, it is 50 per cent of what I have said. The point is, we could have at least 20 houses at that cost. Now, on the other hand, we are having palatial buildings. Mahatma Gandhi used to live in Sabarmati Ashram and the Sevagram in Wardha.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where are you living?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: I am living in whatever has been allotted to me by the Government. I do not want that we should all be provided with bungalows. What I want is that the attitude of the country should change. What is the present attitude? They are constructing five-storey buildings in Delhi and some other cities; they are not giving enough money for constructing houses in the villages, in the rural areas. You are having a revolving tower, making the Asoka Hotel an ideal hotel in the whole world. Ours is a very poor country. Today, in the morning, we passed a law for evicting unauthorised persons. We can evict those who are dwelling on the streets

AN HON. MEMBER: Not yet passed.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Well, I think it is going to be passed. They are going to give the Central Govern-

ment the power to evict persons who are living in thatched houses or in hutments in unauthorised places. They will be evicted by the Government, but this Government does not take the responsibility for providing houses to the rural people, or those people who have not got any house at all. This is a shame and a sin for our country.

Thirdly, I wish to tell the mover of the resolution one thing. I know he belongs to the Swatantra Party. The private industrialists have been allotted some funds for the construction of houses to the coal-mines workers, industrial workers, etc. The money has also been allotted in their names. The hon. Member is not present here. He also belongs to the big industrial family. They are not providing houses to the industrial workers. Government also is not prepared to construct houses for workers. They are living in slum areas.

May I continue on the next day?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. He may continue on the next day.

श्री इबराहिम पाटिल : सभापति महोदया, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रस्ताव के लिए टाइम और बढ़ाया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय : जब यह प्रस्ताव प्रगली बार इस सदन में आयगा और सदन आवश्यक समझेगा, तो इस का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जायेगा ।

17.31 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

DEMURRAGE PAID BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

श्री बल्लभराव शर्मा (बी/का) : सभापति महोदया, इसी सत्र में मेरे प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 789 का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री ने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के विभिन्न स्थानों पर कुछ ब्लैक कॉर्पोरेशन

[श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा]

को प्रायः 1,43,412 रुपया डमरेज के रूप में देना पड़ा। हो सकता है कि अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी सरकार को डमरेज के रूप में कुछ रुपया और देना पड़ा हो।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस मन्त्रालय का बजट 787 करोड़ रुपये के करीब है, उसमें 143 लाख रुपये का इधर उधर होना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। किन्तु प्रश्न रुपये का नहीं है, यह रुपया तो सरकार के एक मन्त्रालय से दूसरे मन्त्रालय के पाकेट में जाता है वह घर के घर ही में रहता है उससे हमारा कोई झगडा नहीं किन्तु इस प्रश्न के पीछे सरकार को जो अदूरदर्शिता और अकर्मण्यता है, उसी की ओर मैं सबन का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

बजट सेशन के प्रारम्भ से यह बात साफ प्रकट हो गई थी कि इस बार देश में गेहूँ की फसल बहुत अच्छी होने वाली है और उसके लिए सरकार ने पहले से लम्बी लम्बी स्कीमें बनानी या शुरू कर दी थीं। इस छोटी सी पुस्तिका, "रीव्यू आफ दि फूड सिटुएशन इन इंडिया", में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है :

"The phenomenal crop in Punjab, Haryana and UP has confronted the administration at the Centre and the States with the major problems of price support storage and movement."

खाद्य मन्त्रालय को उस समय से ही उचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए था और दूसरे मन्त्रालयों के साथ समन्वय और ताल-मेल स्थापित करना चाहिए था। किन्तु उसने वैसा नहीं किया। देश में गोदामों की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन उनका समय पर निर्माण नहीं किया गया। खाद्य मन्त्रालय को रेल विभाग के साथ ताल-मेल स्थापित करना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह भी नहीं किया गया। फलस्वरूप हमने देखा कि वर्षों के कारण काफी अन्न गल-सड़ गया और अनपेक्षित क्षति हुई।

कुछ ही दिन पहले माननीय मन्त्री जी ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि रेलवेज में तरपारों की कमी के कारण प्रायः 900 टन गेहूँ खराब हो गया था, जो मनुष्य के खाने लायक नहीं रहा। प्रश्न केवल इसी बात का है कि आज हमारी सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में आपस में समन्वय, सामंजस्य और ताल-मेल नहीं है। सभी प्राणी अपनी डफली और अपना अपना राग अलाते हैं, जिसका परिणाम हो रहा है हर जगह विशृङ्खलता, क्षति और अनपेक्षित व्यय।

एक ओर तो यह सरकार राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री (एमंडमेंट) बिल सरीखे कानून बनाती है। वह यह नहीं देखती कि उससे हमारे यहां कितनी बेकारी बढ़ेगी। गांवों में जाँ छोटे छोटे हल्लारों लगाये गये हैं, जिनसे लोगों की बेकारी की समस्या का काफ़ी समाधान हो रहा है, उनको सरकार बन्द कर रही है। पहले की जो मिलें चल रही हैं, उनको भी बन्द कर रही हैं। उसके बाद सरकार बड़ा-बड़ी मिलें स्थापित करना चाहती हैं, केवल इस लिए कि हमें पांच, छः, सात या आठ परसेंट अधिक अन्न उपलब्ध होगा। किन्तु हम भूल जाते हैं कि इस तरह हमारी सरकार कितना अन्न बर्बाद कर रही है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Sharmaji did not agree on that day with the modern mills proposition.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Still I do not agree.

हमारी सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, वह केवल एकाधिकार के अपने मोह के कारण, अपनी मानोपली की लोलुपता के कारण।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अगर सरकार प्रक्योरमेंट न करती, ना किसान मर जाता।

श्री बेल्गीशंकर शर्मा : किसान जी जाता। मैं अभी बताता हूँ कि कैसे।

सरकार को अनाज खरीदने का सारा भार फूड कॉर्पोरेशन पर ही नहीं डाल देना चाहिये था। उसको अपने ऐजेंट खड़े करने चाहिये थे, जो अपने पैसे से अनाज उठा सकते। उसको प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को भी मौका देना चाहिये था कि अगर अनाज एक साथ मंडियों में आ जाये, तो वे भी उसको उठा लें।

सरकार का कहना है कि हम क्या करें, इतना अनाज एक-साथ मंडियों में आ गया कि हमारी सब स्कीमें फेल हो गईं, हमारे पास इतने साधन नहीं थे, स्टेशन पर माल ढोने के लिए कुली नहीं थे, रेलवे के पास डिब्बे नहीं थे, जिन स्थानों पर माल पहुँचता, वहाँ गोदाम नहीं थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को यह सब कुछ पहले देखना चाहिए था। आखिर सरकार किसे कहते हैं ? सरकार की एक प्लानिंग होती है, जिसके मुताबिक सब काम होता है। ऐसा न करके खाद्य मन्त्रालय ने बहुमूल्य अन्न का नुकसान किया। उसके लिए इस सरकार की जितनी भी भर्त्सना की जाये, वह योड़ी है।

आज इतना अन्न होते हुए भी सरकार फूड ज़ांच को न हटाने की अपनी जिद पर अड़ी हुई है। देश में अन्न की काफी पैदावार हुई है, जिसकी वजह से उसने कई जगह राशनिंग को भी ढीला कर दिया है। दिल्ली का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में सिलीगुड़ी के वक्षिण में, हैदराबाद और अन्य कई स्थानों में राशनिंग के साथ साथ खुले बाजार में भी अन्न मिल सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है। आज देश में ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि दिल्ली की तरह हम हर जगह राशनिंग तो खरूर रखें, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ खुले बाजार में भी अन्न उपलब्ध करने

की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। ऐसा न करने से आज क्या परिणाम हो रहा है ? श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा है कि किसानों को इससे बहुत नुकसान होता। लेकिन उन्हें भालूम होना चाहिए कि जब काफी अनाज मंडियों में आ गया और फूड कॉर्पोरेशन उस को नहीं उठा सका, तो उस वक्त किसान उस अनाज को अपने घर वापिस तो नहीं ले जा सकते थे, और न ही वे ले गये। तब मजबूर होकर उन्हें वह अनाज हृदयहीन एवं स्वार्थी व्यापारियों के हाथों कोड़ियों के मोल बेचना पड़ा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सौ फीसदी ठीक कह रहे ह।

श्री बेल्गीशंकर शर्मा : यह कहना गलत है कि सरकार की योजना से किसानों को बड़ा लाभ हुआ। सरकार को चाहिए था कि वह बाटम प्राइस निश्चित करके अपने साथ साथ प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को भी छोड़ देती। अगर वे दाम नीचे ले जाते, तो सरकार खुद उठा लेती। अगर वे उसी दाम पर माल उठाते तो उससे किसानों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। अगर वे लोग ज्यादा दाम देकर माल उठाते, तो उससे किसानों को और लाभ होता। अगर एक हैल्दी काम्पीटीशन होता, तो किसानों को बहुत लाभ होता। और लोगों को भी अनाज सब जगह ठीक ढंग से मिलता। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जो पहले कह रहा था आज समय आ गया है जब हमें फूड डॉन को खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, कि उन्होंने मोटे अनाज से इस की शुरुआत की है। शायद गत मार्च से ही चने का मूवमेंट खोल दिया गया है और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बिहार में जहाँ दो ढाई रुपये किलो चना मिलता था, बिहार के लोग आप जानते हैं, सत्तू खाने के बड़े शौकीन हैं, उन्हें अब चौदह पन्द्रह आने तक में चना मिल जाता है। वही अवस्था मकई

[श्री जेणो शंकर शर्मा]

और जो की है। आज यह मोटा अन्न ज हर एक गृहस्थ को, हर एक किसान को, उसकी पाकेट के दामों के भीतर मिल जाता है। किन्तु जहां तक चावल और गेहूं का प्रश्न है वह अब भी उसकी पहुंच के बाहर है। एक तरफ तो हरियाना और पंजाब में अनाज सड़ रहा है, दूसरी ओर बंगाल और बिहार में हम उसके बिना भूखों मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं बड़े अदब से और बड़ी आजिजी के साथ मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह जितना शीघ्र हो सके फूड जोन सरीजो कृत्रिम व्यवस्था को हटा दें। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कुछ प्रदेशों को मिला कर जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब और हरियाना का एक विस्तृत क्षेत्र बनाया गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि जब उन्होंने यह एक्सपरीमेंट किया और उसमें उन्हें सफलता मिली है तो क्यों नहीं इस एक्सपरीमेंट को और आगे बढ़ाया जाय? आखिर समूचा देश एक है। सब एक देश के बासी हैं अगर पूरा भोजन मिले तो सब को मिलना चाहिए, नहीं तो जो मिलता है उसी में आधा आधा बांट बांट कर के खा लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Fernandes—
He is not here. Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं सवाल पूछने से पहले दो बातें कह देना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं। बिहार के विभिन्न स्थानों पर जो डैमरेज सरकार को देना पड़ा है या भारतीय खाद्य निगम को देना पड़ा है उसी की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। अभी 29 तारीख को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, श्री एन० पी० सेन पटना गए हुए थे और उन्होंने वहां एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह बतलाया कि उनको किस तरीके से लाभ पहुंचना शुरू हो गया है। जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं, मैं उसको पढ़ करके सुना देना चाहता हूं :

"Mr. N. P. Sen, Managing Director, Food Corporation of India,

disclosed here today that the FCI made a net profit of Rs. 3 crores in the financial year 1966-67 and paid 20 per cent bonus to 95 per cent of its staff, the maximum permitted under the Payment of Bonus Act."

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में :

"The total value of foodgrains purchased by the FCI during this year was Rs. 250 crores out of which foodgrains worth Rs. 240 crores were sold."

वह आगे कहते हैं...

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल पूछें। कई और सदस्य सवाल करने वाले हैं और जवाब देने के लिए प्रेस टाइम रहना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इससे रिलेवेन्ट है इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूं और इसी से सवाल निकाल कर पूछना चाहता हूं।

"During the year 1967-68 the F.C.I. handled foodgrains of the value of Rs. 400 crores. The profits have not been calculated yet and the bonus would be declared only after the final accounting."

उन्होंने यह बतलाया कि तीन करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हुआ। यह तीन करोड़ का मुनाफा तब हुआ जब अनाज की चोरी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर होती है, बरौनी में होना है, मुकामा में होनी है, हमने खुद देखा, पटना में जहां आपका गोदाम है वहां कई दिनों तक ट्रेन के डिब्बे लगे रहते हैं और उसमें से लोग चोरी करके ले जाते हैं।

श्री डा० ना० शिशारि (गोमालगंज) :
तो अपने लोगों को बचसाइये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो मैं समझाऊंगा लेकिन सरकार क्या कर रही है। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मुझे खबर लगी है कि वहां का जो कन्ट्रैक्टर है वह उसी चोरी से लक्षपती हो गया... (व्यवधान)...

श्रेष्ठ बालों ने एक सवाल किया कि आप यह बताइये कि इतना नुकसान हुआ या फायदा हुआ, आपने कर्मचारियों को इतना बोनस दिया, आपको हर साल डैमरेज कितना देना पड़ता है? इसका जवाब उन्होंने कुछ नहीं दिया। मैं इसी लिए पढ़ रहा था, उनको जवाब देना चाहिए था। अगर चोरी को बन्द कर दिा जाए और डैमरेज न देना पड़े तो जो बिहार में गेहूं का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है वह बढ़ाने की नौबत नहीं आती। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपके पास डैमरेज का स्टेट वाइज फीगर है कि एफ० सी० आई० को स्टेट वाइज कितना डैमरेज देना पड़ा है ताकि भारत की जनता को यह मालूम हो सके कि आप की लापरवाही की वजह से, आपके अफसरों की लापरवाही की वजह से जनता को कितना ज्यादा देना पड़ रहा है?

श्री शिखर (पंजिम) : सभापति महोदय, सवाल का जवाब मन्त्री जी की ओर से दिया गया है उससे स्पष्ट होता है कि जो डैमरेज भरना पड़ा वह डैमरेज कन्ट्रैक्टर ने भरा। इससे मालूम होता है कि उसकी रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी कन्ट्रैक्टर के ऊपर थी। उसकी बेफिक्री से जो डैमरेज भरना पड़ा है वह तो वही भरत है लेकिन जो देर लगनी है, ट्रान्सपोर्ट में जो देर लगनी है उसकी वजह से वह देर में पहुंचता है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि वह जो कन्ट्रैक्टर्स की लिस्ट है, उनको कन्ट्रैक्ट देने के समय कुछ ऐसी कन्डीशन्स फिक्स की जानी हैं या नहीं कि जो कन्ट्रैक्टर ऐसी बेफिक्री से या देर से डैमरेज भरने की परिस्थिति का निर्माण करते हैं जिससे नुकसान भी पहुंचता है तो उनको नए कन्ट्रैक्ट क्यों दिए जाते हैं और दिए जाते हैं तो वह और नुकसान करेंगे

इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे जो कन्ट्रैक्टर्स हैं क्या उनके नाम लिस्ट से काटे जायेंगे?

श्री श्रीवत्स गंधार (चण्डीगढ़) : मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा मन्त्री महोदय से कि डैमरेज भ्रष्टा करने की जो नौबत आई उससे कम से कम इतना निष्कर्ष अवश्य निकलता है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम भ्रष्टाचारिता का शिकार हुआ है या उसकी लापरवाही के कारण यह स्थिति आई है या उसकी दक्षता में कमी के कारण यह स्थिति आई है। आज अपने देश के भ्रष्टा जितनी फसल पैदा हुई उसका हम दुरुपयोग न करें और खास कर पंजाब और हरियाणा के भ्रष्टा इसके पीछे मक्की का घंटा ला हुआ था, उसको 6 महीने हो गए, उसके बाद भी स्टेशनों के ऊपर माल पड़ा सड़ता रहा और आज वर्षा ऋतु के भ्रष्टा भी हरियाणा और पंजाब के भ्रष्टा खुला माल अनेक स्टेशनों पर या अनेक स्थानों पर पड़ा है जिससे उसके खराब होे की सम्भावना है। क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम और मन्त्री महोदय इस बात के ऊपर ध्यान देंगे कि परमात्मा ने जो हमारे ऊपर कृपा की वह हमारी लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचारिता के कारण हम उसके अच्छे उपयोग का अवसर गंवा कर फिर से वैसी ही स्थिति का निर्माण न कर दें?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I am thankful to the hon. members for having raised a few points which are discussed in the press and outside. This gives us an opportunity to explain our viewpoint. My humble submission is that much of the criticism which has been made on the floor of the House is misinformed and not based on correct assessment of the situation. May I submit that we should not forget the fact that, for the first time, in our country large marketable surpluses have emerged.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

It is really a thing of pride to all of us because all these years in the post-Independence period we were thinking how to increase agricultural production, and fortunately our efforts have succeeded. Our scientists have made contributions, our extension services have made contributions, and above all, the most important contribution has been made by the farmers. Now there is a feeling of confidence in the country that we can raise our production; we can make our country self-sufficient.

The other thing was this: if our food production increases, and large surpluses emerge, will we be in a position to handle such marketable surpluses? May I submit for the information of this hon. House that, never in the past, in the agricultural history or in the history of market arrivals, have the market arrivals taken place on such an unprecedented scale; the wheat crop, especially, was so good in all parts of the country, especially in north India—Punjab, Haryana and U.P.—that the market arrivals from 15th May to 15th July were so enormous that I must say that they were beyond our expectations and beyond the assessment of the State Governments. This has thrown up some problems for us. But why should we take a pessimistic view of it? In fact, all along these years we were waiting for such a situation to develop and fortunately for us and happily for us a very favourable situation has developed in our country.

As I was submitting, large marketable surpluses have emerged and we wanted a public sector agency to take care of this. In this year the Food Corporation of India entered the market. In the beginning a number of people had apprehensions whether the Food Corporation of India would be in a position to handle the situation. But their doubts were misplaced and it was proved in practice that the strategy of the Government of India to put up a public sector agency like the Food Corporation of India in

the market to face the situation was successful. The Food Corporation was in a position to purchase foodgrains worth roughly Rs. 135 crores in a period of seven to eight weeks. This is not a mean achievement.

Suppose the Food Corporation had not entered the field, what would have happened? Our experience in the past was that, whenever there were good crops, the prices got depressed and farmers suffered very severe losses, and then again production was adversely affected. But this time, a very important role was played by the Food Corporation of India; they were in a position to purchase almost all those marketable surpluses at a reasonable price, at the procurement price. This was the assurance which was given by the Government, by my Ministry, to the House and to the people. In Punjab especially this strategy proved hundred per cent successful.

Instead of looking to the very bright aspect of it, the hon. Member is trying to draw attention to various minor points. Even in regard to minor points, which the hon. Member has raised, I do not think he is very much justified. Some demurrage had to be incurred, but as is known the delivery of foodgrains, loading and unloading, is given to contractors and if the contractors do not load in time or do not unload in time, it is their liability. I will give certain figures in the case of, for instance, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan. The figures are as follows: 1-1-1968—demurrage in the case of Punjab and Haryana Rs. 4,754. The U.P. figure is Rs. 1,364; the Delhi figure Rs. 1,37,000 (roughly); Bihar and West Bengal figures have not so far become available as the Railways have not yet submitted the bills. These are small figures. Even in regard to these, most of these amounts will have to be paid by the contractors to the F.C.I. because it was for them to unload the foodgrains in time.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I was not referring to the demurrage figures as such, but to the inactivity and lack of foresight on the part of the Corporation in this matter. I was not concerned with the petty amount involved.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: He has raised the discussion. I am explaining that according to the contract, it is the liability of the contractors to load or unload in time. I must go into details to find out the reason for this demurrage being incurred. This is a period of labour shortage everywhere; not only had the F.C.I. this experience, but even the Railways have had a similar experience. Because of this and a number of other factors which I can enumerate, this happened. For instance, rains also affected unloading; then due to use of open wagons also to a certain extent unloading and loading operations were delayed, because the wagons were of a different size, the normal loading operations naturally could not take place. Because of these, there was some amount of demurrage incurred. But it would be wrong to come to the conclusion that it was due to mismanagement or because we did not anticipate the situation.

Then the movements of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana from 1st May to 17th July were on a big scale. Here are the figures. Market arrivals were 13,90,000 tonnes, procurement was 12,70,000 tonnes, movement was 7,07,000 tonnes. This is for Punjab. In the case of Haryana market arrivals were 2,92,000 tonnes, procurement was 2,03,000 tonnes and movement was 1,43,000 tonnes.

. If we take into account the movement of imported foodgrains as well as those indigenously procured, about 21 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were moved in a period of 7-8 weeks. This was movement on an unprecedented scale. Here and there, some small things would have happened. I am prepared to look into it. In order to rectify the situation, we have appointed a committee under a very high offi-

cial to go into any failure. If any failure has occurred, we shall try to fix responsibility on individuals. But by and large, my own impression and understanding is that the situation has been very well handled in the interest of the farmers and in the interest of the public. We have rich experience of this and we can now look forward to the future with confidence that the Corporation can handle the situation with confidence.

I know why the hon. Member has brought up this discussion. I can understand his viewpoint. He does not want the food zones. I know he does not accept the present arrangement. The trading community in India has some grievance against the zonal arrangements. I respect the views of the hon. member, but he should not try to bring in this agency for criticism on that score.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I do not belong to the trading community.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: He may not.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: He may be a sympathiser.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: But some attempt is being made as if to show that the F.C.I. is not competent to handle the situation, that Government is not capable of dealing with the situation. Some sort of impression is sought to be created that there should be free trade in this country in this field. May I submit that if we have to solve our food problem satisfactorily in this country, a public sector agency like the Food Corporation must have a commanding position in the market. The Food Corporation of India is finding that position. I look forward to the future when it will get the commanding position not only in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. but all over the country. It will be good for the country, for the consumers and our farmers also. It is a public corporation and if it plays a vital and important role, the difficulties in the food

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

front will be solved and we shall be in a position to have satisfactory marketing conditions.

18 hrs.

In regard to the other small points, I have nothing to say. As far as the point about demurrage is concerned—which was raised by Shri Shinkre and Shri Ramavatar Shastri—it has been replied in my earlier observations.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):
I beg to present the twenty-first report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

6.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
August 5, 1968|Sravana 14, 1890
(Saka).*