

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 10, 1968/Vaisakha 20, 1890
(Saka)

— — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Container Berth at Haldia

*1767. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from foreign parties during his recent visit to Europe to build a container berth on experimental basis at Haldia or other ports at their own cost ;

(b) whether such proposal envisages a long term contract arrangement to enable the builders to recover the capital cost from the actual users of this modernised berth ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting the proposal ?

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

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

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether, in the first National Conference on shipping, Shipbuilding and Ports, it was recommended that on western coast or on the eastern coast some such berth should be constructed ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Yes, Sir. The National Conference on Shipping, which was held sometime ago, did consider this

question and said we have to take into account the need for providing facilities for consideration in our ports and suggested that it will be useful to think of having one port on the west coast and one port on the east coast for this purpose.

I may add for the hon. Member's information that the Bombay Port Trust as well as the Calcutta Port Trust have both appointed technical committees to go into the subject of what should be done for this purpose. The Calcutta Committee has not yet finished its work while the Bombay Committee has.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know what further facilities will accrue if such container berths are constructed, and I would like to know also how much space and other things will be necessary.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Container berths, as the hon. Member himself knows, are a new development in shipping intended for the more expeditious and more economical transport of general cargo. Containers are long, rectangular boxes of 10 to 40 tonnes each, in which the cargo is packed and it is sealed. The whole container box travels from the consignor to the consignee. This has now come very much into vogue, and already trade is taking place in the United States and the European continent on a container basis. I think a great deal of space will be required. My own impression is that something like 30 to 40 acres per berth will be required if we want proper facilities to be given. The whole subject is under investigation because we are not quite sure how soon we will have these facilities in India, and what kind of containers we should have, what should be their length, width, tonnage and so on. The Major Ports Commission is actually going to consider this question in detail and in the meanwhile the Ministry has set up an inter-departmental

mental committee to enquire into the technical aspects of container berths.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : How much extra space is necessary.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is very difficult to give him a categorical answer.

श्री बसवंत : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई पोर्ट कमेटी का जो सुझाव दिया है उसका विवरण क्या है और बम्बई पोर्ट की सब पोर्ट क्षासनने के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव उस में घन्तनिहित हैं ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : There is going to be a container berth and Nhava-Sheva will be a port to be considered for this purpose.

SHRI UMANATH : Sometime earlier, the World Bank made certain proposals for the building up of a container berth, involving certain conditions and other things which would ultimately result in the actual control and operation of the port to be in the hands of the World Bank. I think it was not accepted. I also further understand that the World Bank is trying to induce certain other foreign parties to approach the Government of India to accept a similar proposal under some sort of similar conditions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would assure the House that, if such terms and conditions as were imposed by the World Bank were rejected earlier, if some other parties again approach the Government, the Government would not accept it, because the result would be the control of the port by the other parties ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sure it is not necessary for me to assure the hon. Member that the Government would not want its ports to be controlled by any foreign interests. As far as the question is concerned, to the best of my knowledge, there was no proposal from the World Bank for setting up a container port installing container berths. I think there was some discussion which went on in regard to Haldia project between the World Bank

and the Government of India. I must confess that I do not know all the details of that because the negotiations proved abortive, and we are doing it on our own. I can assure the hon. Member that because we are doing it on our own we are going all out to see that the Haldia port is constructed and commissioned within the time-limit that we have set.

Regarding the other question, about foreign parties approaching us, so far no foreign party has really approached us with any such proposal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal has forwarded a scheme for bringing out a second bridge on the Hooghly in view of the fact that when the Haldia port will be completed and the oil refinery and the fertiliser plant are developed, there will be a lot of difficulties in the movement of the products of the refinery and the fertiliser unless a second bridge over the Hooghly is immediately constructed ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I admire the hon. Member's ingenuity for bringing the question of a second bridge over the Hooghly in connection with a question on container berths. But I can tell him that as far as the Hooghly bridge is concerned, it is a matter, at the moment, for the State Government, but, as the hon. Member knows, the Government of India is also interested both because of the problems of Calcutta and also the considerations mentioned by him for the second Hooghly bridge. The matter will be under discussion.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether an estimate has been prepared about the cost of construction of a container berth in Haldia ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : No, Sir.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I know whether the Government will take into consideration the opening up of new ports at Haldia ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Yes, obviously that is one of the things being considered,

अमरिकी क्लब

*1769. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका हमारे देश में चार-एच क्लब चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें चलाने का उद्देश्य क्या है और वे कहां-कहां हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार हमारे देश में अमरीका द्वारा ऐसे कोई क्लब नहीं चलाए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या आपके प्रश्न का अर्थ यह लगाया जाए कि इस तरह के कोई क्लब हैं ही नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने यह कहा है कि इस चार-एच तरह के क्लब हमारे देश में अमरीका द्वारा नहीं चलाये जा रहे हैं । शायद आननीय सदस्य का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे कुछ क्लब हैं जो कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के तहत चलते थे जिनके द्वारा हमारे देश के कुछ किसान भाइयों को अमरीका भेजा जाता था और वहां के लोग यहां आते थे । एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम के तहत ऐसे क्लब थे । इनका सम्बन्ध कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम से था और मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड और एग्रीकल्चर के तहत थे आते थे । उसमें कोई विदेशी हाथ नहीं था ।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : वे बन्द क्यों किये गये ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि बन्द क्यों किये गये । वह कुछ मंत्रालय का काम है ।

दिल्ली में भुग्गी भोंपड़ी गिराने की योजना

*1770. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ने 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को कांग्रेस तथा जनसंघ के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक दिल्ली में भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी गिराने की योजना को क्रियान्वित के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये आयोजित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों दलों के जो नेता उस बैठक में उपस्थित थे, उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये ;

(ग) यदि वहां कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) दोनों दलों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुझाव दिये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) . बैठक की कार्यवाही की एक प्रतिलिपि, जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना समाविष्ट है, सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 1288/68]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो स्टेटमेंट सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है उससे इस बात का आभास नहीं मिलता जैसा कि अखबारों में छपा था कि गृह-मंत्री द्वारा जो बैठक बुलाई गई थी कांग्रेस और दिल्ली प्रशासन और दूसरे लोगों के उसमें कुछ मतभेद हो गए थे । यह समाचार अखबारों में छपा था । इसके बारे में इस में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि मतभेद थे और अगर थे तो किन बुक्तों पर थे ?

यह समस्या दिल्ली के जन जीवन से सम्बन्धित है । तबाम दलों की इसमें दिनचरसी

है। आपने स्वयं कहा है कि इस समस्या को राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली के अन्दर केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी और जन संघ के ही लोग हैं? क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट के और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के तथा दूसरी और पार्टियों के लोग नहीं हैं? अगर है तो क्या उन लोगों को इस बैठक में शामिल होने के लिए निमंत्रित किया गया था और अगर नहीं किया था तो क्या कारण है कि उनको निमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात साफ है कि कुछ मतभेद तो थे ही और इसी लिए यह सभा बुलाई गई थी। उस मीटिंग में बातचीत होने के बाद वे मतभेद दूर हुए। उसी मीटिंग का विवरण, मिनिट्स, मैंने सभा-पटल पर रखे हैं। जहाँ तक पार्टियों का सवाल है, जिन लोगों को बुलाया गया था, यदि उनकी सूची को देखा जाये, तो यह साफ हो जायेगा कि किसी व्यक्ति को किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्धित होने के आधार पर नहीं बुलाया गया। जो लोग जिम्मेदार पदों पर हैं, जो सार्वजनिक कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और जिन का इस समस्या से सम्बन्ध है, उन को बुलाया गया था।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या इस का अर्थ यह है कि जिन लोगों के नाम इस सूची में हैं, केवल वही सार्वजनिक कार्य में लगे हुए हैं, बाकी कोई नहीं?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: इस मीटिंग में विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के लोगों को बुलाया गया। उसी तरह से दिल्ली प्रधान के लोगों को बुलाया गया। अगर माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी के लोग उसमें नहीं हैं, तो उसमें हमारा कोई दोष नहीं है। इसी प्रकार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के सदस्यों और दिल्ली के संसद-सदस्यों को बुलाया गया। यदि माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी के लोग भी उनमें होते, तो उनको भी बुलाया जाता।

जान-बूझ कर किसी को इस मीटिंग से अलग नहीं रखा गया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: ऐसा लगता है कि जब दिल्ली के विकास के लिए डेवेलपमेंट प्लान पर विचार हो रहा था, उस समय भी यही लोग उपस्थित थे। जब इस योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा था कि दिल्ली को कैसे विकसित किया जाये और उस को साफ-सुथरा रखा जाये, क्या उस समय भी अन्य दलों के लोगों को, या दिल्ली शहर के उन प्रतिष्ठित लोगों को बुलाया गया था, जिन का सम्बन्ध किसी दल से नहीं है, लेकिन जिन का यहाँ के जीवन में एक विशेष स्थान है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं? क्या दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट प्लान को बनाने में जनसंघ और कांग्रेस के लोगों में मतभेद था? बदली हुई स्थिति और लोगों के असंतोष को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस डेवेलपमेंट प्लान में कोई सुधार, परिवर्तन या संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: जब दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान बना, उस समय क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई और किन किन लोगों से विचार-विमर्श किया गया, इसकी सूचना इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह मास्टर प्लान केन्द्रीय मन्त्री-परिषद् के विनेट, के सामने रखा गया था और उसके द्वारा मंजूर किया गया था। यदि उस में कोई फेर-बदल करनी की जरूरत होगी, तो मन्त्री-परिषद् की अनुमति से ही वह फेर-बदल किया जा सकेगा। इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने नहीं है।

SHRI NATH PAI: It is not quite clear from the statement laid on the Table whether in the so-called master plan any provision has been made to implement the promise which the Home Minister made to the House that he would do all he can to provide a suitable site for an Indian version of Hyde Park. You will recall, Sir, this assurance was given by Mr. Chavan to this House. I do not find that any steps

have been taken. If it has been taken, we are not aware of it. May I know what has happened to that assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The suggestion was made and I certainly said I will look into it. I am looking into it.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are still looking into it?

श्री भारखंडे राय : क्या गृह-मंत्री बता-येंगे कि दिल्ली महानगर में भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी वालों की कुल तादाद कितनी है और उन को दिल्ली से बाहर बसाने के लिए जो योजना बनी है, उसको पूरा करने में कुल कितना समय लगेगा और क्या उसके लिए आवश्यक जमीन दिल्ली के आस-पास अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जहां तक भुग्गी-भोंपड़ियों में बसने वालों की संख्या का सवाल है, मेरे पास इस समय उसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं। मैं उनको कलेक्ट कर के सदन-पटल पर रख दूंगा। उन लोगों के लिए सीमापुरी इत्यादि जगहें निर्धारित कर दी जा चुकी हैं, जहां उन को बसाया जाता है। इस बारे में काफी विचार-विमर्श हुआ है कि किस तरह की सुविधायें वहां पर उपलब्ध की जायें, जिससे जो लोग वहां पर ले जाये जायेंगे, उन को किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ न हो और उन्हें कम से कम जो मानवीय सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए, वे मिलें। हम लोगों की तरफ से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि सब सुविधायें उन्हें उपलब्ध की जायें।

श्री भारखंडे राय : मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि पूरी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में कुल कितना समय लगने की आशा है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं है, जिसके बारे में हम कोई अग्रवि निर्धारित कर सकें। यह एक बढ़ती हुई और बनती हुई समस्या है। जैसे-जैसे यह समस्या बनती है और बढ़ती है, हम उसका हल ढूँढ़ते

जाते हैं। हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि इतने समय में इस समस्या को हल कर लिया जायेगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक : बैठक की जो कार्यवाही सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखी गई है उस में कहा गया है : “गृह-मंत्री ने कहा कि उनके द्वारा जो तीन सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन पर विचार-विमर्श करने तक वे मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में जाना चाहेंगे। सम्बन्धित मदों का निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा कागजात तैयार किये जायें और इस के बाद कि वे क्षेत्र देख लें तथा उन समस्याओं की प्राथमिक जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें, विषय पर आगे विचार-विमर्श किया जाये।”

गृह-मंत्री की तरफ से कहा गया था कि वह दिल्ली के सम्बद्ध इलाकों में दिल्ली के मुख्य-कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ भूमिगत और उसके बाद कोई प्लान तैयार होगी। इस मीटिंग को हुए एक महीने से अधिक हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह-मंत्री ने दिल्ली के मुख्य-कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ उन क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण किया है। यह समस्या बहुत अग्रजेंट है। जितनी देर लगती है, उतनी और भुग्गियां बन जानी हैं। जब उन को हटाया जायेगा, तो और समस्यायें खड़ी होंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह-मंत्री उन क्षेत्रों में भूमि आये हैं; यदि नहीं, तो उनका कब तक जाने का विचार है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : During the parliament session, I could not do it. The time was not convenient to me when it was convenient to the Chief Executive Councillor. When it was convenient to me, it was not convenient to the Chief Executive Councillor. I propose to do it after the session is over.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : भुग्गी-भोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग आम-तौर से गरीब और रोज

की मजदूरी करने वाले लोग हैं। जब उनको उठाकर शहर से पंद्रह, बीस मील दूर बसा दिया जाता है, तो उन को हर रोज काम करने के लिए शहर में आने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि उन लोगों को उस जगह से नजदीक ही बसाया जाये, जहां वे काम करते हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस में काफी सत्यास है। यह ठीक है कि गरीब लोगों को दूर ले जाने से उन्हें अपनी काम करने की जगह को आने में काफी असुविधा होती है। इस बारे में काफी सोच-विचार किया गया है और इस का हल ढूँढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न अभी पहले पूछा गया था, मुझे उसके आंकड़े मिल गए हैं। आज लगभग एक लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं, जो भुमरी-भोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक लाख व्यक्ति नहीं, परिवार।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : According to my figures, it is about 1 lakh persons.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे पास वह जवाब मौजूद है, जिसमें एक लाख परिवार कहा गया है।

श्री राम सेवक घाबड़ : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चूंकि भुमरी-भोंपड़ी वाले लोगों की समस्या बढ़ रही है, इसलिए वह किसी निश्चित योजना के बारे में नहीं कह सकते हैं। ठीक उसी तरह से बेकारों की समस्या भी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन फिर भी उसकी योजना बन जाया करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सामने भुमरी-भोंपड़ियों की जो समस्या है, और जितने लोगों की समस्या है, क्या उसके लिए किसी योजना पर विचार किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है, जिसके अन्तर्गत यह काम होने वाला है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : कई बार इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श हुआ और यह तरीका अपनाया गया कि इस तरह की योजना के अन्तर्गत इस समस्या को हल किया जाये। लेकिन हर बार यह देखा गया है कि जब उस योजना को, अथवा उस हल को, लागू करने का यत्न किया गया तो वह समस्या उसके हल से कहीं आगे निकल गई। इसी तरह यह काम चलता आया है।

श्री रवि राय : तो प्लानिंग का क्या मतलब है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस समस्या का स्थायी हल ढूँढ़ने के लिये यह मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी और उसमें कुछ प्राधारभूत निर्णय लिये गये। अब हम उन निर्णयों को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : जिन-जिन शहरों में विकास हो रहा है और आबादी बढ़ रही है, यह स्वाभाविक है कि इस प्रकार का प्रश्न वहाँ उत्पन्न हो। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, इस समस्या से लोगों के रोजगार का भी सम्बन्ध है। मैं कहूँगी कि यह एक ह्यूमन प्राबलम है। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि लोगों को जहाँ से उजाड़ा जाता है, उन को उसके आस-पास ही रखा जाये और शहर के साथ-साथ जगह-जगह ऐसी बस्तियाँ बना दी जायें, जहाँ उन लोगों को रहने के लिए और अन्य सुविधायें सस्ते दाम पर उपलब्ध हों और उन का रोजगार उनके हाथ से न चला जाये ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों का यही विचार रहता है कि जहाँ तक हो सके उन्हें अपने काम से दूर न भेजा जाय और वहाँ जितनी सुविधा रखी जा सकती है रखी जाय। लेकिन हर बक्त हर प्रश्न पर जब इस तरह की समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं तो वह सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है।

**Canadian Coal Expert's Suggestion
Regarding Haulage of Assam Coal**

*1771. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Canadian Coal Expert, Dr. N. Berkowitz, recently visited the Central Research Institute, Dhanbad and commended the haulage of Assam coal through pipe-line to be economical ;

(b) if so, what were his suggestions in this regard ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Dr. N. Berkowitz did not make any suggestion but offered to study the possibility of transporting Assam coal in the existing pipe-line for oil, if it was ever desired to transport Assam coal by pipe-line from Assam to Peninsular India.

(c) At present there is no proposal for transporting Assam coal to Peninsular India as there does not appear to be any market for it.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Is the hon. Minister aware that a number of collieries in Assam have closed or are closing due to heavy cost of haulage ; if so, may I know what action Government propose to take to help the collieries ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : That does not relate to education and, therefore, I cannot answer that.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : पाइप लाइन के द्वारा कोयला भेजने का जो अधिक पहलू है, यदि सरकार ने उस पर विचार किया हो, तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि रेल से ढोने की तुलना में पाइप लाइन से कोयला पहुँचाना सस्ता पड़ता हो तो इस देश के वे हिस्से जो कोयला खदानों से बहुत दूर पड़ते हैं—क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वहाँ पाइप लाइन के द्वारा कोयला पहुँचाने का सिस्टम बनाने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : In the Research Council of Alberta they developed

a technique for transport of solids in oil. Also, in collaboration with some firms they have made a pilot plant in a laboratory. It is still in the investigation stage. This gentleman who came here proposed to find out if in Assam, it would be possible. But that is possible only when oil and coal are found in the same place and they are to be transported also to the same destination. It has not been done in any mass scale anywhere. The proposal has not been accepted. Whether it is cheaper to transport coal by railways or through oil, I am sorry we have not studied.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a most fantastic idea that from Assam coal will be sent through pipe-line.

Advertisements Verging on Sex Suggestions

*1973. **SHRI HEM BARUA** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to certain advertisements displayed in some of our papers and journals which verge on sex suggestions, a fact that is derogatory to morals ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop such advertisement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b), While the attention of Government has not been drawn specifically to any such advertisements the Central Government have requested all State Governments to take appropriate action under the law for checking the production, sale and circulation of all obscene publications.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that most of the contemporary Indian advertisements are modelled on the recent American pattern and they are debasing in taste and they are very widely published in some of our newspapers and journals ? In the case of films we have a Censor Board. Do you have any machinery like that to stop the spread and propagation of this sort of advertisements in our newspapers and journals ? If you do not have, why do you not have such a machinery ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This matter is normally handled by State Governments and whenever our attention is drawn to such a matter or we ourselves come upon any such advertisement which is considered obscene then we would take adequate action on that. But as I have said in my main answer no such material had been brought to our notice and no such material has come to our notice so far. Even then we have recently written with regard to certain periodicals and weeklies that are published from various places and drawn the attention of the States Governments requesting them to take action to put an effective check on such publications.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the hon. Minister has said that nothing has been brought to his notice, may I bring to his notice a few? There is an advertisement where you find a woman in a saree. The saree is too transparent to conceal even...

MR. SPEAKER : To conceal anything. You need not describe it further lest it should become obscene.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On the top of that is written "take a plunge". What an atrocious suggestion! May I draw your attention to another? There is an advertisement of a foam rubber mat and on the foam rubber mat a woman lies on her belly. On the top of a significant curve of her body it is written "moulded for comfort". What is moulded for comfort? It is the mat or something else? I can give some more instances like this. I know you will ask me to withdraw from the House if I give more instances like this. These advertisements surely debase the taste of the people.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is subjective reading of yours.

SHRI HEM BARUA : "Moulded for comfort" is not subjective reading. Whatever that might be, these are advertisements representing women in seductive poses and in advertisements where there is a suggestion behind which we can comprehend easily. In view of all these things, why is it that Government has not taken steps against these advertisements. The Government say that they have shifted

the responsibility to State Governments. But these advertisements appear in newspapers and journals that have been in circulation all over India. I have seen these advertisements here in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The hon. Member possibly may be right, but the question of obscenity is a very difficult to decide. What is obscene to the hon. Member may not be obscene to another person. Anyway he seems to have developed some special eye for obscene advertisements.

SHRI HEM BARUA : A comprehensive mind will try to comprehend everything. What has he to say about "moulded for comfort"?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Sir, I do not know about advertisements by private companies. But I would like to know how the Minister will consider or classify one advertisement by Air India which can be seen just opposite to Oberoi International on a big sign board where there are thirteen ladies and on the top is written "take any of these to London." It might be symbolic, I do not know. But how can a Government concern give such an advertisement in such symbols that may give another meaning also?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Air India's advertisements are international advertisements and they have been considered among the best in the world. I do not think there is any complaint regarding the advertisements of Air India.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said that obscenity has become relative and it has no definite connotation and also in view of the fact that the famous case against *Blitz* had ended in acquittal, I want to know whether Government will think of enlarging the definition of obscenity in the Indian Penal Code?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is a Private Member's Bill pending before the House in which certain suggestions have been made by the hon. Member who has moved it, I think after the House

considers it and passes it the law regarding obscenity will be put on a firmer ground. It would be then far easier for us to take action under that.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Every picture for advertisement has two aspects—the curves as seen by Shri Barua and as given and interpreted by Shri Patel. But, so long as it does not offend the aesthetic sense, such advertisements should not be banned. So, you have to make a difference...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What line is he going to draw between a picture which is likely to draw the attention of persons like Shri Barua or Shri Patel ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Actually, this kind of distinction has to be drawn by law where these matters are decided. It is not for us to do that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is a Private Member's Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma on the subject before the House. That will be discussed in the Select Committee and a decision will be taken about the amendment of the Indian Penal Code to proscribe obscene publications and all that. Now the Minister has stated in reply to a previous supplementary that this is mainly a question concerning the States. Every State has got its own norms and criteria by which it judges obscenity and takes appropriate action. In view of that, I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to make this committee broad-based and comprehensive ? Secondly, before they decide on anything will they try to get the opinions of the States and the people who are concerned with it, who deal with it directly ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This particular Bill is not before the Select Committee now. This Bill was originally moved in the Rajya Sabha by Shri Diwan Chaman Lal. I am giving a brief history. Since it somehow lapsed it was again moved in the Rajya Sabha in 1962. Then it was sent for circulation

and opinion all over the country. The opinions received were laid on the Table of the House. They are available in the Parliament Library. After that, the Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and now the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma has introduced this Bill here as a Private Member's Bill. At present, it is under the consideration of this House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My question was different. As the hon. Home Minister has stated, defining obscenity seems to be a formidable task. But the police in the States and the Governments concerned are already engaged in the task and they know the real difficulties. If you get in touch with them and get their opinion before formulating amendments to the Indian Penal Code it would be really useful.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Those opinions have been collected and they would be available to the hon. Member if he takes the trouble of going through the records in the Parliament Library. He said the norms of obscenity may differ from State to State. I do not think the norms differ from State to State.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि पेरिस में बनी हुई बहुत सी गन्दी फिल्म (ब्लू फिल्म) और बहुत सा गन्दा साहित्य इस देश में आ रहा है—शहरों में और नगरों में प्राइवेट हाउसेज में और वैसे भी उन फिल्म के शो किये जाते हैं जिसका डेमोग्रफ़ इफ़ेक्ट बच्चों पर पड़ रहा है ? दूसरी विशेष बात एक और है कि खजुराहो और पुरी मंदिरों पर जो स्त्री पुरुषों के गन्दे फोटो हैं, फोटोग्राफ़्स उनके चित्र और फोटो बनाकर खुलेआम बाजार में बेच रहे हैं, क्या इसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान गया है ? अगर नहीं गया है तो ओबराय होटल में जो फोटो गैलरी है उसमें वाकायदा स्त्री पुरुषों के ऐसे चित्र हैं जिनको कोई देखना भी पसन्द नहीं करेगा और उनकी बराबर बिक्री हो रही है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को

रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हमारे विश्व प्रसिद्ध मंदिरों में जो शिल्पकला है यदि उसकी तस्वीरें यहां-वहां दिखाई जाती हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता इसको आपत्तिजनक माना जा सकता है, जब तक कि कोई ऐसी वस्तु प्रदर्शित न की जाये जिससे मन में दूषित भावनायें उत्पन्न हों जब तक इस तरह की शिल्पकला या जो आर्ट की चीजें हैं उनको आपत्तिजनक नहीं माना जा सकता है।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका उत्तर बिल्कुल गलत है। स्त्री पुरुष को सम्भोग करते हुए चित्र दिखलाया जाये और मन में भावनायें पैदा न हों तो फिर कौन सी चीज होगी जिससे भावनायें पैदा होंगी।..... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This problem of the effect of obscenity was thoroughly discussed in a meeting of the Central Education Advisory Board by eminent Vice-Chancellors and educationists and naturally they expressed the opinion that if any single factor contributed to the erosion of the moral standard of the students and also brought them to the vortex of irracicism it was the obscene literature, ugly advertisements and obscene films produced by the Bombay pictures. In that meeting the Education Minister was particularly requested to see whether it is possible to institute a commission consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities to go into the affairs to ascertain to what extent the effect of these cinemas, ugly advertisements and obscene literature contribute to the indiscipline of the students and erosion of this moral standard of the students and whether it is possible that the censorship of the films, and advertisement and obscene literature can be entrusted to the Education Ministry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : These are all important points. The House has the benefit of a legislative measure pending before it. All these matters

can be considered by this hon. House while discussing that measure and then take a decision.

उच्चतम न्यायालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*1776. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उच्चतम न्यायालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग आरम्भ करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश की न्याय शासन सम्बन्धी-एकता बनाये रखने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और सभी उच्च न्यायालयों में एक भाषा रहनी आवश्यक है। चूंकि इस समय सभी उच्च न्यायालयों में अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग हो रहा है इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रहे।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा मान ली गई है लेकिन कुछ मद्रासी लोगों के भय से, अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों के भय से हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं होता है तो यह सरकार की कमजोरी है। कोई भी हुकूमत किसी प्रान्त के भय से, किसी एक सूबे के भय से अगर गांधी जी के बताये हुये मार्ग को, लोकमान्य तिलक के बताये हुये मार्ग को और हम लोगों द्वारा किये बलिदानों द्वारा बताये गये मार्ग को न अपना कर राष्ट्रभाषा का अमल नहीं कराती है तो वह गांधी जी की सरकार नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : When there is no question what is to answer ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We have been reading in the newspapers that there were proposals for the publication of

the reports of the Supreme Court in Hindi. So far as this question is concerned, it relates to the wider aspect of the use of Hindi in Supreme Court. So far as reporting in Hindi, or translation in Hindi of Supreme Court decisions, are concerned, there seems to be some proposal. If so, will it be in conformity with the Constitution without bringing an amendment in this regard to the relevant provision of the Constitution? The Constitution says...

MR. SPEAKER : He need not read the Constitution. This is the question hour when only a question can be asked.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member has asked whether there is any proposal to publish the proceedings of the Supreme Court in Hindi also. At present I am not aware of any such proposal. I shall find out and let him know.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जो भी केस ला हैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का या जो नियम आदि हैं वह अंग्रेजी में तो हैं ही लेकिन उनका हिन्दी में भाषांतर कब करेंगे ?

दूसरे क्या यह सही है कि यह मन्त्रालय ने सभी दफ्तरों को लिखा है कि हिन्दी अंक इस्तेमाल न किये जायें ? यदि ऐसा है, तो क्यों ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, यदि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में या हाई कोर्ट में हिन्दी में बहस होने लगेगी या ज्यादा उसकी मांग होने लगेगी तब उनके जो केस लाज हैं या प्रोसीडिङ हैं उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने के बारे में सोचा जा सकता है ।

लेकिन जहां तक अंकों का सवाल है, अभी स्थिति यह है कि जो इन्टरनेशनल न्यूमरल्स हैं, इंडियन फार्म आफ इन्टरनेशनल न्यूमरल्स, उनको ही काम में लाते हैं सरकारी तौर पर उनको रिकग्नाइज्ड माना जाता है ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जब कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह है कि दोनों में से कोई हो सकता है तो

फिर आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ कैसे आर्डर कर दिया ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हम लोगों ने उस को प्रयोग में लाने का तय किया हुआ है

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : For his information, the fact is that it is not the Indian form of international numerals but the international form of Indian numerals.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Has the opinion of the Supreme Court been obtained as to by what earliest possible time a complete switch-over to Hindi is possible ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The stage for obtaining such an opinion has not yet arisen.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि पीछे एक इस प्रकार का सुझाव यह मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखा गया था कि 1985 के बाद संविधान द्वारा राष्ट्रभाषा की जो संवैधानिक स्थिति है उस में संसद में जो विधेयक आयें वह हिन्दी में आने चाहिए । 1965 के बाद हिन्दी इस देश की राजभाषा है फिर भी यदि सरकार इस प्रकार की स्थिति में नहीं है तो दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो विधि मन्त्रालय का राज भाषा आयोग बना हुआ है उस के द्वारा पुराने अधिनियम अनुवादित हो रहे हैं और वह भारत सरकार के गजट में प्रकाशित होते हैं और गजट में प्रकाशित हो जाने के बाद उन की प्रमाणिकता भी हो जाती है इसलिए यह नये विधेयकों या अधिनियमों का फिर से अनुवाद न करना पड़े इस के लिए संसद में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों के अधिनियम और विधेयक साथ साथ प्राधिकृत रूप में आयें और दोनों ही प्रमाणिक माने जायें इस बात को कब से यह मन्त्रालय चालू करने का विचार कर रहा है । यह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने संसद में कहा भी था वह इस प्रश्न के ऊपर बड़ी गम्भीरता

से विचार कर रहे हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक उस पर अंतिम निर्णय हो जायगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय बहुत जल्दी हो जायगा ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : संविधान में हमारे लिखा हुआ है कि सब के साथ सामाजिक न्याय किया जायगा । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट वगैरह में जब किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति का मुकदमा जाता है जो कि अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं जानता है और चूँकि वहाँ सारी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी में होती है और उस का वकील और जज आदि अंग्रेजी में बहस आदि करते हैं इसलिए वह चुपचाप खड़ा ताकता रहता है उस बेचारे को पता नहीं चलता कि जो फीस उस ने वकील साहब को दी है उस फीस के मुताबिक उन्होंने काम किया भी है या नहीं । क्या सरकार इस का इंतजाम करेगी कि कम से कम हिन्दी भाषा क्षेत्र का को मुवन्किल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आये उस का वहाँ पर केस हो तो उस का वकील और जज दोनों ही हिन्दी भाषा में बहस आदि करें ताकि वह समझ सके ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : While there is every justification to carry on the proceedings of our superior courts in our own languages, I want the Minister to tell us whether it has been found possible at the present stage to introduce Indian languages in the superior courts of India. Has any special study been made or opinion obtained from the various courts ; if so, what should be the language of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, whether the language should be the same or whether there could be a difference between the languages of the various High Courts and the language of the Supreme Court and where will it lead us to ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The basic requirement is that there should be uniformity of language between the various High Courts of the country and the Supreme Court. Today the uniform language which is being used is English. A few years back the Chief Justice of the

Allahabad High Court referred the matter to us and asked whether he could permit pleadings or arguments before the court in Hindi. That was allowed. No other High Court has raised this question so far. That is why English is being used uniformly in all the High Courts and in the Supreme Court.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी राज्य ने उच्च न्यायालय में अपने राज्य की भाषा में काम करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति जी को लिखा है, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश में, और अगर लिखा है तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने उस पर क्या आज्ञा दी है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है ऐसा कोई पत्र इस वक्त तक हम लोगों के पास नहीं आया है ।

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अभी भी अंग्रेजी भाषा रूपी कुर्सी से इतने चिपके हुए हैं कि हालांकि मैं दसियों बार उन्हें लिख चुका हूँ कि मेरे लिए जितने भी पत्र, सूचनाएं आदि भेजें वह मुझे मेरी मातृभाषा हिन्दी में ही भेजा करें लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है और परिणामस्वरूप मुझे उन्हें पढ़वाने के लिए इधर, उधर घूमना पड़ता है और परेशान होना पड़ता है इसलिए क्या मैं उन से आशा करूँ कि कम से कम आगे से वह मुझे जो भी पत्र या सूचनाएं आदि भेजेंगे वह हिन्दी में ही भेजेंगे ?

श्री रवि राय : कोई जवाब नहीं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह मंत्रालय की ओर से सदस्यों को जो सूचनाएं आदि भेजी जाती है क्या वह उन लोगों को उनकी मातृ भाषा में भेजी जाती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक हम लोगों का सवाल है जो भी हमारे पास हिन्दी में पत्र आदि लिखते हैं उनका जवाब

हम हिन्दी में ही देते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा माधियों के साथ हमें जितना भी पत्र व्यवहार करना होता है हमारा प्रयत्न सदा यही रहता है कि हम उसे हिन्दी में करें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप अपनी तरफ से जो सदस्यों को लिखते हैं सूचनाएँ आदि भेजा करते हैं क्या वह हिन्दी में भेजते हैं ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Both English and Hindi, but none of them is my mother tongue.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : I can understand that it will take some time to switch-over to Hindi for the purpose of proceedings and judgements of the Supreme Court : but till then is it not possible that those advocates, who want to argue in Hindi, should be allowed to argue in Hindi ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Obviously, this would be impractical. If everything else is conducted in English and only arguments are permitted in Hindi, it will create a lot of difficulty. Any way, it is the look-out of the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI NATH PAI : Part (a) of the question was as to what steps Government is taking in order to facilitate the greater use of Hindi in the Supreme Court, not the exclusive use but a greater use. The hon. Minister is aware that there is an Official Language Commission. So far as we know, we have 33,000 pages of statutes to be translated from English into Hindi. That is a prerequisite before we start using Hindi or other languages at the High Court level. So far only 2,200 pages have been translated from English into Hindi. May I know what steps Government proposes to take seriously to help the process of making available all relevant statutes in good, dependable Hindi before we can proceed to the use of Hindi at an adequate level ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Colossal waste.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : What the hon. Member has said is right ;

there is a colossal amount of work that is to be done. There is an Official Language Legislative Commission which is trying to do this work, but unfortunately the work, of the Commission has not been very fast and they have not yet been able to do the amount of work that we expected them to do. Recently we have reconstituted this Official Language Legislative Commission and have increased the number of members in it so that the work could be expedited. We hope that the work in the coming years would be much faster than it has been so far.

श्री सरजू पान्डेय : कई सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजेज ने यह राय दी है कि अदालतों का काम हिन्दी में नहीं हो सकता है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और वह क्या कदम उठा रही है और यह कि क्या दरअसल में जैसी कि कुछ जजों की इस बारे में राय है यह अदालतों में हिन्दी में काम हो भी सकेगा और यह है कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या कोई खास कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सरकार की राय साफ है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और विभिन्न हाईकोर्टों की जो भाषा है वह तो हिन्दी ही होगी। सवाल यह है कि जब तक वह नहीं हो सकता तब तक क्या किया जाय ? जाहिर है कि जब तक ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है तब तक अंग्रेजी में ही अदालतों में काम चलाना पड़ेगा। जैसा कि श्री नाथपाई के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है विभिन्न हाईकोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हम लोग इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि सुविधापूर्वक बिना किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत के यह काम सारा हिन्दी हो सके। इसमें कितना समय लगेगा यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Law Minister has issued statements in the press that there is no objection to the use of Malayalam in the High Court of Kerala and that Government is considering it. The regional language of Kerala is Malayalam. May I know what steps

Government is going to take to introduce regional languages in High Courts ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There was a Committee of Parliament on Official Language which considered this matter that the hon. Member has raised. It was their feeling that the regional languages should have full scope in their respective States in the field of justice and they all recommended that there should be option there for the use of Hindi or other official language of the State for the purpose of judgement, decrees, orders etc, but that should be done with the previous consent of the President. I am sure, such action could be taken whenever suitable opportunity arises or we have prepared the grounds for such action.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to this fact that even the important words used in the administration have not been standardised in Hindi ? Take, for example, the words like 'Prime Minister' or 'Minister'. If one goes to the All-India Congress Committee office, there *Mantri* means Secretary and if one comes to Parliament, here *Mantri* means Minister. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider what will be the effect, even when such important words have not been standardised, if Hindi is allowed to be used in the Supreme Court.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is wrong to say that the official terminology has not been standardised. It is not our concern which organisation uses our standardised terminology, in what manner and in what way. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have evolved the standardised terminology which we are using progressively.

SHRI S. XAVIER : After the Official Languages (Amendment) Act and the Resolution has been passed, the people, specially in the non-Hindi-speaking areas, have agitated that the Resolution and the Act have caused the hardship on them. The non-Hindi-speaking people are not satisfied. Now, there is an opinion that a consensus of national opinion should be obtained about implementing this Resolution and the Official Languages Act. Under

these circumstances, may I know where is the necessity or urgency of translating the existing Acts from English into Hindi.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a question of preparing the nation for the use of official languages and that is why it is necessary that we may keep on translating the laws which were passed earlier and also laws which are passed now so that, when, we decide to use these languages in our courts, we can have the material ready and there should be no difficulty to do that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The language issue has created a controversy in the country. In view of that, may I know whether this Government, before adopting Hindi in the Supreme Court, will consider and take the opinion of the All-India Bar Councils Association which has recently passed a resolution that Hindi should not be used in a hasty manner because of the controversy that has been created and the disunity that has been created in the country? What is the reaction of the Government to the resolution passed by the Bar Councils Association.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already indicated in my main answer that we are not in a haste. We do not want to hurry up this matter. We want to prepare the ground properly before we take any action.

श्री शिंदरे : गोम्रा की आजादी के पहले गोम्रा के हाईकोर्ट में कारंबाई पोर्चगीज में की जाती थी और पांडिचेरी में भी आजादी के पहले फ्रेंच का प्रयोग किया जाता था । लेकिन गोम्रा में 6 वर्ष में ही इंग्लिश में स्विच ओवर कर लिया गया और आसानी से वह हो गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में समय को निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रोपोनियन पोल लेने को तैयार है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : What the hon. Member mean is whether we can introduce Hindi in certain High Courts. I have already said that for the

sake of uniformity we do not want to do anything.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Just now the hon. Minister referred to the work of the Parliamentary Committee on the Official Languages and referred to their decision that it is desirable, at the High Court level, that the regional languages should be used. In view of that and also in view of the reply that he gave to the question raised by Shri Nath Pai about translation of certain Acts into the Hindi, may I know whether the same effort has been made in translating Acts into other national languages as compared to Hindi ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Central Official Languages Commission which is doing the job is also evolving a legal terminology which would be useful or which could be used for all national languages. That is why in this Official Languages Commission we have got representatives representing practically all the language groups in the country.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My point is this. A certain number of Acts have been translated into Hindi. Shri Nath Pai mentioned that 2,200 pages have been translated. I would like to know whether the same amount of work has been done in other languages also.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Central Official Languages Commission is only evolving a terminology which will be used for all languages. (Interruption)

SHRI RAJARAM : You have translated 2,200 pages into Hindi. What about other languages.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am clarifying the position. As far as translation of the laws from English into Indian Union language is concerned, this Commission is doing it. As far as the translation of the laws from English into regional languages is concerned, the various State Governments are doing it. There are Commissions at the State level who are undertaking this job. We are only helping them by providing and evolving a common terminology so that there will be

uniformity throughout the country when our Indian languages come into being.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, the Supreme Court is highest tribunal for in the whole country. I would therefore, like to know whether the ultimate decision to introduce Hindi in Supreme Court would be a unilateral decision of the Central Government or would the Central Government take the consensus of non-Hindi States before deciding to introduce Hindi in the Supreme Court.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This kind of thing will, naturally, be done, on a national consensus, and on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : हिन्दी में अनुवाद की गति बहुत धीमी है। अभी तक बीस वर्षों में केवल 2200 पृष्ठ अनूदित किये जा सके हैं। इसमें तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रांस्लेशन हो सके ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा है कि इसके बारे में इतनी देर हुई है और हमारी गति धीमी रही। लेकिन फिर से हमने नया कमीशन बनाया है और उसमें मेम्बर ज्यादा रखे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि प्रागे चलकर काम तेज हो सकेगा।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : In view of the fact that many of Judges of the Supreme Court are from the south, the non-Hindi States and most of cases, rather 50 per cent of the cases, come from the southern States, will it ever be possible to use Hindi exclusively in the Supreme Court till all the States take to Hindi?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a hypothetical question. I cannot answer it.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : The hon. Minister said that ultimately Hindi will be the language of the Supreme Court. If that is so, I would like to know, when Hindi becomes ultimately the Official Language of the Supreme Court, whether English will also be allowed along

with Hindi. After all, the Supreme Court is for the whole of India, not only for the Hindi States. Therefore, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister whether English will continue later on along with Hindi in the Supreme Court.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That is the position. Today Hindi is the main official language and English is an associate official language. That position should also be reflected in the Supreme Court.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, put a very pertinent question when he asked whether the Acts in English have been translated into good dependable Hindi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such good dependable Hindi is available in the country and, if it is not available, is he going to manufacture it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Let us import it !

SHRI J. H. PATEL : *Asked a question in Konnada.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now that we have accepted all the languages in Parliament, why don't we accept all the languages in the Supreme Court also ? That is what he wants to know.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The reasons are obvious.

SHRI NAMBIAR : *Asked a question in Tamil.*

SHRI UMANATH : You may translate this also.

MR. SPEAKER : You are converting me into a translator.

The question is whether it will be translated in Tamil also. The reply is also obvious.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Atrocities on Lodha Tribal Community

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S.N.Q. 35. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
**SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :**

SHRI BHAJAHARI MAHATO :
SHRI A. K. KISKU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that between the 25th and 30th March, 1968, a number of villages in the Jhargram sub-division in Midnapur District (West Bengal) inhabited by Tribal Lodha Community were repeatedly raided, burnt, looted and several Lodhas killed by the armed mobs ;

(b) whether hundreds of terrorstricken Lodhas have taken shelter in the court compound of Jhargram Sub-Division Office ;

(c) if so, the cause thereof and nature of the mob raids on Lodha villages and the extent of damage and casualties therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Police to ensure protection to the Tribal Lodha community ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). According to information received from the State Government, some Santhals armed with lathis, bows, arrows etc. raided the Lodha Colonies in villages Jaralata, Saro, Auigeria, Patharnala, Suabasha, Dholkat, Kundaldihi, Baghuadang and Gira in Jhargram Sub-Division of District Midnapur between March 25 and March 29, 1968. The immediate provocation for the incidents may be traced back to an alleged dacoity committed by the Lodhas in the house of one Sambhu Saren in Village Mahulbani on March 20, 1968. Two women of the house were reported to have been raped. This was regarded as an insult to the whole community by the Santhals and goaded them to take revenge. In the retaliatory attacks by the Santhals, 4 Lodhas are reported to have been killed and 50 huts occupied by the Lodhas were burnt. About 75 Lodha families took shelter in the compound of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Jhargram. They were given relief in cash and kind and they have since returned to their respective homes. The District authorities have taken adequate preventive steps and have also sought the help of non-official agencies for restoring peace in the areas. There have been no further clashes between the Lodhas and the Santhals.

2. The Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government is also looking into the problem of economic rehabilitation of Lodha community as a whole.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The difficulty is that I have not seen the statement. I do not want to frighten you today by reciting from documents of which I have a bundle with me...

MR. SPEAKER : The statement laid on the Table can be read.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can read it.

According to information received from the State Government, some Santhals armed with lathis, bows, arrows, etc., raided the Lodha Colonies in villages Jaralata, Saro, Aulgeria, Patharnala, Suabasha, Dholkat, Kundaldihi, Baghuadang and Gira in Jhargram Sub-Division of District Midnapore between March 25 and March 29, 1968. The immediate provocation for the incidents may be traced back to an alleged dacoity committed by the Lodhas in the house of one Sambhu Saren in Village Mahulbani on March 20, 1968. Two women of the house were reported to have been raped. This was regarded as an insult to the whole community by the Santhals and goaded them to take revenge. In the retaliatory attacks by the Santhals, 4 Lodhas are reported to have been killed and 50 huts occupied by the Lodhas were burnt. About 75 Lodha families took shelter in the compound of the Sub-Divisional Officer Jhargram. They were given relief in cash and kind and they have since returned to their respective homes. The District authorities have taken adequate preventive steps and have also sought the help of non-official agencies for restoring peace in the areas. There have been no further clashes between the Lodhas and the Santhals. The Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government is also looking into the problem of economic rehabilitation of Lodhas community as a whole.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As I told you, Sir, I have a bundle of documents, but I do not want to read them.

The statement has not revealed the sordid conspiracy that led to the ghastly

type of atrocities on one of the poorest tribal communities in India, the Lodhas. The background is this. These Lodhas are very poor and they have no land, no means of livelihood. Formerly they used to collect fire-wood from the reserve forest of Jhargram, but Government have prohibited that. It is a fact that formerly the Lodha community indulged in some type of theft. But 15 years back, one very devoted Gandhian worker of Harijan Sewak Sangh established a colony—Shantigarh Sabar Colony; and the Harijan Sewak Sangh did a lot of social upliftment work. This has been recorded in the police gazette and has been appreciated that thefts and other types of crimes had gone down after that. But what happened? These criminal Lodhas were being exploited by some rich community people there and also by Santhals and also by the local police. What they used to do was this; a large part of the booty was taken from the Lodhas whenever they indulged in any kind of theft. What happened? The Harijan Sewak Sangh...

MR. SPEAKER : He need not go into all these now. He may put his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, it is a conspiracy. Now I am coming to that dacoity. Because the Harijan Sewak Sangh were spending a lot of money for upliftment work, some rich people of the Mahato community, some Santhals and also some police people entered into a series of collusion to employ some Lodhas to have a stage-managed dacoity in the house of a Santhal. Then those people who committed the dacoity, under the insistence of the leader of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, surrendered to the Police... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a speech. He may please ask his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only two sentences more.

They surrendered to the Police and they have made a startling disclosure in the court that there was no molestation of women, that they were employed by Santhals to commit a dacoity in the house and that some Santhals, who were a party

to the conspiracy, guarded the house, while dacoity was being committed.

As I have already said, there is a sordid story of conspiracy behind this ghastly atrocity that has been perpetrated by the police. I want to know whether it is a fact that when these atrocities were committed on a massive scale on the Lodhas from 25th to 29th March, no action by the police was taken. Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that on 27th a telegram was sent to the District Magistrate by one of the leaders of the Lodha community and even then, no action was taken and only when the news appeared in the *Anand Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta the police sent some force to the disturbed area. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government whether, in view of what I have stated, about the sordid story of conspiracy behind this, Government would institute a judicial inquiry into the whole affairs and punish all those who were parties to this conspiracy and also to the atrocities on the Lodha community.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether Government will institute a judicial inquiry into it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will forward this suggestion to the State Government also for its consideration. But I have no information about the conspiracy as the hon. Member alleges... (Interruptions) I thought, possibly he wanted information from me, but now he is giving me information. It is a very good thing. But if he gives this information in writing, I will certainly verify that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The socio-economic upliftment of scheduled castes and tribals is a special task that has been enjoined on the whole Indian nation. In view of that fact, may I know whether the Government will agree to send Prof. Nirmal Kumar Bose Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission to West Bengal to inquire into the whole state of affairs and the socio-economic condition of the Lodha community and then in co-operation with the West Bengal Government outline a plan, a longterm project, for the upliftment of the Lodha community,

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is also a suggestion. But I do not propose to hold any inquiry when these matters are looked into by the local authorities. As far as the efforts that are made by the local scheduled castes and scheduled tribes authorities are concerned, we will certainly give them the necessary co-operation in this matter.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not find any relation between the question and the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister.

It has been admitted in the statement that there were certain unruly incidents between 25th and 29th March, i.e., for five days. But what is the question? The question is; what action has been taken by Government when there was a clash between these two groups, Santhals and Lodhas. It has also been admitted in the statement that there were certain incidents earlier than the 25th March, and one group prepared themselves in a most calculated way to do something. But one fact has not been mentioned here, but we have that knowledge.

One Madhav Lodha had sent a telegram immediately after the 25th March incident to the district magistrate of Midanpur urging him to take action against all such clashes and counterclashes. But to the utter surprise of all those people, the district magistrate did not care to take any action. It was only on the 30th or 31st March that the district magistrate took action, and as my hon. friend Shri Samar Guha has said, it was only when the news appeared in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* that he came forward to take action. I would like to know from Government what action they propose to take against all the erring officers.

Secondly, I would like to know from Government whether it is not a fact that these things have been happening there only because there was no proper administration after President's rule in West Bengal. Who is to be held responsible? May I know whether the Home Minister himself will take all responsibility for this affair?

Thirdly, what action do Government propose to take to restore confidence in

the minds of those unsophisticated tribal people ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I do not want to get away from my responsibility, whatever it is, in this particular matter, because West Bengal is under President's rule. The only step that can be contemplated in this matter is to investigate the offences that have been committed, and secondly to try to take steps to see that this fear of oppression among the Lodha community should be removed. For that matter, what was to give them a sense of security and give them help for rehabilitation, which is being done. I have included that information in the statement. But, now, hon. Members are giving me a little more information and seeking information about things which they know better. I would certainly request them to give me the information and I am prepared to look into it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We shall furnish all the information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How many more days will be required by the hon. Minister to get all such information ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : Being myself a tribal from the same area, I share the sufferings of the Lodhas myself. I may point out that there is a widespread attitude or feeling among the people of the locality that the Lodhas are a people who are very stubborn and who will never admit their cases of theft, but who if they are put before a court and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment would ask for twelve months' imprisonment.

In this background, may I know from the Home Minister whether there was a case of theft and dacoity going on in the area for some time, and on the 30th March, there was a meeting at Pialgaria of Jhargram district where the district magistrate, the SDO and the SDPO were present and the people of the different communities, the Santhals, the Mahatas, and the Bhagats and everybody else tried to impress upon Government that the whole thing was because of slackness and inability on the part of the police and the Government machinery to give protection to the people?

The points that they wanted to impress upon the authorities were that this agitation against the Lodhas was not only by the Santhals but by other communities also, and it has happened because the police in spite of repeated complaints did not take any action, but on the other hand the police was not only inactive but was also having a share of the goods looted or stolen by the Lodhas. In this background, may I ask the hon. Home Minister to give information to the House whether this sort of callousness was prevailing in the area so far as the police machinery was concerned, which has contributed to this atrocity ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My information is not identical with what the hon. Member is saying, but I am prepared to look into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Seizure of Chinese made Ammunitions from Tribals in Hyderabad

*1768. **SHRI ANBUCHAZHIAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ammunitions made in China have been seized from tribals in Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Chinese agents are distributing arms and money to these tribal people to raise their heads against Government ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such smuggling of Chinese arms ?

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

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

International Art Triennale

*1772. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SENGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Krishna Khanna, one of the recipients of

the award of International Art Triennale, has returned the award ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Lalit Kala Akademi, Shri Krishan Khanna has written to the Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi that since there were some reservations expressed regarding the award given to him he did not wish to keep it.

(c) It is understood that the matter was considered at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Lalit Kala Akademi held on 7th May, 1968. The Lalit Kala Akademi has not yet referred the matter to Government.

Annual Plan for Delhi for 1968-69

*1774. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the allocations made for the Union Territory of Delhi for the year 1968-69 ; and

(b) the projects for which the allocations have been made in the annual Plan outlay for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 23.40 crores has been allocated for the Annual Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi for 1968-69. A Statement indicating the Development head-wise allocation is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1289/68].

Assult on Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P.

*1777. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) the names of the persons arrested in connection with the assault on Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P. on the 13th February 1967 ;

(b) the charges and sections of the law under which these persons are being prosecuted ; and

(c) at what stage the said prosecution stands and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dalhousie-Chamba-Bhadarwah Tourist Circuit

*1778. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI JAMNA LAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dalhousie-Chamba-Bhadarwah constitute a fine tourist circuit in the inner Himalayas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Chamba is not so far linked with Bhadarwah by a motorable road ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that while Himachal Pradesh Government have already constructed a motorable road from Chamba to Padni Pass, the Jammu and Kashmir Government have not yet linked Bhadarwah with Padni Pass by a motorable road ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to get this road constructed to complete this tourist circuit ?

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

(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Government have forwarded a proposal requesting financial assistance from the Government of India for the construction of a motorable road from Bhadarwah to the Jammu and Kashmir/Himachal Pradesh border. This proposal is being considered in the light of the allocation available in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

आगरा-बम्बई राजपथ पर मोटल तथा विश्राम गृह

1779, श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार आगरा-बम्बई राजपथ पर गाड़ी चालकों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की सुविधा के लिए लगभग प्रत्येक 100 मील की दूरी के भीतर मोटल तथा विश्राम गृह और पेट्रोल पम्प बनाने की कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ?

पर्यटन तथा अलैंगिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Legislation on Defections

*1780. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up recently to consider the problem of defection has come to certain tentative conclusions regarding the necessity of legislation on defections ;

(b) the gist of suggestions of the Committee ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

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

Harijan Beaten to Death in Vijayawada

*1781. SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that another incident of a Harijan having been beaten to death has been reported from Manikonda village near Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) how many such cases of atrocities and repression on Harijans were reported in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years and what action Government have taken against the culprits ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check such incidents in the country ?

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

Statement

According to the information received from the State Government on the night of 14th/15th April, 1968, at about 2.00 A.M. Shri Indupalli Wilson entered the backyard of the house of one laxmaiah in Manikonda village and tried to carry away bundles of fire-wood. The son of Laxmaiah, Harinath Babu, who was answering the calls of the nature outside the House tried to apprehend him. In the scuffle that ensued Indupalli Wilson caused a bleeding injury on the head of Harinath Babu with a stone. On hearing Harinath's cries, his brother and his neighbour came to the spot, caught Indupalli Wilson and beat him with sticks. The village Munsiff and village Karanam came at about 4.00 A.M. and recorded the statement of Laxmaiah regarding the theft and injury caused to his son. They then sent Wilson to Kankipadu Police Station in a Rikshaw. When Wilson reached the Police Station at 9 A.M. he was in a precarious condition. The Station writer who was present at the Police Station recorded the statement of Wilson in which he admitted that he was committing theft of fire-wood in the house of Harinath Babu and that he was assaulted by Harinath Babu and others. Before arrangements could be made to shift Wilson to the Government hospital Vijayawada he died. A case under Section 302 IPC was registered. Investigation is in progress. Five persons are reported to be involved in the brutal beating of the deceased. Two of them have already been arrested and efforts are being made to apprehend the rest. It has been reported by the State Government that the beating of Indupalli Wilson was not due to any caste prejudices.

(b) The facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

(c) Action under the law is taken as and when necessary individual cases. The general questions arising out of such incidents is proposed to be discussed in a meeting of Chief Ministers to be held in Delhi on 19th May, 1968.

Trivandrum Airport

*1782. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the proposal for developing the Trivandrum Airport to make it an all-weather port stands ; and

(b) whether some more air-services have been proposed to Trivandrum from different important cities ?

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

(a) Trivandrum airport is fit even at present for all weather operation in day time. It is being developed for operation at night also.

(b) Trivandrum is connected by air at present to Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madurai, Trichi and Cochin apart from Colombo. There is no immediate proposal to connect any other city with Trivandrum.

Mizos' contacts with Detenus

*1783. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons taken into custody in Assam under the Preventive Detention Act had established contacts with Mizo hostiles and procured arms from them;

(b) whether the authorities have been able to discover the source of dump of arms brought to Gauhati and whether those arrested were found to be members of Lachit Sena; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop arms supply from Mizos to local population in Gauhati?

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

(b). It is suspected that some of the persons recently detained under the Preventive Detention Act in Shillong have established liaison with the Mizo hostiles. Some others detained in connection with Gauhati disturbances on 26th January were suspected to have been associated with Lachit Sena activities. It has not been

possible so far to discover the source of arms.

(c) Persons suspected to have established contact with Mizo hostiles are kept under close watch and constant vigilance is maintained to detain and prevent supply of arms by Mizo hostiles to other sections of the population.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के लिये विमान

*1784. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री स० कुम्हार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल पुराने विमानों के स्थान पर प्रयोग करने के लिये नये विमान खरीदने हेतु हाल में रूस और ब्रिटेन गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके द्वारा दिये गये प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया है ?

पर्यटन तथा अस्तैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। रूस और यू० के० में निमित्त विमानों की उपयुक्तता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये हाल में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा अधिकारियों का एक दल इन दोनों देशों को भेजा गया। इससे पहले, इसी प्रकार का एक दल युनाइटेड स्टेट्स भेजा गया था।

(ख) दल अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे रहा है और उसे इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को प्रस्तुत करेगा।

(ग) दल की रिपोर्ट और उस पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सिफारिश के प्राप्त हो जाने पर सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

गंगा और रामगंगा पर सड़क एवं रेल का पुल

*1785. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या परिवहन तथा नौहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरुखाबाद और शाहजहांपुर के बीच गंगा और रामगंगा पर रेल एवं सड़क के पुल का निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये थे, जिसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को काम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये 25 लाख रुपये दिये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य सरकार को इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने का निदेश देने और इस प्रयोजन के लिये मंजूर की गई राशि देकर इस कार्य को पूरा कराने का है, और यदि हां, तो कब ?

परिवहन तथा अस्तैनिक उद्भयन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त वर्मान) (क) और (ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). फरुखाबाद के निकट गंगा और रामगंगा नदियों पर स्वतन्त्र सड़क पुल बनाने की लागत के 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से श्रृणु सहायता मांगी है। इस प्रार्थना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Delhi Pol

*1786. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karamchhari Sangh held a big rally on the 15th April, 1968 to protest against the victimization of Policemen by the authorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rally was held on the eve of the National Crime Prevention Week and a year after they held a massiave demonstration outside the residence of the Union Home Minister;

(c) whether they have demanded that cases against all Policemen suspended last year after the demonstration be withdrawn and those who were dismissed be reinstated; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ameliorate their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No rally was held by Members of the Delhi Police Non-Gazetted Karmchhari Sangh. However, it is reported that some dismissed policemen had organised a public meeting in Delhi on 15-4-1968. The National Crime Prevention Week was held between 16th and 21st April, 1968. The demonstration outside the residence of the Home Minister was held on 14th and 15th April last year.

(c) and (d). This was one of the demands made by the dismissed policemen. The cases against the dismissed and suspended policemen are sub judice.

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन जिले में खोज

*1787. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश में जिला उज्जैन में पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा की गई खुदाई के फलस्वरूप कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्राचीन अवशेष पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अवशेष किस युग के हैं ; और

(ग) क्या विक्रय विश्वविद्यालय के पुरातत्व विभाग की प्रार्थना पर सरकार कुछ ग्रन्थ स्थानों पर खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) खुदाई भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण द्वारा नहीं की गई थी बल्कि विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन और दक्कन कालेज

उत्तर स्नातक और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पूना द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की गई थी।

(ख) 2000 ई० पू० से लगभग मध्यकाल तक फैली हुई सांस्कृतिक परम्परा का पता चला है। प्राप्त वस्तुओं के बारे में खुदाई करने वालों से अभी तक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है अथवा न ही विचाराधीन है।

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कराना

*1788. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा आसाम तथा अन्य पिछड़े सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रलोभन देकर धर्म-परिवर्तन किये जाने के बढ़ते जा रहे मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन क्षेत्रों में कितने व्यक्तियों का धर्म-परिवर्तन कराया गया है ; और

(ग) इन धर्म परिवर्तनों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) कुछ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जिनमें आसाम भी शामिल है विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों की अपनी गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न करने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ख) एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में परिवर्तन का पंजीकरण कराने के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। अतः पूछी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की हत्या की छानबीन करने वाला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का अधिकारी

*1789. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंडित दीनदयाल

उपाध्याय की हत्या की छानबीन करने वाले केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारी को वापस बुला लिया गया है तथा यह काम दूसरे अधिकारी को सौंप दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Boat Service between Kachchativu Islands and Indian Ports

*1790. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boats that ferried between Kachchativu Island and the Indian ports including Tuticorin in March during St. Anthony's festival on the Kachchativu Island and the total number of passengers carried by these boats ;

(b) how many of these boats were detained for being found without proper safety devices, life-saving devices and for other reasons ; and

(c) the time for which they were detained and the circumstances under which they were subsequently allowed to proceed ?

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

(a) No boat ferried between Tuticorin and Kachchativu island during March. But a number of boats did sail from Rameshwaram and other points on which information is not available. It is known that about 20 launches allotted by Government for purposes of fishing were engaged in this traffic and it is estimated that approximately 2000 passengers must have been carried by these vessels.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected on this. But it appears from the information already received that these vessels sailed in utter disregard of rules and carried these visitors from 22-3-1968 morning from various places along the coast,

Rural Engineering Service

*1791. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the mounting un-employment of thousands of Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders in the country there are any proposals for the creation of a rural Engineering Service for carrying out hydro-electric and rural electrification surveys throughout the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof and programmes so far worked out ; and

(c) if not, the alternative programmes and proposal to solve the problem on a rational and lasting basis ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Although no separate Rural Engineering Service is proposed to be set up, a suggestion has been made that for preparing project reports for rural development work engineering graduates could be usefully employed.

(c) The various measures under consideration include detailed investigations for irrigation and power projects, filling up vacant posts in all organisations, assisting engineering graduates to set up small scale industry and practical training for engineering graduate to fit them better for employment.

Allocation to Madhya Pradesh from Central Road Fund

*1792. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount from the Central Road Fund is distributed among all the States in proportion to the quantum of sale of petrol in each State and that Madhya Pradesh received its due share upto 1958-59 in accordance with the said principle, but the Ministry of Transport neither credited nor allocated the due share of Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1959-60 to 1965-66 :

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allocate the outstanding share of Madhya Pradesh from 1959-60 and if so,

the time by which the action would be taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). Eighty per cent of the annual revenue to the Central Road Fund is available for distribution among the States and Union Territories on the basis of the consumption of motor spirit, other than aviation spirit, in their respective territories. The shares or allocations due to all States and Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh, upto 1958-59 have been communicated to them. The allocations due to all the States and Union Territories for the subsequent period upto 1965-66 have been worked out and the calculations are being checked by the Ministry of Finance. As soon as their approval is received, the allocations due to all the States including Madhya Pradesh, will be communicated to them. Necessary funds are, however, being released annually to all the States and Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh, for meeting expenditure on approved works within the budgetary provisions.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

*1793. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act is not being utilised properly by Governments in certain States ;

(b) whether the recent speech made by Sheikh Abdullah challenging the Indian Government for forcible occupation of Kashmir by India and preparing the Muslims of Kashmir to fight against the Indian Government and the C.P.I.(M) showing film on Vietcong guerilla warfare in Vietnam come under the "Unlawful Activities" ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not taking action under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The powers to declare an association unlawful and sanction prosecution under the Unlawful

Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 vest in the Central Government. Hence the question of State Governments not properly utilising the provisions of the Act does not arise.

(b) and (c). I have already clarified on March 26th the attitude of Government in regard to Shiekh Abdullah. Enquiries are being made from the State Government regarding the exhibition of an uncertified film on guerilla warfare.

**Diplomas Awarded by Dakshina Bharata
Hindi Prachara Sabha and Kerala
Hindi Prachar Sabha**

*1794. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have withdrawn recognition to the diplomas awarded by Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha and Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha as qualifications for appointment as teachers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have made their own arrangements for training Hindi teachers or Hindi teaching is proposed to be discontinued there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from the academic year 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The Kerala Government have already set up two Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in the State, one at Ramavarmapuram and the other at Trivandrum. The State Government feel that the requirements of Government and aided High Schools in Kerala for trained Hindi teachers could be met by the two Government Training Colleges and it was no longer necessary for them to continue the recognition of the Pracharak courses conducted by the two Sabhas.

Christian Missions

*1795. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. AID has offered to give grants to different Christian Missions operating in our

country specially the backward areas for development works ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**District Magistrate and S. S. P.,
Allahabad**

*1796. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI LUTFAL HOQUE :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance and conduct of the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent Police have been questioned by a section of the population of Allahabad ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that one of them is related to the President of the State Committee of a political Party alleged to be involved in the disturbances ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The State Government have received some memoranda from certain quarters alleging mishandling of the situation by District Administration.

(b) and (c). The State Government have appointed Shri M. Lal, Member, Board of Revenue, to inquire into the causes and course of the incident at Allahabad.

Political Pensions

10321. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the persons receiving political pension, the respective amount received annually by them and the reasons for which they are given such pension ;

(b) whether Government are considering reduce such payment ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A Statement (I) showing the position, at the time of independence, of the political pensions granted by the British Government to the previous ruling families is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1290/68]. Such pensions are still being paid to some people. Though the pensions are paid out of the Central revenues, they are administered by the respective State Governments in accordance with the terms of each grant. The information regarding the amount being paid to each pensioner at present will have to be compiled, if required, by getting it from the State Governments. The main reasons for grant of these political pensions are given in the attached Statement (II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1290/68]. In fulfilment of an assurance given in reply to unstarred Question No. 2625 dated 8th June, 1962, information was laid on the Table of the House on 21st August, 1963, giving a list of 3683 political pensioners and the amount paid to each.

(b) to (d). The question of political pensions has not been fully considered so far. The annual expenditure was about Rs. 27.5 lacs in 1952 when the position was reviewed. The provision in 1968-69 is less than Rs. 19 lacs.

I. A. S. & I. P. S.

10322, SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise/year-wise number of persons selected for I. A. S., I. P. S. and I. F. S. from 1950 to 1968 ; and

(b) the State-wise/year-wise number of candidates for I. A. S., I. P. S. and I. F. S. examination from 1950 to 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Four statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1291/68].

Employees of Air India

10323. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total class-wise number of employees of Air India Indian Airlines Corporation and the Class-wise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in both these Corporations ;

(b) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are adequately represented in these Corporations ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to achieve the prescribed percentage of reservation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The requisite information is given below :

Classification of Posts	Total number of employees as on 1.1.68		Number of Scheduled Caste employees		Number of Scheduled Tribe employees	
	A. I.	I. A. C.	A. I.	I. A. C.	A. I.	I. A. C.
Posts carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 950/-	884	1263	—	5	—	—
Posts carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of not less than Rs. 575/- but less than 950/-	1174	907	4	6	1	—
Posts carrying a pay or scale of pay with maximum less then Rs. 575/-.	4454	10613	737	829	32	25

उनमें एक गर्भवती है। अतः उसने निदेश दिया कि उसे अरविन हस्पताल भेजा जाय। किन्तु इस महिला के पति ने एक बयान में कहा कि वह अपनी पत्नी की डाकटरी परीक्षा कराना नहीं चाहता तथा यह महिला डाकटरी परीक्षा के लिए नहीं आई।

4-2-1968 को इस महिला ने अपने आप को अरविन हस्पताल में भर्ती करा लिया। उसने हस्पताल के अधिकारियों को उक्त घटना का कोई हवाला नहीं दिया। उसे बाद में हस्पताल में गर्भपात हो गया। भगड़े के संबंध में दर्ज किया गया मामला न्यायालय में है।

Demand for Separate Bundelkhand State

10326. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a statement to the Press and called the demand, for the creation of separate Bundelkhand State within the Indian Union, in a Conference of representatives of twentyfive Districts of Madhya Pradesh and U. P. held at Saugar on the 24th and 25th February, as illegitimate and by irresponsible people ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) I had made a statement in a Press Conference that the demand for the creation of a separate State of Bundelkhand was irresponsible and should not be made in national interest. I did not call this demand illegitimate.

(b) Government consider that such a demand has no justification.

गोहाटी में सैनिक कर्मचारियों पर हमला

10327. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस आशय

की सूचना मिली है कि कुछ दिन पहले गोहाटी (आसाम) में कुछ सैनिक कर्मचारियों पर लोगों की भीड़ ने हमला किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम पुलिस ने उन्हें इस हमले से बचाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की थी ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सेना को पुनः आव-वस्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आसाम सरकार से कोई लिखित या मौखिक स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में आसाम सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 27 मार्च, 1968 को गोहाटी में एक घटना के संबंध में एक सरकार को सूचना प्राप्त हुई है जिसमें सेना के ट्रक के ड्राइवर पर हमला किया गया था।

(ख) जैसे ही सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी, डिप्टी कमिश्नर स्वयं बताते हैं, घटनास्थल पर गए थे और स्थिति को काबू में किया था।

(ग) और (घ) . केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने संबंधित हालातों का पुनरीक्षण किया है और इससे सहमत है कि जहां व्यक्ति दोष करते पाये जाएं उनसे उचित रूप से निपटना चाहिए, वहां सेना कर्मचारियों और सिविल अधिकारियों के बीच पूर्ण सहमति और सहयोग होना चाहिए।

Central Road Research Institute

10328. SHRI C. DASS :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Central Road Research Institute under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been continuing to hold his present post long after the period of his superannuation ; and

(b) whether he has no post-graduate research degree to his credit ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Retirement age of Scientists in the CSIR is 60 which can be extended upto 63 years on yearly basis and upto 65 years in exceptionally outstanding cases.

He was appointed with effect from 16th February 1955 on "Foreign service terms" from the Government of Punjab. On being retired from the Government of Punjab on 20th August, 1960, on attaining the age of 55 years, he was re-employed by the CSIR from that date and granted extension of service upto 19th August, 1968, the date on which he would be completing 63 years of age.

(b) He qualified as a Civil Engineer from the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, in 1927. He is M.I.C.E. (England) M.I.E. (India) and F.N.I. (India). A copy of his curriculum vitae is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1292/68].

Stenographers

10329. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to fill up the posts of Stenographers reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are lying vacant ;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stenographers to be recruited through the Union Public Service Commission ;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts for the last five years ; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold a special examination for these Stenographers through Union Public Service Commission for filling up the vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In accordance with existing instructions, a reservation of 12½% of vacancies for Scheduled Caste and 5% for Scheduled Tribes candidates is made while recruiting Stenographers through the Union Public

Service Commission. The reserved vacancies are also carried forward for two subsequent recruitment years, subject to the condition that the total reservation for such candidates in a particular year does not exceed 45% of the total number of vacancies filled in that year. The U.P.S.C. recommend such of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates as are considered by them to be suitable for selection on the results of the Stenographers' Examination, with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration, against the vacancies reserved for them, irrespective of their ranks in the order of merit. Thus, a relaxed standard is applied in their case.

(c) Non-availability of sufficient number of candidates satisfying even the relaxed standard.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

गांवों में खेलों को प्रोत्साहन

10330. **श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहाती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले स्वस्थ नवयुवक और युवतियों को राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में भाग लेने के लिये प्रोत्साहन करने के हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देहातों में भी खेल के मैदानों का विकास करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस काम के कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के युवक और महिलाएं जिला और राज्य स्तरों की खेल-कूद प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग ले सकते हैं और उन प्रतियोगिताओं में उनके प्रदर्शन के आधार पर उनके राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए चुनाव राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में प्रदर्शन के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) . मामला मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है। तथापि, ऐसे ग्रामिण केन्द्रों के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी, बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों।

Abolition of Professional Tax in Chandigarh Union Territory

10331. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representations for the abolition of the professional tax in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

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

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

(b) The Central Government have to incur considerable expenditure on the administration of Chandigarh and unlike other States no property tax has yet been enforced in Chandigarh. The continuance of the profession tax is therefore responsible.

Financial Assistance to Universities

10332. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for financial assistance and grant have been received from saugar and Jabalpur Universities in Madhya Pradesh from 1962 to March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the amount given to each of these Universities during the above period; and

(c) the grant and financial assistance given to Vikram University in 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposals were received by the University Grants Commission.

(b) Saugar : Rs. 87,75,623.30

Jabalpur : Rs. 49,28,266.01.

(c) Rs. 15,17,401.02.

Meeting with Jhuggi Dwellers

10333. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the leaders of Jhuggi dwellers met the Minister of Home Affairs recently in connection with the problem of Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A number of Members of Parliament and other prominent persons have had occasions to discuss with the Home Minister, the problem of Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi. The Home Minister has always been sympathetic to the difficulties of the jhuggi dwellers who have been shifted to other localities as a result of the implementation of the scheme relating to development of the Capital city. He has promised that he would look into the complaints regarding facilities to be provided to the displaced persons.

Administrative Reforms Commission

10334. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on supplying cars to the members of the Administrative Reforms Commission and for furnishing their offices ; and

(b) whether an office of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been started at Bangalore, if so, the expenditure on it, and its utility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 67,923/- was spent on purchase of four staff cars for the Administrative Reforms Commission. The staff cars are used not only by the members of the Commission but also by other officials and non-officials in connection with the work of the Commission. The amount spent on equipping the offices of the members of the Commission, including the Chairman, is about Rs. 78,000/-.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Chairman of the Study Team on Agriculture Administration, a non-official resident of Mysore State, was allowed to have his headquarter in Bangalore with a small office. This office involved an expenditure of about Rs. 8,000/- including rent, electricity and telephone charges etc., and functioned from 1st July, 1966 to 30th September 1967. It was wound up after the submission of the report by that Study Team.

Tamil Army in Madras

10335. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report that the D. M. K. Government has established a Tamil Army in Madras;

(b) if so, whether the army posted in that State has been approached and have agreed to help the people to join and train the new comers;

(c) if so, whether the Army in Madras have provided arms and ammunition to the proposed Tamil Army;

(d) if so, whether Government have enquired into to matter ; and

(e) whether any directive has been issued to the Army unit in Madras in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen press reports regarding the Tamil Army. According to the information received from the State Government the 'Tamil Army' is not sponsored by them.

(b) The State Government have stated that the Tamil Army has not approached the army for help or for training

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Clashes with Naga/Mizos

10336. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there have been a number of encounters between the Indian

Security Force personnel and Mizo and Naga rebels during March and April, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with total casualties suffered by the rebels as also the Indian security force personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Security Forces had 26 encounters with Mizo rebels and 18 encounters with Naga hostiles during the months of March and April, 1968. In these encounters 38 Security Forces personnel lost their lives and 47 were wounded. The casualties amongst the hostiles are estimated at 10 killed and 10 wounded during the month of March, 1968. Casualties suffered by the hostiles during April, 1968 are not yet known.

विस्थापित तकनीकी अधिकारी

10337. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 5 मई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6459 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के और अन्य अर्द्ध-सरकारी निकायों में कार्य कर रहे सभी विस्थापित तकनीकी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 60 वर्ष होगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों के किन-किन वर्गों पर उपर्युक्त सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु लागू होती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6459 के उत्तर का निर्देश उन विस्थापित अध्यापकों से था जिन्हें 60 वर्ष तक की सामान्य सेवा—निवृत्ति-आयु के बाद भी वर्षवार आधार पर सेवा में जारी रहने दिया गया।

केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों की अनिवार्य सेवा—निवृत्ति-आयु के संबंध में विस्थापित सरकारी कर्मचारियों (चाहे तकनीकी या गैर-तकनीकी हों) पर विशेष रूप से विचार नहीं

किया जाता है। उन पर वही नियम लागू होते हैं जो अन्य कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं। वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों (श्रेणी IV कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर) की अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति-आयु 58 वर्ष है। ऐसे मंत्रालय के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जो आधारभूत नियम 58 (सी) द्वारा नियन्त्रित किये जाते हैं, उनके लिए अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति आयु 60 वर्ष है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए, अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति-आयु 60 वर्ष है।

राज्य सरकारों तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी संगठनों के अधीन कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति-आयु उन राज्य सरकारों तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा नियमित की जाती है।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमे

10338. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जनवरी, 1959 से अब तक कितने मुकदमों दायर किये गये;

(ख) उन में से कितने मुकदमों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दे दिये हैं; और

(ग) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में अब कितने मुकदमे अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जनवरी 1959 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में दायर किये गये मुकदमों की संख्या 35,125 थी।

(ख) इसी अवधि में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निपटाए गए मामलों की संख्या 32,514 थी।

(ग) 1-2-1968 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन पड़े मामलों की संख्या 5,526 थी।

उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीश

10339. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उच्च न्यायालयों में तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कुल कितने न्यायाधीश हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालयों में कुल कितने न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में कितने न्यायाधीश सेवा-निवृत्त हुए हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय11
उच्चतम न्यायालय253

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में अर्थात् 1 मई, 1965 से 30 अप्रैल, 1968 तक नियुक्त किये न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 106 है।

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में अर्थात् 1 मई, 1963 से 30 अप्रैल, 1968 तक सेवा-निवृत्त हुए न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 52 है।

न्यायालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

10340. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में न्यायालयों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी में काम करने के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने राज्यों के न्यायालयों में हिन्दी में काम हो रहा है;

(ग) शेष न्यायालयों में कब तक हिन्दी में काम होने लगेगा; और

(घ) हिन्दी को कानून की शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). न्याया-

लयों में विभिन्न स्तरों पर हिन्दी तथा/अथवा अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग से संबंधित स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालय

आजकल उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों में सारी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा में होती है। केवल इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में दीवानी और फौजदारी मुकदमों में वाद-विवाद के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी गई है।

जिला तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालय

बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में जिले, सेशन तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में कार्यवाहियों के लिए अधिकतर हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है। निर्णयों आदि के लिये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) किसी राज्य में जिला तथा अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली भाषा नितांत रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकार तथा उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं।

(घ) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों में एल० एल० बी० की श्रेणी के लिए विधि संबंधी पाठ्य पुस्तकें हिन्दी में तैयार करने का प्रश्न संबंधित विश्वविद्यालयों के विधि निकायों के अध्यक्षों के शीघ्र ही होने वाले सम्मेलन में विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार-विमर्श करने का प्रस्ताव है।

रांची में दंगे

10341. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि कुछ समय पहले रांची में जो दंगे हुए थे उनमें कुछ मजदूर संघों के नेताओं का हाथ था और उन्होंने इन दंगों को भड़काने में सहायता की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त नेताओं के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे वे भविष्य में इन संघों में काम न कर सकें ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Enforcement of Tourist Trade Act in Kashmir

10342. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken measures to enforce the Tourist Trade Act in Kashmir strictly ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take similar measures in other States also ; and

(c) if so, the names of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Tourist Trade Act passed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in 1962 is being enforced by the State Government.

(b) and (c). It is for other State Governments to consider similar enactments.

Purchase of T. U. 134 Planes for Air India

10343. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that T. U.-134 has got more efficient engine than BAC-1-11 ;

(b) whether the engine is more economical in fuel consumption than BAC-1-11 ;

(c) whether Government are purchasing this aircraft ; and

(d) if so, the total number of such aircraft to be purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A team of officers was deputed by the Indian Airlines recently to visit

Moscow and London to examine the suitability of the aircraft manufactured in the USSR and the U. K. for use on Indian Airlines' routes. The team had not yet submitted its report, and no estimate can, therefore, be made at this stage of the relative efficiency of the two types of aircraft referred to.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for purchase of TU-134 aircraft by Air-India. The question of their purchase by the Indian Airlines will be considered after the team has submitted its report.

Broadcast of Indian Events by Radios of China and Pakistan

10344. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been many occasions when the Chinese and Pakistani radios had broadcast reports of political and communal troubles in India before they were either broadcast by A.I.R. or published in Indian newspapers ;

(b) if so, whether such Sino-Pak advance broadcasts indicate existence of agents of secret services of these countries inside India with transmitting machines in their possession ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to unearth such Sino-Pak secret services inside India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. In this connection, attention is also invited to the reply given by the Prime Minister to Unstarred Question No. 8380 on the 24th April, 1968, in the Lok Sabha.

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

Home Guards

10345. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the important recommendations made at the Conference of Commandants of State Home Guards Units and approved by the Director-General of Civil Defence ;

(b) the recommendations which Government are likely to implement in the near future ; and

(c) the number of fully armed Home Guards Government intend to organize as a third line of defence and by what date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The important recommendations of the Conference relate to increasing the existing duration of training, scale of uniforms, equipment and paid staff and provision of new items such as transport and welfare measures for the Home Guards.

(b) All the recommendations are still under consideration.

(c) It has been decided to have 10 Battalions of Border Wing Home Guards who will be fully armed in the border districts of the Punjab and Rajasthan. The State Governments have been asked to implement the Scheme immediately. In addition the normal Urban and Rural Home Guards of all States and Union Territories are also armed on a percentage basis.

Stray Cattle at Santa Cruz Airport

10346. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th February, 1968, two foreign aircraft were ordered to remain in the air for 45 minutes by the Civil Aviation authorities at the Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay till the runway was cleared of stray cattle ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the aerodrome authorities are unable to take fool-proof precautions to keep the cattle outside the airfield and prevent accidents ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. An Alitalia and a Trans World Airlines Aircraft were asked to remain in the air for 41 and 35 minutes respectively as stray cattle were suspected on the side-strip of the runway at the Santa Cruz Airport by the Crash Tender crew. A through inspection, however, revealed that there was no such cattle and the aircraft were allowed to land.

(b) and (c). Several steps have been taken which include repair of the existing

wire-fencing around the operational area, construction of jeep-track to facilitate patrolling, formation of a Cattle Squad to watch stray cattle by day and by night and patrolling by a jeep fitted with search-light and R/T. The danger of cattle straying into the operational area, however, still persists as the wire-fencing is sometimes cut by the villagers in the neighbourhood. A proposal to construct a brick-wall around the operational area is at present under consideration.

Accidents in Delhi

10347. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the survey conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, it has been found that 70 per cent of Delhi Drivers involved in fatal accidents suffered from eye defects ;

(b) whether there is any scheme to submit Drivers to strict checks and annual medical examination ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have recently suggested amendments to Sections 11 and 12 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 with a view to prescribing that drivers of public service vehicles, while applying for renewal of their driving licences, should produce fresh medical certificates. The matter is being examined.

Administrative set-up of Delhi

10348. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI JAMNA LAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission for Union Territories has suggested

certain changes in the administrative set-up of Delhi to provide a unified administration to the Capital ; and

(b) if so, the details of those recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Study Team on Union Territories has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Lecturers in Delhi University

10349. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI JAMNA LAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University Teachers' Association have passed a resolution demanding the abolition of distinction between Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers and grant of uniform pay scale for all Lecturers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Delhi University Teachers' Association at their General Body meeting held on January 28, 1968, *inter-alia* passed a resolution requesting the University to upgrade the posts of Assistant Lecturers to those of Lecturers and adopt a uniform salary grade of all categories of teachers.

(b) The matter is receiving consideration by the Delhi University.

Women's Colleges in West Delhi

10350. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI JAMNA LAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Women's College in the Najafgarh Road colonies of West Delhi, which have a population of about five lakhs ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a

College is at present housed in a High School building in Reharpura, Karol Bagh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a new site for putting up a building for it has to be found; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a building for this college in the Najafgarh Road area to meet the long-standing demand of the people living in Najafgarh Road colonies?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) There is a co-educational college at Kirti Nagar on the Najafgarh Road.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has been asked to allot a site provided for construction of college building in Zonal Development Plan of Anand Parbat Area.

(d) No, Sir.

आगरा-बम्बई राजपथ

10351. श्री शशिसूषण वाजपेयी : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आगरा-बम्बई सड़क पर खालघाट से सेंधुआ तक के टुकड़े को दोहरा बनाने का कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है और क्या उसने इस सड़क के उक्त टुकड़े पर मोड़ को सीधा करने के लिए इस बीच कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) उक्त सड़क की तह की मोटाई कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सड़क का निर्माण कार्य किसी गैर-सरकारी ठेकेदार को सौंपा गया है अथवा यह केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या उक्त सड़क पर पेय जल उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये उक्त सड़क के साथ-साथ मिन-मिन स्थानों पर कुएं खोदने का सरकार का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मन्त दर्शन) : (क) सड़क के इस टुकड़े पर दो गलियों का यान मार्ग पहले ही से है। मोड़ों को सीधा करने के प्रस्ताव हैं और राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्गों के लिये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत के ग्रांटों के ज्ञात होने के बाद उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

(ख) से (ङ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Director of Transport, Delhi

10352. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the present Director of Transport in Delhi has been allowed to continue in the same position even though he has completed a period of three years ;

(b) the reasons for allowing the Director of Transport, Delhi to work on two additional posts viz. Secretary, Transport Department and as Chairman, State Transport Authority;

(c) whether it is a fact that the High Court has issued a writ to the Delhi Transport Department to the effect that the Director of Transport Department should not, at the same time, be the Chairman of the State Transport Authority ;

(d) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the news-item published by a leading weekly of Bombay about the Fiat Car case in the Delhi Transport Authority ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The present Director of Transport, Delhi, is being continued in his present post because of exigencies of service ;

(b) The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, and not the Director of Transport, is the Secretary of the Transport Department. The Director is only special Secretary of the Department. However,

the Director of Transport has always been the *ex-officio* Chairman of the State Transport Authority.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In the absence of specific details about the weekly, no definite reply can be given.

(e) Question does not arise.

Dacoities on Agra-Bombay Road

10353. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information in regard to the dacoities committed on bus passengers on Agra-Bombay Road ;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme to make arrangements for the safety of the passengers ; and

(c) the places where the largest number of dacoities are committed on Agra-Bombay Road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Governments of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have reported that there was no instance of dacoity being committed on bus passengers on Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1968. The reply from Madhya Pradesh Government will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Calcutta Dock Strike

10354. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state the total loss suffered by Government during the last strike at Calcutta dock in the first week of April, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : There was a strike at the Port of Calcutta from 29th March, 1968 to 3rd April, 1968. Information as to whether there has been any losses to Government due to delays to vessels chartered by Government is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House in due course. It may be added that the Calcutta Port Com-

missioners suffered a loss of about Rs. 50,000 by way of extra hire to be paid for detention of railway wagons and on miscellaneous expenses.

पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम

10355. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने हाल ही में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन करते हुये कहा था कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह आन्दोलनकारी कार्य है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पाठ्यक्रम से क्या-क्या लाभ होने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम देश के अन्य भागों में भी आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(घ) इस योजना पर कितना धन खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और ये पाठ्यक्रम किस प्रकार चलाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम शिक्षक संस्था का उद्घाटन करते हुए, मन्त्री महोदय ने साधनों और आवास, उपस्कर आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के सीमित होते हुए, पत्राचार शिक्षा के महत्त्व पर जोर दिया था ।

(ख) इस योजना का मुख्य लाभ यह है कि इससे शिक्षा ऐसे व्यक्तियों को मिल सकती है, जो परिस्थितियोंवश नियमित कक्षा में दाखिला नहीं ले सकते । इसके प्रतिरिक्त पत्राचार शिक्षा जरिये विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हुए कमाता है और साधनों द्वारा उत्पन्न सीमाओं के साथ उच्च शिक्षा की मांग के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करता है ।

(ग) और (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय में पूर्व-विश्व-विद्यालय और बी० ए० स्तरों पर, और राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालयों में पूर्व-विश्वविद्यालय (बाणिज्य) और बी० काम० स्तरों पर पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने के लिये सहमत हो गया

है। आयोग इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों को इस अवधि के लिये प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को पांच लाख रुपये की सीमा तक चार वर्ष की अवधि के लिये अनुदान देगा जिसके बाद योजना के आत्म निर्भर हो जाने की सम्भावना है। किसी वर्ष विशेष के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता दाखिले तथा फ्रीस से होने वाली आय से सम्बद्ध होगी।

पाठ्यक्रमों के व्योरे संबन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा तैयार किए जाने हैं।

हरिजनो का धर्म परिवर्तन

10356. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 अप्रैल, 1968 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित मध्य प्रदेश के उप-मुख्य मन्त्री के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि वह हरिजनों के बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने में उपेक्षा का रवैया अपना रही है और वह राज्य सरकार को इस धर्म-परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिये पूरी स्वतंत्रता नहीं दे रही है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में 16. 4. 1968 को प्रकाशित हुई थी।

(ख) श्री सकलेचा के कथित वक्तव्य के तथ्य राज्य सरकार से मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Communal Riots in Allahabad

10357. SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Mohd. Ahmed Jafri, Secretary, Central Standing Committee and Chairman of the Central Tribunal Committee of Jamaat ulama-e-Hind has issued a statement on the causes of communal riots in Allahabad, which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" on the 16th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has stated that pro-Pakistani Muslims are responsible for these riots ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken against these pro-Pakistani Muslims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report captioned "Pro-Pak Muslims caused Holi riots, says Jamiat leader" published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 17.4.1968.

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

Retirement Age

10358. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to permit its employees who want to retire voluntarily after completing 25 years of service to do so ; and

(b) if so, whether such employees will be entitled for full pension and other retirement benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Such of the employees as are pre-1938 entrants and are governed by Article 465-A of the Civil Service Regulations are eligible to retire from service after completion of 25 years' qualifying service and receive pension according to the length of their service.

रूपनगर दिल्ली में कार चोरी करने वालों की गिरफ्तारी

10359. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री रामगोपाल क्षालवाले :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 21 मार्च, 1968 के तारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 935 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 मार्च, 1968 को रूपनगर दिल्ली में कार चोरी करने वाले उन व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने उन कार के मालिक की हत्या की थी अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ;

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

(ग) उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). रूपनगर में एक कार के मालिक की कथित हत्या के संबंध में दर्ज किये गये मामले की तहकीकात की जा रही है। मामले में एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है। एक और व्यक्ति को, जिसका मामले में हाथ बताया जाता है, गिरफ्तार करने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। पुलिस ने संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ की है तथा कार्य-प्रणाली की छानबीन की है। स्थानीय जांच भी की जा रही है।

Central Schools

10360. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more Central Schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such schools proposed to be started in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The expansion of the Scheme is severely limited due to financial stringency. As and when funds are available, the question of opening more schools in the States will be considered on the basis of pending demands.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. in Kerala

10361. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers in the service of the Kerala Government ;

(b) the criterion adopted for inter-changing of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from States to States ; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received from some Officers that some of their requests were not being considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There are 81 I.A.S. and 38 I.P.S. Officers borne on the Kerala State Cadres.

(b) Inter-cadre transfers are usually permitted on extremely compassionate grounds e.g. (i) when two officers of different State cadres marry, or (ii) when it is established by the officer to the Government's satisfaction that the climate, in general, of the State on whose cadre he is borne is injurious to his health.

(c) No, Sir. Whenever such representations are received from officers for inter-cadre transfers on various grounds these are duly considered and decided on merits.

श्रीलंका द्वारा मांगी गई हिन्दी की पुस्तकें

10362. श्री श्री० प्रो० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका के विश्वविद्यालय ने सरकार से हिन्दी की कुछ पुस्तकें दिए जाने की प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनकी यह प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली है ; और

(ग) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय को दी गई पुस्तकें की संख्या तथा मूल्य कितना है तथा उन्हें किन तिथियों को दिया गया था ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध-परिषद् को, जो विदेशों में पुस्तक प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रम का संचालन

करती है, यह प्रार्थना घमैक, 1968 में प्राप्त हुई थी और परिषद इस पर ध्यान दे रही है।

1967-68 की समाप्ति तक गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, परिषद ने श्रीलंका विश्वविद्यालय को 13,000 रुपये के मूल्य की पुस्तकें प्रदान की थी।

कोसी बांध तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

10363. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर रक्सौल और बीरपुर के निकट कोसी बांध के बीच कोई सड़क सम्पर्क नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या रक्सौल और बीरपुर के बीच के क्षेत्र में जो नेपाल की सीमा के पास है और चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा जिलों में पड़ता है, इस सड़क सम्पर्क के न होने के कारण यात्रा करना कठिन है ;

(ग) क्या रक्सौल और पश्चिम कोसी बांध के बीच सम्पर्क सड़क बनाने के बारे में सरकार ने विचार किया है जिससे सीमा पर आसानी से सीधे आवागमन हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्यौरा क्या है तथा उस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). रेक्सौल और बीरपुर के निकट कोसी बांध के बीच प्रस्तावित सड़क राज्य सड़क होगी। अतः उसके निर्माण का दायित्व मुख्यतः बिहार सरकार का है। कुछ समय पूर्व मैसालोटन (बाल्मीकि नगर) से रेक्सौल होते हुए पोवा-खाली तक एक सड़क बनाने के लिए उसने केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के लिए एक स्कीम भेजी थी। यह सड़क रेक्सौल को कोसी डैम के पश्चिमी बांध से मिला देगी। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार की प्रार्थना पर विचार किया

अगर उसे स्वीकार न कर सकी। भारत सरकार अपनी ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से आसाम में धमीनगांव तक इस क्षेत्र की जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिये एक 1000 मील लम्बी पार्श्व सड़क का विकास कर रही है।

Bihar Engineers

10364. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1096 on the 5th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether store checking and audit by the Government of Bihar has been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are aware that influential personalities are interested in prolonging the store checking and audit and thereby save the officers responsible for embezzlement of crores of rupees ;

(d) if so, whether Government are setting any time limit for the completion of the special audit or to start probe by the C.B.I. simultaneously ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a), (b) and (c). As was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2280 answered in Lok Sabha on 29.11.67 it was felt that it would be desirable to await the results of store checking and audit before a criminal investigation is started. The Government of Bihar have now reported that verification of stores has been completed and that special audit is still in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परीक्षाओं के अन्तरीक्षकों पर हमला

10365 श्री म० ला० सौंदी :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या शिला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में उत्तर

प्रदेश में हुई परीक्षाओं में 5 अन्तरीक्षक मारे गये और 50 अन्तरीक्षक जख्मी हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न स्थानों में परीक्षास्थलों और उनके समर्थकों ने अध्यापकों पर अपने हमलों में छुरों तथा लाठियों का प्रयोग किया था ;

(ग) क्या ये घटनाएँ उस समय हुई जब अन्तरीक्षकों ने परीक्षास्थलों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से नकल किये जाने को रोकने के प्रयास किये और क्या सुरक्षा की अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था के कारण अन्तरीक्षकों ने अपने काम का बहिष्कार किया ; और

(घ) इस स्थिति पर किस प्रकार काबू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा छाजाब) : (क) जी नहीं। परीक्षास्थलों द्वारा किए गए हमले के कुल 21 मामलों में से केवल तीन को कुछ चोटें आई थीं।

(ख) कुछ स्थानों पर छड़ियों और चाकुओं का प्रयोग किया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं। ये मामले बड़े पैमाने पर नकल करने से सम्बद्ध नहीं हैं। किसी भी निरीक्षक ने निरीक्षण-कार्य का बहिष्कार नहीं किया था।

(घ) परीक्षा केन्द्र पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध किए थे और राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी घटनाओं की जाँच करने तथा उन्हें रोकने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

Recruitment to Assistants' Grade

10366. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 33 candidates were selected on the basis of Assistant Grades' Examination held in February, 1967, while many more vacancies were available ;

(b) whether there is any proposal for formation of a panel for the qualified

candidates of February, 1967 examination to absorb more candidates from that list ; and

(c) if so, how many more candidates are to be absorbed from 1967 list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the Central Secretariat Service 'surpluses' in the Assistants' grade were anticipated and therefore appointments from the February, 1967 examination had to be restricted to the minimum to make room for the surplus Assistants.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Oriya as Official Language

10367. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that through a notification the Orissa Government have decided that Oriya would be the official language from the 14th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Orissa Government have exempted some Departments from the purview of this notification ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government have notified Oriya language to be used for all the official purposes excepting a few in the offices of the Heads of Deptts. and offices subordinate thereto excepting the office of the Registrar, High Court, offices of District Judges and offices subordinate thereto.

मंत्रालयों द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रतिवेदन

10368. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा कार्यालयों द्वारा नियमित रूप से कौन-कौन से प्रतिवेदन तैयार किये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कौन-कौन से प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में भी तैयार और प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे प्रतिवेदनों के, जो हिन्दी में तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं, राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार हिन्दी संस्करण भी तैयार करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस सामग्री को एकत्रित करने में जो समय तथा श्रम लगेगा वह प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के तुल्य नहीं होगा ।

(ग) राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967 के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक अनुदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जा रहे हैं ।

पालियामेंट असिस्टेंट

10370. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री क्रमशः 23 नवम्बर, 1966 तथा 2 अगस्त, 1967 के क्रमशः अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2238 तथा 7687 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बारी बारी से पालियामेंट असिस्टेंट नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). संसद सहायक के पद पर नियुक्त गृह मंत्रालय के एक कार्यालय आदेश के अनुसार की जाती है जिसमें कुछ श्रेणियों के पद-धारियों के बदलते रहने के बारे में दिया हुआ है । जैसा कि इससे पहले लोक सभा में 2 अगस्त, 1967 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या-7687 के उत्तर में कहा गया है, कार्य निपटान के हित में जब और जैसे आवश्यक समझा जाता है, तब बदला किया जाता है ।

जाते किये प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

10371. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभाग बार ऐसे भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जो उसी विभाग में गत तीन वर्ष या इससे अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं और उन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनका स्थानान्तरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना संलग्निका 1, 11 और 111 में दी गई है । जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या —1293/68]

(ख) ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं है कि भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का प्रत्येक तीन साल के बाद एक विभाग से दूसरे विभाग में स्थानान्तरण किया जाए ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

10372. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन राज्य बार कौन कौन से उपक्रम चल रहे हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कौन कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनसे प्रत्येक पर कितना कितना परिव्यय का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा उस राज्य की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थव्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने के उद्दे-

स्य से वहां कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) गृह मन्त्रालय के अधीन कार्य करने वाले कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम नहीं है ।

(ख) चौथी योजना में गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा कोई उपक्रम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) गृह मन्त्रालय की दृष्टि में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बी० टी० सी० प्रशिक्षण

10373. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1967 में यह निर्णय किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बी० टी० सी० प्रशिक्षण के लिए केवल नये विद्यार्थियों को ही लिया जाये जब कि जिला परिषदों के बहुत से अध्यापक अभी प्रशिक्षित नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रबन्ध करने का है जिससे कि कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत प्रशिक्षार्थी वरिष्ठ अप्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों में से हों और धीरे धीरे अप्रशिक्षित अध्यापक प्रशिक्षित हो सकें ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) . 1967 में स्थानीय निकायों के बिना-प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त सेवा करने वाले शिक्षकों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित थे । इस वक्त से, स्थानीय निकायों के बिना प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त सेवा करने वाले अध्यापकों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की घोषित नीति 30 वर्ष की आयु के नीचे के सभी प्रशिक्षण न पाने वाले अध्यापकों के लिए तीन वर्ष की अवधि की बी० टी० सी०

ट्रेनिंग देना है । 30 वर्ष से ऊपर के शिक्षक सेवा कार्य करते हुए प्रशिक्षण के पात्र हैं ।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

10374. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन राज्यवार कौन कौन से उपक्रम चल रहे हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना कितना परिव्यय का अनुमान है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने तथा उस राज्य की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्य के स्तर पर लाने के उद्देश्य से वहां कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (घ) . इस मन्त्रालय के नियंत्रण में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम नहीं है । ऐसे उपक्रम स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

ऋषिकेश (उत्तर प्रदेश) में महर्षि महेश योगी का आश्रम

10375. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऋषिकेश में महर्षि महेश योगी के आश्रम के सामने एक सूचना पट्ट लगाया गया है, जिस पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि आश्रम में तीन महीने के लिये भारतीयों का प्रवेश बन्द है, जब कि विदेशी लोग वहाँ जाते रहते हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

फ्रांस सरकार को विशेष प्रशिक्षण छात्रवृत्ति

10376. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बतने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 फरवरी, 1968 को वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय के विदेश छात्रवृत्ति अनुभाग द्वारा फ्रांस सरकार की विशेष प्रशिक्षण छात्रवृत्ति 1968-69 के लिए उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री राम कृत सिंह ने सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया था जिससे चेयरमैन नाराज हो गये और उन्होंने उसको अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने को कहा और उम्मीदवार द्वारा अंग्रेजी में उत्तर न देने पर उसका पूरे समय तक साक्षात्कार नहीं किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह संविधान के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन नहीं है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाजाव) : (क) जी हाँ, । फिर भी, उन्हें शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के वैदेशिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रभाग द्वारा बुलाया गया था, विदेश मन्त्रालय द्वारा नहीं ।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है कि अध्यक्ष नाराज थे । उन्होंने श्री रामकृत सिंह को अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने की सलाह दी थी ताकि फ्रेंच प्रतिनिधि तथा विषय के विशेषज्ञ जो हिन्दी नहीं जानते उसको ठीक ठीक समझ सकें । फ्रेंच प्रतिनिधि ने उसकी फ्रेंच योग्यता की जांच की थी और यह अत्यन्त असंतोषजनक थी, अतः वे उसे छात्रवृत्तिप्राप्ति के रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिए राजी नहीं हुए ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Haldia Port

10377. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made to develop Haldia Port ; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) The work on the Haldia Project is progressing according to schedule. About 85% of the land has been acquired. The excavation of the proposed Dock and Turning Basin has been completed. Dredging work inside the Dock Basin and River is in progress. The construction of the oil jetty is expected to be completed shortly. A contract for the construction of the Dock System was awarded in July 1967 and work is in progress. An order has been placed for 12 locomotives with the Railway Board. Contract has been awarded for the supply of an ore loading plant and a coal loading plant ;

(b) According to present indications, the Haldia Dock System is expected to be completed and ready for operation early in 1971.

Cochin Shipyard

10378. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Japanese collaborators who have suggested that the original project report on the Cochin Shipyard be revised and under the revised plans two ships of 66,000 tonnes each per year be built instead of 33,000 and 53,000 as envisaged earlier ;

(b) whether they have also suggested the opening of a repairing section which could cater to vessels of 100,000 tonnes in size ; and

(c) if so, the details of the agreement reached and the result of the suggestions, if examined ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): M/s. M. H. I. had in their Project Report proposed the construction of two sizes of bulk carriers and tankers, namely, of 33,000 and 53,000 DWT. It is the Government of India that have decided, after taking various factors into account, to build in the Cochin Shipyard bulk carriers of 66,000 DWT and a shiprepair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT. M/s M.H.I. with whom it was proposed, in view of the revised scope of the project, to negotiate terms and conditions of technical collaboration, have sent a modified shipyard layout. This lay out makes provision for a shiprepair dock to cater to vessels of 100,000 DWT. The layout has been examined and as desired by MHI, it is proposed to discuss the lay out and other related matters with a view to finalising a mutually acceptable agreement for the preparation of revised project Report and technical collaboration in the Project.

राष्ट्रीय अपराध निरोध सप्ताह

10379. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय अपराध विरोध सप्ताह मनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा भण्डियों, इस्तहारों, भण्डों, कपड़े और मुद्रण पर कितना व्यय किया गया और क्या उपरोक्त व्यय लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में 16 से 21 अप्रैल, 1968 तक राष्ट्रीय अपराध निरोध सप्ताह मनाया गया। इस संबंध में हुए खर्च का दिल्ली प्रशासन से पता किया जा रहा है।

Appointment in Education Directorate, Delhi

10380. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1716 on the 23rd February, 1968 and state :

(a) the total number of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applied/called for/selected in the Education Directorate of Delhi during the last six months i.e. upto 30th April, 1968 category-wise ;

(b) the names and qualifications of Scheduled Tribes candidates not selected ;

(c) the steps the Department propose to take for fulfilling the reservation and usual representations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers ; and

(d) the target date for filling up of the reservation quota of teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Total No. of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Candidates—

Category	Applied for	Called for	Selected
	Sponsored by Employment Exchange		
Post-graduate Teachers	33	No interviews for these posts have so far been held, and as such question of selection of candidates against these posts does not arise.	
Language Teachers	2		
Trained Graduate Teachers	1	1	1
Craft Teachers	1	1	1
Physical Education Teacher	1	1	1
Librarians	2	2	2
Class IV	106	106	20

(b) As per list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1294/68].

(c) (i) The Employment Exchange are requested to sponsor the names of suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates for appointment against the reserved vacancies.

(ii) In the event of non-availability of suitable candidates, the vacancies are advertised in the prominent daily papers.

(iii) Reputed Associations/Organisations of the community are also contacted to sponsor suitable candidates.

(d) As the filling up of the reserved quota depends the availability of suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates, no target date can be set.

Naxalbari

10381. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) the total number of persons apprehended for participation in the last year's Naxalbari movements ; and

(b) the number out of them who have been tried and committed or acquitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government.

दिल्ली में साम्यवादी दल की सार्वजनिक बैठक

10382. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोंपड़ियों को गिराने की सरकार की नीति के विरोध में भारत के साम्यवादी दल ने 22 मार्च, 1968 को प्रसाद नगर दिल्ली के निकट एक सार्वजनिक बैठक आयोजित की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य वक्ताओं के

अतिरिक्त संसद के एक सदस्य ने भी उसमें भाषण दिया था;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारी उनके तथा अन्य वक्ताओं के भाषणों को नोट कर रहे थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

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

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(घ) ऐसा सामान्य इयूटी के दौरान किया गया ।

Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

10383. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been convicted by the High Court of Calcutta recently for contempt of court ;

(b) if so, what were the charges against him ;

(c) whether the Chief Commissioner is also Registrar of the Calcutta High Court ; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). In the wake of Government's decision that the licence of M/s. Nancowrie Trading Company need not be extended beyond 30.9.1967, the said company obtained an interim injunction from the Calcutta High Court in September, 1967 restraining the Andaman and Nicobar Administration from interfering with the trade and business of the company. However, to meet the needs of people in those islands, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration opened certain civil supply stores. M/s. Nancowrie Trading Company moved the Calcutta High Court for contempt of the orders issued by

the Court and as a result the High Court issued a rule asking the Administration to close the stores till the rule was decided. Later on, the Court made its rule absolute and fined the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner rupees fifty each which was remitted by the Court on an oral apology tendered by the Solicitor General. An appeal has been filed in the Appellate side of the Calcutta High Court. The matter is *subjudice*.

The Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is also Registrar of the Calcutta High Court for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Government. Government are awaiting the result of the appeal.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10384. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of the Andaman and Nicobar administration and their designations who visited New Delhi and other places on the mainland on Government duty during 1967 and upto March, 1968 ;

(b) the nature of their duties, the duration of their stay and the expenses on their tour and the T. A. drawn by them individually ; and

(c) Government's reaction to the expenses involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1295/68].

(c) The expenses involved are unavoidable considering the fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a remote and backward territory, and the necessity arises from time to time for the Administration to send its officials to the mainland for consultations and for various other official purposes in order to facilitate despatch in work.

Nicobarese Home Fund

10385. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Nicobarese Home Fund

for the welfare of Nicobarese tribals was constituted ;

(b) the amount in the Fund at the time of the constitution and what additions were made each year ;

(c) the details of the expenditure, each year, since the inception of the Fund ;

(d) the authority managing the Fund, and whether any audit of the accounts has been conducted ; and

(e) whether the administration has any tribal welfare scheme and the expenditure under this head for individual schemes each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In 1947.

(b) and (c). A statement is at annexure I, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/68]

(d) The Fund was being managed by the Deputy Commissioner, till March, 1966. Thereafter it was transferred to the charge of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Car Nicobar. No audit of the accounts of the Fund has been conducted.

(e) A statement is at annexure II, placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/68]

बाराणसी में हथियार फँकटरी

10386. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968 में पुलिस ने बाराणसी में एक हथियार फँकटरी का पता लगाया है, जो भ्रवैष रूप से चल रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस फँकटरी से किस किस प्रकार के और कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में हथियार बरामद हुए ;

(ग) क्या उससे बरामद हुए हथियारों के संबंध में सरकार को ऐसा संदेह है कि उसमें किसी विदेशी का हाथ है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उससे जो

बम बरामद हुए हैं, उन पर विदेशी चिन्ह प्रकित हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) अप्रैल, 1968 में वाराणसी पुलिस ने देशी पिस्तौल तथा पटाखे बनाने के दो अवैध निर्माताओं को गिरफ्तार किया था।

(ख) देशी पिस्तौल, पटाखे तथा इन्हें बनाने में प्रयोग होने वाली सामग्री बरामद की गई थी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) पटाखे अपरिमार्जित तथा देशी थे और उन पर कोई विदेशी चिन्ह नहीं थे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में खुदाई

10387. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मथुरा जिला में सांख गांव के निकट एक पहाड़ी की खुदाई में जर्मन पुरातत्व विभाग भी भारतीय पुरातत्व दल को सहयोग दे रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सांख गांव की इस पहाड़ी की खुदाई में लगभग 3000 वर्ष पुरानी वस्तुओं के अवशेष मिले हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को प्राप्त हुई अधिकृत सूचना के अनुसार खुदाई में पाई गई वस्तुओं का व्योरा और महत्व क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। सांख में खुदाई का काम स्टेट म्यूजियम, बर्लिन के भारतीय कला अनुभाग द्वारा कराया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) खनिज की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस स्थल पर की गई खुदाई से 1000 ईसा पूर्व सिका से लेकर लगभग आधुनिक युग तक 13 सांस्कृतिक युगों का निरधारण किया जा चुका

है। सब से पूर्व के युग की अन्य उपलब्ध वस्तुओं के साथ इनमें चित्रित भूरे मिट्टी के बर्तन की श्रेणी के बर्तन हैं जिनका संबंध सिका 1000-600 ईसा पूर्व से जोड़ा जाता है और बाद के युगों के अवशेषों में मिट्टी के बर्तन, सिक्के, पकाई गई मिट्टी की मूर्तियां, चातु की वस्तुएं आदि शामिल हैं जो मौर्य, सुंग, कुशान, गुप्त और मध्य युगों की हैं।

इस खुदाई से प्रकट सांस्कृतिक क्रम का सर्वेक्षण को पहले ही उनके द्वारा 1950-52 में हस्तिनापुर में की गई खुदाई के माध्यम से चल चुका था। इसके अलावा इलाहाबाद और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा क्रमशः कोशांबी और अतरंजी खेड़ा में की खुदाइयों से भी इसका पता लग चुका था।

काकोरी कांड के शहीद श्री राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहन को पेंशन

10388. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काकोरी कांड के शहीद, श्री राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, की बहन को पेंशन के रूप में प्रति मास केवल 40 रुपये मिलते थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने पेंशन की राशि बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी क्योंकि वह तीन व्यक्तियों का पालन पोषण करती थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसकी प्रार्थना पर मासिक पेंशन में केवल 5 रुपये की वृद्धि कर दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसे अधिक पेंशन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). श्री राम

प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहिन को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पेंशन दी जा रही है। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उन को 40 रुपये मासिक पेंशन मिल रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उनको 5 रुपये मासिक की एक रकम और भी मिलती है जो तदर्थ रूप में राज्य सरकार सभी राजनैतिक पेंशन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों को अप्रैल, 1964 से दे रही है। पेंशन में वृद्धि की उनकी प्रार्थना, राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनके सामान्य निर्णय के अनुसार कि 30 रुपये या इससे अधिक की पेंशन में वृद्धि न की जाय, मन्जूर नहीं की गई। फिर भी सरकार इस मामले पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आगे बातचीत कर रही है।

विदेशी धर्मप्रचारक

10389. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने विदेशी धर्मप्रचारक अपने धर्मों का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और वे किन-किन देशों के हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को भारतीय धर्मों का प्रचार करने के लिये इन देशों में स्थापित किये गये किन्हीं केन्द्रों की जानकारी है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारत में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे में की जाने वाली गति-विधियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) दो विवरण, जिसमें (i) 1-1-1967 को विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों, और (ii) 1-6-1967 को राष्ट्र मण्डलीय धर्मप्रचारकों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण की संख्या बतलाई गई है, मभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या LT-1297/68]

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली में ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ

10390. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों ने दिल्ली में यमुना पार की बस्तियों में लोगों को ईसाई बनाने के बारे में अपनी गतिविधियाँ तेज कर दी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान यमुना पार की बस्तियों में रहने वाले हिन्दुओं की 7 मार्च, 1968 के "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित अपील की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस आशय का कोई समाचार 7 मार्च, 1968 के "वीर अर्जुन" में प्रकाशित नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के स्वर्गीय श्री महावीर सिंह के परिवार को वित्तीय सहायता

10391. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्गीय श्री महावीर सिंह, पुलिस अधिकारी जो उस समय मारे गये थे जबकि आगरा के निकट डकैत कुछ बस यात्रियों का अपहरण कर रहे थे, के परिवार को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता तथा उनकी पत्नी के निर्वाह के लिए मासिक पेंशन देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1500 रुपये की राशि मृतक के आश्रितों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में मंजूर की गई है। मृतक के परिवार को असामान्य पेंशन दिये जाने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन है तथा इस बारे में निर्णय शीघ्र किया जायगा।

कन्या कुमारी में विवेकानन्द स्मारक

10392. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कन्या कुमारी में विवेकानन्द स्मारक के निर्माण के लिए कितनी राशि का अंशदान दिया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : कन्या कुमारी में विवेकानन्द स्मारक के निर्माण की लागत के लिए इस मन्त्रालय ने कोई अंशदान नहीं दिया है।

जमशेदपुर में हथियार पकड़े जाना

10393. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमशेदपुर में हाल ही में कितने हथियार पकड़े गये थे, जिसका समाचार 8 फरवरी, 1968 के "पेट्रियट" में प्रकाशित हुआ था और वे हथियार किन-किन देशों में बने हुए थे; और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है और प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 2 देशी पिस्तौल, 4 देशी बन्दूकें और बन्दूकों के कुछ भाग, और देशी पिस्तौल बनाने के लिए उपकरण।

(ख) 7 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं। इनमें से 6 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये हैं और एक व्यक्ति फरार है। उनके विरुद्ध विधि के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Engineering Graduates

10394. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Engineering Graduates produced in the country year-wise from the beginning of the First Plan period till date ;

(b) the number of such Graduates from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Tribes separately turned out each year during the same period ; and

(c) the corresponding year-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Tribe students who were awarded Government scholarships/stipends for Engineering courses ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1298/68]

(b) and (c). The required information is not readily available.

All-India Medical and Public Health Service

10395. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Medical and Public Health Service is likely to be finally constituted shortly ;

(b) if so, the estimated strength of the Service at its initial constitution, grade-wise ;

(c) whether there would be any provision in its initial recruitment regulations and cadre rules for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

are being made to constitute the Indian Medical & Health Service as early as possible.

(b) The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing Rules for recruitment to the State Medical & Health Services and the Central Health Service contain a provision for such a reservation. Recruitment to the Service at the initial constitution stage is limited to a group of persons already in service having established *inter se* positions in the Seniority List. Any further reservation at the time of recruitment to the Indian Medical & Health Service at the initial constitution stage is, therefore, not considered to be feasible.

Funds for Road Building

10396. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paucity of funds is holding up the progress of road-building and maintenance in the country ;

(b) if so, the allocation made for the purpose during the current year ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the funds required for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the construction/development and maintenance of National Highways in the country, for which the Government of India are administratively and financially responsible. Due to financial stringency, limited funds have been allotted both for Original and Maintenance works on National Highways.

The following provision only has been included in the Budget for 1968-69 :

	Rs. lakhs
National Highway (Original) works	1176.00
Maintenance and repairs of National Highways.	700.00

The funds so far available are thus hardly adequate to meet the requirements of all works in progress, and it has not, therefore, been possible to sanction any new works on National Highways in the country, except a few inescapable ones. Paucity of funds has likewise affected maintenance of National Highways also. This position is expected to improve with the availability of more funds. Every effort will, however, continue to be made to obtain additional funds at least to meet minimum needs of the works in progress.

महाराष्ट्र की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के भारतीय पुलिस सिविल सेवा, भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारी

10397. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति भारतीय सिविल सेवा, भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा में हैं तथा उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीखें क्या-क्या हैं ; और

(ख) अन्य सेवाओं में उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री विष्ठा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1299/68]

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों के खलिहानों को जलाने की घटना

10398. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तिपटो पिपरिया गांव में सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने पंतीस हरिजनों के खलिहानों को हाल में दिन बहाड़े जला दिया था ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सवर्ण हिन्दुओं

द्वारा पिछड़ी जातियों पर अमानवीय अत्याचारों की चटनायें बढ़ रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपराज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) ऐसी कोई चटना राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन स्मारक

10399. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरातत्वीय विभाग का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्राचीन स्मारक उपेक्षित अवस्था में है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) (क) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले के कुछ स्मारकों के परिरक्षण की शोचनीय दशा के बारे में, विदिशा के एक निवासी से शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है तथा मामला जांच तथा मन्त्रालय को रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए, भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के पास भेज दिया गया है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में 313 केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारक स्थल हैं और उनके परिरक्षण अथवा रख-रखाव के बारे में वस्तुतः अन्य कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण ने हाल ही में विदिशा के स्मारकों के विशेष निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी, और निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट तथा विदिशा निवासी की शिकायत के बारे में रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्षों पर आवश्यक कारवाई की जाएगी। इसके अलावा राज्य में स्मारकों की सामान्य देख-भाल के लक्ष्य

के अलावा वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष में विशेष मरम्मत, रसायनिक परिरक्षण तथा बागबानी पर, जहां इनकी आवश्यकता हों, लगभग एक लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।

केन्द्र में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी

10400. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के वर्गवार कितने कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी उस राज्य में अपने पदों पर लौट आये हैं और क्या वे प्रतिनियुक्ति की अधिकतम कालावधि समाप्त होने के बाद वापिस आये थे या उससे पहले ही वापिस आये गये थे ;

(ग) जो कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति की अधिकतम कालावधि से पहले लौट आये थे क्या उन्होंने कुछ विशेष कारणों से ऐसा किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) जून 1967 को 542।

जून 1967 को केन्द्रीय शासन में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

(i) मध्य प्रदेश शासन के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय शासन में क्लास 1 (राज-पत्रित) पदों पर थे—91

(ii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय शासन में क्लास 11 पदों पर थे—56*

(iii) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो केन्द्रीय शासन में अराजपत्रित पदों पर थे—895

(ख) से (घ). जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

* इस संख्या में कुछ अराजपत्रित पद भी सम्मिलित हो सकते हैं, जिनके बारे में अलग से जानकारी तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के राजनैतिक पीड़ित

10401. श्री गं० च० बोझिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राजनैतिक पीड़ितों की सहायता करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को अनुदान या ऋण के रूप में अब तक कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता दी गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को राहत देना तथा उनका पुनर्वास करना मूल रूप से राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है, जिनकी इस बारे में अपनी योजनाएँ हैं। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इस उद्देश्य के लिये कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देती है आर्थिक संकट के व्यवितगत मामलों में राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को गृह मन्त्री के स्वेच्छानुदान से अनावर्तक रोकड़ अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है।

Arms Factory in Delhi

10402. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that an arms factory manufacturing pistols, guns and other weapons was unearthed in Delhi on the 17th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether any persons have been arrested ;

(c) whether any foreign hand is involved in manufacturing arms in the factory ;

(d) if so, the names of the country ; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted ?

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

16th April 1968, the police recovered from a person, two country made pistols and three live .12 cartridges. On searching his residence, 3 pieces of iron pipes used as barrels of pistols, 6 pieces of wood in the shape pistol butt, a dozen bolts and nuts were also recovered.

(b) Yes, Sir ; one person was arrested and a case under the Arms Act has been registered against him.

(c) to (e). Preliminary investigation shows that the accused was himself manufacturing the weapons. Investigation is in progress.

Missing Links in National Highways

10403. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 17 major bridges are still to be built to complete the missing links in the National Highways ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge areas of 250 miles are without road link to National Highways ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that lack of funds has held up the road building in the country ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide the funds ?

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

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government are doing their best for roads within the available resources.

Bomb Explosions in the Country

10404. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bomb explosions in the country had increased during the year 1967 and January-April, 1968 and their number was much larger than in previous year ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Calcutta leads the bomb explosions ;

(c) whether it is further a fact in most

of the cases the foreign made bombs were in greater number ;

(d) if so, the steps which are being taken to check and unearth the gangs of such bomb explosions ; and

(e) the number of cases in which enquiry was conducted and the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (e). No explosions took place in Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Andamans and Nicobar Islands, NEFA, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Laccadive and Minicoy islands and Chandigarh during this period. Information regarding other States and Union Territories is being collected.

Loss suffered by I.A.C.

10405. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how far the loss incurred by the Indian Airlines Corporation which amounted to Rs. 2 crores during the first half of the year 1967-68 has been made good as a result of the increase in fares introduced since August 1967 and the overall estimated loss or profit made by the I. A. C. during 1967-68 and how it compare with the respective figures for the previous years ; and

(b) the steps taken during the past year and those proposed to be taken during 1968-69 to make the I. A. C. a profitable venture ?

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

(a) As a result of the increase in fares introduced since 1.8.1967 the estimated loss of Rs. 2 crores in the first half of the year 1967-68 has been considerably reduced. According to the revised estimates for 1967-68 the loss is estimated to be Rs. 26.30 lakhs. The comparative figures of profit/loss during the previous three years are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1964-65	133.01	(Profit)
1965-66	32.33	"
1966-67	423.50	(Loss)

(b) The fares and freight rates were increased from 1.8.67. The Corporation

has also undertaken various studies with a view to evolve new procedures to achieve greater efficiency and economy in expenditures. Additionally, proposals for augmentation of capacity on the trunk routes and modernisation of the fleet by replacement of un-economic aircraft are under consideration of the Corporation.

Conversion of Tribes into Christianity during 1967 Bihar Famine

10406. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of tribes were converted to Christianity in a large number of villages of Mahuatn Police Station of Palamau District in Bihar during the period of famine of 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those married according to the traditional religious customs, manners and rites of the tribes, were made to go through the process of marriage again according to customs, manners and rites of the Christians ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. There have however, been reports of some conversion.

(b) No, such reports have been received by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Transport Facilities

10407. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any set policy with regard to the extension of transport facilities with a view to remove the regional imbalances of transport ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the interior of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, no proper transport facilities are available ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to provide adequate transport facilities

ties to the back-ward area of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of the State of Bihar ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination, appointed by the Planning Commission has recommended, *inter-alia* that in a few large regions in the country, which are markedly underdeveloped in terms of transport facilities, it is desirable to formulate integrated regional transport plans within the framework of the transport plan of the State as a whole.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Christian Missionaries

10408. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tremendous amount of grants are received by the various Christian missionaries, operating in various parts of the country from foreign countries in post Independence period ;

(b) if so, (i) the total grants received by the various Christian Missions in post-Independence period ; (ii) the total grants received by such missions in pre-Independence period ; and (iii) the total grants received by the various missions operating in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas areas Nagaland and hill districts of Assam after Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) : (i) and (ii). A statement showing the amount of remittances received from abroad by individuals, missionary and charitable organisations during the years 1958 to 1967 (January to March), for which information is available, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1300/68.*] Statistics in respect of remittances received from abroad prior to 1958 are not readily available. The informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) (iii). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Kutch Satyagraha

10409. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that batches of persons have gone to Kutch in order to offer Satyagrah against the Kutch Award ;

(b) if so, how many and of which parties they were ; and

(c) the facilities, if any provided to them by Government ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government, commencing from the 21st April, 1968 till 2nd May, 1968, 1297 persons offered day-to-day satyagraha in batches. Their break-up is : BJS-719, SSP-255, PSP-159, HMS-8, students-148 and Independents-8. Of these 351 persons were restrained and released the same day under section 69 of the Bombay Police Act, 1951. 12 were let off immediately. Remaining 934 were arrested and prosecuted under sections 143, 145 and 188 I.P.C. and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine.

The state government have also reported that adequate arrangements for providing drinking water were made. Arrangements for providing food at Khavda were also made till persons restrained were either released or those arrested were handed over to judicial custody. Medical facilities were kept ready at Khavda for emergency relief to those who might be adversely affected due to climatic conditions in the Rann of Kutch.

Scotland Yard's help to Crime Detecting Agencies

10410. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India gets

help from Scotland Yard and other foreign crime detecting agencies in detecting crime inside the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). India is a member of the International Criminal Police Organisation known commonly as INTERPOL. According to its constitution, each one of the member-countries has nominated an agency to act as the National Central Bureau to liaise with the National Bureaus of other countries on the one hand and the various Departments including the police within the country on the other. The Central Bureau of Investigation has been designed as the National Central Bureau for India.

The Central Bureau of Investigation does not directly correspond with either the Scotland Yard or the crime detecting agencies of other countries. Whenever necessary, enquiries are made through the National Central Bureaus of the countries concerned; who in turn, cause enquiries/investigations to be instituted with the help of their Investigating agencies and after completion of the enquiries/investigations forward their reports to the National Central Bureau of India. Normally references are made to the National Central Bureaus of other countries for receiving information relating to movement and activities of international criminals.

Tourist Centres

10411. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Tourist Centres in India which are visited most by the foreign tourists;

(b) how many foreign tourists visited those places during the last year ;

(c) foreign exchange earned from the tourists visiting those places during the same period ; and

(d) the special arrangements made at those places for foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). As tourist arrival figures are maintained on All-India basis, and not

place-wise, the information on how many tourist visited each place of interest is not available. The general trend is for foreign tourists mainly to visit places in India which fall on round-the-world air route, and therefore can be included in round-the-world air fare. Such places are Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Agra, Jaipur and Varanasi. Madras being an important air and sea port also receives a fairly large number of tourists, as does Kashmir.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are also calculated on an all India basis. Rough estimation of foreign exchange earnings for 1967 is Rs. 25.23 crores.

(d) Every effort is being made to build up the tourist infra-structure in order to meet the growing demand of tourists for accommodation, transport and other facilities. These efforts will be intensified during the Fourth Plan period after making a scientific study of tourist requirements at places selected for development.

Subsidy to Indian Ships

10412. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board has recommended to Government that instead of exporters being made to pay higher freight rates, Government should pay subsidy to the Indian Ships to that extent :

(b) whether the Board has further suggested that contract for export of ore should be concluded as far as possible on cost and freight basis to utilise Indian ships to the maximum ;

(c) whether Government have considered the two suggestions of the Board ; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto ?

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

(c) and (d). The suggestions of the National Shipping Board are being examined by Government.

Jumbo Jets

10413. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.A.C. propose to buy Jumbo Jets for the ex. Air India services ;

(b) if so, the terms of the purchase of the Aircraft ;

(c) whether the Airports have been suitably re-built to suit the demands of a Jumbo service ; and

(d) the routes on which these jets will be utilised ?

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

(a) There is no proposal for the purchase of Jumbo Jets by the Indian Airlines. Two Jumbo Jets are, however, being acquired by Air-India.

(b) The purchase is proposed to be financed by loans which are being negotiated by Air-India with the Export Import Bank and other Commercial Banks in the United States. The cost of the two Jumbo Jets along with the necessary spare-parts is expected to be about \$60 millions.

(c) Only four airports in India, namely, those at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras are used by Air-India. The question of redesigning these airports to provide suitable facilities, not only for the Jumbo Jets used by Air-India but those that are likely to be used by other foreign airlines calling at these airports, is at present being considered by an International Airport Committee under the Chairmanship of J. R. D. Fata.

(d) The Jumbo Jets are likely to be available to Air-India in 1971. The routes on which they are to be used will be determined in view of the relevant circumstances prevailing at that time.

Movement of coal by sea

10414. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal movement by sea has practically come to a standstill ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the available coastal tonnage has greatly dwindled due to the scrapping and logging up of repairs of old units as well as for the diversion of units for foreign trade ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to tackle the present situation ?

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

(a) to (d). Demand for coal movement by sea to coastal destinations has been dwindling due to opening up of outlying coal fields, gradual dieselisation on Railways and lesser demand for sea-borne coal from Industries. However, at present it is not possible to meet even the reduced demand fully.

Due to uncertainty about continued availability of coal cargo and also foreign exchange difficulties, it has not been possible to push through any replacement/expansion programme in coastal shipping, and as older ships are scrapped the tonnage available is getting reduced. Further, ships have had also to be diverted to meet demands for export of coal to Burma and Ceylon and to meet commitments under bi-lateral shipping agreements for which larger number of ships is required now due to the closure of the Suez Canal. The private shipping companies are also not interested in acquiring collieries as according to them, the freight rates are low and uneconomic.

The National Shipping Board had set up a study group on 8.9.67 to study the current problems of coastal shipping and make recommendations for its development. The study group has submitted its report to the National Shipping Board on 4.4.1968 and the Board is currently seized of the matter. Government will consider the report after they have received the comments and recommendations of the National Shipping Board on the same.

Inland Waterways

10415. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that much attention has not been paid for the development of inland waterways during the last one decade ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to call a conference of State authorities to consider this issue ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

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

(a) The problems of inland water transport in India were studied exhaustively by the Inland Water Transport Committee (Gokhale Committee) in 1957-59.

2. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Gokhale Committee, an Inland Water Transport Directorate was set up at the Centre in 1965 to deal with problems relating to inland water transport. The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board which had been set up earlier as a joint venture of the Central Government and the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam was merged with this Directorate in March, 1967.

3. During the Second and Third Five Year Plans various development works were implemented. These comprised the construction of an inland port at Pandu (Gauhati), extension of the West Coast Canal from Badagara to Mahe in Kerala, navigational works on the Damodar Valley, purchase of dredgers and launches for the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, introduction of a higher training scheme for I.W.T. crews at Calcutta, improvements of Kendrapara Canal in Orissa, and the running of experimental pilot services with shallow draft vessels of the Ganga and the Ghogra.

4. However, the fact remains that I.W.T. as a means of communication has not made much headway. With a view to ensuring the development of inland water transport as a viable means of transport, particularly in those stretches where it offers natural advantages as a carrier of certain bulk commodities, the Government of India are, proposing to formulate specific schemes in selected regions so designed that inland water transport functions as an integral part of a composite transport net-work serving the region as a whole. A Joint Steering Committee has accordingly been constituted with the representatives of the concerned Ministries

and the Planning Commission to study the potentialities of inland water transport in selected regions. As a first step, two schemes for the running of commercial services on the Ganga and the Brahmaputra have been drawn up and are under consideration with the State Governments.

5. The Government of India also propose to set up a Committee to go into the possibilities of developing inland water transport.

(b) and (c). The question of the development of inland water transport is proposed to be discussed with the concerned State Authorities shortly.

Pak Raids in North Bengal

10416. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent months Pakistani raids on North Bengal border areas have increased ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to ensure safety for the Indian citizens living in these border villages ?

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

(b) During the period from the 1st January, 1968 to the 31st March, 1968, 43, incidents in the North Bengal border relating to cases of kidnapping, dacoity, cattle lifting and trespass have been reported. There were four cases of kidnapping involving four Indian nationals, 12 cases of dacoity in which property worth Rs. 22,102 was taken away, 24 cases of cattle lifting involving 148 heads of cattle and 3 cases of trespass. Of the cattle lifted, 50 have since been recovered. In one of the incidents relating to cattle lifting, the Pak miscreants opened fire, as a result of which one Indian national died.

The Border Security Force have intensified patrolling all along the border and are maintaining strict vigilance.

Political Campaign on Communal lines in West Bengal

10417. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Government of West Bengal have recently expressed grave concern about the political campaign started on communal lines by some political parties in the minority dominated areas in the District of Murshidabad, Nadia and 24-Parganas in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to convene a meeting of all political parties with a view to arrive at a consensus to desist from such communal propaganda for political purposes ?

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

Change in Time Table by Chowgule Shipping Corporation

10418. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chowgule Shipping Corporation licensed to ply coastal shipping on Bombay-Goa route have unilaterally changed their time table dropping important ports of call on their routes ;

(b) whether this corporation has demanded the increase in the fare ;

(c) whether State Government has agreed to the increase with conditions ; and

(d) if so, what are those conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Chowgule Steamship Co. have revised the time table but no port has been left out. Only the number of calls has been reduced from six to three per week in respect of Dabhol port.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra who were consulted by the Central Government had agreed to 7% increase in

fares subject to the following :

- (1) Reversion to the agreed minimum schedules as drawn up in September, 1967 ;
- (2) Every year Schedules, ports of call and number of calls per week at each port shall be worked out in consultation with the Director General of Shipping and the State Government and Schedules so drawn up shall not be changed or altered *ex-parte* ;
- (3) There shall be no change or revision of fares for the next three years ;
- (4) Mechanisation of Padavs by the Company as promised in its letter for licence in May, 1962 ; and
- (5) The Central Government agree to undertake dredging on an emergency basis at some of the more important ports to enable operation of more efficient and punctual service.

The points at (1) to (4) are being examined by the Director General of Shipping. As regards (5), the responsibility for dredging of minor ports is that of the Maharashtra Government although the Central Government is willing to accord technical assistance and also allow the use, on payment, of its dredges subject to availability. At present no dredgers are available. As already stated in answer to Short Notice Question No. 24 on 24.4.68, the Central Government have accepted the recommendation regarding an increase of 7% in the fares. This decision has been made effective from 6th May, 1968 by means of a gazette notification No. 1603 dated the 2nd May, 1968.

Release of Detenus under Preventive Detention Act in West Bengal

10419. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations to release detenus under the Preventive Detention Act in West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have received representations regarding the release of political workers detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

(b) Since the proclamation of the President's rule in the State, the Government of West Bengal have released 93 detenues, who were political workers, leaving only 34 persons in detention.

Director General, National Fitness Corps

10420. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Director-General of the National Fitness Corps has been appointed on a regular basis ;

(b) if his appointment is on an *ad hoc* basis, when it is proposed to make a regular appointment ;

(c) whether he has been appointed in conformity with the requirements laid down in the recruitment rules and the methods of recruitment prescribed ; and

(d) the nature and extent of relaxation made, if any and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As the National Fitness Corps is to be decentralized, it may not be necessary to make a regular appointment.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, except that instead of a serving Colonel, preferably under 50 years of age, a recently retired Colonel aged 50 years and 2 months was preferred as it was more economical to the Government. The person selected had all the qualifications in addition to the distinguished record of service in the N. C. C. His experience as Director, Planning and Co-ordination in the N. C. C. and his association with the thinking on the National Service Scheme were an asset in preparing the National Service Scheme which has recently been accepted by Government as an alternative to compulsory N. C. C.

Recruitment Rules for National Fitness Corps

10421. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay on Table a copy of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Director-General, National Fitness Corps as they existed on the 1st April, 1966 and state :

(a) whether any amendments have been made in the rules subsequently and if so, when ; and

(b) the nature and extent of the amendments made and the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : A copy of the relevant recruitment rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1301/68].

(a) Yes, Sir, in July, 1967.

(b) The status of the person to be recruited was downgraded from Brigadier, retired Brigadier or civilian to that of Colonel, retired Colonel or civilian in keeping with the reduced scale of pay prescribed in April, 1965.

Grant to Netaji Vidya Mandir, Cooch-Bihar Town

10422. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Netaji Vidya Mandir in Subhashpalli in Cooch-Bihar in West Bengal have received any amount as grant from West Bengal Government towards the rent of the school ;

(b) if so, for how many years the said school received the grant as rent and since when the same has been stopped and who received the grant ; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made before sanctioning the grant and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The required information is not available with the Government of India. The Government of West Bengal has been addressed to furnish facts and the informa-

tion, when received, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demolition of Structures in Cooch-Bihar

10424. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some people in collusion with police officer, S.L.R.O., J.L.R.O. of Cooch Behar Town, demolished all structures of Badal Chandra Guha-Roy and Rati-Kanta Sankar situated at Kadamtala under Kotwali P.S. Cooch-Bihar and caused damage for few thousand of rupees on the 23rd March, 1968 afternoon, without having any order from the court of law ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local Kotwali Police Station refused to entertain the diary from Shri Badal Chandra Guha Roy and another as directed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Bihar ; and

(c) what are the details of the matter and who are the persons responsible for the same and what action Government propose to take against them ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The facts as reported by the West Bengal Government are that on receipt of a mass petition, the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Cooch-Bihar, caused an enquiry to be made into the allegation of encroachment on Rashmela Ground made by Badal Chandra Guha Roy and others. The allegation of encroachment was true and it was found that Shri Guha Roy and others had made unauthorised construction on an adjacent Khasmahal land. It has been further reported that under orders of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Divisional Land Reforms Officer went to the site of encroachment and directed Shri Badal Chandra Roy and Shri Rati Kanta Saha to remove the encroachment. Thereupon the persons concerned with their own men removed the encroachment.

Fraud in Cooch Behar School

10425. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Headmaster of the Banaknalisamani Jr. Madrasa, Cooch-Bihar District, West Bengal, had brought to the notice of Government of fraud committed by the then Secretary a the School in collusion with the office of the District Inspector of Schools, Cooch-Bihar ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ;

(c) whether the said Headmaster had requested Government to guarantee his personal safety in view of the victimisation by the authorities of the schools ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tibetan Schools Society

10426. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUTPAKAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Tibetan Schools Society ; and

(b) the grants given to the Society during the last five years ?

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

- (a) 1. Dr. Triguna Sen,
Minister for Education, Government of India .. Chairman (Ex-Officio)
2. Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Education Secretary, to the Government of India .. Member
3. Shri A. B. Bhadkamkar, Joint Secretary, Minis-

try of External Affairs, (Representative of Ministry of External Affairs)

... Member

4. Shri M.S. Sundara, Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Education

... Member

5. Shri N. T. Barshi

6. Shri J. Taring

7. Shri T. Lawang

- (Representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.)

...Members

(b)

Year	Amount of grant (Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	19.00
1964-65	32.50
1965-66	44.00
1966-67	43.00
1967-68	50.00

कच्छ संघर्ष समिति द्वारा प्रायोजित सत्याग्रह

10427. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्छ के रत में कच्छ संघर्ष समिति द्वारा प्रायोजित सत्याग्रह में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, उन्हें पीटा गया था और फिर दूरस्थ स्थानों पर छोड़ दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महिला सत्याग्रहियों के साथ पुलिस ने दुर्व्यवहार किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कच्छ संघर्ष समिति के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने सत्याग्रह आरम्भ करने से पहले सरकार को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सात्याग्रह क्षान्तिपूर्ण रहेगा ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

इंजीनियरी कालेज, उज्जैन

10428. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इंजीनियरी कालेज उज्जैन के लिये कोई सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे कितनी सहायता देने के लिये सहमत हुई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई सहायता नहीं दे सकती है क्योंकि यह कालेज राज्य की पंच-वर्षीय आयोजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया था और ग्रहिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् व केन्द्रीय सरकार की सलाह के विरुद्ध शुरू किया गया था । फिर भी संशोधित चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय आयोजना के बनाने समय स्थिति का पुनरावलोकन किया जाएगा ।

Restrictions on Foreign Tourists for Seeing Temples

10429. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists are not allowed to see the inside of the Hindu temples in India ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove such orthodox practices for proper development of tourism ?

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

(a) There are a few temples into which entry is generally restricted, and there are some others in use where entry into the inner sanctum is restricted. There are no restrictions at all of entry into temples which are not in use and which are declared as protected monuments.

(b) From the point of view of development of tourism, these restrictions are not very important for tourists, as distinguished

from pilgrims, as they are basically interested in the architecture and sculpture of the temples, most of which can be viewed from the outside.

Subsidized-Air Routes of the I.A.C.

10430. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any subsidized Air Routes of the Indian Airlines Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details of the routes and the amounts subsidized by the respective sources from 1964-65 to 1967-68, year-wise ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1302/68].

Recovery of Bomb Like Object in Allahabad

10431. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb like object was recovered by the Police from near the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Allahabad on the 19th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It is reported by U. P. Government that three bomb like objects were recovered from the compound in the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Allahabad on 19.4.1968 on the report of a servant of the Sammelan.

The Government of U. P. have instituted an enquiry into the matter. The enquiry is in progress.

Tuticorin Port Project

10433. SHRI S. XAVIER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Tuticorin Harbour Project is scheduled to be completed ;

(b) the details of annual financial allocation for this project ; and

(c) whether the work is progressing according to the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The construction of a major port at Tuticorin at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.40 crores was approved in December 1967, the provision of funds for the project being made on a year to year basis in the light of the resources position at the time of formulation of the annual plan for each year. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate, at present, the funds that will be made available for the project annually or to lay down a phased schedule for its implementation and completion.

Even before the project was approved formally, preliminary works and off-shore works viz., construction of North and South Breakwaters had been taken up and the net expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of 1967-68 was about Rs. 5.81 crores. An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for the execution of essential marine works.

Development of Dahej as a Major Port

10434. SHRI M. B. RANA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop Dahej in Broach District as major Port ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction so far ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

New Shipping Companies

10435. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of new Shipping Companies started during the last three years ; and

(b) the extent of foreign participation in the capital of those companies ?

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

(a) As the term 'shipping company' has not been defined anywhere, it is presumed that the Hon. Member refers to companies owning and operating ocean-going ships which have been started during the last three years. The names of such companies are given below :

1. Dempo Steamships Ltd.
2. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.
3. Pent Ocean Steamships Co.
4. Sukhsagar Shipping Co.
5. Western Star Line.
6. Sevensseas Shipping Co.
7. Cochin Shipping Co.
8. Universal Shipping and Coastal Trading Private Ltd.

(b) Only one of these companies viz, Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd., has a foreign participation of 40% capital.

दिल्ली में कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका का अलग करना

10436. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली में कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका के अलग करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) कार्यपालिका से न्यायपालिका कब तक अलग हो जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जो हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) . चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर, दिल्ली समेत सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में न्यायिक कार्यों को कार्यकारी कार्यों से पृथक् रखने की व्यवस्था से संबंधित एक विधेयक 26 अप्रैल, 1968 को लोक सभा में पुरस्थापित किया गया था । ज्यों ही विधेयक कानून बन जाएगा, सरकार इसे लागू करने का समय निश्चित करेगी ।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय का प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्राधिकार

10437. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद ने यह सिफारिश की है कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्राधिकार के प्रायोजनार्थ मुकदमों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि बढ़ाई जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सिफारिश की गई थी ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस समय दिल्ली उच्चतर न्यायालय का उन मुकदमों तक मूल क्षेत्राधिकार रखना है जिनकी राशि 25,000 रुपये तक है । दिल्ली की महानगर परिषद ने सिफारिश की है कि उच्च न्यायालय का मूल क्षेत्राधिकार 1,00,000 रुपये तक के मूल्यों वाले मुकदमों तक बढ़ा देना चाहिए ।

(ग) मामला सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है ।

Cargo-cum-Passenger Ships

10438. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the cargo-cum-passenger ships for transport purposes between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans ;

(b) if so, the number of the ships increased ;

(c) the names of the countries from where these ships have been purchased ; and

(d) the likely income to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):
(a) Government as such do not participate

directly in shipping operations. However, Indian shipping companies, who operate general cargo service from India to the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the U.S.A. and Canada, have augmented their services on this route.

(b) to (d). The information will be collected to the extent available and placed on the Table of the House.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10439. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are specific Government orders for the appointment and confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against the reserved vacancies for them and the procedure to be followed in this regard has to be according to their roster position ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government orders and the procedure laid down in this regard have not in practice been followed by most of the Ministries/Departments on some plea or the other ;

(d) whether an official Working Group, headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, has now come forward with a recommendation for a *de jure* recognition of the *de facto* position as practised so far by the various Ministries/Departments in contravention of the existing Government orders on the subject ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction to the aforesaid recommendation in the context of the existing orders and practice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). In vacancies in posts filled by direct recruitment, orders exist providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both at the time of initial appointment and at the time of confirmation. In vacancies in posts filled by promotion where reservations apply (i.e. in the case of Class III and Class IV Services/posts filled by promotion by selection or through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, in grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever), reservation is made at the time of promotion but not at the

time of confirmation of promotees. A copy of Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 1/13/63—SCT(I) dated 21.12.1963 prescribing rosters for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of Office Memoranda No. 31/10/63—SCT(I) dated 27.3.1963 and 2.5.1963 prescribing procedure in this regard are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1303/68].

(c) Each appointing authority under a Ministry/Department is required to follow the prescribed procedure in accordance with the orders in this regard. If instances of any appointing authority not following the orders correctly come to the notice of this Ministry, they are directed to rectify the deficiency and to follow correct procedure.

(d) and (e). The Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, which submitted its report to Government on 30th November, 1967, has not said that the existing Government orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being followed by any Ministry/Department. The Group have made recommendations for improving the representation of Scheduled Castes in the Government Services. In so far as reservation at the confirmation stage is concerned the Group have made the following recommendation which is under consideration of Government.

Recommendation No. 12

"Reservation should not be granted at the time of confirmation as this leads to the anomalous situation of junior Scheduled Castes Officers who have entered service much late becoming senior to officers who have entered service much before them and under whom they have worked. This would effect adversely the morale of services."

Staff of Archaeological Survey of India

10440. SHRI S. S. SYED : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of work-charged employees of the Archaeological Survey of India have not been given the benefits of Rules and concessions given

to permanent employees though Government have accepted the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission in regard to such type of employees under its employment : and

(b) when these employees are likely to be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to Government's general decisions on the Second Pay Commission's recommendations, only 135 (categorised as watch and ward staff and conservancy staff) of the work-charged employees of the Survey are eligible for transfer to regular establishment. The rest fall under the categories of Monument staff, Horticulture staff and Miscellaneous trades, and are being granted, with effect from the 1st February 1968, the following benefits :—

- (i) Confirmation resulting from conversion of 50% of temporary posts which have been in existence for more than three years and are required on long-term basis, into permanent posts.
- (ii) Streamlining personnel administration and service, viz. framing of recruitment rules ; prescribing standard trade tests wherever necessary; fixing yardsticks for creation of additional posts; proper maintenance of service records.
- (iii) Giving same conditions of service as those prescribed or may be prescribed for regular industrial staff.

House Collapse in Delhi

10441. SHRI M. MEGHA-CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 21st April, 1968 regarding the collapse of a balcony in Partap Street, Paharganj, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the structure was examined by the authorities concerned was found dangerous for habitation;

(c) if so, whether any notice was served on the owner in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to demolish the whole building or to remove the portions which have bent down posing threat to human lives;

(e) whether it is also a fact that some unauthorised construction has also been built by the tenant on the top of the building all the more dangerous; and

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

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

(b) The site was inspected by the officials of the Delhi Municipal Corporation when it was found that some portion of the *chhajja* had already collapsed and the rest was in dangerous condition. The owners/occupants were asked to vacate the house and remove the remaining hanging portion.

(c) The site was again inspected Construction Officers who found that the *chhajja* had already been removed; hence the Corporation thought that no further action was required.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi find that the rest of the building at present is in satisfactory condition and does not propose to demolish the building.

(e) Yes Sir, an unauthorised construction of two tin sheds was carried out by the tenants.

(f) Proper notices under sections 344 (1) and 343(1) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 have been served, and further action as per the provisions of the said Act against the unauthorised construction is being pursued by the Corporation authorities.

Hotels in the Public Sector

10442. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the hotels in the Public Sector be taken over by the India Tourism Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission Report on public sector undertakings has recommended that the Ashoka Hotels and the Janpath Hotels may be combined with the India Tourism Development Corporation to form a single sector corporation, and has suggested that for this purpose the Hotels should be transferred to the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Government have accordingly decided that the Hotels referred to should be transferred from the Ministry of Works, Housing and supply to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. No decision has yet been taken about the Hotels being placed under the control of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

बाँदा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सड़क

10443. श्री जगेदवर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक निर्माण विभाग ने बाँदा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अतर्रा-बावेरू सड़क को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विभाग ने इस सड़क को किस तारीख को अपने अधिकार में लिया था ;

(ग) क्या इस सड़क के निर्माण के लिये मंजूर की गई धन राशि पूरी खर्च हो चुकी है और निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सड़क का निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मन्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जिले में सड़क

10444. श्री जगेदवर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जिले में बावेरू-प्रौगासी सड़क को लोक निर्माण विभाग ने अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सड़क का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) क्या निर्माण कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मन्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

Wheeler Committee Report

10445. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that whereas Wheeler Committee Report in relation to gazetted posts has been implemented, the same has not been done in relation to the non-gazetted staff of the Archaeological Survey of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It has not been possible to implement the recommendation of the Wheeler Committee due to paucity of funds.

(c) As soon as funds are available for the purpose.

धर्म परिवर्तन पर विधान

10446. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सर-

कार ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियों को, जिनके द्वारा लोगों का बलात धर्म परिवर्तन करके उनको ईसाई बनाया जाता है, रोकने के लिए विधान बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में ऐसा विधान है ; और

(ग) क्या इस विषय पर विधान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पता चला है कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन का जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन पर नियंत्रण करने के उद्देश्य से ओरीसा धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम 1967 के समान एक अधिनियम बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) ओरीसा को छोड़ अन्य किसी राज्य में ऐसा अधिनियम नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

शस्त्रास्त्र अधिनियम

10447. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार शस्त्रास्त्र अधिनियम को, जो ब्रिटिश शासन काल में पारित किया गया था और जो भारत के स्वतन्त्र हो जाने के बाद भी अभी तक लागू है, समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस अधिनियम के प्रतिसंहरण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हथियार अधिनियम नामतः भारतीय हथियार अधिनियम, 1878, जो कि ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में बनाया गया था, पहले ही रद्द किया जा चुका है। भारत सरकार ने इस विषय पर हथियार अधिनियम, 1959 के नाम से नया विधान बनाया है, जिसे 1 अक्टूबर, 1962 को लागू किया गया।

Brother of Nizam of Hyderabad

10448. SHRI SURENDAR REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the younger brother of the Nizam of Hyderabad was searched while on route to Europe; and

(b) if so, whether anything was found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Encounter with Naga Hostiles

10449. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four C. R. P. personnel were killed in an encounter with the hostile Nagas on the 17th April, 1968 in the Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the C. R. P. personnel are not fully equipped with arms and ammunition;

(c) the steps taken in this direction; and

(d) whether Government have issued 'shoot-at-sight' orders to the C.R.P. personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Raids by Naga Hostiles

10450. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th April, 1968, a gang of hostile Nagas raided shops in Assam border with Nagaland and looted property worth Rs. 6,800 ;

(b) if so, whether on the same night a gang of Naga hostiles clad in K'haki uniforms raided a shop in Debrapur Tea Estate and decamped with cash and articles worth Rs. 1,500 ;

(c) whether on the same day, Naga hostiles raided a shop in Naga Jank Tea Estate and took away cash and articles worth 2,000 rupees ; and

(d) if so, whether such raids have shaken the confidence of the people in security forces and are being compelled to follow the Naga hostiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Women's Education in Tripura

10451. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes for women's education in Tripura and other Union Territories for 1968-69 ;

(b) the central aid being given for each of the scheme ; and

(c) the financial aid demanded for each and the cut made by the Central Government in this respect ?

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

Educational Grants to Tripura

10452. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demands for grants for Education for the Union Territory of Tripura for the year, 1968-69 have been curtailed by the Central Government drastically ;

(b) if so, the total amount of the grants sought by the Tripura Government and how much of it has been slashed ;

(c) which specific schemes are likely to be hit thereby ; and

(d) the latest figures showing percentage of literacy amongst females and males in Tripura and how it compares with all India figures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, the demands made by Tripura Administration were curtailed.

(b) The amounts proposed by Union Territory Government and those provided in their budget are given below :—

	Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Non-Plan
Amount proposed by the Union Territory Government in Budget Estimates, 1968-69	84.88	382.89
Amount provided in the budget	31.48	325.10

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Dhebar Commission

10453. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dhebar Commission

had recommended that the tribal reserve areas in Tripura be declared as guaranteed by the Constitution of India and that a scheme be drawn up for their progressive development ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the light of the said recommendations ; and

(c) the steps being taken in the light

of the scheme, if already drawn up for the development of the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Dhebar Commission did *not* recommend the declaration of any Scheduled areas in Tripura. The Commission, however, did recommend the setting up of Tribal Development Blocks.

(b) and (c). The Government have accepted these recommendations of the Commission and have set up Tribal Development Blocks for the intensive development of the areas where there is concentration of tribal population. The five Tribal Development Blocks set up so far cover a tribal population of 94,258. A sum of Rs. 18,79,600 has been spent through these blocks till now. Besides the Government have taken up scheme for the settlement of Jhumias on land. Under this scheme 20,754 families have so far been settled on land. 77,394 acres of Government land have also been allotted to landless Jhumia tribals and a sum of Rs. 87,09,865 has been spent towards grant for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks, seeds etc.

Naxalbari-Type Unrest in Tripura

10454. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the growing sabotage and terrorist activities in Tripura perpetrated by the disruptive elements including destruction of bridges and the exploitation of the poor tribals to cause, the so-called Naxalbari-type unrest ;

(b) if so, whether there is evidence that these activities are politically inspired; and

(c) the steps being taken to find its cause and to prevent these disruptive activities effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A reference is invited to answers to unstarred questions Nos. 6497 and 6615 furnished on 5th April, 1968. Government have no

other information that any Naxalbari-type of unrest is being fomented in Tripura.

(b) Some political parties are behind the agitations demanding immediate declaration of certain areas as scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and demarcation of forest reserve. In this connection there have been instances of destruction of forest plantations.

(c) Necessary measures to protect forests and plantations are being taken. Armed police camps as well as civil police outposts have been set up in the border areas of Tripura adjoining Mizo Hills district of Assam and constant vigilance is being maintained.

Settlement of Ex-Servicemen in Tripura and Nefra

10455. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in the scheme for settlement of ex-servicemen in Tripura and N.E.F.A ;

(b) how many ex-servicemen have already been settled in each of these areas and how many are yet to be settled ; and

(c) what Central assistance has been given for these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). **TRIPURA :** 582 ex-servicemen have been settled in the colonies established in Tripura.

A scheme for the resettlement of 500 ex-servicemen 400 from Tripura and 50 each from Kerala and Punjab—in Tripura has been taken up. 56 out of the 400 from Tripura and all the 50 from Kerala have been selected and they will be settled at Karangicherra in Khawai sub-division, as soon as transit sheds etc. are constructed and water supply is arranged, action for which is under way.

Action is also being taken for selecting the remaining ex-servicemen.

NEFA : A scheme for the re-settlement of 650 ex-servicemen at Bhalukpong in Kameng district in NEFA, has been recently sanctioned as a Fourth Plan Scheme.

200 ex-servicemen are proposed to be settled during the current year. 85 have already been selected.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 14,30,362 towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 4,640 per annum towards recurring expenditure, on the Tripura Scheme.

The N.E.F.A. scheme, included in the Fourth Plan, involves Central expenditure of Rs. 97.24 lakhs.

दिल्ली नगर निगम की समितियों के चुनाव

10456. श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने दिल्ली नगर निगम की समितियों के हाल में हुए चुनावों के बारे में सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस विरोध-पत्र की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उसका क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

बांदा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सड़कें

10457. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांदा जिले में बांदा से गुरेह बिमानदा, और औरान पहाड़ियों तक एक पक्की सड़क बनाने की योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सड़क के निर्माण के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मन्त वशान) : (क) और (ख). बांदा गुरेह - विसंदा—पहाड़ियां मार्ग एक राज्य मार्ग है । अतः उसके निर्माण का दायित्व

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का है । मालूम हुआ है कि इस सड़क के एक अनुभाग बिसंदा से औरान पहाड़ियों तक 18 मील की लम्बाई के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित कार्य की व्यवस्था 29.70 लाख रुपये की प्राक्कलित लागत पर 1968-69 की नयी मांगों की अनुसूची में की गई है । अभी इस मामले में राज्य सरकार को अन्तिम निर्णय लेना है ।

Hearings of Inquiry Officers of Delhi Administration

10458. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7915 on the 19th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proceedings of the following dates of hearing fixed by the Inquiry Officer in 1964 are missing from the official records ;

24/6, 10/7, 21/7, 3/8, 17/8 and 11/9.

(b) whether it is a fact that Inquiry Reports were not submitted by the Inquiry Officer in April, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN [SHUKLA) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Delhi Administration this is not a fact.

The Inquiry Officer could not finalise his report in April, 1968, due to insistence of the delinquent official to cross examine the Assistant Examiner of Questional Documents who had given his report in the matter. The Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents was on long medical leave as he had undergone a serious operation. It is hoped that the Inquiry Officer would now be able to finalise his report quickly.

Medium of Instruction in Central Schools

10459. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given instructions to all the Central Schools that Social Studies school be taught in Hindi

from 1968-69 onwards in Higher Classes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The instructions are that Social Studies should be taught in Hindi in classes I to VI, in all schools, in 1968-69 session.

(b) Contrary to the main features of the Scheme which provides for instruction in Hindi and English medium, some of the Central schools were teaching all subjects only in English. The instructions now issued are intended to give effect to the policy to achieve necessary uniformity in due course.

Strike by Workers of Model Woollen Mills, Chandigarh

10460. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Model Woollen Mills, Chandigarh went on strike on the 21st and 22nd April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Section 144 was promulgated on the 19th April, 1968 ;

(c) whether there was any untoward incident ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for promulgating Section 144 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) About 230 workers out of about 300 workers of the Modella Woollen Mills are on strike since 22nd April, 1968.

(b) Prohibitory order under Section 144 was issued on the night of 20th April, 1968.

(c) and (d). Incident in which 10 to 11 workers were alleged to have abused and criminally intimidated the security Officer of the mill was reported to the Police vide case FIR No. 123 dated 20.4.1968 u/s 506/148/149 IPC. There was great tension amongst the striking and non-striking employees of the mills and breach of peace was apprehended.

Tourist Centres of Historical Importance

10461. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that tourists coming to India possess different interests and aptitude as sight seeing, historical and Geological studies ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to add some more places of historical heritage as Tourist Centres and develop them ; and

(c) whether the places of historical importance, such as Jaunpur and Mahoba in U.P. which abounds in historical heritage are proposed to be surveyed and put on the tourist map of India ?

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

(b) There is a constant endeavour on the part of Government to provide facilities at as many places of tourist interest as possible. However, limited funds necessitate fixing priorities in selecting places on the basis of tourist preferences, travel patterns and quick returns commensurate with the investment made.

(c) Based on above considerations, Jaunpur and Mahoba in U. P. do not qualify for inclusion in the development plans of the Department of Tourism. Since they are primarily of regional importance, the responsibility for their development as tourist centres rests with the State Government.

Development of Transport System

10462. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to develop transport system in the country so as to pave the way for the ambitious programme of agricultural development ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme chalked out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The question of including

suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of the transport system with a view to meeting the transport requirements of various sectors of the economy as far as possible, including agricultural development is under consideration.

Palam Airport Caterer

10463. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3357 on the 8th March, 1968, and state ;

(a) the latest position regarding the amount due from the Caterer at Palam Airport ;

(b) whether Government have been able to collect the arrears from the Caterer and if so, the amount recovered so far ; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix responsibility for the lapses and take action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Rs. 1,67,484.25 upto 30.4.1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government is taking action against the Caterer under the law.

Government Appointment

10464. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cases of delayed references to the U.P.S.C. and of irregular appointments by the Ministries/Department of Government are persisting and even increasing ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose urgently to devise some effective system of keeping these delays and irregularities to the minimum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Although the number of cases of delayed references to Union Public Service Commission and of irregular appointments by Ministries/Departments of the Government

of India during the year 1965-66 was more than the number of such cases during the preceding year, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of such cases during the year 1966-67.

(b) Instructions have already been issued impressing upon Ministries/Departments of the Government of India the need for ensuring that temporary appointments made by them are covered by the statutory regulations regarding consultation with the Commission and for avoiding delays in making references to the Commission. In accordance with the instructions, all cases of irregularities are required to be properly investigated and responsibility for the lapses determined so that action can be taken against the persons responsible for the lapse.

Funds for Banaras Hindu University

10465. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University Hospital requires more funds to develop it to serve the local public more widely and efficiently ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Central Government in consultation with the Uttar Pradesh Government to meet the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital ?

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

(b) Recently a high level meeting to discuss the financial requirements of the Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges of the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University was convened which was *inter-alia* attended by the representatives of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Universities concerned. The question of making available the requisite funds to the University concerned is receiving the attention of the Government.

Deaths due to Food Poisoning in Delhi

10466. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several

deaths due to food poisoning in and around Delhi during April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the figures thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Only one case of death suspected to be due to food poisoning was reported to Delhi Police during April, 1968. Enquiries are being continued by the Police in the matter. The viscera etc. of the deceased have been sent by the Delhi Police for the expert opinion of the Chemical Examiner.

Arms Act Case

10467. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Arms Act proceedings taken up against Shri Demjalum Kipgen M.L.A. of Manipur who was arrested with a number of unlicensed guns and ammunition at Bishenpur Police Station is being withdrawn on political grounds by the Government of Manipur ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Manipur have consulted the Central Government ; and

(c) if not withdrawn, the present position of the case ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The case which was last heard on 20.4.1968, has been adjourned for 20.5.68. The case could not be proceeded with due to non-appearance of 4 accused persons. All possible efforts are, however being made to secure their attendance on the due date.

Landed Property of Manipur Royal Family

10468. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the list of landed property of the royal family of Manipur State specially of

the present king and of the late Maharani Iswari Devi ;

(b) the list of the lands granted to them for their use during their life time ;

(c) whether the lands granted to the late Maharani Iswari Devi for her use during her life time is now available for distribution to the occupying tenants of the said land ; and

(d) if not, the position taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). If the reference is to the private property settlement, Government have been of the view that the details of the property recognised as the private property of the Ruler should not be a matter for public disclosure. The Government of Manipur have intimated that no land was granted to the Maharaja for use only during his life time i.e. his land would pass on to his successor. A list of the lands of Maharani Iswari Devi is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1304/68*]. Their disposal after her death in accordance with the law is under consideration of the Government of Manipur.

Indian Forest Service

10469. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted an Indian Forest Service ;

(b) the basis of drawing Officers from various States/Union Territories in this service ;

(c) the number of applicants sent by the Government of Manipur for inclusion in this Service ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) At the initial constitution stage, appointments to the Service were made

from amongst the Forest Officers of the various States and Union Territories, who were eligible for such selection under the Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Regulations, 1966. At the maintenance stage, persons are either directly recruited to the Service through competitive examination or through promotion of State (including Union Territories) Forest Service Officers;

(c) Three Forest Officers serving under the Union Territory Administration of Manipur were eligible for appointment at the initial constitution stage and their names had been forwarded by that Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

Allegation Against an Ex-Minister of Manipur

10470. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reviewed the memorandum sent by some Muslim citizens of Manipur containing allegations of corruption and bribery against an Ex-Minister, Shri Allimuddin for necessary enquiry through C.B.I. ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Some allegations against Shri Allimuddin

ex-Minister, Government of Manipur were received by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur. The Government of Manipur has made an inquiry into these charges but most of them have not been substantiated. An enquiry into other charges is being made by the Government of Manipur.

Crimes Among the Teenagers

10471. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that crimes among the teenagers and the unlawful activities among the College and University students have been on the increase in the Capital for some time past ;

(b) if so, the nature of the crimes being committed by the teenagers and the nature of the unlawful activities among the College and University students : 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) A statement is attached. It will be seen from the statement that crime among teenagers and unlawful activities among College and University students have not been on the increase.

Statement

Period.	No. of cases (in which teenagers were involved) reported to the Delhi Police.	No. of cases reported involving College/ University students.
1.1.67—30.4.67	222	0
1.1.68—30.4.68	182	2

Allahabad Riots

However, 224 engineering students were arrested between 1st January, 1968 to 30th April, 1968 in connection with the agitation by the engineering students.

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

10472. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Allahabad in the

last week of April, 1968 for having a first hand idea about the law and order situation in that riot-torn city;

(b) if so, the main observations made by him and representatives of which sections of the community called on him and/or presented memoranda during his visit; and

(c) what specific measures are envisaged to be taken to maintain communal harmony in that part of the country in particular and in the country in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Home Minister visited Allahabad on 23-4-1968 to assess the situation arising out of the communal disturbances.

(b) Individuals and representatives of various parties, associations and organisations belonging to both the communities presented memoranda to the Union Home Minister. He discussed the situation with the concerned authorities and gave necessary directions to take firm and effective measures to restore communal peace and harmony;

(c) Necessary administrative measures have been taken to ensure that communal elements are kept under check. The State Government have appointed Shri M. Lal, Member Board of Revenue, to inquire into the cases and the course of the communal disturbances that occurred in Allahabad.

(d) As regards the steps taken to ensure communal harmony in the country in general, a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Home Minister had written on the 10th September, 1967 to all Chief Ministers of States requesting them to take adequate steps to prevent communal tension and to curb communal disturbances with utmost firmness. Among other things, he had drawn their personal attention to the following:—

- (i) Adequate arrangement should exist for getting timely intelligence about developing tensions between different groups of people;
- (ii) Citizens Committees should

be formed in areas where either tensions have occurred in the past or are likely to develop in future;

- (iii) adequate use should be made of the preventive provisions of the law;
- (iv) in the light of what happened in Jamshedpur and Rourkela in 1964 and recently at the Heavy Engineering township in Hatia, it is specially necessary to maintain vigilance in industrial communities; and
- (v) systematic arrangements should be instituted for scrutiny of writings in newspapers, magazines, etc. as well as spoken words, which tend to promote communal hatred. Adequate use should be made of provisions of Section 503-A I.P.C. to check such writings and speeches.

2. Home Minister wrote again on the 26th March, 1968 urging that all cases registered in connection with communal incidents should be effectively investigated and all possible efforts made to secure severe punishments for those guilty of heinous offences, and also suggested a review of the administrative measures taken so far.

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

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

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

6. The imposition of collective fines has been recommended to State Governments as a measure to check communalism.

7. Action under Section 15 of the Police Act 1861, which enables the State Government to declare any area within the State as a disturbed area and to station

additional police in the area, has been recommended to State Governments. The cost of the additional police is liable to be recovered from the inhabitants of the disturbed areas.

8. A meeting of Chief Ministers is proposed to be held on the 19th May, 1968 to review the communal situation.

Jammu and Kashmir

10473. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people from other States of India in Jammu and Kashmir are not treated *at par* with the inhabitants of that State not only in the matter of employment but also in the matter of distribution of rationed articles ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of discrimination non-Kashmiris are subjected to there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, there is no discrimination in the matter of distribution of rationed articles between the people of Jammu and Kashmir State and those of other States living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As regards employment under the State Government, attention is invited to Art. 35-A of the Constitution of India.

Accident at Calcutta Docks

10474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a serious accident took place in Calcutta Docks on or about the 16th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether it wrecked a jetty, a crane and severed the anchorage ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The vessel "State of Kutch" was berthed at No. 2 Calcutta Jetty on the night of the 16th April, 1968. During the

bore tide which occurred that night, the vessel hit No. 1 Calcutta Jetty and as a result the Jetty end collapsed. Due to the impact, a shore crane fell on a lighter lying nearby. A member of the crew of the lighter was killed and another injured.

(c) According to a departmental enquiry into the accident conducted by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the accident was due to the heavy bores and incorrect action taken by the Master of the vessel.

Sponsoring of Employees for Higher Studies Abroad

10475. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs have been sponsoring their employees for higher studies especially in foreign languages abroad at high public expense ;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees sent abroad during the last ten years ;

(c) the period and country of their stay and the nature of study ;

(d) their status *i.e.* rank/grade etc. before and after completion of studies ;

(e) the total amount spent on each employee showing separately foreign exchange involved and the Indian currency ;

(f) whether the knowledge thus acquired by these employees is being fully utilised in public interest ; and

(g) if the reply to part (f) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

Attack on a Harijan Wedding Procession

10476. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan

wedding procession was recently attacked in Mahipalpur village near Delhi ; and

(b) if so, why no arrests have been made so far ?

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

(b) Out of the five accused named in the FIR, four were arrested on 19-4-1968. Efforts are being made to arrest the remaining one accused.

बिहार पर चीन की कथित गिद्ध-दृष्टि

10477. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार 'इण्डियन नेशन' में 22 अप्रैल, 1968 को "उत्तरी बिहार पर चीन की गिद्ध दृष्टि—सीमापार छापामार शिविरों की स्थापना केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग द्वारा मानचित्र और अन्य कागजात पकड़े जाना" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में वस्तु-स्थिति क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) सरकार के पास नक्शे या अन्य दस्तावेजों के पकड़े जाने की, जैसा कि प्रेस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Government Employees in Goa, Diu and Daman

10478. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees in Goa, Daman and Diu working under *ad hoc* scales of pay and the period during which each of them has been so working ;

(b) whether any employees have since been appointed to the same posts on

permanent scales of pay and the number of employees appointed ; and

(c) the action proposed by Government in the matter of *ad hoc* scales of pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 287. They have been employed from 1962-1966. Yearwise breakup is not available readily.

(b) Yes, Sir. 272 employees have been appointed on the Central pay scales in lieu of *ad hoc* scales of pay.

(c) The cases of remaining 15 posts are under consideration of the Government. 9 more such posts have since come to notice of the Government of Goa and fresh proposal for laying down appropriate Central Scales of pay in those cases are awaited from them.

Unemployment among Architects and Town Planners

10479. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8582 on the 26th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute problem of unemployment among Indian Architects and Town Planners ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government allows architecture and town planning designs to be imported for use in industry and hotels ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to set the matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) According to the Directorate of Employment and Training, five Town Planners and 99 Architects were on the live register of Employment Exchanges on 31.12.1967. There is practically no unemployment among Town Planners and, among Architects, it is apparently marginal.

(b) and (c). As for industry, only designs and drawings of industrial products not developed indigenously are allowed to be imported.

As for hotels, all designs and drawings are made by Indian architects but, in

special cases, limited consultation with foreign architects is permitted.

Posting of Officers in the midst of S. P. E. Enquiry

10480. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the instructions of Home Ministry regarding posting of an official to a particular station when an enquiry by Special Police Establishment is pending against him ; and

(b) whether it is not the policy of Government that for proper enquiry being conducted, an official under cloud should be transferred out of the State immediately on the start of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Each case is examined on merits and transfer effected when it is absolutely necessary for purposes of investigation.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10481. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Andamans and Nicobar Islands were occupied by the Japanese during the Second World War ;

(b) the date on which these islands were reoccupied by the Re-Occupation Forces and the date on which the civil administration was handed over to the Chief Commissioner by the Ministry ; and

(c) the date of appointment of each person born in the Islands but recruited from the mainland, as per their appointment orders, together with a full text of the terms and conditions of service as mentioned in their respective appointment orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) 23rd March, 1942.

(b) 7th October, 1945 and 7th February, 1946 respectively.

(c) As no separate record of such employees is maintained, the information is not available.

Recruitment of Persons in Andamans

10482. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons born in the Andamans but recruited from the mainland who are being treated as 'local recruits' ;

(b) the number of persons born in the mainland but recruited locally who are being treated as 'local recruits' ; and

(c) the number of persons born in the mainland but recruited locally in the pre-war days on same terms and conditions as persons born in the islands who are even now being treated as 'mainland recruits'.

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

Andaman Special Pay

10483. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta High Court had held in *Oommen vs. Union of India* that the Andaman Special Pay could not have been sanctioned but for the provisions of F. R. 9(25)(c) ;

(b) if not, the rule whereunder it has been sanctioned ;

(c) whether the Constitutionality of decision No. (iii) as contained in the Union Home Ministry's letter dated the 22nd January, 1951 has been held challengeable under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution by the said High Court in the said case ; and

(d) if so, the action which has been taken by Government since June, 1967 to restore the grant of Andaman Special Pay to those who had lost it as a result of their promotion to the next post ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The writ petition in question was actually dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court. However, the question of rationalising the set-up of Andaman Special Pay is under the active consideration of the Government of India and a decision in the matter is expected to be taken soon.

Andaman Special Pay

10484. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Government of India Orders as contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs letter dated the 22nd January, 1951 and state :

(a) whether the decision of the President lays down that the Andaman Special Pay has been sanctioned as an incentive for securing personnel from the mainland for service in the Islands ;

(b) whether the said order provides that deputationists too would be eligible for the Andaman Special Pay ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Home Affairs letter dated the 22nd January, 1951, does not give the reasons behind the grant of Andaman Special Pay. It, however, clarifies the intention that only the staff recruited from the mainland should receive it. In implementing these orders the term 'staff recruited from the mainland' has been interpreted to include also the staff deputed from the mainland for service in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This interpretation is in accordance with the rationale behind the grant of Andaman Special Pay. No other Deputation allowance is admissible to such deputationists.

Andaman Special Pay

10485. SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Ministry's letter dated the 22nd January, 1951 regarding the Andaman Special Pay and state :

(a) whether persons domiciled in the

Andaman's but recruited from the mainland are eligible for the grant of Andaman Special Pay ; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Andaman Special Pay has been sanctioned as an incentive for securing personnel from the mainland for service in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Construction Contracts

10486. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the contracts given, foreign exchange allotted and other facilities provided to the following by his Ministry ;

(1) Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. Bombay.

(2) Gammon India Ltd. New Delhi.

(3) Jolly Brothers Ltd. Bombay.

(4) Patel Engineering Co. Ltd. Bombay.

(5) Shah Construction Co. Ltd. Bombay.

(6) Tirath Ram Ahuja and Company Ltd. New Delhi ; and

(b) why these works were not awarded to the National Projects Construction Co. Ltd. ?

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

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Truck Stand in Malka Ganj Delhi

10487. SHRI ARJAN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transport operators have established a Truck stand in Malka Ganj, Delhi without the permission of Government ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this Truck stand has put the people into

great difficulties as it is in a residential area and there are three schools, two temples, one gurdwara and one Mosque at a distance of about 100 yards ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remove this Truck stand from there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Delhi Administration, who are concerned in the matter, and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Ban on Communal Organisations

10488. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand to ban all the communal bodies and communal parties which have been found responsible for the increasing communal riots in the country ;

(b) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether in certain cases of recent communal trouble, some of the parties have been found responsible for the trouble ; and

(e) if so, the parties held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government are aware of the demand made in some quarters for banning communal organisations.

(b) and (c). At present there is no law which empowers Government to ban communal organisations.

(d) and (e). Appropriate action under the law is taken against those responsible for promoting communal tension. A Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri Raghubar Dayal, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court is inquiring into the causes and course of some of the major communal disturbances which occurred after 1.8.1967. Shri M. Lal, a member of Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh, has been appointed to inquire into the communal

disturbances at Allahabad. Their findings are awaited.

Crime Prevention Week in the Capital

10489. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of murders, road deaths and stabbing cases had increased during the Crime Prevention Week observation in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the total number of unnatural deaths that came to the notice of the Police in Delhi during the said week and how many of them were due to (1) murder, (2) road accidents and the number of stabbing cases during that week ;

(c) how do these figures compare with the corresponding figures of each of the preceding three weeks ; and

(d) the steps taken during the Crime Prevention Week to prevent and minimise crime in the capital during that week and the extent to which they were successful as a result 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-1305/68.*]

(d) The Crime Prevention Week was held with a view to educating the public in the techniques of investigation of crime as well as to solicit their cooperation in controlling crime. Towards this end seminars on various specialised problems of crime control like traffic problems, social morality etc. were held besides screening of educative and instructional films. The problems facing the police in tackling crime were also discussed and highlighted. Pamphlets and folders giving practical hints to the public in helping the police to prevent commission of crime were also distributed. The enthusiasm shown by the public during the Crime Prevention Week in attending the seminars, meetings etc. and the interest shown by them are indications of the success of the Week.

Travel Agents' Convention

10490. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three-day Travel Agent's Convention held in Srinagar in the fourth week of April, urged Government to make the Seven-day visa-free stay facility for foreign tourists a permanent feature ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof ; and

(c) other suggestions mooted at the convention and Government's reaction to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) It is understood that a resolution to this effect was passed. Copies of the Resolutions passed at the Convention have not yet been communicated to Government.

(b) The question of simplifying visa formalities, including grant of 7 day temporary landing permit to foreign tourists, is being considered by Government.

(c) The resolutions passed at the convention will be examined when they are formally referred to Government.

Bus Accident in Delhi

10491. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the accident which resulted in the death of one person and injuries to ten others that occurred when a double-decker was negotiating a turn on Shanti-Path Delhi on the 21st April, 1968 ; and

(b) the amount of compensation being paid to the dead and injured victims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The General Manager of the Delhi Transport Undertaking has already constituted on the 22nd April, 1968, an

Accident Enquiry Committee, comprising of the Chief Mechanical Engineer and the Traffic Manager of the D. T. U. and the Traffic Superintendent of Sarojani Nagar Depot. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 7,000/- is proposed to be paid by the D. T. U. to the heirs of the deceased conductor, as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Payment of compensation to the injured persons will be considered by the Undertaking on receipt of claims, if any.

Oberoï Hotels at Bombay and Bangalore

10492. SHRI ARJAN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to Oberoi Group of Hotels to construct new hotels at Bombay and Bangalore ; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage other Indian businessmen and India Tourism and Development Corporation to build hotels at different places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A proposal from the Oberoi Group of Hotels for construction of a hotel in Bombay with foreign collaboration is under consideration.

(b) Several incentives have been offered to the private sector to encourage construction of hotels. These include tax and fiscal reliefs, sale of Government owned land in Delhi on suitable terms, and financial assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans from a special scheme sanctioned for this purpose by the Government. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking also has a programme for the construction of hotels at key tourist centres.

Foreign Exchange Released to Hotels

10493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange allotted for import of hotel equipment to "Oberoi-

Intercontinental, Clarks Varanasi, Oberoi Palace Hotel, Srinagar, Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Ambassador Hotel, Delhi, Grand Hotel, Calcutta and Natraj Hotel, Bombay during the last five years ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to see that the amount has been properly utilized for the hotel business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the amounts of foreign exchange recommended for release to enable these hotels to import capital equipment during the last five years, is attached.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Hotel	Amount of foreign exchange recommended for release during the last five years for import of hotel equipment
1.	Oberoi-Intercontinental, New Delhi	Rs. 11,98,886.20*
2.	Clerks, Varanasi	Rs. 52,850.00
3.	Oberoi Palace Hotel, Srinagar	Rs. 1,03,072.00
4.	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta	Rs. 84,400.00
5.	Ambassador Hotel, Delhi	Rs. 2,44,070.00
6.	Grand Hotel, Calcutta	Rs. 3,40,974.00
7.	Natraj Hotel, Bombay	Rs. 1,44,532.00

(b) Random checks are carried out by the Tourist Offices, where considered necessary.

and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indra Market, Delhi

Profit Making by Officers of Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi by Sale of Plots

10494. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the allegations made that the Officers of Chief Commissioner's Offices, Delhi have made a net profit of Rs. 25 thousand to Rupees 30 thousand by selling three plots allotted to them in their Co-operative Housing Society, G.T. Road ; and

(b) if so, whether the culprits will be asked to hand back the profits to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected

10495. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a boundary wall was started on northern side of Indra Market, Delhi but the work was stopped in September, 1965 due to Indo-Pak conflict ; and

(b) if so, when the work will start again so that the boundary wall is completed on all sides to check the entry of trucks in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that the construction of boundary wall on northern side of Indra Market was started but the work was suspended in 1965 due to dispute with the contractor regarding rates of the items of the contract. The dispute has now been

*This does not include import of equipment against EXIM Bank loan.

settled and work is likely to be started soon.

Hostile Mizos' Attack on Police Petrol

10496. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of Mizo Hostiles attacked a Police petrol near Imphal-Tamenglong Road on the 27th April, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the number of Policemen injured and killed in this clash ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise of Anti-Social Elements in Indra Market, Delhi

10497. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint or representation has been received by the Delhi Administration, Traffic Police and Inspector General of Police, Delhi about spread of goondas and unsocial activities in Indra Market, Sabzimandi, Delhi ;

(b) if so, from whom and the action taken in the matter ;

(c) whether it is a fact that since shops are opened all the twenty four hours, all such unsocial activities are done in the shops at night ; and

(d) the steps taken by the police to see that all shops of commission Agents are closed at 8.30 P.M. sharp ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A complaint was received by the Delhi Police about the spread of goondas and unsocial activities in the Indra Market. The complaint was enquired into and the allegations were found to be incorrect.

(c) and (d). The shops in the Indra Market do not remain open all the 24 hours. Their opening and closing hours are governed by the provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954. The officers of the Inspectorate of Shops

and Establishments inspect the shops from time to time. During the period from 1.1.68 to 30.4.68, the Indra Market shops were inspected 29 times and 39 prosecutions were launched against the shops and establishments for violating the provisions of the Act.

Sabzimandi Market, Delhi

10498. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration is shifting the Fruit and Vegetable Market from Sabzimandi, Delhi to Azadpur ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider converting the vacated place into a park as there is no park in whole of this congested area.

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

(b) No, Sir. The land use for the area in the Master Plan provides for a fruit and vegetable market. As such, a park cannot be provided there in contravention of the provisions of the Master Plan.

Indra Market, Delhi

10499. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government land in Indra Market, Delhi is occupied by Fruit Commission Agents, Tea Stalls, Rehbries and this is causing great hardships to the residents ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to see that the goods are removed from the roads ; and

(c) the number of times during 1967 Enforcement Directorate have removed the goods from the road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Thirty-two licensed rehries are occupying land outside Indra Market for more than ten years and ten tea stalls are occupying pri-

vate land without licence from the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) Action is being taken to select alternative sites for the licenced rehries in accordance with the approved land use of the Master Plan of Delhi. Tea Stalls holders have been prosecuted for doing their business without licence. Removal action against other encroachments is taken from time to time under section 322 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(c) Twice.

राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार

10500. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय ने मई 1966 में सभी हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को लिखा था कि उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिन्दी में भेजे जाने वाले पत्रों का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भेजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 की अवधि के दौरान हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से उनके मन्त्रालय को कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ग) उन्हें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये उत्तरों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है ; और

(घ) अंग्रेजी में उत्तर भेजे जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

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

(ख) 4211.

(ग) इन पत्रों के जो उत्तर भेजे गये उनमें 272 हिन्दी में तथा 560 अंग्रेजी भाषा में थे ।

(घ) हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों के उत्तर अधिकतर हिन्दी में ही दिये गए । ऐसी कार्य-वाही की जा रही है कि हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों को भेजे गए पत्र यथा-संभव अधिकतम मात्रा में हिन्दी में भेजे जाय ।

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना

10502. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रथम श्रेणी के बहुत कम अधिकारी हिन्दी सीखते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या हिन्दी सीखने के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को भेजने को प्राथमिकता देने के लिए आदेश जारी करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस तिथि से ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । गृह मन्त्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना से यह पता लगा है कि ऐसे कुल 4021 अधिकारियों में से 1882 अर्थात् 44 प्रतिशत को या तो पहले ही हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान था, या उन्हें हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस संख्या में और वृद्धि करने के लिए कुछ उपाय विचाराधीन हैं ।

हिन्दी सलाहकार का प्रतिवेदन

10503. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दी सलाहकार के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस बात की गंभीरपूर्वक जांच की जानी चाहिये कि राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों के अनुसरण में गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है अथवा नहीं और यदि पालन किया जा रहा है, तो किस सीमा तक ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

हिन्दी सलाहकार की रिपोर्ट में इस संबंध में विचार प्रकट किया गया है।

(ख) सरकार विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों से प्राप्त हुई अर्द्धवार्षिक रिपोर्टों द्वारा इस से संबंधित स्थिति की सामयिक समीक्षा करती है। राजभाषा (शोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रशासनिक अनुदेश शीघ्र ही जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

Recovery of Bombs in Allahabad

10504. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Ministry of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 live bombs have been found near about the shops at Mohd. Ali Park in Allahabad ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these bombs bear the Chinese and Pakistani markings ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is a hand of anti-national element in the riots ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that placing of these bombs is a clear conspiracy to blow up the shops and the bazar ;

(e) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard ; and

(f) whether an enquiry has been set up to investigate into the matter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raising of Union Territories to Statehood

10505. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any criteria for raising a Union Territory to a Statehood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In 1956 the States were reorganised

in the light of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission who had adopted certain broad criteria for the purpose. These were financial, economic and administrative considerations and the need for preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country. One of the main considerations is that a Union territory should be financially viable. These considerations may have to be kept in mind if and when the question of raising the status of a Union territory to that of a State arises.

Share of Union Territories in Central Taxes

10506. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have approached the Ministry of Finance for finding out the shares of the different Union Territories in the Central taxes earmarked by the Fourth Finance Commission ; and

(b) if not, whether it proposes to do it now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Constitution does not envisage the sharing of Central taxes and duties with Union Territories. The question of asking the Finance Commission to determine the shares of Union Territories does not, therefore, arise.

Indian Administrative Services

10507. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering that the Indian Administrative Services be made open to all Government employees;

(b) whether any new methods of recruitment and promotion are under examination; and

(c) if so, when a decision will be taken in the matter?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Separate Board for Higher Secondary Education in Delhi

10508. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that there should be a separate Board for Higher Secondary Education under the charge of the Delhi Administration in place of the existing autonomous Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any details of the proposed Board have been worked out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Administrative Reforms Commission

10509. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team of the administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the constitution of new Civil Service;

(b) whether they are of the opinion that there is not 'enough of team spirit among the civil servants';

(c) their other main recommendations and findings in the matter; and

(d) action Government propose to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The Study Team on promotion Policies, Conduct Rules, Discipline and Morale, appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report to the Commission, copy of which has been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations contained in the report are for the Commission to consider. The Commission has yet to submit its recommendations on the subject to the Government. The question of taking any action by the Government, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी-देव प्रयाग सड़क

10510. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी-गढ़वाल जिले में पौड़ी से देव प्रयाग तक सड़क का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पौड़ी से देव प्रयाग तक बसें चलने लग गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त सड़क के निर्माण-कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या गढ़वाल के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोटद्वार से देव प्रयाग अथवा पौड़ी तक एक सीधी बस सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री नरेश वर्मा) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ?

Persons Detained in West Bengal under Preventive Detention Act.

10511. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in detention in West Bengal under the preventive Detention Act convicted and held between the 21st November, 1967 and 20th February, 1968;

(b) the number of them who have applied for filing Habeas Corpus petitions through Jail authorities; and

(c) the average time taken for filing such petitions?

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

Number of persons detained in West Bengal under Preventive Detention Act during the period between 21st November 1967 and 20th February, 1968 was 1111.

(b) Out of them 90 persons have applied for filing Habeas Corpus petitions through jail authorities.

(c) The average time taken for filing such petition is one day.

Separate Commissioners for S. Cs. & S. Ts.

10512. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that the problems of the Scheduled Tribes are different from the problems of the Scheduled Castes, Government propose to having two separate Commissioners for them ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Article 338 (1) of the Constitution provides for the appointment of only one Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में बुवाई

10513. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उदयपुर (राजस्थान) के निकट जवार पान जवार में सीसे की खानों में दबे हुए एक नगर के अवशेषों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त क्षेत्र का कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री मागबत भा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

कोठारी आयोग की सिफारिशों

10514. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय ने ऐसी अनेक गैर-सरकारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अध्यापकों के लिये वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने के बारे में, जहां इस समय ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है, कोई कार्यवाही की है ।

(ख) क्या वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने के अलावा अध्यापकों, आयोगों तथा शिक्षा व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित अन्य कर्मचारियों के आर्थिक सुधार के लिये और उनके सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मागबत भा आजाद) : (क). जहां तक स्कूल स्तर की शिक्षा का संबंध है, जो राज्य विषय है, वित्तीय व्यवस्था, यदि कोई की जाती है, तो राज्यों द्वारा की जाएगी ।

जहां तक विश्व विद्यालय कालेज अध्यापकों का संबंध है, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने भारत सरकार के परामर्श से 1-4-1964 से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों और भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर में (i) सामान्य निर्वाह निधि-एवं पेंशन-एवं उपदान; और (ii) अंशदायी निर्वाह निधि-एवं-उपदान की योजनाएं लागू की हैं । कर्मचारियों को दोनों योजनाओं में से एक योजना चुनने की छूट है । राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों तथा "समझे जाने वाले" विश्वविद्यालयों को भी ये योजनाएं भेज दी गई हैं और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया गया है कि अपने कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये इन योजनाओं के लागू करने के प्रश्न पर वे राज्य सरकारों संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत करें ।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा आयोग ने इस संबंध में बहुत सी सिफारिशें की हैं । उन्हें

सरकारों के पास विचारार्थ भेज दिया गया है।

उदयपुर को विमान सेवाएँ

10515. श्री श्रींकार लाल बौहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर से एक रात्रि-कालीन विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है; और

(ख) पर्यटकों के लिए उदयपुर की बहुत अधिक उपयोगिता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सांयकाल में भी एक विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्भयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उदयपुर से होकर फ़्लिहाल न कोई रात्रि-कालीन विमान सेवा और न कोई सांयकालीन विमान सेवा ही आरंभ करने का प्रस्ताव है।

C. S. S. Officers

10516. SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any set procedure to prepare list of Selection Grade Officers of the Central Secretariat Service for appointment to posts of Director/Joint Secretary ; and

(b) whether any list was prepared in 1966 and 1967 and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) : A list of suitable officers is maintained from time to time for appointment to the post of Director/Joint Secretary after screening officers of various Services (including the C.S.S.). During 1966 and 1967, the necessity for screening officers for the purpose did not arise.

Select List of C.S.S. Officers

10517. SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7872 on the 19th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the reasons for issuing the Selection List of C.S.S. officers for 1966 on the 1st August, 1967 when the Selection List for 1967 also became due ;

(b) the reasons for delay in the issue of 1967 List ; and

(c) the basis for determining the number of vacancies of Selection Grade for the C.S.S. Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARANSHUKLA) : (a) and (b). As the procedure for preparation of the Selection List for 1966 remained under consideration for quite some time, the List could issue only on 1st August, 1967, Preparation of the 1967 Selection List is presently in hand.

(c) Under the scheme for the staffing of senior administrative posts at the Centre, there is no reservation for any Service in posts of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above. The size of the Selection List for the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. is, therefore, determined on an *ad hoc* basis, keeping in view also the total number of vacancies likely to be available in a particular year.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी

10518. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1963 में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों के पद भरने के लिए ली गई परीक्षा की परीक्षा प्रणाली, परीक्षा व्यवस्था और भेद-भाव के विरुद्ध अनुसंधान सहायकों की ओर से उनके मंत्रालय में बहुत से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अग्न्यावेदन में क्या लिखा था; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री मागवल झा आजाद) : (क). जी नहीं। केवल एक ही व्यक्ति ने, जो 1963 में हुई विभागीय परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण हो गया था, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने निदेशक को अग्न्यावेदन दिया था। अग्न्यावेदन पर समुचित विचार किया गया था और रद्द कर दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Raid on Office of Middle East Airlines,
Bombay

10519. SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Middle East Airlines in Bombay was raided by Police and 45 files were seized for alleged currency irregularities ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the matter was not brought by the Bombay Police to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs or to the notice of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation ;

(c) the impact of this on the Lebanese-Indian relations and the agreement between the two countries regarding air services for which discussions were under way ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. The searches were conducted by the Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) and not by the police.

Certain incriminating papers and documents were seized.

(b) The Directorate of Enforcement acted in the ordinary course in pursuance of the information received by them. It is not the normal practice to inform other Ministries of the intention to conduct such searches.

(c) The fact that the searches were conducted in the normal course and had nothing to do with the negotiations, which were at that time in progress at Beirut, was explained by the Indian Delegation to the Delegation of the Government of Lebanon. Though representatives of the Middle East Airlines withdrew from the negotiations at a certain stage, satisfactory temporary arrangements in regard to the air services were reached and an agreement, on this basis, was signed by the two Delegations.

(d) The papers and documents seized by the Enforcement Directorate are under scrutiny and such action as may be necessary will be taken after the scrutiny is completed.

Rifle Training Centres

10520. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trainees and places of training centres opened under Civilian Rifle Training Scheme in each State ;

(b) whether any stipend was granted to the trainees during the training period ;

(c) whether a trainee is allowed to keep the rifle in his custody ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A
Statement giving the requisite information
as on December, 31, 1967 in respect of
some States Union Territories is laid on
the Table of the House. [Placed in Libr.-ry.
See No. LT-1306/68]. Information about
the remaining States/Union Territories is
being collected and will be laid on the
Table of the House.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. As the Scheme
is of a voluntary nature, it does not pro-
vide for the grant of any stipend to the

trainees or for allowing them to retain the rifles which are Government property.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10521. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various Departments of the Central Government nominate and recommend non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for reserved posts before advertisement ;

(b) whether the experience put in by the nominated candidates for such posts is taken into consideration at the time of recommendation to Union Public Service Commission ;

(c) whether there are instances of such nominated and recommended candidates from non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes for reserved posts being dislodged by Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates in the Union Public Service Commission interviews ; and

(d) whether Government consider this action of Departments as an obstacle in the way of qualified Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for reserved posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Against a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, non-Scheduled Caste/non-Scheduled Tribe can be appointed, only if the reserved vacancy is de-reserved. However, de-reservation of reserved vacancies is made only if the following conditions are satisfied :—

- (i) In the case of Class I and II posts filled through the U. P. S.C., the Commission, after advertising the reserved vacancies, are unable to nominate suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates from amongst the applicants against such vacancies. In some cases, on the basis of their experience if the Commission anticipate lack of suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, they may invite applications from non-Scheduled Caste/non-Scheduled Tribe candi-

dates also—simultaneously to avoid delay.

- (ii) In the case of Class III and IV posts, suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available, even after taking the prescribed steps viz. notifying reserved vacancies to employment exchange, advertisement in newspapers and intimating the reserved vacancies to Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recognised for the purpose. Thus, the question of any Department nominating or recommending, before advertisement, a non-Scheduled Caste/non-Scheduled Tribe candidate for a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, does not arise. The Commission or other recruiting authorities make selection from amongst all eligible applicants, including departmental employees, if any. In case of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, their claims are considered first and only if suitable candidates from these communities are not available, candidates from non-Scheduled Caste/non-Scheduled Tribe communities are considered by the recruiting authorities.

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

विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक

10523. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद के निकट इन्फाहा इन्स्टीट्यूट विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की राष्ट्रविरोधी कार्यवाहियों का केन्द्र है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त संस्था के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त संस्था को कोई अनुदान देती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, कितनी राशि की ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

10524. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has expressed his intention to visit India during the Gandhi Centenary celebrations this year if he is invited ; and

(b) whether Government intend to extend him special invitation in the light of his old association with Gandhiji ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). An invitation was extended to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in January 1965 to visit India at any time which may be convenient to him. In reply, he indicated that he would respond to the invitation at a suitable opportunity. However, Government are not aware that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has expressed a wish to visit India during the Gandhi Centenary celebrations. Naturally, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would be warmly welcomed whenever he wished to visit India.

Agriculture Schools

10525. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up new agricultural schools in the country ;

(b) if so, the locations of these schools ;

(c) how many of these schools will be set up in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) the time by which these schools are expected to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

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

N. D. M. C.

10526. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the news item published in the Hindi Daily 'Navbharat Times' dated the 12th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that step-motherly treatment is being meted out by the Central Government to the NDMC as charged by the President, N.D.M.C. while delivering his speech at India International Centre ;

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

(c) whether such criticism of Government by a public servant is permissible under the rules ; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In his speech on 11th April, 1968, in the India International Centre on the "Face Lift for Delhi", the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, while discussing the financial pattern of the NDMC, said that in certain matters the NDMC was not getting the same treatment as accorded by the Government to the Municipal Corporation. The Government have also received communications from the New Delhi Municipal Committee urging upon the Government to maintain parity with the Municipal Corporation in the matter of grants-in-aid. A Commission is already engaged on the work of looking into the financial resources and requirements of local bodies in Delhi. The Government will take action on the pattern of assistance to the N. D. M. C. after they have received the report of the Commission.

(c) and (d). As no criticism of the Government as such was made or intended, the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Delhi High Court Judgement on Delhi University Ordinance

10527. SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S.
DESHMUKH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi High Court has declared certain ordinance under Delhi University Act relating to election of Academic Council to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir. The Delhi High Court has merely held Clause (5) of Ordinance XIV of the University of Delhi as *ultra vires* of the University Act and Statute 7(1)(viii).

(b) The matter is under consideration of the University of Delhi.

Allowances to Chandigarh Teachers

10528. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the college and school teachers of the Union Territory of Chandigarh for granting them grades and allowances according to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and Kothari Commission respectively ;

(b) whether the administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has recommended to Government the cases of those teachers ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Chandigarh Administration has revised the pay scales of Government School teachers deputed from Punjab and Haryana on the basis of the recommendations of the Kothari Commission on the pattern allowed to them in their respective States ; similarly, the Administration has revised pay scales of Government College teachers on the basis of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission. The question of extending the revised pay scales to

the teachers of privately managed recognised colleges and schools is under the consideration of the Government.

Floor Crossing by Legislators

10529. SHRI N. K. SHNGHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered in detail the steps necessary for putting a stop to the floor crossing by the legislators in India ; and

(b) whether the opinion of legal experts has been obtained on this issue and whether any decision has been taken thereon and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and constitutional experts has been set up in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha on 8th December, 1967 to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of floor in all its aspects and to make recommendations in this regard. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

Border Roads

10530. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state ;

(a) the target fixed for the construction of border roads in Bihar during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the funds allotted for the same during three years ;

(b) the mileage of roads completed during 1967 ;

(c) whether the development of border roads in Bihar is going on according to the schedule ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). There are no roads classified as 'Border Roads' in the State of Bihar. The

Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the lateral Road, which is being constructed from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam, passing through the States of Bihar and West Bengal along the Northern border of the country.

Originally, the main Lateral Road, as also the three link roads in Bihar, were scheduled to be completed within three years from the 1st April, 1964. As this target was not found practicable, it was decided to complete the first stage of the project by the end of 1968 and work was started simultaneously on all the section in the four States.

Owing to financial limitations and reassessment of priorities the progress of work has been slowed down considerably from 1966. With a view to enforcing restraint on outlay on the project, it is now proposed to limit the scope of further work on the various stretches of the Lateral Road, in such a way that a route fit for vehicular traffic becomes available and the expenditure already incurred does not become infructuous. The widening of the Barauni-Muzaffarpur section of National Highway No. 28, which forms part of the Lateral Road Project in Bihar, has been completed. Work in other sections of the Lateral Road in Bihar has not been completed. During 1967-68, funds required for an expenditure of Rs. 475.179 lakhs were made available to the State Government. A sum of Rs. 2.9 crores has been tentatively allocated to Bihar Government in the budget for 1968-69 for expenditure on the Project.

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Visakhapatnam

10531. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipyard Management retrenched 78 skilled worker trainees from service last month ;

(b) whether the Ministry or the Labour Commission have received any report in this regard ;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the management ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these 78 skilled worker trainees have not received

certificates from the Chief Training Officer; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(a) A batch of apprentices who completed their apprenticeship during July, 1967 was informed by the Management that they may continue training as journeymen/short-term apprentices till such time as arrangements are made to absorb them in the appropriate grade as and when suitable vacancies arose. The Hindustan Shipyard terminated 78 apprentices in March, 1962 because of their misbehaviour and as they refused to do any work.

(b) and (c). The Ministry has received a representation from the apprentices and also a report from the Hindustan Shipyard which are under examination. The Labour Officer, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam, took up the matter with the Hindustan Shipyard and a reply was sent to him by the Yard. So far, the Shipyard has not heard anything further from the Labour Officer in the matter.

(d) and (e). In July, 1961 apprentices were informed that those who liked to discontinue their training would be issued with practical training and no objection certificates. Only a very few apprentices took advantage of this offer.

Goan Freedom Fighters

10532. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving any financial help to the relations of those Goan freedom fighters who are undergoing imprisonment in Portuguese jails ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There are 2 Political Prisoners in Portuguese Jails. One Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade and the other Shri Telo Mascranhas. As regards Shri Ranade Rs. 5000 has been sanctioned as lumpsum grant to his family under the scheme of the Finan-

cial Assistance to the Freedom Fighters of Goa Daman and Diu. An amount of Rs. 60 per month for the period of 5 years from 1st June 1962 was sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to his mother Smt. Ramabai Vishnu Apte. The amount of monthly pension has been enhanced to Rs. 100/- per month from 1.5.1966 and continued for her life. As regards Shri Telo Mascranhas Rs. 2000 has been sanctioned as lumpsum grant to his family under the Financial Assistance Scheme to the Freedom Fighters. In addition a monthly pension of Rs. 60/- has also been sanctioned to his family under the scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

— — —

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Reported Firing of Rockets by China from
Sinkiang into the Bay of Bengal**

श्री बेसी शंकर शर्मा (बंका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्राथना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“चीन द्वारा मार्च, 1968 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में सिक्काँग से बंगाल की खाड़ी में राकेट छोड़ने और राकेट की नोक की शक्ल के धातु के टुकड़े नेपाल के राज्य क्षेत्र में गिरने के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir Government have received a report that on 25th March, 1968, at about 2215 hrs. a metallic object, conical in shape, 6 ft. in diameter at the broader end and approximately 3 ft in height, crashed at Baltichaur, about 5 miles North East of Pokhra in North West Nepal. The object made a crater of approximately 2 ft. at the point of landing. Before crashing the object was reported to be blazing bright, flashing intermittently and the crash was

followed by some thundering sound. Parts of the object are also reported to have been found at some distance in the surrounding area.

The object in question has been taken into possession by the Government of Nepal and, presumably, they are examining it. Until more detailed information is available, it is not possible to express a definite opinion about the nature of the object or as to whether it was a piece of a rocket fired by the Chinese towards the Bay of Bengal. *Prime facie*, the objects found seem to be parts of a multistage rocket. Government will endeavour to obtain further detailed information with regard to it.

श्री बेसी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1960 से ही करीब करीब यह निश्चित रूप से विदित हो गया था कि भारत के प्रति चीन के इरादे अच्छे नहीं हैं। हमारे प्रतिरक्षा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा बार बार चेतावनी दिये जाने के बावजूद भी हमने चीन के मुकाबले में किसी प्रकार का तैयारी नहीं की। जब 1962 में चीन ने हम पर हमला किया, तो हमें बुरी तरह मुंह की खानी पड़ी और जिस शर्मनाक परिस्थिति का हमें सामना करना पड़ा, उसकी याद आते ही हृदय दुःख एवं शोभ से भर जाता है।

यह कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि उसके बाद भी चीन के रुख में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। न चीन ने अपने इरादों को छिपाने की ही चेष्टा की है। पाकिस्तान के साथ उस की सांठगांठ; प्राये-दिन हमारी सीमाओं पर छेड़खानी, हमारे राजनयिकों के साथ घोरतम भ्रमानुषिक दुर्व्यवहार आदि ऐसे सैकड़ों उदाहरण हैं, जिनसे यह साफ जाहिर है कि चीन की ओर से भारत की स्वतंत्रता को सबसे बड़ा खतरा है।

उसके एजेण्टों के द्वारा हाल ही में आसाम में जो प्रान्तीयता के विष के नाम पर तांडव नृत्य किया गया तथा आसाम के सम्बन्ध में जो उसके षडयंत्र की परिकल्पना के कागजात मिले

हैं, उनसे उसके इरादों के सम्बन्ध में मूर्ख से भी मूर्ख को किसी प्रकार की शंका नहीं होगी।

इस अवस्था में जहाँ उसका एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम का विस्फोट करना हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय था, उसका सिक्योरिटी से बंगाल की खाड़ी में सफलतापूर्वक राकेटप्रक्षेपण का प्रयोग करना एक ऐसी चीज है, जिसकी ओर से हम अपनी आंख नहीं बन्द कर सकते।

जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी जानवर के ऊपर आक्रमण के विचार से अस्त्र उठाता है, तो वह जानवर भी उसी समय से अपने बचाव के लिये पैतरे बदलता है। किन्तु हम एक ऐसे जानवर हैं, जो जब तक सिर पर सीधा प्रहार नहीं होता, तब तक चेतने का नाम नहीं लेते।

हमारे वैज्ञानिकों में एटम बम, हाइड्रोजन बम तथा प्रक्षेपास्त्र बनाने की पूरी योग्यता है सब साधन भी हमारे पास हैं। फिर भी हम शत्रु का मुकाबला कर सकें, इसके लिए हम कोई तैयारी नहीं कर हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हैं। इससे बढ़ कर और मूर्खता क्या हो सकती है ?

अतएव क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब चीन सीधे हमारे सिर के ऊपर से राकेट फेंकने में सफल हो गया है, तो वह कब तक इसे उस प्रकार के अस्त्रास्त्र भारत में भी निर्माण करने ग्रीन सिग्नल देंगे।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think we can discuss during this call attention notice the policy about the development of nuclear energy for purposes other than peaceful.

MR. SPEAKER : If a clarification is necessary, it can be given. No discussion of major policy questions now.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिड) : जब चीन द्वारा भारत पर आक्रमण किया गया था, तब भारत की मदद करने के लिये कोई अन्य राष्ट्र नहीं आये थे अभी चीन के कब्जे में भारत के कई हिस्से हैं, उनको छुड़ाने के सिल-

सिले में भारत की मदद करने के लिये कोई विदेशी तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में भारत को डराने के लिये चीन जो घातक हथियार बना रहा है और जिनके परीक्षण कर रहा है उनसे भारत अपनी रक्षा आप कर सकें, इसके लिये भारत सरकार क्या क्या तैयारी कर रही है ? क्या भारत में ऐसे सब प्रकार के हथियार तैयार किये जायेंगे जिनसे चीन के खतरे का भारत मुकाबला कर सकेगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think the hon. Member seriously expects me to disclose the preparations we make to meet any threat from China or any of our other potential enemies. This is a question about the discovery of a certain piece, *prima facie*, of a multi-stage rocket, in Nepal. We cannot say that it is of Chinese origin because at the present moment there is nothing to indicate that it is even of Chinese origin. So to open the whole question of Chinese strategy and what our defences are is certainly not relevant to the present question.

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उनका ध्यान इस रपट की ओर गया है। तो सबसे पहले में जानना चाहूंगा कि इनको इस बात की खबर किस तारीख को मिली या इस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के स्वीकार करने के बाद इन्होंने इसकी जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की ? मैं यह इसलिये पूछ रहा हूँ कि इनके पास जो फौजी जासूसी विभाग हैं या जो गृह मंत्री जी के पास हैं—मैं खास कर फौजी जासूसी विभाग के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या इस विभाग ने इनको 27 मार्च को ही यह खबर दी थी या ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने के बाद दी थी ?

दूसरे—क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि वहाँ पर इसकी तसवीर खींचने के लिये लोग गये थे, लेकिन नेपाल सरकार ने उनको मना किया। मैं जानता हूँ कि नेपाल के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ते हमको रखने चाहिये, इसलिये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इनके विरुद्ध मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन क्या मंत्री महाशय का ध्यान इस बात की और गया है कि वह जो भस्टी स्टेज रॉकेट है—जिसका दूसरा या पहला हिस्सा गिर गया था और जानकार लोगों का अनुमान है कि सिक्किम से हिन्द महासागर की दिशा में वह छोड़ा गया था—चीन में प्रक्षेपणार्थ इस लिये तैयार कर रहा है कि वह भारत और एशियाई लोगों को डराना चाहता है ? इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को इस बात की जानकारी देंगे कि क्या इस वक्त चीन सरकार द्वारा नेपाल पर इसना ज्वाबा बनाव डाला गया है कि इसके बारे में वह भारत को और दुनिया को कोई जानकारी न दे ? क्या इस तरह का प्रयास पीकिंग के द्वारा किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not a fact that we learnt about this only when this call attention notice was admitted. We knew it soon after, sometime towards the end of March ; I cannot at the present moment give the exact date.

About the second question, I have no information that the Nepal authorities did not permit the object to be photographed in Nepal. We must, however, bear this in mind that it will be entirely for the Nepal Government to decide as to whether they would permit anybody to photograph this or not or want information they would liked to give. I would make an appeal to hon. members that we should not discuss it here openly because we should respect the national sovereignty of another country.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम तो जानकारी मांग रहे हैं, हम उनके अधिकार के बारे में कहाँ कह रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You cannot compel them to permit us or any other country to photograph this thing. Just as, I have no hesitation in saying, certain parts of multi-stage rockets and in fact material ejected by certain satellites have

been discovered even in India and we never permit other countries to photograph them, whether they are friendly or are opposed to us. So each country decides for itself as to what it should do.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें दूसरे देशों की बात नहीं है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान को इजाजत दी गई या नहीं। मैं तो यह जानकारी मांग रहा हूँ कि क्या नेपाल के लोगों को ही उसकी तसवीर खींचने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। वह हाँ या न कहें। मैं केवल जानकारों मांग रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : He got the information by the end of March.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the other question as to whether this was a multi-stage rocket being fired from Sinkiang to the Bay of Bengal, I have already said in the main statement that the material at present available is not conclusive enough to give an opinion one way or the other.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या चीन के द्वारा नेपाल पर इस वक्त बहुत ज्यादा दबाव डाला जा रहा है जिससे कि इसके बारे में वह गुप्तता रखे। इसके बारे में इनको जानकारी रहनी चाहिये कि चीन के क्या कारनामे चल रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have no information.

12.25 hrs.

RE : MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER : Sometime ago, I made a mention of a privilege motion given notice of by Shri A. B. Vajpayee. But yesterday it was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye—it was not raised rather, it was discussed for nearly an hour and a half.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Not discussed,

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is. Whatever language you may use, that was what happened. I wanted to hear the hon. Member and I mentioned that I would allow it to be discussed today. I would like to hear from the hon. Member and then from Government and then take a decision. In spite of the fact that I had said that I would take it up today, it was raised again at 2 P. M. But having committed myself, I would like now to hear Shri Vajpayee about the privilege motion.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): On a point of order. About the admissibility of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not admitted anything. I just wanted to hear the hon. Member.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): On a point of clarification. What urgency was there for Shri Madhu Limaye to raise this matter and quote from documents yesterday?

MR. SPEAKER: I myself have regretted it. You have heard me. What else should I do?

SHRI P. G. SEN: He was quoting so many rules when he was actually violating the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: What does he want me to do?

As regards Shri Narayana Rao, is he rising to a point of order against Shri Vajpayee getting up? There is nothing before the House now. I have asked him to explain.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It is not in connection with the privilege motion? We are seized of the matter. I am rising to a point of order on whether any privilege motion can be raised at all.

MR. SPEAKER: No privilege motion can be raised?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: In this particular context, this cannot be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: I must hear what the context is. I have not heard him.

Whether Shri Madhu Limaye might have said is not relevant to that. I want to hear from Shri Vajpayee what his privilege motion is. Later I may allow it or may not allow it or do anything.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I agree with you.

MR. SPEAKER: After he explains, he can say whether it is relevant or no.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Notice of it was given already. We know the subject-matter. A privilege motion has been brought forward on the same subject matter which was disposed of.

If you say my approach is wrong, I am prepared to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought I should hear him. Then he can argue for half an hour.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराजपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रख करके उसकी अनुमति माँगने का मौका दिया है। मैंने प्रस्ताव की सूचना 4 बई को दी थी। मैंने मूल प्रस्ताव में एह-मन्नी महोदय को शामिल किया था लेकिन आज मैं आपकी अनुमति से अपने मूल प्रस्ताव की परिधि को बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ, एह-मन्नी के साथ साथ प्रधान मन्त्री और उप-प्रधान मन्त्री को भी इस प्रस्ताव के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि 28 फरवरी को इस सदन में प्रीफेसर बलराज मघोक द्वारा प्रस्तुत सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हुई थी। अन्य विषयों के साथ मुख्य चर्चा कच्छ के बारे में हुई थी। कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में न्यायाधिकरण ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसकी आलोचना की गई थी और उस चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए, या चर्चा में भाग लेते हुये, प्रधान मन्त्री, उप प्रधान मन्त्री और एह-मन्नी ने कुछ वक्तव्य दिये थे। मैं उन वक्तव्यों

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

को विस्तार के साथ सदन के सामने उद्घृत करूंगा लेकिन समय बचाने की दृष्टि से मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ के न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप जो भूमि पाकिस्तान को दी जा रही है उसके उपर तीनों मंत्रियों ने अपना खेद प्रकट किया था। गृह मंत्री ने कहा था कि जो इलाका पाकिस्तान को दिया जा रहा है, मैं स्वयं उस इलाके में गया था और मैंने देखा था कि हमारे जवानों ने किस बहादुरी से उस इलाके की रक्षा की थी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि कच्छ के बारे में हमारा मामला एक पक्का मामला था, कास्ट-आइरन केस था, निर्णय हमारे विरुद्ध हो गया है, अब उसे मानने के सिवाय हमारे सामने कोई चारा नहीं है। उप प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि जो भूमि जा रही है उसके जाने पर हम खुश नहीं हैं क्योंकि वह भूमि हमारी थी लेकिन हम वचन से बंधे हुये हैं इसलिये हम कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण के निर्णय को चुनौती नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसी से मिलती जुलती भाषण प्रधान मंत्री ने भी बोली थी। उस दिन से पड़ले जब जब इस सदन में कच्छ का मामला आया, चाहे शास्त्री जी के कार्यकाल में हो या उसके बाद, जब जब सरकारी प्रवक्ता बोले, जब जब कच्छ के मामले में सरकारी प्रकाशन हुए, सब में एक ही बात कही गई कि पूरा कच्छ हमारा है, संविधान से, कानून से और परम्परा से लेकिन पाकिस्तान जबर्दस्ती उस पर अधिकार करके हमारे सामने कठिनाई पैदा करना चाहता है। शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि कच्छ के मामले में कोई भूमि का विवाद नहीं है, केवल सीमा तय होनी है और सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं ने भी समय समय पर इसी बात को दोहराया था कि कच्छ की भूमि हमारी है और हमने सारी शक्ति लगाकर उसको बचाने की कोशिश की है।

लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट में एक नागरिक, श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा द्वारा दायर की गई रिट पेटिशन के जवाब में

भारत सरकार की ओर से जो हलफनामा दाखिल किया गया है और उस हलफनामे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, यदि उसे सच माना जाये और मेरे पास उसे सच मानने का कोई कारण नहीं है, तो यह बात स्पष्ट हो गयी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने, उप प्रधान मंत्री ने और गृह मंत्री ने कच्छ की स्थिति के बारे में, भारतीय संघ में कच्छ के दर्जे के बारे में, संसद को, इस सदन को जान-बूझ कर गुमराह किया है। उन्होंने तथ्यों को छिपाया है, उन्होंने वास्तविकता को प्रकट करने से इनकार किया है और इसलिये वे संसद के, इस सदन के विशेषाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं।

कल मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये जी ने सरकार द्वारा दाखिल किये गये हलफनामे का एक हिस्सा पढ़ा था मैं उसे दोहराना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार को तरफ से, अपने होश हवाश को दुरुस्त रखकर, किसी अदालत में ऐसा हलफनामा दाखिल किया जा सकता है? मगर जो नहीं होना चाहिये था वह किया गया है और इसकी जिम्मेदारी से यह सरकार बच नहीं सकती है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि ऐसा हलफनामा दाखिल करने के लिये इस सरकार को गद्दी से हटा दिया जाता, यह सदन इस सरकार में अविश्वास प्रकट करता। हम इस सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहते थे लेकिन आप्रॉ ने इजाजत नहीं दी इसलिये हमने विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव लाने का दूसरा मार्ग अपनाया है।

शर्मा जी की रिट पेटिशन में कहा गया था कि हमारी भूमि पाकिस्तान को दी जा रही है, यह भूमि का देना बिना कानून बनाये नहीं हो सकता है, इसके लिये संविधान में संशोधन करना जरूरी है, सरकार बिना कानूनी जामा पहने ऐसा काम कर रही है जिसे करने का उसे अधिकार नहीं है। इमानदारी का तकाजा यह था कि सरकार कच्छ के निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सीधे सीधे संविधान में संशोधन करने का विधेयक संसद में लाती लेकिन सर-

कार ने ऐसा नहीं किया। एक पाप पर परदा डालने के लिये अनेक पाप किये जा रहे हैं, एक गलती को छिपाने के लिये देश के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया हलफ-नामा भारत को कच्छ में हमला बर साबित कर रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ

It is also denied that the territory which the Tribunal has held to lie on the Pakistan side of the alignment of the boundary belonged to Kutch District of Gujrat State under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 or that it was recognised as Indian territory by the Constitution of India.

जो भूमि हम दे रहे हैं वह हमारी नहीं थी, वह कभी हमारी नहीं थी, इसलिये भूमि देने का सवाल नहीं है। हम उस काले निर्णय को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। क्या प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री द्वारा इस सदन में दिये गये वक्तव्यों को कोई परवाह नहीं है, क्या यह हलफ-नामा, आज तक के सरकारी प्रवक्ताओं के सारे दावों के खिलाफ नहीं है और क्या यह हलफ-नामा भारत की स्थिति को बिगाड़ने वाला नहीं है? यही नहीं श्री शिव कुमार शर्मा ने अपनी रिट पेटीशन में प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के वक्तव्यों का हवाला दिया था और इस सरकारी एफिडेविट में उनका भी जवाब दिया गया है। जवाब पढ़ने लायक है। उससे इस सदन की आंखें खुलनी चाहिए और इस सरकार की स्थिति के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू होनी चाहिये। यह विदेश मंत्रालय के अधिकारी हैं और विदेश मंत्रालय प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्गत है। एक के बाद एक वक्तव्य का हवाला देते हुये एफिडेविट में कहा गया है :

In reply to para 2 of the petition, I say that the statement purported to have been made by the hon'ble Union Home Minister is not material to the issue. It is denied that a very important part of territory or any territory of India is being given to Pakistan and that too

for fear of war". A mistaken claim to territory which was in the adverse possession of India does not have the affect of converting such territory into territory of India and demarcation of the real boundry does not amount to cession of territory.

यह माना जा रहा है कि जो भूमि हमारी थी वह वास्तव में पाकिस्तान की भूमि थी और हम वहां जबर्दस्ती कब्जा जमाये बैठे थे। एफिडेविट का दूसरा पैरा प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्यों के बारे में है। मैं फिर उद्धृत करता हूँ :

The statements purported to have been made by the Prime Minister of India are equally not material to the main issue. It is denied that any part of the territory of India is being given to Pakistan simply on the "false hope of improvement of relations with Pakistan". The statement purported to have been made by the Deputy Prime Minister of India is also not material to the main issue. It is denied that the Union of India has taken any decision to transfer the territory of India which is recognised by Indian Constitution as Indian Territory.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एफिडेविट है...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : On a point of order. There is the rule 338 which says that a motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session. The other day you were pleased to defer the issue about the motion for future date the date being when the High court decides on a particular thing. In that motion, Sir, the issue involved was this. I will put it in one word. The question involved was whether there was a discrepancy between what the Government of India stated in Parliament and what the Government of India stated in the affidavit in the high court. That was the crux of the issue. The question here also in this privilege motion is similar and identical, the question being once again whether there was a discrepancy between what the Government had stated in the House and also what the affidavit has stated in the

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Delhi High Court. This means, the privilege issue cannot be raised now. Now, the discussion on this would be out of order. It should not be allowed further.

MR. SPEAKER : It is so simple now. The affidavit copy, I said, can be laid on the Table of the House. The speeches made by the Minister and opposition members are public properties. They are published. The affidavit and the speeches made are public. They are not secret. It is a public document and it can be in the hands of anybody. After all the speeches made here are public property and the affidavit also. The affidavit also was allowed to be laid on the Table of the House. A comparative study by both can be made. Here is a statement which can be compared. Here is the affidavit filed. How can there be any objection? We are not going into the decision of the court. All right, will you please conclude now?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो व्यवस्था दी है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। जो वक्तव्य या भाषण सदन में दिये गये हैं वह सदन की सम्पत्ति है और उन पर विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव उठाना यह किसी भी सदस्य के अधिकार में है। सरकार यह भी इंकार नहीं करती है कि दिल्ली के हाईकोर्ट में जो हलफनामा दिया गया है उसमें से सही अंश उद्धृत नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। वह पूरा हलफनामा कल टेबुल पर रख दिया गया है। इस सदन को इस बात पर विचार करने का पूरा अधिकार है कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री ने जान-बूझ कर इस सदन को गुमराह किया है? जो अंश मैंने उद्धृत किये हैं उसके आधार पर यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि कच्छ की स्थिति के बारे में और कच्छ के दबों के बारे में जो कुछ इस सदन में कहा गया है वह बातें शायद कहने वाले भी ठीक नहीं समझते थे। उनके दिल में कुछ था, उनके मुँह पर कुछ था। उनकी कथनी कुछ रही है और उनकी करनी कुछ और

रही है। यह दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में सरकार द्वारा दाखिल किये हलफनामों से प्रकट हो गया कि प्रधान मंत्री, उप प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री यह तीनों इस सदन के विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के दोषी हैं। यह पहला ही मौका नहीं है जब तथ्य को सदन से छिपाया गया हो। अभी उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बड़ी नाराज हो गयी जब श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने यह आरोप लगाया कि नागालैंड में एक जहाज उतरा है और यह कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जान-बूझ कर इस बात का छिपा रहे हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री बिगड़ गयीं और कहने लगी कि ऐसा आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह इस सदन के कुछ सदस्य गवाह हैं कि जब चीन ने यकसाईचीन में सड़क बनाई थी तब भी उधर बैठी हुई सरकार ने उस तथ्य को देश से छिपाया था, संसद से छिपाया था और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में वायदा किया था कि ऐसी गलती आयन्दा नहीं होगी लेकिन कच्छ पर जब 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तब भी हमले को तथ्य को छिपाया गया। 1300 गज जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में जाने की बात को सदन से छिपाया गया था और अब कच्छ के सारे मामले को सदन के सामने लाने से इन्कार किया गया है। असत्य सूचना दी गई है, गलत सूचना दी गई है। तथ्यों को तोड़ा मरोड़ा गया है और जान-बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया गया है। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप मुझे अनुमति मांगने की इजाजत दीजिये जिससे यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति में जाकर तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा सके और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो सके। धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER : The law Minister.

SHRI NATHI PAI : We hope you will hear us also.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है इसलिए मुझे भी आप सुनिये...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already had your say. What is the use now? You would have certainly got your time to speak, but you have already had your say.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा था...

MR. SPEAKER : I will call all of you when it comes for discussion. Now, it is only a question of admissibility. Only one will speak, and then I will have the clarification from the Minister. Later on, I will take my time.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल मैंने केवल इतना ही कहा था इसे जल्दी क्यों लेना चाहिये। इसके बारे में मैं ने साढ़े चार मिनट कहा है और कुछ नहीं कहा है। आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you yesterday. You did explain it in the morning and then in the afternoon. You have had your say. It is unreasonable that whenever you want to speak, you must speak, and you need not have the Chair's permission. No permission was granted to you but then you have had your say. If only you had waited till today, you would have had the opportunity now. But you have already spoken. About an hour and odd was wasted yesterday in the morning and also in the afternoon.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल अलग था। आपको क्यों अनुमति देनी चाहिये इस पर मुझे सुनिये। मेरा प्रस्ताव अलग है इसलिए मुझे भी आप को सुनना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : They were right perhaps. When I take a decision, I will give a chance to all of you. Not now, because if I allow you, then naturally, Mr. Mukerjee is also awaiting.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रस्ताव अलग है इसलिये मुझे भी सुनना चाहिये। मैं ने केवल

साढ़े चार मिनट ही कहा है और वह भी केवल इस पर कि जल्दी क्यों लेना चाहिए। आगे इन्होंने हल्ला किया। मैंने कोई हल्ला नहीं किया था। मैं केवल निवेदन कर रहा था।

MR. SPEAKER : The rule is very clear about it. One of them will explain. Suppose dozen of them give notice, I am not going to give time for all of them.

श्री मधु लिमये : जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है उनको तो कम से कम सुन लेना चाहिये। मेरा अलग नोटिस है...

MR. SPEAKER : Hundreds of notices may be there. But only one will explain. See the rule and help me. I only want to follow the rule. Only one will explain. When I take a decision and if I admit it, all of you can speak. I have no objection. I only want to follow the rules.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, I am in full agreement that this is a matter which is very important; as you very rightly referred to in your ruling yesterday, the matter raised regarding the alleged discrepancy between the affidavit referred to and the statements made on behalf of the Government, is indeed a very important matter. It is for that reason that I presume that you said yesterday in your ruling that there should be a discussion. That was the ruling. But you also said that that discussion should take place sometime later, and that is on account of the *sub judice* rule which was referred to. After all, all of us in this House should be interested in preserving the rules regarding *sub judice* and it is not for nothing in the rules it has been provided that a matter which is *sub judice* should not be discussed in this House.

I said the other day that on the 1st May the discussion before the High Court of Delhi regarding this alleged discrepancy took place, and the arguments were closed on the 1st May and the court has reserved judgment. Now, in the early motion under rule 184, my friend Shri Limaye wanted a verdict of this House that this affidavit is not approved by the Parliament. I pointed out, and you accepted my point, that this is exactly the question

[Shri Govinda Menon]

which was discussed before the court, that is to say, whether the court would approve of that affidavit if in that writ case the Government should win and the court should accept the affidavit which was filed on behalf of the Government.

If in that case the petitioners should win and the court should be satisfied that discrepancies which have been pointed out between the statements made by the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the affidavit...

MR. SPEAKER : The only point is this. We shall not touch on what the court will say. That I have already made clear. The only point is, because there is a discrepancy between the statements of the Prime Minister and the affidavit, does constitute breach of privilege ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : My humble submission is, it is not at all a matter of privilege. There is a writ application under article 226 of the Constitution. There is no question of setting aside the tribunal's award, because it is not under the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court. Under article 226, the petitioners move the High Court to persuade it to issue a direction to the Government to do a certain thing or not to do a certain thing.

SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, Sir. He is objecting that a matter which is *sub judice* should not be discussed. How can he make observations on the matter whether the High Court has jurisdiction or not ? It is for the Court to decide.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is no prayer to set aside the tribunal's award.

Certain legal arguments were advanced before the court. For example, when an Under Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs said...

MR. SPEAKER : I thought he has said that on behalf of the Government not in his individual capacity.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : For the purpose of deciding this matter, it is not

necessary to refer to those things. I fail to see how there can be a question of privilege. Even if there is something which the House wants to go into, I would draw your attention to rule 352 which applies to every matter. It says, a matter which is pending decision before the court should not be referred to in any speech in this House. That would mean, even a privilege motion cannot be discussed. I therefore submit that you may be pleased not to give consent to this motion. I speak on the understanding that these discussions are for enabling you to come to a conclusion whether consent should be given or not. I speak on the presumption that you are attempting to ascertain from the facts of the motion whether consent should be given or not. That is the first step. Only after you give consent, voting and other things follow. I submit that consistent with the ruling which you gave yesterday with respect to the motion under rule 184, no consent should be given. How can there be a debate in this House when rule 352 specifically says :

"A member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending".

MR. SPEAKER : On that aspect, I am very clear. The only point is, because there is a discrepancy between the statement of the Prime Minister and the affidavit, which has been filed on behalf of Government, does it constitute privilege ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : All that I would submit is, this is exactly the point which was raised before the court, whether the affidavit filed by the officer concerned is weak or invalid because it is in variance with what has been stated on behalf of Government in Parliament. I submit, there have been long arguments before the court on this matter. Therefore, this will come under this. Nobody will be able to speak in this House on this motion without violating rule 352. That rule, therefore, indicates that on this motion of privilege also you should follow what you have been pleased to lay down in your ruling yesterday.

After all, assuming there is a breach of privilege, what is it that is attempted. In

a breach of privilege matter the House seeks to either censure or reprimand or punish the person who is guilty of a breach of privilege. You said yesterday that the discussion under rule 184 should await the decision of the court. In the same way there is absolutely nothing lost. Assuming there is a breach of privilege, why should it be discussed today? A motion can be made later (*Interruptions*). There is absolutely no use of derisive laughter in this matter. I am also entitled like any other hon. Member to put forward my point of view, which accidentally happens to be in keeping with law and what they want to say is in violation of the law. That is the only difference. Do not think that speeches and submissions made could be stopped by derisive laughter. That is of no use. That is also a breach of privilege, breach of privilege of a Member to speak in the House. I submit, therefore, Sir, that there is absolutely no breach of privilege involved and you should withhold your consent to this motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रिलिटी पर सुनिये। मैं गुण दोष में नहीं जाऊंगा। आप मुझ को केवल दो मिनट के लिये सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. I am not giving any decision now. If I allow one or two minutes to one I will have to allow the whole house to speak for one or two minutes. I have heard both sides. The whole House cannot help me in coming to a decision. The rule clearly says that one speech from each side may be allowed and then the Chair must take a decision. I will take legal advice outside the Law Minister if necessary. As I have said, I have heard both sides and I will give my decision in the afternoon.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, when Shri Vajpayee moved his motion and I stood up to make my submission along with some others you said : "I will hear each one of you". The proceedings will show that.

MR. SPEAKER : Not on this issue. After it is admitted, I said, I will hear each one of you.

Here is some other important matter. Shri Nath Pai has brought to my notice that the Punjab High Court has held the prorogation of the Punjab Assembly as *ultra vires*. The Court must have given this judgment now. We have only the teleprinter message. Today being the last day of this session I would like to hear the Home Minister before we adjourn. Sometime in the evening he may give some information as to what happened, whatever information is available to him. Because, today is the last day of the session; otherwise, I would have given him 24 hours.

13 hrs.

In the afternoon, of course, the non-official work is there. But, if necessary, we will snatch away 30 minutes or 45 minutes from non-official time so that the Home Minister may make his statement and the other items can be taken up. I hope the House will permit me to do that because, today being the last day, we will have to complete the statements etc. in the evening itself. I would request him to make his statement at about 6 or 6.30 p.m. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

13.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report on Revenue Receipts

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 (1) अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति:-

(एक) राजस्व प्राप्तियों सम्बन्धी लेखा-परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (सिविल), 1968

(दो) लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन (वाणिज्य) 1968

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1267/68].

(2) "सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों" के बारे में प्रशासन सुधार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में की

गई कतिपय सिफारिशों पर सरकार के निर्णयों का एक विवरण ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1268/68].

Annual Report of the ICAR

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1965-66 (Hindi and English Versions).

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report (Hindi and English Versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1269/68.]

Budget Estimates and Actuals of Air India and IAC

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

I bag to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

- (1) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Summary of Actuals for the year 1966-67, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68 and Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 under Capital of Air India.
- (3) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1968-69.
- (4) Summary of Actuals for the year 1966-67, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68 and Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 under Capital of the Indian Airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/68].

Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): On behalf of Shri Gurupada-

swamy, I bag to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 612 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1271/68].

Annual Report of the National Buildings Corporation and Review by Government

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO):

I bag to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1272/68].

Annual Reports of Mazagon Dock Limited and Praga Tools Limited

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra.

I bag to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1273/68].

Notifications under the Custom Act

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

(1) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और लवण अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 38 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति:-

(एक) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात शुल्क वापसी (सामान्य) 42वां संशोधन नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 791 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(दो) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात शुल्क वापसी (सामान्य) 43 वां संशोधन नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 792 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(तीन) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात शुल्क वापसी (सामान्य) 44 वां संशोधन नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 793 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(चार) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात शुल्क वापसी (सामान्य) 45वां संशोधन नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 794 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(पांच) सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात शुल्क वापसी (सामान्य) 46 वां

संशोधन नियम, 1968 जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 795 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1274/68].

(2) सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 159 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 796 की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 4 मई, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1275/68].

(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के 1966-67 के कार्य सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति । (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) संस्करण

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1276/68].

Annual Report of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. and Review by Government

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1966-67.

(2) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1966-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1277/68.]

Report of Committee of Inquiry (Steel Transactions) and Government Resolution thereon

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry (headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar) into Steel Transactions along with Appendices.
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. SC-II-14(3)/68 dated the 10th May, 1968 regarding Government's decisions on the conclusions/recommendations of the above Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1278/68.]

Uttar Pradesh Official Language (Supplementary Provisions) Act, statistical information on Preventive Detention Act etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): I beg to 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 (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1279/68.]
- (2) A copy of the Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 during the period 30th September, 1966, to 30th September, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1280/68.]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st January, 1965 to 30th June, 1966, under article 350B (2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1281/68.]

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1281/68.]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. 761 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 762 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1282/68.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the West Bengal Public Service Commission (Constitution 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 :—
 - (i) West Bengal Notification No. 114-F dated the 12th January, 1967.
 - (ii) West Bengal Notification No. 3246-F dated the 6th September, 1967.
 - (iii) West Bengal Notification No. 3654-F dated the 23rd October, 1967.
 - (iv) West Bengal Notification No. 3655-F dated the 23rd October, 1967.
 - (v) West Bengal Notification No. 4300-F dated the 19th December, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1283/68.]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA
JAIPAL SINGH) :** Sir, on behalf of Shri

Bhakt Darshan, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F. 19(18)/64-67 Tpt in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th March, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1285/68.]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1286/68].

Annual Report of the Indian Tourism Development

SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1287/68].

— — —

13.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Nineteenth to Thirty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

— — —

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sixth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

— — —

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th May, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Public Provident Fund Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1968."

— — —

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE—Contd.

Sixth Report

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Sixth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated against each :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Shri S. G. Saboo | 6th March to 19th April, 1968
(Fourth Session) |
| (2) Shri N.C. Chatterjee | 18th March to 10th May, 1968
(Fourth Session) |
| (3) Shri Ram Chander Veerappa | 22nd April to 10th May, 1968
(Fourth Session) |

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The members will be informed accordingly.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(i) Fifty-First Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Oil India Limited.

(ii) Minutes

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes of sittings relating to Fifty-first Report of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals—Oil India Limited.

13.09 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION UNDER RULE 357

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was surprised when I was informed that Shri Umanath, a Member of Lok Sabha, had made the following allegations against me in course of his speech in connection with the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs on the 25th April, 1968:

“They approached the Maharashtra Chief Minister. Through whom did they approach? They approached him through Shri A. K. Sen, who is a lawyer appearing to defend the company's fraud and to defend the company's misappropriation. Shri A. K. Sen and one Commander Ghate, who is an employee of the Mafatlal group, these two people approached the Chief Minister and a deal was struck by which they were arrested and released on the same day. You will be surprised to know who this Commander Ghate is who is an employee of the Mafatlal group, who has such powers over the Chief Minister. Commander Ghate is

no other person than the brother-in-law of Shri V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.”

The aforesaid allegations against me are absolutely untrue and unfounded. It is no doubt correct that I have defended one out of four accused in what is known as the Fedco case, namely, Shri Balwantrai K. Parekh in his appeal to the Supreme Court. Shri Chari, a senior Advocate of the Supreme Court, had appeared for one of the accused, Shri B.N. Khakhar. Other Advocates appeared for the other accused. As far as I remember, I concluded my arguments by the first week of February, 1967, just before the General Elections. I left for my constituency immediately after I concluded my arguments in connection with my own election. The Supreme Court delivered judgment in the appeals preferred by the several accused some time in March, 1967, whereby it was pleased to dismiss all the appeals. I have never seen accused Y. E. Rangawalla. I do not know B. M. Khakhar at all. I do not know the other accused. I have never known Commander Ghate, referred to by Shri Umanath, in his speech and I have never seen him. It is absolutely untrue and is a malicious libel against me that myself and the said Commander Ghate had approached the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and struck a deal by which the accused persons were arrested and released on the same day. In fact, I have now found out from the answers given by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on the release of the accused persons in the Fedco case on the floor of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on the 29th February 1968 and the 5th of March, 1968, that only one of the accused, B. M. Khakhar, who was defended by Shri Chari... (Interruption).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandlal) : Who is Chari? Is he a Communist?

SHRI A. K. SEN : He is a senior advocate of the Supreme Court.

SHRI D. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Umanath will take reasonable pride,

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : If you start interrupting, I can also do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do that and in the process let not Shri A. K. Sen suffer.

SHRI UMANATH : The Congress Party Secretary is giving the lead.

MR. SPEAKER : I request both of you.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : An allegation has been made against Shri A. K. Sen. Why is he bringing unnecessarily Shri Chari ? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I request all of you. He is only stating the whole case. Let him have his chance. He is not making any allegation against anybody.

SHRI A. K. SEN : ...only one of the accused, B. M. Khakhar, who was defended by Shri Chari and not by myself and whom I have never known, was arrested on 3rd May, 1967, and was immediately admitted in Hospital prison, Bombay, and released on parole for 15 days by the Commissioner, Bombay Division, in view of his critical physical condition. So, far as accused Parekh was concerned, for whom I had appeared in the Supreme Court, he surrendered sometime in April, 1967, and was released from jail on 23rd August, 1967. It does not appear that any of the accused excepting B. N. Khakhar was arrested and released on the same day. It is, therefore, factually incorrect that the accused were arrested and released on the same day. It may be mentioned that the only accused, who was released on parole from hospital on the same day when he was arrested was B. M. Khakhar, who, as far as I know from the records of the Appeal, was not connected with Fedco company at all and I have not appeared for him.

From the aforesaid facts it will appear that the allegations made by Shri Umanath against me as having struck a deal along with Commander Ghate with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for the arrest and release of the accused in the Fedco case are absolutely untrue. It is also untrue that the accused approached the Maharashtra Chief Minister through me. These allegations have been made without

any enquiry from me. Shri Umanath is apparently taking advantage of the immunity enjoyed by him against action in courts for such libellous statements made on the floor of the House....

SHRI UMANATH : There I object. He can make his personal explanation. If he goes beyond that and alleges certain things, then you must give an opportunity to me. The rule says that no debatable point should be allowed. If he goes beyond that and starts saying about me, that should not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Because of the immunity he may have said.

SHRI UMANATH : Why should he say that ? I am prepared to face it. That is not the point. The rule clearly lays down that no debatable point should be allowed. If he says about me, it is a debatable point. Let him say about himself and satisfy the House. I am prepared to face it. I have no fear at all. Rule means Rule. Keep to the Rule. If you go beyond the Rule, I also can go beyond the Rule.

SHRI A. K. SEN : ...and has thus misused his position and privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. Bills to be introduced. Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, this being the last day, may I request you to please allow me to put a question to the hon. Minister ? Luckily, he is present here.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Sir, I want to know the fate of my notice of a motion given under Rule 115 about the statement made by Shri Jagjivan Ram on the floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I may have received hundred notices. I do not remember all of them. I do not answer such question at all. I am not a Minister-in-charge to answer questions.

SHRI UMANATH : It is given to you. It is a motion under Rule 115,

MR. SPEAKER : I do not remember off-hand, if you ask me.

SHRI UMANATH : Because today is the last day. Otherwise, we never ask that.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

SHRI NATH PAI : Please permit to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

13.12 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : May I know from the Minister of Industrial Development whether the Maharashtra Government, before proceeding to do something unprecedented in the annals of judiciary of this country, namely, releasing people who were convicted for perjury and forgery, in nullifying the judgment of the highest judicary of the country, that is, the Supreme Court had consulted the Government of India, particularly, the Minister of Industrial Development and, if so, what were the extenuating circumstances which the Government thought would justify such an interference with judicial process which means reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court and releasing people who were convicted for perjury ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I have only moved this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this. I agree it is a very relevant point. I entirely agree and it should come. But not at this stage.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I introduce the Bill.

13.13½ hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(Shri Hareshwar Goswami, Speaker Assam Legislature)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, may I make a submission ? I wrote to you a letter about the passing away of Shri Hareshwar Goswami, the Speaker of the Assam Assembly. I think, this House should make an obituary reference to this great son of India.

MR. SPEAKER : I was shocked to hear that. It was only recently that I met him in the Speaker's Conference. He was such a valued colleague of ours and was so useful to me and to the other members. He was a highly qualified and a very fine gentleman. When I heard about it before entering the Chamber, I was very unhappy, and I immediately sent our condolences on behalf of myself and all of you. It is very unfortunate. He was not an elderly person, he was only middle-aged. He was such a fine gentleman. It was really a shocking and bad news.

13.14½ hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10.5.68.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13 15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock,

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON KUTCH SATYAGRAHIS IN BHAVNAGAR JAIL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shukla.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर विचार स्थगित कर दिया जाय।

महोदय, अभी अभी मुझे एक तार मिला है संसद के और सदस्यों को भी यह तार मिला होगा। यह तार भावनगर से प्राप्त हुआ है। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री राजाबाबू, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के श्री सुबोध मेहता, एस० एस० पी० के श्री रमणिक पटेल और जनसंघ के भाई डोडिया ने तार दिया है, इसे मैं पढ़कर सुनता हूँ:-

"88 Madhya Pradesh Kutch Satyagrahis including 3 MLAs gagged up in a narrow barrack attacked lathi-charged and teargassed inside Bhavnagar jail barrack stop Many fainted within barrack stop 35 injured 4 hospitalised stop. Incident similar to historical

Calcutta Blackhole stop. Incident occurred right under the nose and presence of District Magistrate, DSP local Congress MLAs..."

महोदय, आप यह कह सकती हैं कि यह मामला गुजरात की सरकार का है और नियमों के अनुसार आपका कहना उचित होगा, लेकिन कच्छ का सत्याग्रह केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति को लेकर चल रहा है। उस सत्याग्रह से किसी का मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रहियों को जेल में मारा जाय, उन के खिलाफ अश्रु गैस का प्रयोग हो, वे घायल किये जाय यह तो सारे देश के लिये, सरकार के लिये कलंक की बात है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप गृह मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दें कि वे उनके बारे में सदन के उठने से पहले एक वक्तव्य दें। इस तरह की नीति चलती रहे और सदन चलता रहे, यह लोकतन्त्र के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य रूल 109 को देखें, तो उन को यह पता चलेगा कि जब कोई बिल अण्डर डिस्कन होता है या बिल पर चर्चा हो रही होती है, तब रूल एप्लाइ किया जा सकता है। अभी कोई बिल अण्डर डिस्कशन नहीं है। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी, जो यहां पर बैठे हैं, अगर वे इस बिल का मूव कर लेते और यह बिल अण्डर डिस्कशन होता तब मुनासिब था कि आप एडजानमेंट का प्रस्ताव देते और हम उस पर विचार करते। इस लिये मैं कहूँगी कि रूल 109 के अन्तर्गत जो प्रश्न आपने उठाया है, वह सही नहीं है।

इस प्रश्न को तभी उठाया जा सकता है जब मैं अपनी सहमति दूँ। और जैसा कि आपने स्वयं कहा है कि यह मामला राज्य सरकार का मामला है इसलिये मैं इसको यहां पर उठाने की अनुमति नहीं दे सकती हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उस तार में क्या दो संसद सदस्यों की भी चर्चा की गई है जिनके ऊपर लाठीचार्ज हुआ है? इसमें जेल

में आक्रमण होने और घायल होने वाले व्यक्तियों की भी चर्चा की गई है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप नियम 109 पढ़कर देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि जब कोई बिल ग्रन्डर डिस्कशन हो तभी इसको उठाया जा सकता है। उसी समय इसकी एप्लेकेबिलिटी हो सकती है जब कि कोई बिल ग्रन्डर डिस्कशन हो। उसके बाद ही यह मामला उठाया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह बताई कि जब मैं अपनी सहमति दूंगी तभी यह मामला उठाया जा सकता है। किसी और तरह से यह मामला उठ नहीं सकता है।

— — —

14.10 hrs.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Madam Chairman, on behalf of Mr. Y. B. Chavan, I move this Bill for reference to Joint Committee. There are two changes in the composition of the Committee as given in the Order Paper namely, No. 1 should be replaced by Shri S. A. Agadi and No. 12 by Shri Gunanand Thakur. I beg to move :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

Shri S. A. Agadi ; Shri K. Anbazhagan ; Shri Frank Anthony ; Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda ; H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo ; Shri C. C. Desai ; Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh ; Shri Gangacharan Dixit ; Shri Samar Guha ; Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ; Shri Hem Raj ; Shri Gunanand Thakur ; Dr. Karni Singh ; Shri Kinder

Lal ; Shri Thandavan Kiruttinan ; Shri Amiya Kumar Kisku ; Shri Bhola Nath Master ; Shri V. Viswanatha Menon ; Shri M. B. Rana ; Shri G. S. Reddi ; Shrimati Uma Roy ; Shri Narayan Swaroop Sharma ; Shri Yogendra Sharma ; Shri Shashi Bhushan ; Shri Vidya Charan Shukla ; Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh ; Shri R. K. Sinha Shri S. Supakar ; Shri Tenneti Viswanatham ; Shri Y. B. Chavan ; and 15 from Rajya Sabha ;

"That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

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

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

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

14.13 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while declaring open the present Parliament Session, the President said that a Bill of this kind would be brought before the House. We attach a lot of importance to this measure which we have placed before the House for reference to the Joint Committee. We have had extensive consultations with various State Governments. Our consultations are not yet over. We thought that instead of delaying this matter indefinitely, we should bring forward a Bill which would be considered by the Joint Committee of both the Houses and that during the consideration of the Bill by the Joint Committee, various persons, State Governments, associations and other persons who are interested in the matter could come and depose before the Committee. All these views should of course be taken into

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

consideration by the Joint Committee. The Bill had been circulated to the hon. Members. It is not my intention to go into great details. The purpose of the Bill is very well known and I hope that we shall be able to refer this matter to the Joint Committee without much of a discussion now and that when their report is presented to the House, we can discuss it here thoroughly so that it will be a proper instrument for the betterment of the administrative system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion for reference is before the House. It is difficult to discuss anything usefully in one hour. We can straightway refer it to the Joint Committee. We may get an opportunity later on to debate this Bill. So, with the permission of the House, shall I put it to the vote ? (*Interruptions*)

It is not possible. It is a very important thing. Such a perfunctory debate is of no use. You need a long time for this debate. I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

Shri S. A. Agadi ; Shri K. Anbazhagan ; Shri Frank Anthony ; Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda ; H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo ; Shri C. C. Desai ; Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh ; Shri Gangacharan Dixit ; Shri Samar Guha ; Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ; Shri Hem Raj ; Shri Gunanand Thakur ; Dr. Karni Singh ; Shri Kinder Lal ; Shri Thandavan Kiruttinan ; Shri Amiya Kumar Kisku ; Shri Bhola Nath Master ; Shri V. Viswanatha Menon ; Shri M. B. Rana ; Shri G. S. Reddi ; Shrimati Uma Roy ; Shri Narayan Swaroop Sharma ; Shri Yogendra Sharma ; Shri Shashi Bhushan ; Shri Vidya Charan Shukla ; Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh ; Shri R. K. Sinha ; Shri

S. Supakar ; Shri Tenneti Viswanatham ; Shri Y. B. Chavan ; and

15 from Rajya Sabha ;

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

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

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

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : DR. V. K. R. V. Rao:—He is not present.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO:—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
क्या उन्होंने अग्रराइज किया है ? इस तरह से आप खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is coming in a minute.

— — —

14.16 hrs.

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON KUTCH
SATYAGRAHIS IN BHAVA-
NAGAR JAIL—*Contd.*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : Sir, under rule 109, I move that the business be adjourned in order to discuss the atrocities committed by the police. Under rule 109, the adjournment can be moved. The atrocities have been committed in the Bhavanagar jail. There is a telegram. It says that Madhya Pradesh Kutch satyagrahis including three

MLAs were gagged in a narrow barrack, dragged, lathi-charged and tear-gassed inside the Bhavanagar jail. This is similar to what happened in the historic Calcutta Black Hole. This is a serious thing. Several responsible people from several parties have sent telegrams about it, and I request that the matter should be discussed here today.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : धिक्कार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a law and order question.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हमारा एक आदमी मरा है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How are we concerned with this question? Take the Constitution in hand and explain.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कच्छ का सत्याग्रह केन्द्रीय सरकार के खिलाफ चल रहा है। उस सत्याग्रह के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये सत्याग्रही जेल में डाले जायें, उनको टीयर-गैस का निशाना बनाया जाये तो सदन इस बारे में चुप नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिये आज इस सदन की बैठक स्थगित होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day this matter was raised by Shri Gupta and others when certain things were said to have happened in Delhi. I readily conceded that it could be raised here. So far as Kutch is concerned, when it is alleged that the police have committed atrocities, committed some excesses, I want to know how this House is responsible. If you can point out to me any rule, I am ready.

श्री मधु लिमये : दिल्ली के ऊपर भी बयान नहीं आया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भावनगर की जेल में जो कुछ हो रहा है, कल दिल्ली में भी उसकी प्रतिक्रिया हो सकती है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि जब यहां पर प्रतिक्रिया हो तभी

हम इसको उठायें। हम पहले से ही सरकार को सावधान करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was within our jurisdiction.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : The Kutch satyagraha is also related to the Central Government. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is this. Those who are sponsoring this satyagraha have undertaken to defy the law and the ban that exists. But it does not justify this House today the Constitution. I want to know how this Parliament is concerned about it. Is it the very question of the Constitution being attracted? I want to know how it is attracted. One may say that the issue is related to the Centre; when the satyagraha is taking place there, when it is a law and order problem, it concerns the Gujarat State.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : By the Centre they are being arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What proof is there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : You are right when you say that this matter cannot be raised in this House. I agree that if such things have happened they are not good. We have no hand in such things. We do not want such things to occur. When the Gujarat Government is handling this matter, we have no sanction in our hands to do anything about this matter. I do not know what will be the use.

श्री मधु लिमये : दिल्ली के बारे में भी कोई बयान नहीं दिया गया था। बुधवारों के बारे में कोई बयान नहीं आया था।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : If the Deputy-Speaker asks us to do it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that the Minister of State is here. He has listened to the allegations and if at the proper time he thinks it necessary, he may say. I have not directed him.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक जयन्तीलाल सौलंकी नाम के हमारे सदस्य की भुज में मृत्यु हो चुकी है। इसके आप गम्भीर मामला मानेंगे या नहीं ? किस हालत में उनकी मृत्यु हुई इसके लिये आप सरकार को आदेश दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is most tragic.

What has happened in Bhuj is very tragic. But yesterday it was argued that the Centre should not encroach upon the right of the States.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : But the Centre has the overall residual responsibility for everything that is happening in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about law and order ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Law and order is a particular subject which is vested there. Yesterday we were talking about legislation which was in the exclusive State list. But the Centre has the overall residual power and responsibility. When so many hon. members are agitated, you cannot plead a constitutional bar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If we accept your interpretation, every day this House will have to debate some law and order situation in each State. Can we afford it ? We are engaged in big national issues.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की यह बात मानता हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है लेकिन वह जो बैंकप्राउन्ड है उसको हम भुला नहीं सकते। यह केवल अगर वहीं की स्थिति की चीज होती और केवल वहीं का ला एंड आर्डर ब्रैक हुआ होता तो उससे हमें कोई मतलब नहीं था लेकिन वह चीज जिसकी कि वजह से लाठी-चाज हुआ जिसकी कि वजह से एक सत्याग्रही मारा गया, कई एम० एल० एज० जल्मी हुए और यहाँ की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 350 वर्गमील जमीन पाकिस्तान को दी और यह भी तक

सदन की परिपाटी रही है जैसे कि आंध्र के अन्दर हरिजनों को पीटा गया या धोतरों को नंगा करके सड़क पर निकाला गया या कहीं किसी जगह डाका पड़ गया तो वह चीज हम यहाँ डिस्कस करते रहे हैं। हालांकि यह ला एंड आर्डर है लेकिन वू कि इसका सारे राष्ट्र के साथ सम्बन्ध है इसलिए आप उस पर डिस्कशन परमिट करते रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप यह मन्त्री से कहें कि वह इसके ऊपर बयान दें।

इस के अलावा दिल्ली का जो मामला है उस दिन आपने कहा था कि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ बैठे हुए सब सुने रहे हैं और वह हाउस को आवश्यक जानकारी मुलभ करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई बयान नहीं दिया जब तक आप मंत्री महोदय को बयान देने के लिए कहेंगे नहीं तब तक वह बयान देने वाले नहीं हैं। इस सदन की मर्यादा को बनाये रखना आप के हाथ में है और जब तक आप आदेश नहीं देंगे यह गूंगी सरकार कमी नहीं बोलेगी क्योंकि इस को चुप रहना सूट करता है। जाहिर है कि जो जो पाप उसने किये हैं वह उस पर हमेशा पर्दा डालने की कोशिश करती रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन्हें बयान देने के लिए आदेश दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as Delhi and happenings in Delhi are concerned, this House can take cognizance of it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is not a question of taking cognizance of happening in Delhi nor is it a question of taking over any power from the State list. Yesterday we were on the question of legislation where it was the responsibility of the State to pass a resolution and with the passing of such resolution, such and such law would come into effect. But here, in the present context of the security and integrity of the country, there are certain questions which are attracting all-India attention and therefore of the Central Parliament also. As Mr. Gupta pointed out, if we take that constitutional objection, the question about

the killing of a Harijan boy, Mr. Thimma Reddy's remarks, etc. could never have been discussed here. Nobody raised that objection because these are questions which are inherently vital to the development of the nation. Perhaps I may not agree about the merits of Kutch Satyagraha, but here is a question which is affecting the integrity of the nation. So many parties are agitated. In that context, there is an inherent connection between our overall responsibility and what is happening at Kutch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are unfortunately treading on dangerous ground when you are propounding this doctrine. I do not want to name the character of the Government, but when certain issues about Bengal and Bihar were raised when the UF Government was there, quite a few members were rather circumspect in lending any support. On the contrary, they saw to it that nothing was said or done on the floor of the House.

In the changed context of the situation if I were to interpret the constitutional provision taking into consideration the overall responsibility of the Centre then we will enter into difficulties. I do recognise there is overall responsibility. Because it is in Gujarat I am not shutting it out. I am not looking to the character of the Government. I do recognise that Kutch issue is an all-India issue. A certain ban had been imposed by the State Government under Section 144. Those who defy that ban are satyagrahis (*Interruption*). But the local Government should not do any excesses. To that extent it is correct. If certain excesses are committed and the Centre's attention is attracted, then the proper procedure is to move the Chair to bring it forward in a different way and not in the way as the hon. Member has tried to do it. Would Shri Viswanatham agree with me or not?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : You have put it in a positive language and in a language of finality. What else have I got to say?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a lawyer and a constitutionalist. I am not right in interpreting it in the present juncture. If we lend our support to inter-

pretation of the Constitution to suit our purpose we will land ourselves in difficulties. I am trying to do it within limits. Certain atrocities have been committed. I am extremely sorry for it. Every hon. Member should feel sorry for it, because these satyagrahis are proceeding with a noble motive. But if proper notice is to be taken of that proper procedure should be followed. So far as Delhi is concerned, if Government on their own have not come forward with some sort of information it was for the Members concerned to seek information and I think the Home Minister would have readily given that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I sent a Calling Attention Notice and also an Adjournment Motion but your office did not accept them. I raised the question here but that was also not accepted by the Minister. We seek your protection. What other remedies do you suggest?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as information is concerned certainly you have every right to get actual information from the Government.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Sir, if you are considering whether to give consent or not for my adjournment motion under rule 109, as has been rightly pointed out by you would you kindly ask the Minister to give the information. Please direct him to verify and give the information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If excesses are committed and Centre's authority is attracted, certainly Minister will come forward with a statement.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, this is the last day of the session. Specific allegations were made the other day in the House about the misbehaviour of the police towards the satyagrahis. About the Delhi Union Territory also the Government has not come forward with any statement. Now, this report comes from Bhuj and Bhavnagar where satyagraha is going on in connection with a thing the responsibility for which directly rests on the Centre. Therefore, you may kindly direct the Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the alleged allegations about Delhi are concerned whatever the facts are in possession of Government they should be placed before the House because there is a demand for that. Beyond that I cannot say anything just now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपने दिल्ली के मामले में हमारी क्या सहायता की है यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ ? हमें यह बतला दीजिये कि मन्त्री महोदय दिल्ली के बारे में कब बयान देंगे ? आज ही सेशन का आखिरी दिन है इसलिए आज ही उन्हें यह बयान दे देना चाहिए। अगर आज वह नहीं देते हैं तो क्या वह अपने घर में बैठ कर देंगे या अगले सेशन में देंगे। वह अगर चाहें तो आवश्यक जानकारी तत्काल इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं और एक घंटे में जवाब आ सकता है। आज शाम को चार, पांच बजे तक वह बयान दे सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is very difficult.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : और क्या रास्ता हो सकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will say this much. Let the Home Minister consider it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He will never consider it. You should instruct him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is possible to collect the information and then inform the House, he should try to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about Bhuj and Bhavnagar? The issue is the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About Delhi I would say he could ascertain some facts. About Bhavnagar, Minister is not supposed to know what exactly happened.

14 31 hrs.

MOTION RE : FINAL REPORT OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must first begin by conveying through you to the House my regret for not having been present in the House when the motion standing in my name was called.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balmampur) : But did he authorise the other Minister to move it ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : In the government we function in such a way that every Minister is authorised to speak on behalf of every other Minister when the necessity arises.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : You are a real professor.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Final Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee (November, 1967) laid on the Table of the House on the 13th December, 1967, be taken into consideration."

I do not want to make a long speech because we have only 1½ hours at our disposal instead of two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not certain about that.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Even that is not certain. I am very anxious to get the opinion of members of this hon. House on the various important issues which have been raised by the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee. I would like to say, in the first instance, that this is the last of the long series of reports that have been made regarding the subject of road transport, taxation on road transport, expansion of road transport and so on in this country.

The main points on which I should very much like the opinion of the members

of this House I should like to detail. But, before I do so, I would like to point out that this report has been sent to all the State Governments, because very largely a number of things which are involved fall within the State sphere. All the State Governments have been sent the Report as soon as copies were received in my office. They have also been sent copies of the interim reports submitted by the Keskar Committee. They have been requested to send their comments. While some of them have sent their comments, a large number of them have not done so.

The Transport Development Council, which consists of the Transport Minister at the Centre and the Transport Ministers in all the States has been convened to meet on the 24th and 25th of June. I have also requested all the Ministers in charge of road transport and also roads, both the PWD Ministers and the road transport Ministers to come to this meeting. The major item which will be considered there will be what are their recommendations on the proposals made by the Keskar Committee. As the House is aware, yesterday the House voted the motion nominating members on the Joint Committee to consider the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. We are hoping that, as a result of the discussion which will take place in June among the members of the Transport Development Council, and after necessary decisions have been taken by the Government we will be able to introduce at the Joint Committee stage such further amendments as may be needed to give effect to the recommendations of the Keskar Committee which are found to be acceptable. It is in that context that I was anxious that the Business Advisory Committee should give some time for the consideration of this Report in this House. Therefore, I would like particularly to request my colleagues in this House to give their comments on three or four major points that I should like to place before them.

I know there may be a temptation to dwell upon the enormity of taxation on road transport and the imperative necessity for bringing down the rate of taxation on road transport. Without going into the merits of that particular question, I would like to point out that within the limited time that is available, it would be more useful for me, and from the point of view

of road transport development, if members, if they want to, after making a reference to the high taxation, go on giving their comments on some of the other points on which it would be possible to take decisions in this Council.

The first point is that at the moment, as we know, apart from the weight of taxation, road transport meets taxation at various points. It is a State subject and regulations governing motor vehicles and their weight etc. are all determined in the various States. There are State motor vehicle taxes which are not exactly the same and if a transport has to move through more than one State, it has got to observe different rules and regulations and pay the taxes at different points.

The Keskar Committee has suggested that it will be more rational and much more conducive to the efficient operation of road transport if we could somehow replace all these various taxation points by a single taxation point. How precisely it has to be done is a matter of a very complicated nature and requires the working out of details, but I would like the opinion of hon. Members on whether we should try and see that these multi-points of taxation on road transport should be reduced and, if possible, be resolved into a single point of taxation.

Simultaneously with this, one of the important things that keeps road transport from moving properly is octroi duty. Everybody knows that the economics of roads transport depends upon the speed with which it is allowed to move and upon the minimum time that is spent in stopping it at various places for checking and so on. Octroi duties constitute a very important obstacle in the way of development of road transport in the country. This is a point, which, I think, is being made from my student days, which was probably 40 years ago. The point has been made that octroi duties are anachronistic and they should all be abolished. As a matter of fact, I find that in some States there are no octroi duties. I think, in the States of West Bengal, Andhra, Madras, Assam, Bihar and Kerala octroi has been abolished and evidently they have found some other method of meeting the revenue requirements of the municipalities and the local bodies,

14.37 hrs.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

In the other States octroi duties are on and I find that there is also a tendency in a number of places to increase the scope of octroi duties. Some of the smaller municipalities, even some of the smaller village local organisations are now trying to levy transit octroi duties and so on.

All this is creating obstacles in the free movement of road transport. Therefore the Keskar Committee has made a very strong recommendation, following the recommendations similarly strongly made by previous other committees, that octroi duty should be abolished and, at the same time some other method should be found for compensating the local authorities who will be losing revenue by the abolition of octroi duties.

They have in this connection made some suggestions, such as, municipal sales-tax or some kind of a surcharge on sales-tax and so on. These are matters of detail. Again, on this I should like to get the opinion of my honourable colleagues as to whether they agree that every attempt should be made to abolish octroi duties and simultaneously accompany it by finding alternative sources of revenue for the local authorities which have hitherto been depending upon octroi duties; if so, what their opinion is on the suggestion made by the Keskar Committee, whether there should be a surcharge on sales-tax, whether there should be a municipal sales-tax, or whether there should be some other method of finding the compensation which is required.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Where is the time to discuss it threadbare?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I want your co-operation and advice.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The trouble is the shortness of time. The time at our disposal is not enough to cover all these points threadbare.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am very much aware of the fact that the time at our disposal is short; that is why it is not possible to give all the reasoning but even

if five or six Members of this House can express themselves categorically and unambiguously on concrete points, it will help me when I take this meeting of the Transport Development Council because my idea is that the entire transcript of the discussion that takes place today in the House should be made available to all the members of the Transport Development Council so that they should know what the Members of the Indian Parliament have to say on the subject on the recommendations of the Keskar Committee. I shall hurry up because I do not want to take more time than I should.

Thirdly, regarding obstacles in the way of movement of road transport, there are so many checkposts because of prohibition, foodgrains smuggling, octroi duties and, for all I know, may be, some other checkpost may come later on to prevent the movement of obscene posters, books and so on.

This is very important. It is not a question of getting away from the checkposts. The larger the number of checkposts, apart from the possibility of corruption, the more time is lost and that means money. It involves a lot of time. A vehicle is stopped, there is a piling up of vehicles, and the local man takes his own time to do inspection. And all this means money. In the case of a road transport vehicle, every minute that is lost from its operation means a higher cost. Therefore, the Keskar Committee has suggested that we should try and see that there should be one consolidated organisation to serve the needs of all Departments. I am not quite sure how practical the recommendation is. It means you have got to get over the Prohibition Department, the Food Department and other Departments, employing one agent for purposes having the check-posts.

AN HON. MEMBER : Abolish prohibition.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I think I better not respond to temptation because the time will be lost. I do not mean temptation to give up prohibition but temptation to answer questions of that kind.

Therefore, I should like the House to express its opinion as to whether there

should be one consolidated organisation to serve the needs of all the various check-posts in which case we can take up the question with the parties concerned to see if it is possible to have one consolidated organisation. In any case, it is important, where there are check-posts, they must all be equipped with weigh-bridges, with automatic booking devices, etc. These check-posts should be at fairly long distances, in between the distances to be covered by flying squads as is done in some States. All these recommendations will help to promote efficiency and economy in the operation of road transport. If the House supports it, it will strengthen the hands of the Transport Ministry in trying to see that these suggestions are accepted by the other parties concerned.

The most important recommendation is regarding the inter-State transport. At the moment, there is a so-called Inter-State Transport Commission. But this Commission consists of officials. They are all part-time members. There is no full-time member. The Chairman is an officer of the Ministry of Transport. The Keskar Committee has suggested that the Inter-State Transport Commission should have much more important role than it is having today. It is suggested that it should be something like a Tariff Commission or a Forward Markets Commission, an independent autonomous body or semi-autonomous body, with a non-official Chairman, if possible, who will be full-time and that this Commission should be entrusted not only with the powers to give permits for inter-States routes and inter-State carriers but it is also suggested—and this is a very important suggestion which may, if you all accept it and if the States also accept it, involve a Constitutional amendment—that the Inter-State Transport Commission should be authorised to levy taxes on the inter-state vehicles, that instead of inter-State vehicles paying taxes in ten different States, the taxes should be paid at one place. The Inter-State Transport Commission will act as a collecting agency. The money collected will not go to the Central Government Exchequer but will be collected and distributed among the various States according to the accepted formula. We are not quite sure if the Constitution authorises us to do so. I am advised that constitutionally it may not be possible in

which case the Constitution amendment may be necessary and, pending that, it may be open to the Inter-State Transport Commission to make suggestions by voluntary agreement among the various States to have one central source of tax collection.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of information May I know whether it will be deposited in the Consolidated Fund.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may not interrupt the Minister. He will get time to ask this particular question and the Minister will reply to that when he replies to the debate. Otherwise, he will be taking the time of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Everything is in the Report. Let us first speak and then let him reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Minister to be brief. He will have the chance to reply also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought it may suit the convenience of Members if I listed the major points on which we may have a discussion. Otherwise, the Report is very long. I know Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has very definite ideas on the subject. I thought it would be useful to list at least the major points on which I want the guidance of the House in order that my own judgment can be strengthened when I meet the Transport Development Council. I will follow your advice and not elaborate on my points. The recommendation about the Inter-State Transport Commission is a very important matter and I should like to get the opinion of the House on that.

Then, there are recommendations which have been made regarding the road transport industry, that it should be treated as a priority industry, that the road transport industry should be given development rebates and income-tax rebates like other priority industries, that more funds should be made available for road construction, for road maintenance, for bridge construction and so on. There is the point made that in the last so many years, the extent to which the increase has taken place in road expenditure, both new and mainten-

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

ance, is much less than the extent to which taxes have been increased on road users. Therefore, the importance of having some formula by which the money that is raised from road users will, to a large extent, bear some corresponding relation to the money that is spent on road construction and road maintenance, etc. are the matters on which I should like to get the opinion of the hon. Members of this House.

Finally, the Constitution itself contains an entry, Entry 35 in the Concurrent List, Seventh Schedule, of the Constitution. I say this with some nervousness because I am not a student of this Constitution. The Constitution provides an entry which says : as a Central entry, the principles of motor-vehicles taxation for the whole country, while motor-vehicles taxation as a State subject, 'principles for motor-vehicles taxation' is a Central entry.

It is possible for Parliament to enact a law where it can broadly state what are the criteria or principles that should be followed for motor-vehicles taxation and if this is done, this will have some kind of a very desirable and regulatory effect on the taxes which will be levied not only in the States but also at the Centre on road users. I would like to get the opinions of my colleagues in this House as to whether they agree that we should bring forward a clause before the Select Committee on the subject of principles of motor-vehicles taxation, which can be applied throughout the country, and if so, I should like to know from them as to what their ideas are on the subject and what should be these criteria or principles of motor-vehicles taxation.

I am grateful to you, Madam, for having borne patiently with the long remarks that I have made. I am looking forward to receiving suggestions and comments from my colleagues in this House which will help the Transport Ministry to see that road transport gets a fairer deal and gets a better opportunity for development and to serve the interests of the economy more effectively than perhaps it had so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. R. K. Amin.

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : May I seek a clarification ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now ; later on. I have called Mr. R. K. Amin.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : Before I make any comment on this Report, I would like to be sure that the Government will give due consideration to this Report...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will take only ten minutes. The time allotted for this is only two hours.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The experience with our Government is that all the reports have been shelved so far : the Masani Committee's Report was given to the Government some 10 years ago, but no action was taken on it ; the Trilok Singh Committee's Report was given to the Government was but no action was taken. I hope, the Minister will assure the House that the fate of this Report will not be like the fate of the other Reports given previously. Although I have a ray of hope about this because the Minister is an economist of repute and he has entered politics only last year, so that he has not developed those vices of long-standing politicians and he will take an objective view of the situation, and will act expeditiously.

This Report should be examined in the light of several important considerations. If this Report is examined in the background of these considerations, I hope it will be very useful to us.

We should remember that road transport, especially in our country, is both competitive as well as complementary to rail transport. In so far as railways are concerned, we suffer from several defects because of historical reasons and those defects are : that Railways have been developed in order to encourage export and import trade not for the trade of our entire economy ; railways in our country have two gauges, metre gauge and broad gauge ; there is no standard gauge, and because of these, in regard to the movement of commodities in the countries, there are a number of difficulties which the trade and industry in our country suffer. It is the job of the road transport to remove these defects and provide facilities for the

smooth transfer of goods and services throughout in our country.

In the past—I would like to emphasize this point,—road development had suffered severely not only in terms of investment but also in respect of taxes. The taxes collected from road transportation have not been invested on roads. I would like to quote a few sentences from Masani Committee's Report, in which it has been said :

“Inadequate surface roads and bridges, rigid load restrictions, lack of encouragement to truck-trailer combinations, inadequate supply of vehicles, multiplicity of taxes, absence of reciprocal agreements between States, absence of viable units, lack of proper credit facilities, and the fear of nationalisation...”

These are certain defects from which our road development has suffered in the past. If I pick up the tax system proper I would like to point out two or three remarks from the Keskar Committee report. These remarks are as follows. “The tax element in the cost of operation in the year 1966 in respect of passenger vehicles worked out to 43.3% of the total cost”. “The factory price of any commercial vehicles more than 50% of the tax element in the total value”. The same report indicates that “while the increase in the output from commerce, transport and communications is 75% and that in the national income 110%, during the period 1950-51 to 1965-66, the increase in the tax revenue from motor vehicles has been 623% over the same period”. It is almost crushing, I should say. Taxation on road transportation is almost crushing. Now this fact should be borne in mind. Even when you are raising the resources by way of taxes during the third five-year plan it was targeted that about 800 crores worth of taxes will be raised from the road transportation. During the third five-year plan you achieved that target by 50% more although the investment was not made to the extent planned. Taxation system in road transport has not changed according to the changes in the other sectors of the economy. We have a plan. We look at things from the national point of view. We have abolished the boundaries of the

Princely States and even the State boundaries need to be blurred and the country should be considered as a whole. In the earlier circumstances of princely state and Provinces a certain tax system was evolved. Now many other things in our economy have changed. Now we examine everything from the point of view of the country as a whole. We have a Planning Commission; the economy is also viewed as a whole, but the tax system on the road transportation which is a vestige of the past is continuing. I wish the hon. Minister to think over it and bring them in line with other changes in the economy.

If you ask me what is the economic need of our country today in order to evolve a policy to cater to the needs of the road transportation I would say this. The needs are that we should have a very efficient transport system and secondly we should have also a very integrated transport system in which the smooth running and the smooth movement of the goods and the commodities in the country should take place. Otherwise the economic development due to quick movements of labour and raw materials i.e., the marketing, will suffer most. Even we should forget the boundaries of the States and we should have only one unit and we should examine the development of our transportation as if India is one and single unit without even the State boundaries. This is the need of the State now.

Now that oil and other things have been discovered on a large scale we should see that more and more diesel oil is being utilised in our motor vehicles.

In the background of these needs I would like to make certain concrete suggestions for the benefit of the Minister.

First of all, the octroi duty should be abolished all over the country. Instead, if there is a need you can introduce additional sales tax or value added tax or a turn over tax, whatever you like, and whatever is convenient but octroi duty should be abolished. I know the difficulty likely to arise in abolishing octroi because with the introduction of the panchayati raj octroi duty even on the village level has been increasingly introduced.

Now, that trend has to be reversed and we have to abolish it all over the country.

14.55 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Secondly, the tax system may be made simple and uniform. If you want to treat the country as a whole as only one unit for road development, then the tax system should also be uniform and simple. For that purpose, I would only like to say that let there be only customs duty, fuel duty and excise or sales tax and there should be no double duty on spare parts; let there be only one duty and not multiple duties as are being collected at present on spare parts.

For the next ten years, I would say that there be a ceiling indicating that not more than 25 per cent of the operating cost will consist of the tax element. At present, tax element is upto 45 per cent of operating cost, but it should be reduced to 25 per cent, and at least for the next ten years, let this 25 per cent be accepted.

The third thing which I would like the hon. Minister to accept is that let him not bring in the tax element in the fees imposed. Let the fees remain really fees, the fees should not be made a cover to collect taxes. So, the licence fee should be very low.

I would also urge the hon. Minister to earmark a portion of the general revenues of the Central Government for road development. For road development, not only tax collected from roads, but taxes collected in the general revenues should also be earmarked, because it yields external economies. So, a certain portion of the general revenues should be earmarked for development of roads, and whatever is collected by way of taxes on road transport should be earmarked for improvement and maintenance of roads.

Then, I would submit that let there be one tax-collecting authority. Let us have one tax-collecting authority all over the country. When the taxes are collected, in this manner, they can be distributed in some way. We should follow the same pattern as we are following in the federal tax system; let a formula for division be accepted under which equal weights may be given to (1) population, (2) mileage of roads, (3) number of vehicles registered,

and (4) the shortfall in the development of roads in the area.

I would also ask the hon. Minister to reduce the tax on diesel oil. There is a recommendation in this report for the establishment of various statutory bodies. Our administration is already top-heavy. I would, therefore, urge that no more bodies be set up; let there be only one body, and let there be a review body after ten years which will go into its working, because the problems and their solutions in this regard are known to us, and, therefore, let there be no further delay on this matter.

Since the railways are a public commercial undertaking, the road vehicles and road transport should be kept under private enterprise and should work on a competitive basis so that it will act as a check and thereby contribute to the improvement in the efficiency of the railways. This principle also must be accepted by the Government.

14.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PUNJAB HIGH COURT JUDGMENT OF PUNJAB APPROPRIATION ACTS, 1968

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I had promised the Speaker to make some statement on Punjab.

It is learnt that the High Court of Punjab has held that the Punjab Appropriation Acts of 1968 were *ultra vires* the Constitution and hence not valid. It is also learnt that the Government of Punjab have moved the High Court of Punjab to grant a stay and that the request is being heard by the High Court.

I am awaiting further information from the State Government.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I had given notice precisely because we had got information, and the subject arose only because of the notice that I had given this morning, which was read out to the House by the Speaker.

I would like to make one or two submissions to you in this connection. The Government of India bear a very serious

responsibility for the unprecedented constitutional crisis that has arisen in Punjab. This is not the first time that this issue is being raised in this House. I would like to draw your attention to what transpired on the 2nd April, 1968. When the matter was raised by way of a calling-attention-notice, Shri Y. B. Chavan was warned by us about the grave consequences that might follow if he tried to use his very rare skill for condoning what the Governor had done, and this was what we had said and this was what had transpired.

I am quoting from the proceedings of the House dated the 2nd April, 1968.

"SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : First of all, there is no question of the Governor being dismissed because it is not true that he is acting in an unconstitutional manner".

Then, I told him this. This is what appears in the proceedings :

"SHRI NATH PAI : The Chandigarh High Court will decide it".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : It has.

SHRI NATH PAI : Then, this was what I had said :

"The matter is pending before the Chandigarh High Court, and let them decide it".

Then the Home Minister said :

"Even on that matter, I am giving my view. He may or he may not accept it".

15 hrs.

We then said and argued in detailed how the whole procedure adopted by the Governor of Punjab is a fraud on the Constitution of India. This is a strong term. I know it. But it is no less than a former Chief Justice now appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs who has used this term. It is Shri Chagla, former Chief Justice of Bombay, who has used this term, that it is a fraud on the Constitution.

Let me make these submissions. In the first place, we are told that the House is likely to adjourn today. I do not know

how the constitutional crisis in Punjab can be met if Parliament is not in session. Let him not anticipate that the High Court may grant stay. The Supreme Court in view of the unanimous judgment of the Punjab High Court, may confirm and uphold it. Then the crisis will be perpetuated. Has he given serious consideration about this possibility? The goings-on in Punjab do not have even a remote resemblance to legality and constitutionality. Unless Parliament is in session, I do not know how it is going to be tackled. I am as tired as anybody else, perhaps a little tired, but I would like to warn him about the danger that is lurking. If our reading of the Constitution is correct: as events have proved so, what has happened in Punjab is wrong *ultra vires* and a fraud on the Constitution. The High Court today has held that it is wrong, *ultra vires* and invalid

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : A full debate is going on ?

SHRI NATH PAI : That is the only thing he is capable of—make a meaningless, irrelevant interjection when a serious point is being raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage, whatever information he has the Minister has given.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is no motion before the House.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have moved for adjournment of the debate under rule 340.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Has he moved it ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not give a copy to him. I need not. I do not propose to answer him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is perfectly within his right to make the observation he did. He is pointing out certain contingencies that might arise after this, but as the Home Minister has already said, they have approached the High Court for a stay. Till we hear something as to whether the stay is granted or not, the natural consequence is...

SHRI NATH PAI : He cannot anticipate. We must think of all possibilities. *(Interruptions).*

Prof. Bhandare is upset by my retort. I am very sorry. I would welcome his co-operation in this.

I am saying : let us look at the issue in its proper perspective. This is an unprecedented crisis of unusual dimensions. I hope you will agree with me there. I am saying that the crisis can be mastered by one authority, that is, Parliament. It may be necessary to dismiss the Governor. That is my submission. A Presidential Proclamation will have to be issued. It will have to be ratified.

I do not know if Shri Chavan has given consideration to these various possibilities. There are several possibilities. I do not say that what I think or what my colleagues here think are the only possibilities. But normally as it has happened, we have been proved right. I think we will be proved right in the Delhi High Court also with regard to the writ petition concerning Kutch. But confining myself on this occasion only to the issue involved in this I would say this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has a right to say it. He had forewarned Government.

SHRI NATH PAI : You were in the Chair then. We had said that what happened in Punjab is a fraud and a violation of the Constitution. There is a basic responsibility on Shri Chavan, because he had said that he was only placing facts as were given to him and I was entitled to my views. He had taken a very correct stand on the basis of the facts stated by him. But in the light of the facts as now disclosed, a very grave responsibility rests on him.

I want to ask him : is he applying his mind to the grave crisis that has arisen ? How does he propose to master it ? Normally, the demand would have been, since we have been proved right and Shri Chavan, proved wrong, as wrong as wrong can be, that he should be good enough to resign. But I do not repeat that hackneyed demand because it is likely to be not honoured, and I never do things which are dishonoured.

But as a man of honour he should none the less bear this in mind while replying to me further. How does he propose to meet the constitutional crisis if Parliament is not in session ? Secondly, I ask whether, at this late stage, taking into consideration the complete vindication of our stand and rejection of the stand taken by the Governor, he as the Home Minister of India will show necessary vision and courage to summarily dismiss the Governor who has been held guilty by the full bench of the Punjab High Court as a man who has violated the Constitution ?

श्री नाथ लिमये : उस दिन मैं ने जो जो कहा, वह सही निकला। हम इस मामले में सरकार की ओर आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai is a constitutional lawyer ; there are other eminent constitutional lawyers also. There are two possibilities. Every time you cannot be cocksure about your interpretation of the Constitution. Therefore, on the question of the rightness or wrongness of the interpretation, to that extent, I am ready to say that what you say is correct.

SHRI NATH PAI : The court is right. I never claim omniscience. This is an accident that the Court has corroborated our statements.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see. If necessary I shall call you. The hon. Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My duty is always to report facts.

Even at that time, I reported the facts as I was advised. I do not want to step into the shoes of the Punjab High Court and anticipate things. These are great men here and they can say anything. Even now I say I do not want to anticipate things. Government will have to act as things develop. But he is unnecessarily raising the issue of the dismissal of the Governor, This question does not arise.

SHRI NATH PAI : Dismiss the Ministry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot anticipate anything now. As I said, the High Court judgment is there ; they have applied for stay. The stay is heard by the High Court just now. How can I anticipate a decision ? I do not want to rush into giving my views. But they are free to do so because they are prophets.

SHRI NATH PAI : Be graceful enough to admit that the High Court has agreed with us on this occasion. You should have been graceful enough to admit that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Where is the question of admitting anything ? It is a fact. I have nothing more to say..... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लमहे : इन्होंने रपट दी है लेकिन आज पार्लमेंट की बैठक स्थगित हो रही है, उसके बाद मौका नहीं मिलेगा। पार्लमेंट के अधिकारों के बारे में हम बोलना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given all the information in his possession.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur) : The question of Punjab has again come up here.....

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order. Rule 372 says that a statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker, but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that rule. I permitted a question because he wanted to seek further clarification and the House is scheduled to adjourn today. Therefore, I permitted him.

I would abide by the rule. No more questions now, because whatever information he has, he has placed it on the Table of the House.

SHRI NATH PAI : What about my motion ? (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not admitted his Adjournment Motion. (Interruption). Mr. Nath Pai, the question of Adjournment Motion does not arise.

SHRI NATH PAI : You have disallowed it ? You never said it. I had given notice,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To be very frank, I do not know whether it was an Adjournment Motion. You gave some information. I have permitted the questions because the matter was very serious. On that plea only, I permitted some questions. Strictly speaking no question need be put.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : This is in regard to Punjab, and I request you to listen to me for a couple of minutes. I would not make a long speech, and you know I am not a lawyer. So, you don't get worried about that. We cannot speak after the statement of the Minister. But I would like to mention that he is not acting as the Home Minister. He is only acting as a messenger here. He gives us messages and we have more information than his delivered messages. The Home Minister says that he is going to the Supreme Court.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No. I didn't say so. (Interruption).

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : They are asking for a stay order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only for stay. Not for appeal.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : My point is, if they can go to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court can only stay the proceedings. In my opinion, the Governor cannot validate the Appropriation Bill which has been unanimously held by the High Court to be nullity. The question is whether the stay, if granted by the Supreme Court, can validate the Appropriation Bill which has been invalidated by the High Court. Can it validate the Appropriation Bill till the time of the final

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

disposal of the case in the Supreme Court ? If they take another three months, what is going to happen ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Lady Member will realise that all the subsequent stages would be taken into consideration by the Home Minister.

SHRI NATH PAI : We also have responsibility.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अभी तक जो रूपया मिस्प्रोप्रियेट किया है उस का क्या होगा यह एक सवाल है ?

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : I am only saying, speaking from my short, past experience in the House, that we do not try to defend democracy. Here we only defend ourselves, and so probably he will again defend himself. I would only suggest that this Ministry in Punjab should be dismissed. President's rule should be there and it should pass our budget, and then a mid-term election should follow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a suggestion for future action.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा मेहरबानी करके मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। आज अगर सदन स्थगित न होना होता तो मैं सवाल नहीं पूछता। थोड़ी देर के लिये यह मान लिया जाय कि गवर्नमेंट को हाई कोर्ट से स्टे आर्डर नहीं प्राप्त होता तो क्या स्थिति होगी ? बजट जो पास किया गया बिनियोग बिल वगैरह जो पास किया गया वह सब गैर-कानूनी है। पंजाब सरकार खर्चा नहीं चला पायेगी तो वह बाद में राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी करेंगे लेकिन राष्ट्रपति को भी बजट और एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पास करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा और मैं चाहूँगा कि 357 को इस सिलसिले में देखा जाय बाकी मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Is it a discussion in a vacuum, on a hypothetical question ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह लोक सभा की आज बैठक स्थगित होने के बाद कौन बुलायेगा ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धारा 357 (1) पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws,—"

जब तक यह अधिकार पार्लियामेंट राष्ट्रपति को नहीं देती है और हाई कोर्ट अगर स्टे आर्डर नहीं देता है तो ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी कि पंजाब की सरकार राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी करने के बाद भी चल नहीं पायेगी। इसलिए मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि आज सात बजे सदन स्थगित होने से पहले इस पहलू पर वह सोचें और राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी करके इस तरीके का बजट और बिल राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार देने का आज ही वह पास करें। जरूरी हो तो रात के नौ बजे तक हम इसके लिए बैठ सकते हैं। यही मेरी उनसे विनती है।

SHRI NATH PAI : You have informed me, Sir, that you are not allowing my adjournment motion. Under rule 340, as soon as I got the information, I gave a proper motion. I submit to you Sir, that even if the stay order is granted—it is a big 'if'—it will apply only to execution. The illegality is not removed. The stay order, if obtained, will stop further execution, but the illegality is not undone. Therefore, what is the budgetary sanction ? Government itself has become null and void there. Let not Mr. Chavan say that it is hypothetical.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a serious constitutional crisis. If stay is granted.....

SHRI NATH PAI : Even then the fact of illegality is not removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You said "If stay is granted." You also should not anticipate. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने यह फैसला कर दिया कि वह ऐप्रोप्रियेशन बिल गैर-कानूनी था तो वह उसके गैर-कानूनी होने का फैसला हो चुका है और जब तक अदालत दुबारा उसे नहीं बदलती है तब तक वह गैर-कानूनी बना रहता है। आज इस समय वह गैर-कानूनी है। अब कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस इस बात की हो गयी कि अभी तक पहले जो खर्चा हुआ वह गैर-कानूनी खर्चा हुआ और जब कि आज पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चल रहा है तो राष्ट्रपति के लिए भी कोई चीज जारी करना, ब्राडिनेंस ब्रादि जारी करना भी गलत होगा। अब हाईकोर्ट स्टे आर्डर दे या न दे यह कोई रिलेवेंट बात नहीं है। हाईकोर्ट फैसला कर चुका है। होम मिनिस्टर को चाहिये कि जो पहले खर्चा हो चुका है और उसके बाद जो खर्चा होने वाला है उसको अगर ठीक करना है, कानूनी शकल देनी है तो उन्हें सदन के सामने आवश्यक लेजिस्लेशन लेकर आज ही आना चाहिए। जब कि सदन चल रहा है। अगर आज यह सदन के सामने नहीं आता है और सदन आज स्वर्णित हो जाता है और वह यह सोचें कि हाईकोर्ट कल स्टे आर्डर दे देगा या नहीं दे देगा तो वह रिलेवेंट नहीं होगा और राष्ट्रपति के अध्यादेश से भी करना गलत होगा और गैर कानूनी होगा जबकि आज सदन यहाँ चल रहा है। इसलिये मैं आपके जरिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन्हें जो कुछ भी करना हो वह उन्हें आज इस सदन के बैठे हुए कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि सदन के सामने यह चीज स्पष्ट आ गई है कि हाईकोर्ट ने ऐप्रोप्रियेशन बिल गैर कानूनी कर दिया। अब यह कि हाई कोर्ट स्टे आर्डर ग्रांट करेगा या नहीं करेगा या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील करने पर क्या होगा उससे इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। आज जबकि यह सदन अभी चल रहा है सदन से ऐप्रोप्रियेशन बिल को रेगुलराइज करने

के लिए आवश्यक आज्ञा व अनुमति लेनी चाहिये या वह जो भी ब्राडिनेंस लाना चाहते हैं या डिस्मिस करना चाहते हैं, मिड टर्म पोल करना चाहते हैं गरज जो भी चीज सरकार उस बारे में करना चाहती है उसे इस सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए आज ही ले आना चाहिए। अगर कल आप यहाँ ब्राडिनेंस करेंगे फिर उसको रेगुलराइज करेंगे तो यह गैर-कानूनी होगा। इसलिये मेरी आपके जरिये से प्रार्थना है कि होम मिनिस्टर इसके बारे में अपना स्पष्टीकरण दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certain constitutional confusion is likely to be created. I think he will take note of it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सवाल उठाया है उसका जवाब तो दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, the judgment has been given and Shri Nath Pai has somewhat rightly stated that *prima facie* there is an element of illegality attached to the Governor's order. But the moment the Supreme Court admits and stays the order the tinge of the illegality to a great extent is reduced. Why I say that is, according to constitutional law and also judicial interpretations every act of public authority is to be taken to be *bona fide*, legal and authentic. The moment the Supreme Court admits and issues a stay order there are competing claims for the legality because the original legality and assumption and presumption of the executive authority would be once again revived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these consequences of this decision will be taken into consideration. All complications also would be taken into consideration.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, my submission is that you cannot anticipate things and discuss. We should wait for the consequences.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, under rule 340 I beg to move ;

[Shri Nath Pai]

"That the House do adjourn the debate on the motion moved by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and discuss the constitutional crisis created by the judgment of the Punjab High Court."

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको आप अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार का सवाल है।

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, Rule 340 says :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

A motion has been made by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But when you make that motion you cannot forget rule 341 which says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House..."

SHRI NATH PAI : Is this an abuse of the rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that. I do not think you have moved it light-heartedly. I allowed only a few questions, being the last day, but hon. Members are going too far. I think all the consequences that are likely to follow have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister. I am also confident, because we are adjourning today, if he feels that it is necessary, he will come before the House before we adjourn.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उनके ऊपर छोड़ने का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सदन की, कार्रवाई तब तक चलती रहेगी जब तक गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य नहीं देते। यह उसके बाद ही स्थगित होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : हुआइवस महोदय, मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि

श्री नाथ पाई ने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है आप उस पर विचार करें। उसका एक पहलू और है कि पंजाब में जो संवैधानिक संकटा पैदा हो गया है इस सदन को उस पर विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि इस बारे में सदन को मौका दिया जायेगा। जब गृह मंत्री वक्तव्य देंगे तब उनके वक्तव्य पर चर्चा होगी। यह जो इतना बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है क्या सदन में उस पर बिना चर्चा हुये आप सदन की बैठक स्थगित कर देंगे ? यह नहीं हो सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I recognise it is a grave situation. Constitutionally speaking, it is a grave matter. I do recognise that. But, at this stage..... (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह उन्होंने पैदा किया है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप बहस के लिये इजाजत दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I do not permit that.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Koloba) : Taking the statement that the Home Minister has made, what has he said? That they are moving the High Court of Punjab to grant them a stay order. They have not yet thought of, or have not moved the Supreme Court as regard the legality of the Punjab High Court judgment. Therefore, at this stage, as far as we are concerned, we know that the Punjab High Court has said that the Ordinance issued by the Governor is *ultra vires*, that his signature on the Appropriation Bill does not validate the Appropriation Act. If the High Court decision is that the Ordinance is *ultra vires*, they might move that the execution of that order might be stayed. They have not yet moved the Supreme Court. So, even if the execution of the order is stayed, the decision of the Punjab High Court that the Ordinance is illegal still stands. The House is concerned only with that. Because if you refuse

to these debates, the Home Minister has said that the Punjab Governor has acted rightly. The proceedings are here. He was not simply reporting; he was participating in the discussion and giving his own opinion. Under these circumstances, when the House is seized of the matter and we are on the last day of the session to say "he has made the statement; let us wait" is not proper. Since a motion for adjournment is moved, it ought to be given precedence. If the Government is not prepared to answer the issue, it is just their ill luck. But the Chair cannot take sides; that is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kunte should realise that I am not taking sides at all. I have stated the constitutional position. It is not correct to say that I am taking sides.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I said that the Chair cannot take sides; not that the Chair is taking sides.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When the Punjab question came in the House—perhaps you were in the Chair—I warned the Home Minister that it will lead to very dangerous and serious consequences. He took it so lightly because he never cared for the opinion of the House. He went in a slipshod way. Now the High Court has given its judgment and it has definitely declared that the Appropriation Bill was *ultra vires* and, therefore, today there is no budget in Punjab. The stay order can only postpone the execution of the judgment; it cannot make it illegal. This is the last day of the session. If the House is not in session, Government will carry on the business by Ordinance. It should not be permitted. Let the House be extended. We cannot allow the House to adjourn and thus enable the Government to carry on the work by Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even on the request for the extension of the session, you have to give them some time to consider the proposal.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta) : It is not a question of extending the House. It is a question of the House deciding its own proper course of conduct. It so happens that on the last day of the

session, as we all know, we are confronted with this constitutional crisis. It so happens that there are many technical complexities into which I do not propose to go, because this is not the time for that. But I cannot imagine Parliament adjourning without discussing this whole matter, since a notice has already been given in regard to it by Shri Nath Pai.

I cannot just conceive of Parliament functioning in this fashion. Even if I had the highest respect for the ability of Shri Chavan to deal with this kind of a thing politically as well as constitutionally—I have not, but even if I had—I could not, as a Parliament, leave to him the decision in regard to this matter.

You, Sir, have been pleased to observe that the Home Minister is very generous and is taking note of whatever is being said by Shri Gupta and whoever else he might be. But that does not satisfy me as a Member of Parliament. As a very humble Member of Parliament I would expect that the whole House, which is, the embodiment of the sovereignty of the country, should not just pack up and go when this terrible problem is hanging fire.

Therefore there must be a decision at a level, which means at the Speaker's level, which is not contingent upon good favour or ill favour of the Government of the day because the Government has already shown its ineptitude in so many different fashions. Therefore I cannot conceive of Parliament merely sitting down and sulking away, tomorrow every one of us packing off. I cannot imagine it happening. I would like, therefore, some kind of an authoritative statement to come from you or the Speaker who, I hope, would be coming very soon so that we know that we are going to have some discussion. We cannot adjourn *sine die* before we have a discussion.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Sir, my point of order relates to the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai because ordinarily the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of this House require that for all motions there has to be a written notice delivered to the Notice Office 24 hours prior to the moving of the motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : यह नियम 340 में है।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : This is a general, overriding rule. It can not be held in abeyance unless the Speaker in his discretion says that he waives the provision and allows the motion to be moved. So, not only should the Speaker give the finding that the hon. Member is *bona fide* using this right of adjournment but further the Speakers should waive the rule requiring written notice of 24 hours. As long as this is not done, I do not think the motion is in order and can be debated further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I permitted him. I have not taken the adjournment motion as such nor have I admitted this plea under rule 340. But, as many hon. Members pointed out, if the House were to adjourn in the face of a crisis of this nature and leave the decision just to the executive, it would be failing in its duty. On that point I am absolutely clear... (*Interruptions*). I have followed what you said. But I cannot just now take a definite decision. You must give sufficient time to the executive to consider all consequences that are likely to follow and all the pleadings now made. This is my personal view.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAMSUBHAG SINGH) : You are in the Chair... (*Interruption*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is the view of the Chair, not your personal view... (*Interruption*).

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Sir, kindly turn to rule 57, which deals with motions of adjournment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Excuse me, you have not followed the proceedings. I have not allowed the adjournment motion that he has given. Under rule 340 he has pleaded that the House do stand adjourned now... (*Interruption*)

***SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :** Sir, before I finish my point of order..... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . I am following meticulously the proceedings from the procedural point of view. The

adjournment notice that he had given first was a different matter. I said that I had not taken notice of it. Under rule 340, adjournment of the debate on a specific issue of importance, he has asked the Chair to admit it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Kindly permit me to read it, Rule 340 and Rule 57 both. Kindly read first Rule 340.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is with me.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : This is the Rule which Mr. Nath Pal has read. Now, Rule 341 reads :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for adjournment....."

Then, kindly turn to Rule 57 which reads :

"Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given....."

There is a clear distinction... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you study the Rules very carefully, you will realise that this Rule does not apply on this occasion. Rules 340 and 341 are totally different.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Rule 340 is subject to Rule 57.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : Sir, we are all agreed that it is a serious situation. There cannot be two opinions about it. This is not the first time that a State Act has been struck down by the High Court. Normally, when a State Act is struck down, either the Legislature re-passes it or, if the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may pass an Ordinance under article 213. The Appropriation Bill being of a vital nature, many of us have had serious misgivings about the way it was rushed through and we had our doubts at that time about the constitutional validity of the Governor's signing the Bill without the Bill being authenticated by the Speaker. But whatever may be the ground which has weighed with the High Court, the fact is that the Act has been held to be valid.

There are only two ways out. It is a concern primarily of the State of Punjab which is not still under the President's Rule. So, there are only two ways out, either to recall the legislature and have the Appropriation Bill passed and, in the meantime, pass an Ordinance by the Governor, such provisions as the Governor may think fit should be immediately implemented and the rest of it may be left to the legislature. If the legislature cannot pass it, it will be a first-class constitutional crisis.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is already there

SHRI A. K. SEN : If the legislature cannot pass it, then, certainly, it will be a matter of concern also of Parliament. But, primarily, now, I should imagine that it will be a concern of the State of Punjab, its legislature and its Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On one point I would like to have your opinion. A very valid point has been raised, that when we are adjourning today, a certain constitutional development of serious magnitude has taken place, and I would like to know your opinion. You are also not certain whether that legislature would authenticate what was done before or pass it out. You are not certain also. The plea is that this House should get an opportunity to discuss the situation and come to a decision looking to the serious nature of the consequences that are likely to follow. That is the plea made from this side.

SHRI A. K. SEN : As I said, there cannot be two opinions about the seriousness of the position. But the question is the remedy or the way in which the Government possibly will try to solve it.

SHRI VIRENDRAKMMAR SHAH : The question is whether the House should discuss it or not.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It cannot be forecast immediately. The Home Minister may make a statement. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : On a point of order, Sir,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what Rule ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Under Rule 341.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, first of all, when Mr. Nath Pai wanted to move an adjournment in accordance with the notice given by him, you said that there is no question of adjournment motion. Then, the motion was made under Rule 340 for adjourning the debate on the motion which is already moved. Therefore, what is the consequence if such a motion is moved. The consequence is considered under Rule 341. It reads :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

Therefore, the discussion is in a vacuum; it was not called for.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; It is an abuse of this rule.....

15.40 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This applause by those members is most condemnable...(*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के सदस्य तालियां बजा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि आप उन्हें कठिनाई में से निकालेंगे।

श्री मधु लिवये : यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने आप का स्वागत नहीं किया है। आप नरसंहारी में न रहिये।

SHRI NATH PAI : They deliberately applauded to show that they have no faith in the Deputy-Speaker. This is the grossest misbehaviour that we have ever seen. This is being discourteous to the Deputy-Speaker...

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think so.

SHRI NATH PAI : It was meant to be discourteous to the Deputy-Speaker...

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think so... (Interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That did not mean anything... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let me hear Mr. Bhandare.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It was an insult to the Deputy-Speaker. It was not a welcome to you.

आप रोज आते हैं। क्या उन्होंने कभी क्लैप किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now let us hear Mr. Bhandare.

SHRI UMANATH : When the Deputy-Speaker comes, they do not applaud... (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The way in which they have behaved is most condemnable.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has already said that it did not mean anything... (Interruptions) He has said it... (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने खुद क्लैप किया है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I did not clap ; I was writing something here.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : There was an objection to that clap. I want to give an explanation for that. Today is the last day. We were waiting for you to come and adjourn the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is a sequence or a reason to raise a point of order. I have raised this point of order under rule 341. The reason is that there was already a motion before the House which was under discussion. Before that motion could be put to the vote or discussed,

the Home Minister made a statement... (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He made a statement in pursuance of your direction. In the morning you were kind enough to say that the Home Minister would make a statement regarding the crisis which has arisen out of a decision given by the High Court. In pursuance of your direction, he made a statement, and then a debate started.....

श्री सुधु लिमये : चर्चा नहीं चली।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There was a debate for an hour or so on nothing... (Interruptions) Mr. Nath Pai moved a motion that the House be adjourned under rule 340.....

SHRI NATH PAI : I moved that the debate be adjourned and not the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He moved that the debate on the motion be adjourned... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I suggest that you ask the Deputy-Speaker to tell you what happened.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the Deputy-Speaker to state the facts ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Let me complete, Sir. I will complete in a minute.

If a debate is to be adjourned under rule 340 then there are two ways open to the Chair, if the Chair thinks that it must be put to the vote or it should decline it in toto. There has been a debate for an hour or so on the question that the debate be adjourned. There was a debate for an hour on a motion that the debate may adjourn. Therefore, Sir, I pray that you should determine the point yourself.

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after Shri R. K. Amin finished his speech on the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee Report that was under discussion, the Home Minister gave some information to the House regarding

Punjab and after he gave the information Mr. Nath Pai get up referring to the seriousness of the constitutional crisis and issues involved. He made a plea, he also submitted his motion, a regular motion of adjournment when pleading this morning. He has submitted that. I told him I have not seen it and I am permitting a question because the matter is very serious. One after another, Mr. Nath Pai—if I mistake not, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta—and so many others put questions and I permitted them, because normally after a statement we do not allow, but this is a case of constitutional crisis and all that. That is Why I expressed this, that on this occasion I cannot shut out members from seeking further clarification on this very important issue. This is what happened. Then latter on, Mr. Nath Pai, when I said that the present motion may be taken notice of, moved under Rule 340, for adjournment of the debate. That I knew and I said I do not want to read out fully, because if I were to consider that this is an abuse of the rule, under 341 I would have shut him out. But as I first observed, and I still maintain what I said just before, I cannot think, I cannot say that this was an abuse of this rule 340 for moving of adjournment of the House; he was within his right. Several points were raised on this issue and the main plea was, and that was more or less made from the opposition side, and some members also raised it from the other side, even Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh.....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Shri A. K. Sen also.

SHRI KHADILKAR : Several points were raised as to what would be the consequence of this crisis, some ways should be found, should it be left to the executive and all that. That was the point raised. Even if stay is granted, assuming stay is granted it does not make for the validity of the earlier action and the legality is not restored with respect to the action of the Government. The stay is of execution. These are very serious points which were raised again. Then, without saying anything about the other aspects I said that this is a question which should be considered by the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी विन्ता क्या है, वह मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहना हूँ। आपको संविधान के दो-तीन अनुच्छेदों को देखना पड़ेगा। इसमें श्री अशोक सेन की बात का जवाब भी आ जायेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर आर्डिनेंस जारी कर बजट पास करे। वह नहीं हो सकता है। अनुच्छेद 202 (1) इस प्रकार है :

"The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this part referred to as the 'annual financial statement'."

गवर्नर को केवल सीमित अधिकार है कि वह मन्त्री मंडल को, सरकार को आदेश दें कि विधान सभा के सामने एनुअल फाइनेन्शियल स्टेटमेंट (बजट) रखे। आप देखिये कि यह अधिकार विधान सभा का है, गवर्नर का नहीं है। —

"(203) (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Legislature of any of those estimates".

यानी गवर्नर की तनखाह बगैरह पर वोट की जरूरत नहीं है। 203 (2) को देखिये—

"(2) So much of the said estimates as relates other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

203 (3) को भी देखिये—

"(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor".

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब 204 को देखिये, यह भी बहुत गम्भीर है—

"204. As soon as may be after the grants under article 203 have been made by the Assembly, shall be introduced a Bill provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet...

अध्यक्ष महोदय' इसका मतलब है कि अनुदानों की मांगों पर जब तक विधान सभा की मोहर नहीं लगती है, एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल कोई पेश भी नहीं कर सकता है, जब मांगें पास हो जायेंगी, तभी एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल आ सकता है। इसका मतलब है कि गवर्नर को बाकी सारी चीजों के बारे में आर्डिनेन्स निकालने का अधिकार है, लेकिन डिमान्ड्स फोर ग्रान्ट्स आर्डिनेन्स के जरिये कतई पास नहीं हो सकती है।

अब 357 को देखिये—मैंने जो शुरू में कहा था कि अगर एप्रोप्रियेशन गैर कानूनी हो जाता है, तो पंजाब सरकार कोई खर्चा नहीं कर सकती है। तो अब चारा क्या रहेगा? 357 में यह लिखा है कि प्रेजिडेन्शियल प्रोक्लेमेशन के बाद यह किया जायगा। अब प्रेजिडेन्शियल प्रोक्लेमेशनल वह करेगा और जैसा कि कुछ हफ्तों में उसको मान्यता प्राप्त करानी होगी, वह अगले सत्र में करायेंगे। लेकिन मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्रेजिडेंट को राज्य विधान सभा के अधिकार देने का अधिकार पार्लियामेंट को है। पार्लियामेंट को डिमान्ड फोर ग्रान्ट्स पास करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट 357 (1) में कानून बनाने के अधिकारों को राष्ट्रपति को दे सकती है आप 357 (1) को देखिये—

"357. (1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356..."

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It is not a constitutional discourse now. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको झुकल नहीं है, तो आप बैठिये। मैं क्या करूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shri Madhu Limaye should withdraw those words.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कैसे उदण्डता से बोल सकते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल डिस्कोर्स दे रहे हैं। क्या वह मेरा अपमान नहीं कर रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : I think he only said that constitutional points were being raised...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह वापस लें तो मैं वापस लूँगा। वह कटाक्ष कर रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं डिस्कोर्स दे रहा हूँ। मैं डिस्कोर्स नहीं दे रहा हूँ, मैं प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ आर्डर कर रहा हूँ। वह वापस लेंगे तो मैं वापिस लूँगा।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I only asked whether it was a constitutional discourse.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने वापस लिया तो मैंने भी वापस लिया।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I have said nothing wrong. What is there for me to withdraw? I only asked whether it was a constitutional discourse.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyhow, he has withdrawn those words. So, let it be closed now.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था—

"Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws..."

हम लोगों के कानून बनाने के बाद प्रेजिडेंट अनुदानों की मांगों को लोक सभा के द्वारा मंजूर किये जाने के बाद एप्रोप्रियेशन एक्ट भी प्रसारित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक यह अधिकार हम नहीं देंगे, बड़ा संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न ही जायेगा। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सारी बातें बराबर हैं; यह उद्दण्डता हम में नहीं है, लेकिन यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। वृत्ति आज पार्लियामेंट स्थगित होने जा रही है, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि इसके बारे में खुलासा होना चाहिये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am glad that the Deputy-Speaker, when he was in the Chair, had held that it is not an abuse of our privileges or of rule 340 under which this question was sought to be discussed here after seeking adjournment of the other debate that was going on. We are grateful to you for giving us an opportunity of having this preliminary discussion.

At this stage what I would like to say is not in connection with the legal side of it but the political aspect. This House has been in session for the past three months. Suddenly this eruption has taken place. Are we to understand that you and all of us would co-operate in this and say that we adjourn, leaving everything to be done by the executive as they like without any opportunity for this House to advise Government, criticise them or condemn them or even co-operate with them? That point has got to be considered by you as well as the House.

You were good enough yesterday or the day before to say that, if necessary—you were not actually inclined that the session should be extended till tomorrow—if necessary the House might even meet on the 11th. Now we are on the eve of the 11th. Would it not be advisable that you be good enough to have patience with us and help us to meet...

MR. SPEAKER : What does he propose?

SHRI RANGA : ...tomorrow to discuss this matter, while the earlier discussion may be carried on today?

MR. SPEAKER : He is discussing it now.

SHRI RANGA : I am placing this for your sympathetic and serious consideration. It is a very serious matter. The ex-Law Minister also concedes it. The only solution he was prepared to offer to us is a kind of *apaddharma*—we will send it back to the Governor or the President and on the advice of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister it would be sent back to the earlier legislature so that they may consider it with the co-operation of the Speaker. We know what relations exist between the Speaker and that House. If by any chance, that Legislative Assembly is not able to pass these Appropriation Bills as presented to them and as had been certified by the Governor, I suppose, on the authority of the President and House Minister, if that Legislative Assembly were to refuse to do that, then it would be for the Union Government and the President and all these people to confabulate among themselves and decide upon some solution. What that solution is he was not good enough to detail to us or advise us about.

Therefore, this is a very serious matter, fraught with many consequences, and as to the detailed manner in which it could be visualised, it is not possible to do so here and now: it is not possible for us immediately to think about it or advise Government on or even to place our views before you.

Therefore, I seriously suggest that you be good enough to give an opportunity to this House to discuss this matter in as much detail as we possibly can tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में जो संवैधानिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है, केन्द्र सरकार इसकी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती। जब इस सदन में पंजाब के विषय पर चर्चा हो रही थी, हम लोगों ने चेतावनी दी थी कि अगर यह मामला बाद में कोर्ट में उठाया गया और कोर्ट का फैसला पंजाब सरकार के खिलाफ और राज्यपाल के अधिकार के खिलाफ हुआ तो पंजाब सरकार के लिये वितीय संकट पैदा हो जायेगा। लेकिन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उम समय गृह मंत्री महोदय इससे सहमत नहीं हुए। लेकिन आज यह शंका सत्य सिद्ध हो गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि अब क्या किया जाय। अनेक सुझाव दिये गये हैं। मैं आपके विचार के लिये संविधान के अनुच्छेद 360 की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

"If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect."

16.00 hrs.

संविधान में एक इनरजेन्सी की स्थिति है और दूसरी फाइनैशियल इमरजेन्सी घोषित करने की स्थिति है। पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उससे वित्तीय संकट पैदा हो गया है और उसका निराकरण 360 का उपयोग करके किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब में फाइनैशियल इमरजेन्सी घोषित कर सकती है। अब राज्यपाल को अधिकार नहीं है कि वे अनुदान की मांगें स्वीकार करें। वह संविधान के प्रतिकूल होगा। मुझे विश्वास है कि गृह मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी निर्णय लेंगे। जब तक वह निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक सदन को स्थगित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। वह निर्णय हमारे सामने आ जाये, सदन उसको पुष्ट करे, सदन उससे संतुष्ट हो जाये तभी इस सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित हो सकती है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I need not take full advantage of the political discomfiture of the Government which has happened. I shall repeat to you what I said to the Deputy-Speaker.

A very serious crisis has arisen in the Punjab; there are very serious technical complexities arising therefrom. All that we have heard so far is that the Government through its legal advisers is going to look after them. We have seen enough of the legal advisers of the Government

departments. That is why I am very deeply concerned. We adjourn this afternoon, which means we go back home. When our people ask us "what did you do about Punjab, is not Punjab part of India, was not the Parliament of India looking after the things happening in Punjab?" Shall we say "we were back because the Home Minister was not ready, anyhow our job was over and it cannot be done?" I feel that it is very necessary that some way out should be found by you primarily...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the way out? You give your suggestion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The House is always ready and willing to be behind whatever you do in regard to this kind of matter.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the Assembly in Punjab.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I know all these things could be discussed if Parliament is in session.

MR. SPEAKER : But, the Assembly is there; it is no use extending our session.

SHRI RANGA : It is kept in suspense.

MR. SPEAKER : It is in full force.

SHRI SESHIAN (Kumbakonam) : The judgment given by the Punjab High Court gives rise to a very serious constitutional crisis. It is a mere academic point to discuss what should have been done. The judgment given by the High Court has invalidated the signature appended by the Governor. The Governor is an instrument of the Central Government. Therefore, to that extent, the Central Government should be held responsible for whatever has happened there. The solution cannot be given at the spur of the moment. Parliament, as Prof. Ranga told us, cannot wash away its hands off Punjab. We should not adjourn today. I should discuss the question in all detail, because once the signature appended by the Governor to a Bill was

properly certified by the Speaker, is invalidated, the entire appropriation will become misappropriation.

SHRI UMANATH : The crucial question is : whether as per the original programme we should adjourn and thus allow the constitutional crisis to be solved according to the whims and fancies of the executive, namely, the Government of India and allow them to take a decision on their own and face further consequences and then face the Parliament with a fait accompli when Parliament meets at its next session, or whether we continue the session till tomorrow to see what should be done in the present situation so that the Government could take a decision on the basis of that. Either this or the other. My opinion is that we should not allow the Government to take a decision on their own and face Parliament with a fait accompli after creating chaos.

I am giving the reason. The reason for that is, allowing the Government to take the decision, and then Parliament had to express its opinion, that was the one adopted earlier on the Punjab question itself. The Government took the position and then the signature was appended and they did those things on their own and then we could express our opinion. Now, the High Court decision's implication is that that was wrong. So, now, when they say that the Government's doing it was wrong when the High Court says that—again, leaving it to the same government to do another thing is wrong on the basis of the High Court decision. This time we should not allow it to the executive entirely. The Parliament should discuss the ways and means and on the basis of it we should take a decision.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this morning, as soon as I got the first information that the Punjab High Court by a unanimous judgment had invalidated and declared *ultra vires* the Appropriation Bill, I wrote to you and then sought your permission under rule 340, or, if you please, under rule 376. This was a fact not known to the Deputy-Speaker, but if I recall the proceedings properly, you were good enough, after reading my letter to you, to ask the Home Minister to make a statement. I remember that we were

told that he would make a statement at 6 or 6.30 and now it is a little unfair that at 3.30, he comes and proceeds to make a statement. It was by accident that I and my colleagues happen to be here. The whole issue might have been stifled by a slight change—a sleight of hand. I am sorry to use the expression. But you should have this convention that those who are concerned with a motion are warned that the Government is going to make a statement with regard to that. The whole thing would have been killed by his having anticipated by a few hours contrary to the assurance given here. This is my first protest.

Sir, you will recall—and I do not want to repeat what we told you—that this issue was raised in this House on three occasions. On the 2nd April, this is what took place in the House and this is what has now transpired. Mr. Chavan said in reply to our question, "First of all, there is no question of dismissal of the Governor because it is not true that he is acting in an unconstitutional manner." This is what Mr. Chavan said ; he gave a certificate to the Governor, that the Governor is acting in a correct manner, in a constitutional manner. I submitted to Mr. Chavan, through you, "The Chandigarh High Court will decide it." Then Mr. Chavan replied to me, "Even on that matter I am giving my view. In my view, the Governor is acting correctly." We submitted then that let the High Court at Chandigarh decide. Now, the High Court has decided the matter and in its decision it has upheld every submission that we then made. This decision does not absolve Mr. Chavan of his constitutional responsibility. He owes a responsibility in this whole affair because he condoned, he upheld, he sustained and at certain stages he encouraged the goings-on in Chandigarh at that time. He did say all the time, and he did of course take the position, I have seen the sentences. I do not know if he adheres to what he has said, but I have gone through the proceedings on the three occasions ; he did take the position that "I am only conveying facts." This is how he will try to disarm the House by striking a posture of innocence that "I am only conveying the facts." But later on he used to take a partisan attitude by defending every single action. I think I am quoting him fairly. You

[Shri Nath Pail]

began by saying that you are giving the facts. But then you proceeded always by defending whatever you have done.

Sir, I would appeal to you to accept my motion. We move it under rule 340. It is not an abuse of that rule, because never was there an occasion when rule 340 was put to such a proper use as on this occasion as we are now attempting today.

Why do I invite the responsibility of the Government of India? You and earlier the Law Minister, said that there is a State Assembly there. This question you were asking, to my colleagues, when they were submitting. May I say in the first place that the Assembly in our humble opinion has been stifled and nullified by the Government there which is afraid of calling the Assembly in session. The Chief Minister of that State who hardly represents anybody except 17 defectors, is avoiding calling the Assembly and he is not likely to call it. What do we do in a case like that? That is the question which Shri A. K. Sen also raised. Sir, our responsibility is very clear. I will read to you article 355 of the Constitution. It says :

"It shall be duty the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

According to the decision of the High Court, the constitutional framework in Punjab has broken down completely. It is the responsibility of the Union Government and therefore of Parliament to ensure that the Government there at every stage is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. You will agree, Sir, that after the judgment of the High Court of Punjab, there is no constitutionality or legality with regard to any act that that Government will be doing.

MR. SPEAKER : Does he mean to say that we circumvent the Assembly there which is in existence?

SHRI NATH PAI : So far as the

validity of the expenditure is concerned, I will read two articles and leave it to the judgment of the House and to you. The ex-Law Minister was not quite correct in advising the House that the Governor can sanction grants. Articles 201, 202 and 203 have been read out.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I said, Appropriation Bills.

SHRI NATH PAI : I know he has been very closely associated with the fate of this petition in the Chandigarh High Court and his position here will not be materially different from what it was there. I will cite article 256 to drive home the point that we are entitled to discuss it and Mr. Chavan has a responsibility to us :

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

Therefore, the course for us is very clear. The Government of India will have to dismiss that State Ministry, dissolve the State Assembly, order fresh mid-term elections and give to the people of Punjab what has been denied to them since this unwanted ministry seized power there by strange methods and the ladder type of democracy has been imposed on that State. We are about to adjourn today. That point has been eloquently submitted to you by Prof. Ranga, Prof. Mukerjee, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Limaye. This is an issue on which our responsibility is very clearly established. You should, therefore, be pleased to admit my motion and allow the House to discuss it by adjourning the debate on Dr. Rao's motion.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Although the High Court decision has created a crisis, the citation of certain articles of the Constitution has further confused the constitutional issue. We must not forget that the Punjab legislature is not dissolved. It is very much alive ; as you yourself pointed out. The

High Court is not the highest legal authority in this country. There is something like our Supreme Court, which has differed from High Court decisions in the past. We should not confuse the constitutional issue by bringing in political considerations. Prof. Ranga pointed out that there is a political aspect also. I feel it is not proper to utilise the political aspects of the matter now. This is a very serious matter. If we postpone the debate on Dr. Rao's motion and allow certain other motions to be discussed on the Punjab crisis, I do not think it will be proper.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I would like to give a further piece of information which I received when the debate was going on. It is an unconfirmed report but I thought I should give it to the House. My information is that the application for stay has been refused but they have given them leave or a certificate to appeal to the Supreme Court.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is still worse.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not saying it is better or worse, I am only giving another piece of information.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Post office Chavan.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My hon. friends take very convenient positions. Whenever State legislatures are in existence and State Governments are functioning the duty of the Home Minister should be that of a postmaster. You should accept this position. There is nothing wrong about it. The Government is functioning as long as the state legislature is either not suspended or dissolved. The presumption is that the State legislature is functioning. Let us not say that the Home Minister is functioning as a postmaster. He is in such cases merely to be a postmaster. There is nothing wrong. That is the constitutional position of the Home Minister. You should support it in the name of the autonomy of the States.

I entirely concede that this is certainly a very serious constitutional position. This is a constitutional crisis. There is no doubt about it. I am expected to anticipate things. I can only assure this hon.

House that we will certainly very carefully and seriously consider the situation as it is developing.

Hon. Members are free to make suggestions. Unfortunately, I am not in that position to make suggestions here.

श्री मधु लिमये : इधर आ जाइये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I come that side then you would not be able to ask me that question. Then there is no question of any dialogue between you and me. As I said, there is a constitutional crisis. Two or three alternatives appear to be there. Firstly, the Chief Minister can advise the Governor to call the legislature and get the whole thing corrected. Secondly, they can go to the Supreme Court and try to get the decision reserved or accept the consequences of the decision. The third alternative which is also conceivable is that the Governor also takes note of the Constitutional and makes a report about the constitutional position to the Central Government, to the President. These are the only three alternatives we can see. I do not know which alternative will materialise ultimately. I do not think we should presume a certain situation. Certainly, this House has got all the responsibility to consider, examine and express its views on everything. I cannot naturally restrict any function of this House. I would certainly like to expand it if I can. At the same time we cannot presume that a certain alternative has materialised and act on that basis. Most of the suggestions made by hon. Members are on the presumption that the third alternative has emerged. I do not think this will emerge. In order to be constitutional it is much better not to anticipate things in constitutional matters because that will be another indirect or subtle form of fraud on the Constitution. I do not want to take a decision on that basis.

I would like to make a reference to what Shri Nath Pai said, that I took certain decisions. I remember what I said that day. Shri Nath Pai was presuming that Government of India acted at the time when the Ordinance was issued or the Act was passed. It is again a fabrication of certain new facts. The Ordinance was issued on the advice of the State Govern-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

ment there by the Governor. It was not the Government of India which did those things.

Then, how can we be held responsible for this? Again, one hon. Member made a very wrong statement about it.

SHRI NATH PAI : I said that you almost acquiesced in it. You almost appeared to defend it. I never said that you fabricated it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. I have not read and verified it. If I remember aright, what I said was this. I have not defended the Ordinance or the Act. What I was defending was the act of the Governor in accepting the advice of the Government. I said that was constitutional.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं। यह नहीं कहा।

SHRI NATH PAI : It is not true. If he is acting in an unconstitutional manner the courts will decide it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was then defending the Governor. I was not defending the Government. These are two different things. I was not defending the Government; I was defending the Governor.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is hair-splitting.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As long as the Governor accepts the advice of the Government, he is constitutional. And if the advice given by the Government is unconstitutional, the Governor is not responsible for this. These are two different positions. If the hon. Members do not see the difference between these two positions, it is not my fault. My only point that day was this; I was not defending the Government or the Act; all I was saying was that the Governor was completely constitutional in accepting the advice of the Government. If that advice ultimately proved to be unconstitutional, it is not the Governor's responsibility.

Hon. Members claim knowledge of Constitution so much that they anticipate the decisions of the High Court. If any other Member makes any comment, they say they are ignorant. But they do not understand the basic distinction between these two constitutional positions.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस पर ऐतराज है। उन्होंने पहले कहा था हम को।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would like to assure Shri Limaye that we admire his parliamentary skill. If we want to function in a parliamentary democracy, we certainly concede your intelligence; but if there is unwillingness to concede intelligence on others, it is complete arrogance, which certainly cannot be accepted..... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने मुझे ताना मारा था। मैंने पहले नहीं कहा था। उन्होंने कटाक्ष किया था।

SHRI NATH PAI : We are not discussing arrogance; we are discussing the Punjab High Court judgment. He is side-tracking it cleverly.

श्री मधु लिमये : कटाक्ष उन्होंने किया था, हमने नहीं किया था।

SHRI RANGA : When my hon. friend questioned the intelligence of another hon. friend, he was good enough to accept my advice and the advice of everybody and he was generous enough to withdraw his words. At that moment I found him to be most extraordinary and unusual. Because generally he is like Vigneswara. He does not express any emotion. But on this occasion we caught him red-handed. Then he said "No, no". Now he is committing the same blunder. Let him withdraw that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not committing any blunder.

Let us come back to the points; let us come back to Punjab. I very well understand the anxiety of this hon. House and we should take serious notice of this dis-

cussion. I say that with all the sincerity and all the responsibility at my command. I would like to assure this hon. House that the Government will certainly urgently and sincerely and carefully consider all the constitutional aspects, and the political issues involved also, as and when those questions have to be considered, in course of time. I cannot say what will be done when. Even if we discuss it tomorrow, possibly I may not be in a position to say anything about it.

SHRI RANGA : We are suggesting tomorrow because we also need time to think about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What I am saying is even if we meet tomorrow and discuss it, I may not be in a position to say much about this matter. Therefore, I do not think anything would be lost in leaving this matter to the calmer consideration either of the Legislature of Punjab, or the Supreme Court, or ultimately on the advice the Governor in this matter may tender to the President.

MR. SPEAKER : The question of the House sitting tomorrow is, after all, a small matter. I do not mind it, if it is necessary. I am at the disposal of the House. I am not in a hurry to run away. But the one point which should be borne in mind by everybody, including Shri Nath Pai, is that the State Legislature is there, as sovereign as ourselves. It is not in suspension or hanging. It is there. Only, the Chief Minister might not have called it... (*Interruptions*). Now, I am on my legs. You must allow me to have my say. The State Legislature is there anyway, until the Assembly is dissolved or President's Rule is imposed. So, I think Parliament will have to give a chance to the State Assembly to meet. The Governor must immediately summon the Assembly.

If the Assembly fails to function—the government may be there or may not be there; it is not our concern; the Assembly will take care of it, whether this government should continue or some other government should come—the Assembly must assert itself now whatever may happen.

The Supreme Court also is there and if permission is given for appeal,

naturally tomorrow they are going to file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

SHRI NATH PAI : Parliament is not preventing the Assembly; it is the local government which is preventing it. Will Shri Chavan give the undertaking that the Assembly will be called ?

MR. SPEAKER : As I said in the Speakers' Conference, if the Government blocks the meeting of the Assembly, the Assembly must assert itself. A Minister cannot say that he will lock up the door and go away; nor can the Speaker say that. Anyway, when the Assembly is still there and has full authority, how are we seized of the matter ? We are competent, no doubt. To discuss anything happening anywhere in India this august Parliament is competent, but the Assembly is still there to be seized of the matter. They must meet tomorrow, or the day after, in a day or two, and take note of the situation. They must be as excited as we are here. We consider this as a serious matter and they must consider it much more serious. After all, it is a constitutional crisis about which all parties must be concerned ; it is not a matter of parties or of opposition and government. The Assembly must meet. They have the competence to resolve it. They can either throw out the Government or ratify the Appropriation Bill. What they will do is their business, but they are competent to take charge of it. Meanwhile, the Government is also thinking of going to the Supreme Court and all that.

It is not a question of meeting tomorrow. What after all, is one day more ? It does not matter. But what is it that we can discuss when the Assembly is competent to be seized of the matter ? That is exactly my difficulty. I have not been able to understand that point. If you want to discuss, we can straightaway talk about it if the House agrees. If any suggestions are to be given by you, I will have absolutely no objection. If the House agrees, non-official business can be postponed and we can talk for an hour about this. I do not mind it. It is not the question of time. If it is your desire that we should discuss it, we can discuss it here and now and postpone the non-official business. I have absolutely no

[Mr. Speaker]

objection, but personally I feel that this is not the time because it is not the question of Punjab alone. Tomorrow it may happen somewhere else that a decision of the Government or of the Assembly may be reversed by the court and when the Assembly is there, is Parliament going to take up the discussion? The Assembly must be made to function.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is the only point we want to be assured of. I fully agree with you. We will submit to your guidance in this matter. We would not like to press this matter since you make this plea, but is Shri Chavan, the Home Minister, prepared to assure what you promise categorically that the Assembly will be allowed to discharge its duty and that the fate of the Government will be decided on the floor of the House? He has the power under article 355... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not go back to shouting. It is a very important point. The Assembly must meet. The Assembly is the authority. I have been holding this view from the beginning. It is a federal Constitution; the Assembly is autonomous and is the most powerful thing there. If somebody blocks the meeting of the Assembly, I think there must be some constitutional provision somewhere to make the Assembly meet. The Home Minister may examine and look into this aspect of it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Under article 355 he can ask the Government (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure, the Home Minister knows about article 355.

SHRI NATH PAI : He knows the Constitution as well as I do; sometimes better. We are prepared to respect your plea fully as we always do, but what about his response to your plea that the Assembly must meet? He is observing a very strange silence.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it makes any difference to the Home Minister whether the Assembly meets or not.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The position in Punjab today is that the Chief Minister refuses to call the Assembly. When the Assembly was called, it was not allowed to function. If this thing continues in Punjab, should we sit silent here? He should give an assurance that the Assembly will be allowed to function.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member said that I should give a guarantee of calling the Assembly. How can I give it? But certainly I subscribe to your view that in this matter the State Legislature is supreme.

SHRI NATH PAI : It should be called immediately.

SHRI RANGA : It should be convened immediately.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes, I feel. But how can I give an assurance?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He dare not.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot.

MR. SPEAKER : All of us are agreed that the State Assembly must meet. To the extent the Home Minister can help, they must accept it.

We shall now take up the non-official business.

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रिविलेज मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : मैं दूंगा। थोड़ी समय है। I will take a little more time. I am here throughout the day.

16.31 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER
(*Shri Onkar Lal Berwa*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 10th May,

1968 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 64 of the Criminal Procedure Code to direct that Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested under Section 188 Indian Penal Code, for taking out a procession and shouting slogans in defiance of the prohibitory orders promulgated under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code at the Patel Chowk, Parliament Street, New Delhi, at 1.30 P.M. today."

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested at 1.30 P.M. today and is being produced before the Judicial Magistrate, Parliament Street, New Delhi for trial today."

— — —

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-First Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th May, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of Committee on Private Members, Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th May, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

16 32 hrs.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I introduce the Bill.

— — —

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I introduce the Bill.

— — —

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 226)

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I introduce the Bill.

— — —

16 34 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri A. T. Sarma to continue his speech.

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

श्री सधु लिम ये (मुं गेर) : इस पर कितना समय बाकी है ? मैं यह इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि भगला बिल मेरा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 50 minutes remain for this Bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : यह तो बहुत कम समय है । पण्डित शिव शर्मा जैसे माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं । समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has taken 10 minutes already and he will take a few minutes more. The total time available for this Bill is 50 minutes.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : As I was saying, there is no controlling power in the Health Department for Ayurveda. The Ayurvedic section is being controlled by allopaths who have no goodwill towards the improvement of Ayurveda. That is why they are doing whatever they like. Public funds are being wasted in the name of Ayurveda. I will quote something, to show how the Government is wasting public money in the name of Ayurveda.

First of all, they have a policy that no assistance will be given for undergraduate studies in Ayurveda and that the whole amount should be utilised for research or post-graduate studies. Whatever allotment is made for Ayurveda is not properly utilised. Allotments are lapsing every year, and then, in the name of Ayurveda are established research councils, pharmacopoeia committee, post-graduate studies and so on, but they are meant only for the destruction of Ayurveda, they are detrimental to the interests of Ayurveda. I will quote one thing. A Pharmacopoeia Committee has been formed with a view to seeing that there should be pharmacopoeia in Ayurveda; it consists of the so-called Ayurvedists and the Committee could not produce any results in two years; the first report that they submitted has been bitterly criticised; they could not define 'Tripala' and 'Hingustaka' 'Churnam'. Even in hundred years this Pharmacopoeia

Committee cannot turn out any substantial work, and submit any report. The public money is being wasted like this.

Similarly, they have introduced a research course in Jamnagar. It cannot be called a research course; it is only a testing centre. There are two teams: one Ayurvedic Team and the other, Allopathic Team. The Ayurvedic Team administers certain medicines on some patients and they give a report. Then the Allopathic Team comes and examines again and if they give a certificate, then that will be taken for granted and included in the British pharmacopoeia; as a matter of fact, they never grant any certificate.

So, we have spent so much of money and still, we cannot get any achievements.

The Banaras Hindu University has abolished the Ayurvedic section, but the same University has been asked to introduce post-graduate studies. It is not a post-graduate course at all. Those who do not know the 'abc' of Ayurveda are admitted for M. D. course; even scientists in other subjects and MBBS, who do not know even the 'abc' of Ayurveda, are admitted for training and they are granted M. D. in Ayurveda after three years' training. I do not know what is the usefulness of such products. They will only be white elephants to the science, and in this manner, the public money is being wasted.

Lakhs of rupees are granted every year to the University as a reward for abolishing the Ayurvedic section in that University. So, I suggest that there should be some control. The wastage of public money should not occur in future.

Last time when I introduced the Bill, it had the full support of the House. I do not want to say anything more now. I want that the Bill should be discussed by the others and I commend that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

'That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for

the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

Pandit Shiv Sharma.

SHRI SHIV SHARMA (Vidisha) : I suppose it is time that, for a change, somebody started being honest and firm in dealing with the Ayurvedic problems. Ayurveda is alive today not for a want of effort to kill it during the day of the first three Health Ministries of the Government of India. It is only with the advent; first of a scientist Dr. Chandrasekhar, and subsequently, of a well-wisher of Ayurveda, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, that the area of the release of Ayurveda from the clutches of its enemies can be said to have begun.

You must have read the resolution of the All India Medical Conference again and again. There is one resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian Medical Association that does not stop at resenting the use of the term 'doctor' by the 'vaidyas.' It goes further. It says that they should not be permitted to call themselves 'physicians'. It is these people, who demand total abolition of the Ayurvedic system, that have been in charge of the future destiny of this system, so far as the government department are concerned.

If you, Sir, go deeply into the matter you will find that never before in the history of any science in the world the future building of it has been left in the hands of those who have demanded its annihilation. That honour has been exclusively done to Ayurveda. It is very much like inviting general Ayub to look after the defences of the Punjab border or to invite Mao Tse Tung to look after the Indian defences in NEFA for, the very people who want to destroy Ayurveda are holding the overall charge of its departments. After passing these resolutions unanimously, when they become health ministers or surgeon generals and preside over Ayurvedic functions, they smilingly accept garlands and start talking glibly about the future of the National Medicines while undermining it and sabotaging it. Yet they are kept in charge of these departments. Therefore the hon. Member's Bill, by demanding that there should be a Ayurvedic Council at the Centre, merely

wants to do what is only fair and just to Ayurveda, that the future of the system should be put in proper hands.

As to the intellectual honesty behind the words of those who attack Ayurveda, I will give only one example. I will not name the person. One of the most eminent doctors of India has stated, and that statement has come in the papers, that the ayurvedic trainees are quacks and that they should not be given any allopathic training at all. He is the President of the highest medical body in the country, I have on my file a paper. I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House, but I am prepared to show it to the Speaker. I have got that letter with the monogram of the highest allopathic body referred to above. The President has said "Please send medicines for the treatment of my wife"? It appears that the Ayurvedic medicines will kill the wives other of Indian but they will benefit the wife of the medical leader, who demands their total abolition. May eminent doctors come on the sly to take their Ayurvedic treatment. Their behaviour is very inconsistent. Through the good offices of the Prime Minister, I had an occasion to show that letter to her revered father, the late Prime Minister Nehru and he had remarked that it was very inconsistent that the Spokesman of the Indian world medicine should demand abolition of Ayurveda by the government and also place his wife under the Ayurvedic treatment. I would like to repeat my reply to the taken Prime Minister. "Sir, all this can be consistent only in one way, that he has his eye on some other lady". If he really believes that Ayurveda kills the patient then the best way of getting rid of an old wife would be to place her under the Ayurvedic treatment. It cannot be anything otherwise.

16.43 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

Then, Sir, there are so-called enlightened people in India who say that it is only the love of tradition that has preserved Ayurveda and it is only the traditionalists who hand on to it.

Sir, with your permission, I just want to give on typical case to blast the myth. We who live in metropolitan cities, we who

[Shri Shiv Sharma]

are far away from the traditionalists, are called upon to treat many people who are extraordinarily western in their life and outlook, to patients who are stupefied in modern and western culture. All these people talk of possessing a very rational outlook. But they have their own incantations and *mantrams* and they have their own fanaticism. You have to whisper into the ear of a modern, instead of a Sanskrit, *mantram*, only five words in English, "This is a scientific medicine", and he closes his eyes, and opens his mouth, and you can throw anything down his throat, any half-understood or misunderstood, poison, and he will swallow it uncritically and inconditionally. He sometimes takes a poison whose side effects leave him nonchoice but to place himself under the Ayurvedic treatment for the rest of his life, and the Ayurvedic physician may earn far more out of the treatment of the unending after-effects of the so-called "scientific" treatment than he does by the treating more natural and legitimate diseases.

He faithfully and readily swallow unknown and inadequately investigated poisonous drugs, with docility which would make a guinea-pig blush. And yet they talk of the rationalistic approach to medicine. Today, you have the position that if the Ayurvedic physician completely divorces himself from taking up normal cases of illness and handles only those cases which suffer from the deleterious after-effects of the allopathic medicine, he could make his two ends meet and go on paying his income-tax. So, the future of Ayurvedic physician is not in any danger that way. But what this Bill demands is that the fate of Ayurveda should ultimately rest with the Ayurvedic profession itself. I am aware that many hon. Members want to speak, in favour of Ayurveda in fairness to them, I want to conclude very quickly. I will just give a typical example of a modern who resisted Ayurveda, who in all his speeches and statements would refer to Ayurveda as a system of nostrums and horse-doses etc. That gentleman got a heart attack and was admitted into a palatial allopathic hospital in Bombay. Within 24 hours of his admission there he insisted upon his removal from that hospital, in spite of India's port rank cardiologists

attending on him there. His complaint was that the atmosphere was Indian. He shifted to an American hospital, namely the Breach Candy Hospital in Bombay, where both the atmosphere and the 'atmospherists' were very modern. There, while recovering, he developed pyelitis in addition to his heart disease. He was given an antibiotic which with 72 hours brought his pus cells in the urine; from 300 per microscopic field to zero. When I called on him, he said, with a smile, 'Panditji, see the miracle of the modern antibiotic; three were 300 pus cells per field in the urine, and they disappeared within three days of starting the treatment'. Fifteen days later, this gentleman had a relapse. About his culture, I may tell you that with his children he used to speak in English; he does not speak his home language; in his house, the records in his collection are of Western music, and children turn over to Western music when Indian music is going on. If you pinch him or his child, they would say 'Ough', not 'Ai' or 'Oi'; even the pain they feel is in the English language. That is the background. With that, when the attack came for the second time, no amount of antibiotic could reduce the pus cells, and he had to come under Ayurvedic treatment which cleared him completely of that within a reasonable time. His reply was 'This must be a faith cure, because my respect for your personality is so great that perhaps my mind responded to it; otherwise, how could the ancient three-thousand-year-old drugs kill those germs which even the modern antibiotics in their highest concentrations fail to kill.' My reply to him was 'Our Indian Constitution is very generous; it permits every Indian to behave like an ass; it is his privilege. But are you not abusing this privilege?' Eventually, today, he is one of the biggest converts with the fanatical zeal of a convert. And very eminent followers are following him. This is how Ayurveda has kept alive among the modern people.

But I have no grudge against these people. I do not want to complain because I see on both sides, on the left as well as on the right that there are plenty of good well-wishers of Ayurveda. There is no doubt about it,

But with due respect to my colleagues, the Members for whom I have very great respect, I want to liken them to an old maid in Paris, who was under the treatment of an English doctor. One night, she rang up the doctor and said 'Doctor, will you come and see my daughter?'. The doctor was scandalised and shocked. He queried 'But I thought that you were an old maid'. She said 'I am, but I am not a stubborn old maid'. Now, my hon. friends here are supporters of Ayurveda, no doubt, but they are not stubborn supporters of Ayurveda and that is why injustice has been born just as the daughter was born to that old maid due to lack of stubbornness.

If there had been a little fairness in handling this subject, this great science, which can bring troops of foreigners at our feet, then we would have been the leaders of the world medicine today. Doctors are very fond of mentioning that 90 per cent cases recover in any case, and only 10 per cent are the people who require treatment and who are difficult to cure, and the doctor gets credit anyway for that 90 per cent. These doctors rarely recognise the fact that the Ayurvedic physician usually gets all his cases out of this 10 per cent and none out of that 90 per cent. That is why he has kept himself alive. Sir, I have been asked not to take too much time.

With the first ring of your Bell, I will resume my seat.

But I want to submit through you to the Health Ministry that after a very long period, a set of fair and just Ministers has come into the Health-Ministry. All the three of them, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Dr. S. Chandrasekhar and Shri B. S. Murthy—it is a pure but welcome accident—happen to be well-wishers of Ayurveda. They should bestir themselves with speed, not with delay. As my honourable colleague, Shri A. T. Sarma has said—a similar Bill was introduced about two years ago. A committee of Ministers was formed to draft a official Bill for introduction in the House. For merely, two years that committee existed but did not proceed with the matter and did not draft a line. I am grateful that they asked me to take over the chairmanship. For a change an Ayurvedic physician was invited to be the Chairman of an Ayurvedic Committee.

We completed the draft of the Bill at a single sitting. At the second sitting the Committee finished its work and dissolved itself. We should work with the speed which has been demonstrated by that Committee.

I request the Health Ministry to go deeply into this entire question of the authority with regard to Ayurveda coming into the hands of the Ayurvedic physicians. The Health Ministry has now got an Ayurvedic Adviser. Thus luckily, we have a high officer in that capacity belonging to the Ayurvedic system. Why should not every decision on Ayurveda be finalised by the Ayurvedic Adviser directly with the Health Ministry, instead of straining it through those medical channels which are very unsympathetic to the Ayurvedic system? I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to place my views before the House.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-
balpur):** Shri Sharma who moved the motion was very cautious in proposing to send the Bill for eliciting public opinion. We know that very few people in this country receive allopathic treatment in hospitals or from private practitioners. Last year, I had put a question about unauthorised practitioners of medicine and the reply was that there is control only in the case of allopathic medicine. The Indian Medical Council takes care of only those persons and mediclans under the allopathic system.

Regarding the many lakhs who practise other systems of medicine, there is absolutely no control. It is high time that some effective control was exercised on people who practised the other systems of medicine. It is high time that a proposal for setting up an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council be taken up by Parliament. Of course, in certain States there are Councils which look after different systems of medicine, homeopathic, ayurvedic, allopathic, and other systems. But as we have the Indian Medical Council to take care of the allopathic system of medicine, we should also have a Council to look after not only the education but also the practice and research on the ayurvedic system exclusively. It should not be mixed up with what is called the integrated system of

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

medicine or with homoeopathic and allied or other systems of medicine.

We want a bureau of All India Medical Council so that it can have effective control over education, research and practice throughout India in whichever State or Union Territory it may take place. Therefore, without taking any further time I support this motion. I suppose we should receive the opinion of experts on Ayurveda; not only they but also these people who were benefited by ayurvedic system of treatment as was amply illustrated by Pandit Shiv Sharma who preceded me. If we take to the study of Ayurved in earnest, I am quite sure that India will in course of time be proud of having some of the best discoveries due to research in ayurveda. It should be given proper attention.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा ने जो विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसमें यह मांग की गई है कि हम देश के अन्दर एक अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा परिषद का निर्माण करें, मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज जिस दल के हाथ में सत्ता का सूत्र है, उन्हें भारत की किसी भी चीज के बारे में कोई अभिमान या गर्व नहीं है, न भाषा के बारे में अभिमान है, न पुरानी परम्पराओं के सम्बन्ध में अभिमान है और न भारत की कलाओं के सम्बन्ध में अभिमान है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि यह गलत है। आप इस बात से अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जितना रुपया हम मेडिकल रिसर्च और इसकी एजुकेशन पर सारे देश में खर्च करते हैं.....

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : आप अपने बच्चों का इलाज कहाँ कराते हैं ?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : उस का 95 प्रतिशत रुपया हम एलोपैथिक के विकास, उसके अनुसन्धान और उसकी शिक्षा पर व्यय करते हैं। उसकी तुलना में केवल 5 प्रतिशत रुपया हम इधर खर्च करते हैं, जिसमें आयुर्वेद भी आ गया, यूनानी भी आ गई और अन्य सिस्टम्स भी आ गये। अगर इस पर 50 प्रतिशत रुपया हम खर्च कर पाते, तो देश की स्थिति यह होती कि दूसरे देशों के रोगी, जिनको उनकी पद्धति के अनुसार राहत नहीं मिलती, जैसे शिव शर्मा जी के पास लोग आते हैं, हमारे देश में चिकित्सा कराने आते। अगर हमने अपनी पद्धति का विकास किया होता तो दुनिया भर के मरीज, जिनका इलाज उन के यहां नहीं हो सकता, वे भारत आते।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के अन्दर जिन उच्चकोटि के विद्वानों ने आयुर्वेद का विकास किया है, उन्होंने न केवल बीमारियों के इलाज की व्यवस्था की है, बल्कि एक आदमी किस प्रकार से लम्बी आयु तथा स्वस्थ रह कर जीवन में 100 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त कर सकता है ऐसा मार्ग दिखाया है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस पद्धति ने हमें ऐसा मार्ग दिखलाया है, आज हम उसके प्रति उदासीन हो गये हैं।

17.00 hrs.

माननीय सदस्य इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी एक विधेयक लाये थे। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अनेकों बार इस प्रकार की समितियाँ बनी हैं। कभी चोपड़ा कमेटी बनी, कभी पण्डित कमेटी बनी, कभी उदपा कमेटी बनी, इन सब कमेटियों ने इस बात की सिफारिश की थी कि देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की परिषद का निर्माण किया जाय, क्योंकि आज स्थिति यह है कि न कोई स्टैंडर्ड की टेक्स्ट बुक्स हैं और न कोई स्टैंडर्ड के कोर्सज हैं। कौन विद्यार्थी कहां प्रवेश पा सकता है, इस

के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है, कहीं पर मैट्रिक लड़का प्रवेश पा सकता है, कहीं पर एफ० एस० सी० पास प्रवेश पा सकता है, किसी किस्म की कोई यूनीवर्सिटी हमें देश के अन्दर दिखाई नहीं देती। इस देश में आठ-दस यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, जहाँ आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा दी जाती है, लेकिन वहाँ भी कोई स्टैंडर्ड टेक्सट बुक्स नहीं हैं, किसी चीज का कोई स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है, दवाइयों का स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है।

उसका कारण यह है कि इसकी रिसर्च के लिए नगण्य रुपया रखा गया। आज सत्यता यह है कि इस देश के केवल 20 प्रतिशत मरीज ही एलोपैथी से लाभ उठाते हैं जबकि 95 प्रतिशत घन इस पद्धति के ऊपर व्यय किया जाता है। 80 प्रतिशत मरीज आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पर निर्भर हैं। आयुर्वेद पद्धति के चिकित्सकों को आयुर्वेद का पूरा ज्ञान भी नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें कोई रिसर्च नहीं की गई है। जिस प्रकार से पिछले चालीस-पचास वर्षों में एलोपैथी का विकास हुआ है उस प्रकार से इसमें कोई भी विकास नहीं हुआ है। मेरी मांग है कि इस देश के अन्दर आयुर्वेद की एक यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाये। जिस प्रकार से और विश्वविद्यालय खुले हुए हैं उसी प्रकार से इसका भी विश्व-विद्यालय खोजा जाये ताकि आयुर्वेद के विषय में भी खोज और अनुसन्धान किये जा सकें। आज इस देश में करोड़ों रुपयों की दवाइयाँ बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं जबकि अनेकों प्रकार की जड़ी-बूटियाँ अपने देश में मौजूद हैं। अगर हमने उनके सम्बन्ध में खोज और अनुसन्धान किये होते तो अपने देश में ही हम हर प्रकार की दवाइयाँ तैयार कर सकते थे जो कि हमारे देशवासियों की तारीफ के अनुकूल होती और उनके शरीर के अनुकूल होती। जहाँ-जहाँ पर इस पद्धति के विकास पर घन व्यय किया गया है वहाँ पर अज्ञान के कारण दिखाने गये हैं।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो विधेयक इस सदन के अन्दर रखा है उस पर शीघ्र अमल होना

चाहिए। अभी तक हमारे सामने जो पुरानी तीन समितियों की सिफारिशें आईं उनको तो रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब कि इसके ऊपर तुरन्त अमल होना चाहिए। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस परिषद् का बहुत पहले निर्माण हो जाना चाहिये था ताकि इस पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में स्टैंडर्ड किताबें, कोर्सेज और किस योग्यता के विद्यार्थी प्रवेश ले सकेंगे, ये सब बातें निश्चित की जा सकती। लेकिन जबतक परिषद् का निर्माण नहीं होगा तब तक हालात ठीक नहीं हो सकेंगे। मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और इस बात की मांग करता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत ही विलम्ब हो चुका है, अब बहुत जल्द इस काम को पूरा करना चाहिये। मैं इस बात की भी मांग करता हूँ कि इस पद्धति के ऊपर केवल 5 प्रतिशत धनराशि व्यय न करके कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत धनराशि इसके ऊपर व्यय होनी चाहिये ताकि 80 प्रतिशत लोग जो कि इस पद्धति पर निर्भर करते हैं उनके साथ भी न्याय हो सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. SETHURAMAN (Pondicherry) : Sir, Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. It is a good augury that this Bill provides a large scope to improve an extend the indigenous system of medicine which has so far remained unattended to and unencouraged without the patronage of the Government. It is a truism that the Ayurvedic medicines are most suitable to our people both in the economic sense and the medical sense. The Ayurvedic medicines can be prepared comparatively at cheaper cost; they are not only preventive but more curative. These two effects of the system draw a greater number of people towards it.

It is evident from the reports of various committees on indigenous medicines that a great majority of people are attracted towards the system so far as their health is concerned. This evidence as well as experience reveal that Ayurvedic medicines are having good curative effects even for incurable diseases. For example, research

[Shri N. Sethuraman]

is going on in the United States of America to find out how best an Ayurvedic herb called blackshade—which is known as *Manarhakkli* in Tamil—can be used for curing cancer. Also, the Ayurvedic system can help to solve the family planning problem by providing cheap herbal contraceptives which do not cause side-effects.

At present, Ayurveda is being controlled by the Allopaths who show always step-motherly treatment and do not allow any improvement. I submit that there should be a separate portfolio for Ayurveda. Besides, the allotment for indigenous system of medicines should be allowed to lapse.

The Ayurvedic Medical Council which is to be set up by the provisions of this Bill should have only Ayurvedic doctors as President and Vice-President. Necessary steps are required to be taken to raise the standard of Ayurvedic education and treatment in such a way that the public would not get any prejudice against the system.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, I am glad Mr. Sharma has brought this Bill. He wants it to be circulated. There is necessity for it so far as the indigenous system of medicine are concerned, because much water has flowed down. Government accept not only ayurveda but also homoeopathy and unani as indigenous systems of medicine in this country. The British came and killed these systems. But still it survived. Now our Government tells us that we will nourish it. They appointed so many committees and so many recommendations have been made about these indigenous systems of medicine. How many of them have been implemented and what has been done up till now?

There is one adviser in the Health Ministry ayurveda. He is an adviser to the health service, which is manned by allopathic doctors. This poor adviser is there just to keep his position and whatever he advises is turned down this way or that way. I had the privilege of moving a resolution about homoeopathy in this House. Pandirji told us that this should be put on a scientific basis. We said, there is no objection to it. You see whether there is science in it. If there is no science, do not accept it. What have we

seen? No report about these indigenous systems of medicine says that they are not based on science. They survive because they have a scientific basis. Why are the systems of medicine recognised by Government treated in this manner?

I have been following all these years what has happened to these indigenous systems of medicine. My hon. friend who spoke just now is very hopeful that we have got three ministers and they will jointly rear up these systems. Let us hope against hope.

From Rajkumari downwards so many ministers came and did nothing. They could not do anything. Therefore, I would request the Minister not only to accept the motion for circulation of this Bill but also to see that necessary steps are taken so that this system gets that much recognition which is given to allopathic or modern system of medicine. We are 750 Members of Parliament. How many ayurvedic dispensaries are there for us? Only a single one. I do not know whether there is any homoeopathic dispensary for us. I think there is none. Do these Members not want this system of medicine? They want. But there are no facilities for it. This is the only thing that I will refer to show how the indigenous system of medicine is treated by this Minister.

It is a State subject I know. There are ministers of Ayurveda in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kerala. But the system which the Government has recognised should be regulated from the Centre. It is a Concurrent Subject. So Central Government has the responsibility. For this reason my hon. friend Shri A. T. Sarma has done a very good thing in bringing forward this Bill and asking for its circulation to elicit public opinion. Public opinion is known to all of us. Let the Government accept this motion, let the Bill be circulated, after that let it be referred to a Select Committee, let the Government say how they want to amend this Bill which has been brought forward by our friend and let it then come before this House. Let them do so if they are really serious about it. If they are not serious let them say that it is not on a scientific basis or let them bring forward other accusations. Let us see something which will help this indigenous

system of medicine which we all love so much, which is so much dear to us and which is so much useful to our system. Let that system come back with all its glory. With these words I request the Government to accept this motion for circulation.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, श्री अ० त्रि० शर्मा द्वारा प्रस्तुत अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा परिषद् विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज हमारे देश को आजाद हुए 20 वर्ष हो चुके हैं। हमारे देश में जो भी उद्योग धन्धे खुलते हैं वह बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही खुलते हैं। और अस्पताल भी बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही है। सभापति महोदय, आप बम्बई से आते हैं और जाहिर है कि आप के वहां बड़े-बड़े अनेकों अस्पताल होंगे लेकिन हमारे देहातों में दूर-दूर तक अस्पताल देखने में नजर नहीं आते हैं। देहातों में अस्पताल नहीं के बराबर हैं और अगर कहीं भूले, भटके एक-आध अस्पताल हैं भी तो वहां पर दवाएं वगैरह नहीं मिलती हैं। चिकित्सा व्यवस्था के बारे में देहातों की जो उपेक्षा हो रही है उसका सरकार को निराकरण करना चाहिये।

सरकार द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति की भी उपेक्षा की जा रही है और करीब सारा का सारा बजट में जो रुपया चिकित्सा व्यवस्था के लिए रखा जाता है वह एलोपैथिक पर खर्च किया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य के लिए स्वीकृत बजट का 95 फीसदी रुपया सरकार इस एलोपैथिक पर खर्च करती है।

मैडिकल कालिजेंज से जो विद्यार्थी पास होकर बाहर निकलते हैं वह देहातों में वतौर डाक्टर के नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और वह सब शहरों में ही रहना चाहते हैं जहां कि उन्हें सारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त रहती हैं, रहने के लिए बढ़िया बंगले मिल जाते हैं और उनके बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिल जाती है। लेकिन हमारा

भारत देश गांव का देश है, करीब साढ़े पाँच लाख गांव इस देश में हैं जबकि शहर बहुत ही कम हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा डाक्टरों पास करके निकलने वाले हमारे आजकल के शिक्षित नौजवान देहातों में जाकर डाक्टरों नहीं करना चाहते, देहात वालों की सेवा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

देहातों की जनता का आयुर्वेद की तरफ आकर्षण है और वह होना स्वाभाविक भी है क्योंकि सदियों पूर्व हमारे पूर्वज बड़े-बड़े आयुर्वेदिक ग्रंथ लिख गये हैं और गांव वाले आयुर्वेद का सहारा सैकड़ों सालों से लेते चले आये हैं। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को सरकार द्वारा जो प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिल रहा है और उन अमूल्य आयुर्वेदिक ग्रंथों का पूरा फायदा नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। जो थोड़े से आयुर्वेद के विश्वविद्यालय है भी उनको मवर्नमेंट द्वारा यथेष्ट मात्रा में प्रोत्साहन व आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिलती है, परिणाम-स्वरूप वह सुचारू रूप से नहीं चल पाते हैं। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं बनाई है जिसके कि आधार पर उन को अधिक सहायता मिल सके। जो हमारे आयुर्वेदिक स्नातक वहां से पढ़ कर निकलें उन को उतना ही वेतन मिलना चाहिए जितना कि हम एलोपैथिक ग्रेजुएट्स को देते हैं क्योंकि जितना समय एम० बी० बी० एस० करने में लगता है उतना ही समय आयुर्वेदिक का कोर्स पास करने में भी लगता है और इसलिये कोई वजह नहीं है कि आयुर्वेद वालों को एलोपैथी वालों के मुकाबले कम वेतन मिले और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जो आज दोनों के वेतनों में फर्क है वह हटाया जाय और आयुर्वेद वालों को भी एलोपैथी वालों के बराबर वेतन मिले उन से कम न मिले।

देहातों में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा चिकित्सा व्यवस्था का नितान्त अभाव है। वहां पर कुछ लोग इधर, उधर से थोड़ा बहुत लाइसेंस

[श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिलार]

आदि प्राप्त करके किसी कालिज या अस्पताल में जाकर एक हफ्ते, महीना, दो महीना इंजेक्शन आदि लगाना सीख लेते हैं और वह वहां देहातों में जाकर डाक्टरी करने का स्वांग करते हैं। लेकिन उसका परिणाम वही हो रहा है जैसे लड़का सीखे नाई का, मूढ़ फटे किसान का। थोड़ा बहुत इंजेक्शन लगाना और दवा आदि देना सीख लिया और देहातों में जाकर कह दिया कि हम डाक्टर हैं और गलत-सलत इंजेक्शन लगा देते हैं और वह बेचारे अनपढ़ गांव वाले अक्सर इन तथाकथित डाक्टरों द्वारा मारे जाते हैं। इस तरीके से देहातों की जनता को लूटा जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में ध्यान दे और वह एक अलग से आयुर्वेद का केन्द्रीय स्तर पर डाइरेक्टोरेट नियुक्त करे जो देश में जितनी भी आयुर्वेदिक संस्थायें हैं उनका निरीक्षण करके उचित व्यवस्था करे और जितने भी आयुर्वेद के विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन को अधिक आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करे। राज्य सरकारों को भी इस बारे में आगे बढ़ना चाहिये और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और इन संस्थाओं को अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए ताकि देश में आयुर्वेद का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार हो सके जिससे देश की गरीब जनता को सही तौर पर इलाज मिल सके। इस देश की जनता भी यही चाहती है क्योंकि वह एलोपैथी से उतना फायदा नहीं उठा पा रही है। एलोपैथी केवल एक बात में कामयाब हुई और वह है सर्जरी में। लेकिन मेडीकल में वैसी कोई बात नहीं है और एलोपैथ डाक्टर के पास जब मरीज जाता है तो डाक्टर उससे पूछता है कि उसे क्या तकलीफ है और उसके यह बतलाने पर कि उसके पेट में दर्द है वह उसे एक गोली या मिक्सचर दे देता है। अगर किसी के कमर में दर्द हो, मुड़े में दर्द हो तो उसे वह एक दूसरी गोली दे देता है और अक्सर यह होता है

कि चूंकि वह मरीज द्वारा बतलाई गई ऊपरी तकलीफ के लिये ही गोली आदि दे देता है और जड़ में उसकी नहीं जाता है इसलिये रोगी मर भी जाया करते हैं। डाक्टर लोग नाड़ी, नब्ज आदि देखना नहीं जानते हैं और जब तक नाड़ी के परखने का चिकित्सक को ज्ञान न हो तब तक वह रोग की जड़ में नहीं जा सकता है और दवा कारगर रूप में असर नहीं कर सकती हैं। यह नाड़ी में परखने का ज्ञान आयुर्वेद वाले ही जानते हैं और वह रोगी की तह में जाकर सही दवा तजवीज कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आयुर्वेद को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक ऐसी आयुर्वेदिक परिषद् बनाये। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इस के लिए अलग से एक डाइरेक्टोरेट हो और उसके द्वारा पूरे देश में आयुर्वेदिक संस्थाओं को सहायता व प्रोत्साहन मिले। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, I fully support this Bill and I do not know the reason why Government should be hesitant to elicit public opinion on this Bill. I hope they will concede this reasonable demand.

The Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine were well-developed and put on a scientific basis in India long ago. We know from our ancient literature that there are sects or groups known as medical practitioners who were concentrating themselves on developing these indigenous systems and putting them on a scientific footing. During the middle ages and later there was mixing of medicine with super-natural and mythological powers.

I do not know whether it is prevalent in other parts of the country, but in my part of the country there is a sort of secretiveness attached to this kind of labour. The indigenous medical practitioner will never divulge the secret of his herb for the treatment of particular diseases

with the result that after the death of these people posterity lost the privilege of the wealth of knowledge that these people had acquired during the long period from their experience.

Even today in Tamil—I am told in Sanskrit also—particularly in Saraswathi Mahal in Tanjore there are a good many manuscripts bearing on this particular subject which have not seen the light of day. They are not printed. Nobody is able to print them. We cannot expect the poor indigenous medical practitioners to print them. It is impossible.

It is, after all, the Government that should come forward to bring these things out. In Tamil also we have got copious literature that has not seen the light of day. Particularly in Tamil Nad there was another system of medicine—I do not know whether it is connected with ayurveda or not—which is called the Siddha system of medicine. Now our Government in Tamilnad is giving a lot of encouragement to it. I think, they have set up a council. The Government is patronising that department.

But these things should be brought to light and it should be put on a proper modern footing. Unfortunately, in the spirit of modernisation, when we go about adopting certain things, we always try to get rid even of the good things that were there. It will not only be a loss to India, but I feel that if we do not develop these systems of medicine and do not improve the working of these medical practitioners, it will be a loss to humanity. All the wealth that our ancients have acquired will be lost. So, I feel that this is one field where we can really be proud as Indians and it is high time, it is very late in the day rather, for us to urge the Government that they should come forward to recognise it and put it on a proper legal footing.

It is common knowledge that there are many herbs that were taken abroad from India for use in the manufacture of modern medicine. These herbs were being used since the Vedic age. From my own personal experience I can say that. Till I entered college, whenever I fell ill all the treatment I got was from my mother. She did not know any modern medicine. She did not even have iodine with her. The only knowledge she acquired was from her mother from and her mother anteriority.

Herbs are available in the villages for each and sundry illness, for any illness, and many of them were quite effective.

Even today we know that there are certain people, apart from those who do not really have the knowledge but who pretend to have the knowledge and exploit the poor people in the villages—it is really these people who damaged the cause of indigenous medicine—who really have the knowledge and who are able to have good practice in competition with even M.B.B.S. degree holders and other modern medical practitioners. Of course, it is not our intention to decry modern medicine, but at the same time it would be an unpardonable fault on our part if we do not realise and give due importance to our own medical system that was agreed on all sides as effective and can be made more effective and even as to be imported by other parts of the world.

With these words, I fully support the Bill as well as the motion for circulation. I would like to add only one word to it. I am sure, the Bill is comprehensive. As many Members who preceded me have pointed out, there are other systems also, apart from ayurvedic. I myself have said that the Siddha system of medicine is prevailing in our part of the country. Like that there may be other indigenous systems and the Government should see to it that they bring a council, in whatever form they are going to bring it, so as to be all comprehensive so that we do not lose the knowledge that belongs to our forefathers.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate Shri Sarma for bringing forward this Bill. All the committees on the indigenous systems of medicine have recommended the establishment of the Ayurvedic Medical Council to control Ayurvedic education and treatment but no action has been taken by the Central Government in this matter. It is regretted.

Just now, the hon. Member, Shri Goel, remarked that the present Government has taken no interest or they do not encourage it. I would like to point out to him that as late as in 1938 the Indian National Congress had passed a Resolution saying :

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

"The Congress is of opinion that having regard to the wide prevalence and generally accepted utility of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in India, earnest and definite efforts should be made by the people of the country to further popularise colleges, schools and hospitals for instruction and treatment in accordance with indigenous systems."

That Resolution was passed in 1938. The only thing is that the present Government is not applying its mind to the Resolution. That is my complaint. The charge made was that the Members on this side are not national enough. So, I am just pointing out to him and also to my party colleagues that this ancient system is now seeing a little light.

Of course, the former Three Health Ministers, Shrimati Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Shri Karmarkar and Dr. Sushila Nayar never encouraged Ayurvedic system of medicine. A little hope is given by Pandit Sharma that the present three Ministers may probably give an encouragement to this system. I have a personal reason to believe it. About two years back when the present Health Minister, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, entered this House after his visit to Russia, I saw his face swollen and he was looking ill. I just pointed out to him, "You are not able to sleep and feel uncomfortable. You are uneasy about your present health condition." He said, "What shall I do?" I told him, "You eat *Triphala harad*." I am glad that having cured himself with this *Triphala harad* and having been made the Health Minister, I hope, he will continue to encourage Ayurveda.

I was also a believer, after my education in England, in allopathy. But experience has shown, as we are all wiser by experience, that in Indian conditions, of all indigenous systems, Ayurveda is the best and, I hope, such wisdom will enlighten other Members also. After all, the local conditions, the local medicines, the local plants, suit us rather than all other medicines which come from other places.

Ayurveda is a way of life. It is not merely a medicine. It gives us great *shanti* peace of mind. There are one thousand slokas only on *Harad* that acts

like a mother. That *Harad* cures even dead skins, makes it soft. If we put it in our intestines, it improves our health. I would like to request the House to be proud of our own system of medicine. The great Alexander took away, about 2000 years back, some wise people from India, and converted Ayurveda into Unani, Unani now has come back to India. We also hope that Allopathy will learn from the great art of Ayurveda.

I would like to commend it to the Government to concentrate more on our indigenous methods and see that Ayurveda develops. I also request the Minister to give Ayurveda medicine facilities to Members of Parliament in North Avenue and South Avenue Dispensaries. Instead of giving us more money by way of allowances we should be given these facilities. I have distributed about 5000 bottles of *Harad* not only to Indians but also to foreigners. They have reported that by this *Harad* they have improved their health. When we can cure ourselves with a cheap medicine costing Re. 1.25 p. or so, why should we go to a doctor and spend more? It will not increase your disease. It will prevent it. You can see from my face and health, the success I have achieved by following the Ayurveda system.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I was very sick recently. Thank God I did not go to Willingdon Hospital !

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I will give him a free bottle *Harad*. I stand a guarantee to him. *Harad* or *Triphala* is a very nice medicine. I can assure my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, and other friends that it will not increase the disease. It will cure the disease and, if it does not do good, it will not do any harm.

There are some suggestions which have come before the House. I would say that we should be firm enough to believe in our own system rather than rely on foreign medicines. I do not wish that the Bill should be circulated. We should bring pressure on the Ministry to listen to us that at least, not on an experimental basis, on the surety that these medicines have been tried for thousand of years.

They are bound to improve us. Mahatma Gandhi tried the indigenous methods. We should have faith in our own system rather than looking to foreign medicines. We should be proud of our own heritage.

I want the hon. Minister to pay more attention and give more encouragement to the Indian system of Ayurvedic medicine; he should have a united council for Ayurveda, and give more facilities, to Ayurvedic system.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है इसकी ताईद करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल को लाने का मकसद यह प्रतीत नहीं होता है और न ही है कि एलोपैथी और होम्योपैथी के साथ इसका कोई संघर्ष है। सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार पिछले 21 साल में सस्ती दवाइयाँ आम जनता के लिए सुलभ कर सकी है। आयुर्वेद हो, होम्योपैथी हो या एलोपैथी हो, क्या किसी भी पैथी की सस्ती दवाइयाँ सरकार पिछले 21 सालों में साधारण और गरीब लोगों के लिये सुलभ कर सकी है मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं कर सकी है। अभी भी लोग बिना औषधियों के मर रहे हैं। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार ही है जो कि होम्योपैथी और आयुर्वेद में संघर्ष कराना चाहती है। कुछ लोगों के मन में यह भी भय है और वे कहते भी हैं कि आयुर्वेद वैज्ञानिक चीज पर आधारित नहीं है, प्राधुनिक नहीं है, कोई सच्चा देश आयुर्वेद का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। न ही इस बिल की एलोपैथी या होम्योपैथी के साथ कोई लड़ाई है।

एक तरफ तो सरकार सस्ती दवाइयों का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकी है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि क्या हो रहा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल जहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू है, वहाँ के गवर्नर, धर्म वीर साहब अभी एक टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, एक सैस लगाने जा रहे हैं, उन साधारण लोगों पर जो कि सरकारी अस्पतालों में इलाज कराने के लिए जाते हैं। जो लोग अभी तक इन अस्प-

तालों से मुफ्त इलाज करवाते थे अब उन पर एक सैस लगने जा रहा है। यह सब वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन के चलते होने जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की असफलता का ही यह प्रतीक है। सरकार गरीब लोगों के लिए सस्ती दवाइयों का इन्तजाम आज तक कर नहीं सकी है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वह आज इन गरीब मरीजों से सैस बिठाने जा रही है, टैक्स बिठाने जा रही है

सरकार की नीति यह है कि एलोपैथी को बढ़ाते जाओ। आप इसको बढ़ायें। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप आयुर्वेद को भी नजर अंदाज न करें। सरकार आयुर्वेद की आज तक अब-हेलना करती आ रही है। इसको सरकार निगलेंकट करती आ रही है। सरकार के दिमाग में प्राधुनिकता का नशा सवार हो गया है। सरकार नक़्क़ ही करना जानती है विदेशों की। लेकिन खुद देश में कितना भ्रमूल्य भंडार है, कितनी सेवा आयुर्वेद गरीब लोगों की कर सकता है, इसकी उसे कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं है। आप तो जानते ही हैं जब हम लोग कालेज में पढ़ा करते थे तो वहाँ देशी भाषाओं के अध्यापक भी होते थे और अंग्रेजी भाषा के अध्यापक भी होते थे, तेलगू के, कन्नड़ के, बंगला आदि भाषाओं के अध्यापक भी होते थे और वे भी पढ़ाते थे। जो देशी भाषाओं के अध्यापक हुआ करते थे उनके दिमाग में न्यून भाव होता था, उनमें इनफोरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स होता था। और जो अंग्रेजी के अध्यापक होते थे उनके मन में सुपरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स होता था। शुरू से ही हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि देश की भाषाओं को पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों के मन में न्यून भाव होता था और अंग्रेजी के अध्यापकों के मन में सुपरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स होता था और इस वजह से हमारे देश की जो भाषाएँ थीं वे बड़ नहीं पाई, वे तरक्की नहीं कर पाई। यही हाल आयुर्वेद का हुआ है। सरकार ने इसको प्रोत्साहन देने की, कोई कोशिश ही नहीं की है। नई खोज करवाने की कोई प्रक्रिया ही शुरू नहीं

[श्री रवि राय]

की है, रिसर्च इस सिस्टम में करवाने की कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि ये जितने भी सिस्टम्स आफ मेडीसिन हैं इनमें आपस में होड़ होनी चाहिए। एक तरफ आयुर्वेद को वैज्ञानिक आधार दिया जाना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ एलोपैथी हो और दोनों में एक प्रकार की होड़ होनी चाहिए, कम्पीटीशन होना चाहिए, प्रतियोग्यता होनी चाहिये ताकि साधारण जनता को मुफ्त और मुफ्त अगर नहीं दे सकते हैं तो सस्ती दवाइयाँ देने का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

आज हम क्या देखते हैं। गांवों में लोग एलोपैथी में इलाज कराने के लिये जितना पैसा चाहिए, खर्च नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आप किसी एलोपैथिक डाक्टर के पास जाइये। वह आपको प्रेसविपेशन लिख देगा और आपके दवाई खरीदने पर तीस, चालीस या पचास रुपये लग जायेंगे। अगर साधारण बुखार भी होगा तो भी आपको दस, पंद्रह रुपये खर्च करने पड़ जायेंगे। ग्राम आदमी इतना खर्च नहीं कर सकता है। इस वास्ते अभी भी करोड़ों लोग, खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आयुर्वेदी दवायें लेते हैं और इस सिस्टम से इलाज करवाते हैं। अभी तक भी उनका विश्वास आयुर्वेद के प्रति अडिग है। इस चीज को सरकार को किसी भी सूरत में नजर अंदाज नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप आधुनिक न बनो। लेकिन आधुनिक बनने की धुन में अपनी जो अच्छी चीज है उसको आप नजर अंदाज मत करो। आधुनिक आदमी किसको कहते हैं। आधुनिक तीन प्रकार के होते हैं। कुछ आदमी तो पीछे देखते होते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि जितनी पुरानी चीजें हैं उनकी आरती उतारो, उसकी ही प्रशंसा करो। दूसरे लोग आगे देखते होते हैं। वे समझते हैं जो आधुनिक चीज है और जो अपना लिया है उसको अपनाया तो जाए पर

अपनी जो चीज है उसको भी वैज्ञानिक आधार देकर आगे चलाया जाए। तीसरे आधुनिक लोग वे होते हैं जो कि बगल देखते होते हैं। वे जो बगल देखते होते हैं वे आधुनिक हैं ही नहीं। जो असली आधुनिक लोग हैं वे, वे ही हैं जो कि खुद की जो चीज है, देशी जो चीज है, उसको समझते हैं और समझ कर खोज करवाते हैं, रिसर्च करवाते हैं और साथ ही साथ सम्य देशों ने जो अपनाया है उसको भी देखते हैं और जो उससे भी लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं और उस सबका लाभ जनता को पहुँचाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप आयुर्वेद पर ध्यान दें। आयुर्वेद ही साधारण जनता को सस्ती दवाइयाँ सुलभ कर सकती है। इसको आपको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, उसकी एक बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पुरी में एक पुरी आयुर्वेद कालेज है। पिछले पन्द्रह दिन से वहाँ लड़कों ने हड़ताल कर रखी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार भी उस कालेज को खर्च करने के लिए काफी रुपया देती है। लड़कों ने हड़ताल क्यों की है? वहाँ जो अध्यापक लोग हैं उनकी कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है। वहाँ लड़के चाहते हैं कि उनको आधुनिक तरीकों से आयुर्वेद पढ़ाया जाए। वहाँ पर एक संस्कृत विद्यालय है। उस विद्यालय से पण्डित लोगों को पढ़ाने के लिए रख लिया गया है और उनको कहा गया है कि तुम इनको आयुर्वेद पढ़ाओ। वे पढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं। उड़ीसा सरकार ने इस कालेज को बन्द कर दिया है क्योंकि वहाँ पर विद्यार्थी स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों की जो शिकायत है उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये और वहाँ क्वालिफाइड अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की जाए।

इस बिल में आयुर्वेदिक काउंसिल बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है। यह बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है और इसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये।

पंडित शिव शर्मा जी भी बड़े नामी आयुर्वेद के डाक्टर हैं। वह जो भी सुझाव दें उनको भी सरकार को मान लेना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उनको मान ले।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support this Bill. The main question is the approach to the problem. Sir, the allopaths think that this ayurvedic system is a hocus-pocus and it should be abolished. Government's giving recognition and giving some support is only a concession to public opinion. This system has survived thousands of years. That itself is a proof that it has efficacy and scientific basis. The ayurvedic and unani people also have got some inferiority complex which has developed because of the condition right round them. I have seen a number of *hakims* and ayurved carrying a stethoscope and prescribing anti-biotics. This is happening, Sir. The fault is on both sides. What we have to decide is what should be our approach to this problem. It is not a question of conflict between the two systems. It is not a question of what is right and what is wrong. It is a question of the scientific basis behind one system or the other.

Sir, I will give you one example. I had been to the British Guiana. It is below sea level. I had an attack of asthma. There was also a German doctor who was travelling with me. He came to me and said 'Can I help you?' I said 'Thank you very much'. And he was very kind and he treated me. After that he told me, 'I would be able to help you more if you stop on your way to India at Friburg. He was very kind. He treated me very well. He had treated Shastriji and many other VIPs. I specially went out of my way to meet him because of his kindness to me, and I went to his place.

I found that his room was packed with various kinds of machinery, some X-ray apparatus, some cardiogram apparatus, and almost every other type of apparatus. It was like a factory. Then, he examined me,

took the cardiogram and all that kind of thing. Then, the prescription that he gave me was this: 'You are a very old man; so, you may not be able to do *sheershasan*, but there are some modifications which I would advise you to do', and he actually showed me how those *asanas* were to be done and he gave me instructions how to lie down, how to raise the feet and so on. So, that German doctor was prescribing me in Freiburg the yogic practice that was there in India. Then, he gave me some homoeopathic medicine. Then, I said 'I am surprised; you are a great doctor; you are having all this machinery etc., and yet you are giving me homoeopathic medicine. Is this not faith cure?' He said 'Suppose it is faith cure. The only anxiety that you have is that you should get cured, and if it is faith cure and it cures you then what objection can you have?' Then, he added 'Our knowledge about how drugs react on the human organism is in a stage which is not perfect, and we do not know how drugs act. Therefore, all the time, we have to investigate in every case'.

So, here was a doctor who was sitting in Germany who was highly qualified in allopathy and who could practise any other system of medicine. But here anybody can set up a homeopathic or Ayurvedic or any other dispensary, whether he is qualified or unqualified. But that German doctor who knew all the best in allopathy was still wanting to investigate and find out what was there to learn and he was all the time a student. Our doctors unfortunately do not do any such thing; for the last fifty years I have been treated by several doctors; not a single doctor in India has ever prescribed me anything which has any connection even remotely with yoga or with any medicine which is prescribed in Ayurveda.

While I was in Germany, once they gave me some medicine, and I said that, that was *Isaphgol*. They had bottled it and they were selling it. So, what matters is the approach. There has to be a scientific approach. You cannot say 'Get rid of allopathy and have instead Ayurveda or Unani'. There is no such thing which is so absolute. Once a German doctor told me 'Look here, if I get some deep cut on my hand or something happens to it which is very serious, I would go to a surgeon

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

and ask him to cut it ; but for some other thing, I would take homoeopathic or Ayurvedic medicine. It depends upon the physical condition and the efficacy of the particular medicine.'

Therefore, it is the approach which matter. The present approach has to be changed. Our Government seem to have got the idea now that all that comes from the West is the best and we have nothing to give. I do not claim that there is no room for improvement in Ayurveda. There is a great deal of room for improvement, because Ayurveda has stopped improving a long time ago. That state of affairs must now change.

Therefore, I would request the Health Minister to take a sympathetic view of the matter and really go at it with vigour. The people of India have still faith in Ayurveda and Unani. I have worked with labour and I have asked them to go to the hospital on several occasions, and yet the man who was suffering would often go to a village to get a certain drug from somebody which would cure him ; he would go all the way to get that drug, whether it be Ayurvedic or Unani drug. Therefore, these systems have got to be encouraged.

There is also or other reason. Ours is not a rich country. We do not have sufficient doctors for the villages. Our people are poor and they cannot afford all the expenses of the modern medicines. So, if we have a set of people working in the villages, who are qualified enough and who have an elementary of knowledge of allopathy besides Ayurveda and Unani, that would be very helpful.

With these words, I commend this measure for the acceptance of the House.

श्री भारद्वाज राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, को तहे-दिल से मुबारकवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को यहाँ पेश किया है। इस विधेयक के द्वारा बहुत दिन की कमी पूरी होगी। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि देर तो बहुत हो गई है, लेकिन अभी समय पूरा समाप्त नहीं हुआ। इसलिए

अगर देर से ही काम शुरू हो जाये, तो श्रेयस्कर होगा।

हमारे देश की मौजूदा सरकार की कोई भी राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा नीति नहीं है अराजकता है, अनिश्चितता है और दिशा-शून्यता है। जैसे अनेक क्षेत्रों में कोई निश्चित सुनियोजित योजना नहीं है, उसी तरह चिकित्सा जगत में भी हमारे देश की क्या राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा पद्धति है या होगी, इसका निर्धारण अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। यह बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। आयुर्वेद ग्रंथों के आने के बाद तक हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा पद्धति रही है। यूनानी ने, चाहे वह बाहर से आई और चाहे हमारे देश का ज्ञान बाहर गया और फिर लौट कर आया, हमारी राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की सहायता की है।

ये दोनों पद्धतियाँ हमारे देश की जल-वायु और यहाँ के मनुष्य के स्वभाव के अनुरूप सिद्ध हुई हैं। इतनी बड़ी उपेक्षा विदेशी सरकार के द्वारा और इतनी जघन्य उपेक्षा कांग्रेस सरकार के द्वारा होते हुए भी यह चिकित्सा प्रणाली आज तक जीवित है, यह इस बात का सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण है कि यह वैज्ञानिक है, हिन्दुस्तान की जल-वायु के अनुरूप है और यहाँ के लोगों की रूची के भी मरफिक है।

अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि जैसे घुड़-दौड़ के मैदान में घोड़े छोड़ दिये जाते हैं, वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले बीस सालों में सभी चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ छोड़ दी गई हैं। उन का आपस में कोई तारतम्य नहीं है, कोई समन्वय नहीं है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति यहाँ की केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा पद्धति होती और अन्य पद्धतियाँ उसकी सहायक और पूरक के रूप में काम करतीं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि हमारे देश में जो कुछ है, वह एन्सो-ल्यूट एंड फाइनल ट्रथ है। यह दावा कोई भी कहीं के लिए भी नहीं कर सकता है। यह बात भी नहीं है कि कहीं से कोई चीज आये, तो

वह हमारे लिए ग्राह्य नहीं है। लेकिन जो चीज हमारे यहां हजारों सालों से अनुभव-सिद्ध है, उसको मुख्य आधार बना कर हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि कोई भी प्रोग्रेस साइंस, विकास मान विज्ञान, अन्तिम सत्य नहीं हो सकता है। यह बात आयुर्वेद पर भी लागू होती है। इसमें जो खामी है, वह दूर होनी चाहिए, इस में जो कमी है, उस की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आपको अनुभव होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों देहात में एक अनुभव-सिद्ध वैद्य एक काढ़ा लिख देता है। लेकिन उसमें लिखी हुई जड़ी-बूटियां अच्छे रूप में नहीं मिलती हैं। वे चीजें बाजार में मामूली दुकानदारों से खरीदी जाती हैं। सड़ी-गली चीजें मिलती हैं। लेकिन उससे भी लाखों लोगों को लाभ हो रहा है। अगर वही-जड़ी बूटियां शुद्ध रूप में, परिमाजित रूप में मुहैया की जायें, तो इस देश में कितने लोगों को स्वास्थ्य लाभ हो सकता है, इसकी हम कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि आयुर्वेद पर कितना कम पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में आयुर्वेद की उपेक्षा की इन्तहा हो चुकी है, उसकी उपेक्षा की कोई सीमा नहीं है, सीमा पार हो चुकी है। आज उसके प्रति पढ़े-लिखे लोगों में, डाक्टरों तक में, अपमान और नफरत का भाव है। वे समझते हैं कि बेवकूफी की बात है, इस को देश से जितनी जल्दी समाप्त कर दिया जाये, उतना अधिक लाभ होगा। यह हमारे देश के एमिनेंट डाक्टरों की राय है।

अगर सरकार की ओर से दोनों पद्धतियों को समान सुविधायें और समान वित्तीय सहायता मिलती और उसके बाद हैल्दी काम्पीटीशन में, स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता में, आयुर्वेद पीछे रह जाता, तो हम मान सकते थे कि आयुर्वेद में कमी है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है। इतनी उपेक्षा, अवहेलना के होते हुए भी आयुर्वेद जीवित है, यह उस के बड़प्पन की, मानवर, सबसे बड़ी पहचान है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य में जो उपेक्षा की गई, इस सरकार के पिछले 20 वर्षों के जमाने में भी इसको आदर नहीं दिया गया केवल यही नहीं सौतोली माँ जैसा बताव भी नहीं किया गया, पूरी उपेक्षा की गई, अब इस कमी को दूर किया जाय और एक निश्चित नीति के आधार पर इसको चलाया जाय। इस का केन्द्र बिन्दू यही हो सकता है कि आयुर्वेद को हम अपने देश की केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा प्रणाली मानें और अन्य प्रणालियां-होमियोपैथी, यूनानी, एलोपैथी, या हाइड्रोपैथी, उन सब को हम सहायक के रूप में ले सकते हैं।

एक बात मैं बताऊँ—मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ बहुत दिनों की बात है, जब मैं यूनिवर्सिटी में इलाहाबाद में पढ़ता था, एक साँप की काटी हुई महिला लाई गई, उस आश्रम में लाई गई जहाँ में रहता था। डाक्टरों ने जवाब दे दिया था, कई घण्टे साँप के काटे हो चुके थे और सब समझ गये थे कि वह मर चुकी है। निराशा में हो कर भी उसके परिवार वाले उस महिला को उस आश्रम में ले आये। वह बूढ़ा साधू, यह मेरे सामने की बात है, हम को दिखाया नहीं, लेकिन जंगलों से कुछ जड़ी बूटी खोदकर लाया और उस महिला को पिलाया, आधे घण्टे के बाद वह महिला जी उठी। अभी हमारे एक साथी ने जिक्र किया, वह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि ऐसे लोग अपने ज्ञान को अपने साथ ही लेकर चले जाते हैं, अपने उत्तराधिकारियों को नहीं देते हैं।

इसी तर्ग के से मैं लखनऊ का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। लखनऊ के बलरामपुर अस्पताल में, मान्यवर, एक योग विभाग खुला हुआ है, जिसमें बहुत से बीमारों की, जो हमारे डाक्टरों की दवाइयों से अच्छे नहीं होते, चिकित्सा हाँती है और वहाँ उनको लाभ पहुँच रहा है। हमारे बहुत से नौजवानों में, आधुनिक कहे जाने-

[श्री भारखण्ड राय]

बालों में इस के प्रति उपेक्षा का भाव है, यह सही नहीं है, इस कमी को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक इस कमी को पूरा करेगा, इस लिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कह कर आपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। प्रश्न व्यक्तियों का नहीं है, प्रश्न नीतियों का है। कौन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री है, कौन नहीं है, कितने हो चुके हैं और कितने आज हैं—प्रश्न सरकार की नीति का है, यदि इस सरकार की नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तो व्यक्ति—स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री कोई भी हो, उस का लाभ नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर शर्मा जी को मुबारक बाद पेश करते हुए, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, परन्तु साथ ही एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्ञान और विज्ञान किसी एक देश का नहीं होता। कोई भी विज्ञान, किसी भी देश में पनपे, यदि वह हमारी जनता के हित में है, तो वह सही है, हमें उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिये, चाहे वह हमारे देश का हो या विदेश का हो।

अभी कहा गया कि आयुर्वेद चार हजार साल से इस देश में मौजूद है, जरूर कोई अच्छी बात इसमें है, तब ही तो जीवित है। आज भी इस देश में गण्डे और तावीज लाखों लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मेरी अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में बड़वा लोग हैं, वे डुगडुगी बजाते हैं, तमाम भ्रामदमियों के सामने नाचते हैं और उसके बाद वे उनका इलाज करते हैं। हजारों, लाखों भ्रादिवासी वहाँ जाते हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी ये बड़वा चुनाव में भी काम करने लगते हैं। हजारों सालों से ये बड़वा लोग मौजूद हैं, गण्डे-तावीज दिये जाते हैं, इसलिये यह कहना कि आयुर्वेद भी हजारों

सालों से जीवित है, इसलिये बहुत अच्छा है, मैं यह नहीं मानता। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आयुर्वेद में भी कुछ अच्छी चीजें हैं और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वह भ्राम जनता के इस्तेमाल में आती है। हमारे घरों में दादियाँ, मातायें, पुराने लोग बच्चों को घर में ही छोटी-मोटी दवायें दे दिया करते हैं और उनसे बच्चे अच्छे हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारा देश बड़ा गरीब है। इसलिए ऐसी दवाइयाँ इस देश में ही सारे संसार की परम्पराओं में आती रही हैं। नाम उसको आप कुछ भी दे दीजिये। यही आयुर्वेद है। लेकिन जो लोग बड़ी-छातों का काम करते हैं तथा आयुर्वेद और वेदों की चर्चा करते हैं, तब बड़ा अफसोस होता है।

इस देश में दो हजार साल तक यह प्रथा रही है कि जो वेद पढ़ ले उसके कान में शीशा डाल दो, लेकिन आज वेदों के नाम पर जिसे देखो वही तैयार दिखाई पड़ता है। बजाय इसके कि इसको विज्ञान की दृष्टि से देखा जाय, उस दृष्टि से न देखते हुए, जैसे इलेक्शन के वक्त गाय, हिन्दुओं को खुश करने के लिये आयुर्वेद की बात या हिन्दी की बात की जाती है, उसी तरह से इसको व्यवहार में लाया है जाता। लेकिन जो लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं, उनके बच्चे हमेशा इलाज के लिये एलोपैथिक अस्पतालों में ही जाते हैं...

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : चुनाव के वक्त कोई गाय की बात करते हैं, तो कोई बैल की बात करते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : आपको जिसका इस्तेमाल पसन्द आये, वह कीजिये।

श्री नाथ पाई : हम को दोनों पसन्द है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : जो लोग आयुर्वेद की चर्चा करते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि इस सरकार ने आयुर्वेद का विकास नहीं किया, लेकिन अभी पिछले दिनों ग्वालियर में एक जय

विलास पैलेस है, जिसको उद्गूँ में ऐश जिन्दा-बाद पैलेस कहते हैं, उसके सामने आयुर्वेद के गरीब विद्यार्थियों ने भूख हड़ताल की। जिस जगह विद्यार्थी भोपड़ी बना कर भूख हड़ताल के लिये बैठे थे, वहाँ पर गुण्डों ने उस भोपड़ी को जलवा दिया, लाठी चार्ज किया गया, उन को पकड़ कर जेलों में भेज दिया गया। यह अभी दो तीन महीने की बात है, जिसे वहाँ की मौजूदा संविद सरकार ने किया था। इसी तरह से यहाँ के तिबिया कालेज के विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी, उनके साथ भी ऐसा ही मुलूक हुआ। इसलिये उनके साथ सिम्पैथी तो बहुत दिखाई जाती है, यहाँ पर संसद में भाषण किये जाते हैं, क्योंकि अखबारों में छपेंगे, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप में न कोई सिम्पैथी आयुर्वेद के साथ है और न यूनानी तिब्बी के साथ है। इस लिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी काम किया जाय इस दृष्टि से किया जाय कि आज जो हजारों विद्यार्थी आयुर्वेद पढ़ रहे हैं, उनके जीवन की सुरक्षा इस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में होनी चाहिये वरना उनसे कहिये कि हम ने आयुर्वेद शिक्षा नहीं चलाना है, हम कालिज बन्द करते हैं। आज कालिज में जो हजारों विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको कहीं न नहीं नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। वे लोग इस तरह से भूख हड़तालें आन्दोलन करके 6-6 महीने तक अपने विद्यालयों को बन्द करके न बैठे रहें। आज हो क्या रहा है कि जिस तरह से अन्य विद्यालय चलते हैं, अनाथालय चलते हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे आयुर्वेद के विद्यालय चल रहे हैं। किसी लाला जी की खुशी हुई, उन्होंने आयुर्वेद विद्यालय शुरू कर दिया, जब पैसे की कमी हो गई, तो विद्यालय बन्द कर दिया और विद्यार्थियों को दर-बदर कर दिया। आज जो व्यक्तिगत कोठियों के अन्दर आयुर्वेद के कालिज खोले गये हैं, जैसे सखनऊ में है, ग्वालियर में है, इनको न पनपाया जाय। बाकायदा यनीवर्सिटीज हो और जैसा कि एक आयुर्वेदिक कोन्सिल सारे भारत के स्तर पर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, वह बने। जो

विद्यार्थी आयुर्वेद पढ़ने आयें उनके साथ वह व्यवहार किया जाय जो एम० बी० बी० एस० के विद्यार्थियों के साथ किया जाता है।

17.58 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिण्ड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा आयुर्वेद के समर्थन के सिलसिले में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक भुक्त-भोगी हूँ। मुझे गाल-ब्लेडर में स्टोन हो गये थे, एक साल तक एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों ने मुझे परेशान किया, लेकिन उसका वे कोई इलाज नहीं कर सके, आखिर मैं मेरा आपरेशन करने के लिये आपरेशन टेबल पर ले गये। लेकिन मेरे एक मित्र पं० रामेश्वर शास्त्री बंध जो ग्वालियर के प्रसिद्ध बंध हैं, उन्होंने मुझसे आकर डाक्टरों से एक सवाल पूछने के लिये कहा—उन्होंने कहा कि आप इन एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों से यह पूछ लीजिये कि इन स्टोन के आपरेशन के बाद फिर से उसका फारमेशन हो सकता है या नहीं? मैंने पूछा तो डाक्टरों ने कहा—फिर फारमेशन हो सकता है। शास्त्री जी ने आपरेशन के चक्कर में न पड़ने की सलाह दी। मुझे बाहर ले आये और मैंने उनका इलाज शुरू किया। शास्त्री जी का इलाज शुरू होने से पहले यानी जब एलोपैथिक का इलाज चल रहा था, एक्स-रे के द्वारा यह देखा गया था कि मटर जैसे तीन स्टोन गाल ब्लेडर में हैं। शास्त्री जी की दवा से मुझे थोड़े समय में ही बिलकुल आराम हो गया। फिर मैं ने एक्स-रे कराया तो तीनों स्टोन गायब थे। यह बात सन 1959 की है। उस दिन से लेकर आज तक गाल ब्लेडर में स्टोन का सवाल नहीं है पेट में दर्द होने का भी सवाल नहीं है बल्कि मुझे गैस ट्रबुल और बदहजमी तक कभी नहीं हुई है। मैं प्रत्यक्ष भुक्त-भोगी हूँ इसलिये कह सकता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद की मान्यता होनी चाहिये। जब तक सरकार इस पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देगी तब

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशबाह]

तक गरीबों का इलाज एलोपैथी के जरिये कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वह इलाज बहुत खर्चीला है।

अभी एक बात ग्वालियर के जय निवास पैलेस के सामने भी एक भोपड़ी जलाने के सम्बन्ध में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कही। उनको सही मालूम नहीं है। मैं वहाँ का रहने वाला हूँ, मुझे सब मालूम है। टाइम नहीं है इसलिये मैं उसको यहाँ स्पष्ट नहीं कर सकता लेकिन मैं उनको बता दूँगा कि भोपड़ी किसने जलाई और किस कारण जलाई गई।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

18 00 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Sir, we are discussing the need of reviving and rehabilitating Ayurveda. We can do that not merely by passing this Bill but by taking up an attitude. Ayurveda was conceived and cultivated as a way of life. The question is whether the ayurvedic way of life may be accepted at least for the leaders of society and leaders of Government. I shall give two examples to prove that it is a question of attitude.

In the area where I live in Calcutta, there was a very leading ayurvedic physician who not only treated patients free, but gave medicines also free of cost. On one occasion, this physician got an European patient, who was very highly placed and who was suffering from certain troubles, for which he had tried other systems of medicine, but was not cured. This ayurvedic physician examined him and said, "I shall take up your case and I hope to cure you." The patient wanted to know what the fees will be. The physician said, "I charge my fees after I cure you." The patient received the treatment and he was completely cured. Then he asked, "What am I to pay you?" The physician said, "You need not pay me a single pie. But publish an advertisement in the *Statesman* of Calcutta that you had been under the

treatment of such and such systems of medicine and it is only the ayurvedic system that cured you. You need not even mention my name. That is my fee". But this patient hesitated and said, "Kavirajji, I am prepared to pay you any amount of money you want. But I cannot admit publicly that the system of medicine obtaining in my country failed to cure me. Please excuse me." The physician was stubborn and said, "I did not charge you anything for my visits or medicine. you publish this advertisement in the *Statesman*; you need not mention my name. Simply say that you tried such and such systems of medicine and only Ayurveda cured you." But the European patient would never agree to it.

I can give another instance. The late revered Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was opening an antibiotic factory somewhere. He paid compliments to antibiotics in these words :

"I do not know how many people are cured by antibiotics. But this I am prepared to state that they kill many."

This was published in Calcutta papers in bold letters.

These are the two examples that I wanted to bring together in connection with the discussion on this Bill. I suggest that the Government must not accept a dogmatic attitude in regard to any system of medicine that they may be fostering now, but they have to take up the attitude of the European patient regarding his system of medicine in the matter of reviving and rehabilitating Ayurveda.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हम लोगों ने जो विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रस्ताव दिया है आपको उस पर निर्णय देना है। कोई भी निर्णय आप दें, हम आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि आज सबेरे उस पर जब थोड़ी सी चर्चा हुई तो इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य उस पर बोलना चाहते थे लेकिन समयान्तर के कारण उनको मौका नहीं मिल सका। यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, कुछ और

भी तथ्य हमारे ध्यान में आये हैं जिन्हें हम आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहेंगे और यहां पर हम सदन की राय भी जानना चाहेंगे। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन यह है—हमारे अन्य साथी भी इस बात से सहमत हैं—कि इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर आज आप कोई निर्णय न दें, आज आप अपना निर्णय स्थगित रखें और जब सदन का अगला सत्र होगा, उसमें इस सवाल के बारे में फैसला करें। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें आपको कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी भी आपसे यही दरखास्त है।

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, I fully endorse the proposal made by my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee. But before you reach this conclusion, I would also like to suggest that under Article 88 of the Constitution the Attorney-General should be asked to come and speak before the House because some very vital issues are before you and before you finally dispose of the matter we should hear him also. Sir, we will endeavour our very best to co-operate with you in carrying out the onerous and difficult duty that you have, but we only want that we are given the benefit of hearing the Attorney-General on the vital issue of *sub judice* and why the Government did what it did. I hope that also should be possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I fully support the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee and I also support the suggestion that the Attorney-General should be asked to come and enlighten us on this important issue. We have heard the Law Minister sufficiently. He has only created confusion. We would request you to kindly direct the Prime Minister to see that the Attorney-General comes and addresses the House on this point before you give your judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, today we are adjourning in another one hour. Therefore, when I have given my ruling yesterday on the main point I think there is no urgency about the matter. We can hear them and later on come to a deci-

sion. I accept the proposal made by Shri Vajpayee.

Now, what about this Bill ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट का मौका मुझे भी दें। कम से कम विधेयक के पेश करने का मौका दें।

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow that. I am only asking whether they are going to proceed with this Bill now.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : It can be postponed.

MR. SPEAKER : You want it to be postponed.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes. I move that discussion on this Bill may be postponed to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That discussion on this Bill be adjourned."

The motion was adopted.

18 10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of articles 74 & 163)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विधेयक का विषय मंत्रि परिषद् की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है। आप जानते हैं कि संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रि परिषद् की संख्या निश्चित करने का अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री का होता है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता था कि उनके अधिकार पर कोई रोक लगाई जाय। अच्छा होता अगर हम लोग इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त कायम करते।

स्वेच्छा से बिना कानून और नियम बनाये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मंत्रि-परिषद् की संख्या नियमित करते या सीमित या करते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। लेकिन इधर डेढ़ दो साल से एक बहुत ही खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति सामने आई है। अपने को सत्ता में बनाये रखने के लिये कांग्रेस पार्टी मंत्रि-परिषद् की संख्या उढ़ाने का काम बराबर करती रही है। पिछले वर्ष से गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें आई और वह भी इसी रास्ते पर चल पड़ीं।

श्री ब० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीघाट) : वह कुछ आगे ही रही।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं आंकड़े दूंगा उससे स्थिति साफ हो जायेगी। हमें जरा विवेक से बोलना चाहिये। पिछले वर्ष का एक चित्र मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ। जैसे जम्मू और काश्मीर का मामला है या पंजाब के गिल साहब का मंत्रिमंडल है...

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां कोई मंत्री नहीं हैं गृह मंत्रालय के, कौन यहां के वाद-विवाद को सुन रहा है।

SHRI DWAI PAYAN SEN (Katwa) :
One Minister is present here.

श्री मधु लिमये : कानून मंत्री कहां गये ?

श्री रवि राय : क्या श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी साहब जवाब देंगे ? आप गृह मंत्री को बुलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps, they did not expect the consideration of the other Bill to be postponed.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के द्वारा भी गलत काम हुआ और गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडलों ने भी उसके बारे में गलत काम किया है। आप के सामने मैं आंकड़े रखता हूँ। जैसे राजस्थान की सरकार है। यह तो कांग्रेस की सरकार है। वहां पर 184 सदस्य कुल हैं, लेकिन उन में से मंत्री 31 हैं। इसी तरह असम

विधान सभा के सदस्यों की संख्या 126 है, लेकिन मंत्रियों की संख्या 20 है। वह भी कांग्रेस की सरकार है। इसी तरह जो कांग्रेस समर्थित मंडल साहब की सरकार थी, उसमें सरकारी दल के कुल 36 सदस्य थे और सब के सब मंत्री थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंजाब में क्या हुआ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब चीजों की तरफ आ रहा हूँ। इसी तरह पंजाब में 104 सदस्यों की विधान सभा है और गिल साहब के 16 मंत्री हैं। यह तो कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस समर्थित की सरकारों के सम्बन्ध में रहा। अब मैं थोड़ी सी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों की आलोचना करना चाहूंगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : थोड़ी से क्यों, पूरी कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो खुद ही कह रहा हूँ। मैं उनको छोड़ने वाला थोड़े हूँ। जैसा हरियाना में इस सरकार के हटने के पहले 81 सदस्यों की विधान सभा थी और गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल में 20 थे। मध्य प्रदेश में भी 226 सदस्यों की विधान सभा है और वहां पर 34 मंत्री हैं। महामाया बाबू की सरकार के पतन के तीन चार महीने पहले उन्होंने मंत्रिमंडल का अनुचित ढंग से बिस्तार किया था और मंत्रियों की संख्या 32 हो गयी थी। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि अगर हम स्वेच्छा से अपने ऊपर कोई रोक नहीं लगाते हैं तो कानून से निश्चित रूप से रोक लगाने का सवाल हम उठावें। इस लिये मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि लोक सभा या विधान सभा में जो जुने हुये सदस्य हैं उनका 1/12 हिस्सा मंत्रियों की संख्या होनी चाहिये। उससे अधिक नहीं।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : You are very liberal.

श्री मधु लिमये : 1/12 में बहुत कम रहेंगे ।

अब सवाल आयेगा कि क्या दुनिया के संविधानों में इस तरह की कोई सीमा मन्त्रिपरिषद् पर लगाई गयी है । इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक आयरलैंड का सवाल है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि कम से कम सात मंत्री रहेंगे और अधिक से अधिक 15 रहेंगे । जापान का जो संविधान है उसमें यह स्पष्ट तो नहीं किया गया है लेकिन इसके लिये उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कानून के जरिये जापान की पार्लियामेंट यह निश्चित कर सकती है । इंग्लैंड में भी एक दृष्टि से...

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महोडा (भानन्द) : आयरलैंड में कितने हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह छोटा राष्ट्र है इस लिये मन्त्रिपरिषद् भी छोटी है । इंग्लैंड में भी एक कानून बना है और इस पर रोक लगाई गई है ।

SHRI D. G. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : One out of every three members is a minister, deputy or parliamentary secretary in U. K.

श्री मधु लिमये : 600 से अधिक सदस्यों का हाउस आफ कामन्स का सदन है । उस में करीब 70 हैं । लेकिन उनमें भी रोक है । जिन को तनख्वाह मिलती है ऐसे मन्त्रिपरिषद् के सदस्यों की संख्या सीमित है ।

अब हमारे यहाँ जब संविधान बनाने की बात आई, तब हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग बैठे हुए हैं, आचार्य कृपालानी बैठे हैं उनको मालूम होगा कि उस समय डा० अम्बेदकर ने क्या कहा था । उन्होंने जो कहा था वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । उसके पहले अंग्रेजों के गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट में मन्त्रिपरिषद् की संख्या

10 निश्चित की गयी थी । इसके बारे में डा० अम्बेदकर कहते हैं कि :

"It is not possible at the very outset to set out a fixed number for the Cabinet. It may be that the Prime Minister may find it possible to carry on the administration of the country with a number less than 15. There is no reason why the Constitution should burden him with 15 ministers when he does not want as many as are fixed by the Constitution. It may be that the business of the Government may grow so enormously big that 15 may be too small a number. There may be the necessity of appointing more members than 15. There again it will be wrong on the part of the Constitution to limit the number of ministers and to prevent him from appointing such number as the requirement of the case may call upon him to do."

अम्बेदकर साहब ने यह विश्वास किया था कि मन्त्रिपरिषद् की संख्या में आवश्यकता के अनुसार परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार प्रधान मंत्री को मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन वह पन्द्रह की बात करते थे । मगर बढ़ते बढ़ते अब उसमें 54 मंत्री हो गये हैं ।

फिर इस बेश में हर चीज में जाति व्यवस्था भी बहुत जल्दी आ जाती है । जैसे सरकारी नौकरियों में क्लास 1, 2, 3, और 4 हो गये उसी तरह मन्त्रिपरिषद् में भी यह जाति व्यवस्था आ गई । काबीना के मन्त्री, फिर राज्य मन्त्री, फिर उप-मन्त्री और चौथी एक अछूत जाति हो गई पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी की । इस लिये इस जाति व्यवस्था को हमें मिटाना होगा ।

अपने विधेयक में मैंने मन्त्रिपरिषद् की व्यवस्था नहीं की है । लेकिन उसमें खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है कि मन्त्रिपरिषद् के बारे में एक नया भाष्य होगा कि मन्त्रिपरिषद् में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी नहीं आते । इस वक्त हमारे यहाँ नियमों में इसका उल्लेख किया गया है । जो संसद् के नियम हैं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उनमें एक नियम इस सम्बन्ध में है, और उसमें यह साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि :

" 'Minister' means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary : "

मेरा भी यही मत है। लेकिन कल नियमों में परिवर्तन हो जाय तो और झूठ हो जायेगा। इसलिए यह आवश्यकता पड़ी कि यह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाय मेरे विधेयक में। मैं लम्बी बहस इसलिये नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जब पार्लियामेंट के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार यह दल-बदल की जो प्रक्रिया चल रही है उसके बारे में एक कमेटी बैठी, जिसका मैं सदस्य हूँ, उसकी बैठक में मैंने सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा था कि मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। जब इसके बारे में वहाँ पर बहस हुई तब मैंने देखा कि उस कमेटी में इस विषय के बारे में करीब-करीब एक सी राय है। उस बैठक में गृह-मंत्री जी ने मुझसे कहा था कि वह मेरे विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन वह संख्या 1/10 हो या 1/12 हो अथवा 1/14 हो, इसके बारे में बाद में सोचेंगे।

अगर सरकार की ओर से इस सदन में— क्योंकि वह कमरे की चार दीवारी के अन्दर दिया गया आश्वासन था— कोई आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं और मंत्रि-परिषद् की संख्या पर कानूनी रोक लगाने के बारे में सोचने के लिए तैयार हैं, फिर चाहे 1/10 हो या 1/14 हो—मैंने तो 1/12 का सुझाव दिया है— तो मैं इस पर बहस के पश्चात् आग्रह नहीं करूँगा कि अभी इस पर वोट लिये जायें।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Now, there is an amendment in the name of Shri Salve. He is not here. Shri R. D. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot accept the principle enunciated by Shri Madhu Limaye under this Bill. If my learned friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, makes a study of different Constitutions and more specially Parliamentary Constitutions in different countries, he will find that the vast number of the Ministers as a phenomenon is not a new one to the political science at all. If you are to take into consideration the evolution that is found under the British Constitution and the number of Ministers there, he will readily agree with me that the number which is not beyond 63 in this country is very moderate.

What happened during the First World War? In order to facilitate and carry on the execution of War successfully, the number of the Cabinet Ministers was restricted to 23. During the Second World War, under the coalition Government, the number of the Members of the Cabinet had to be increased. After the cessation of the Second World War, the number continued when the socialist Government, the Labour Government, came to power after the General Elections which were held in 1945. Today, the position is that the Members of the Cabinet are in between 25 to 26 and the Members of the Ministry are in between 61 and 65.

Now, if you take into consideration the aspect of evolution of the formation of Ministry, the founding fathers thought it wise that it should be left exclusively to the leader of the House, the Prime Minister, who has complete freedom to choose his or her own colleague to be included in the Ministry and, I think, the founding fathers were right and justified. My hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye is afraid or is taken to fright about the aspect of defections. So much has been said and so much has been written about defections. I do not know whether my learned friend has gone to the genesis as to why there are these defections taking place on a larger noticeable scale. In India, politics is not polarised and political conditions, though

stable in terms of political parties, are very fluid.

It is but natural, since the views are not polarised and fossilised...

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : For God's sake, do not use both the words together.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I know the difference between the implications of polarisation and fossilisation of views. Fossilisation is fixity of views and in that context, I used the word 'fossilisation'. If politics are not polarised, there is bound to be a change of side. Of course, if there is a change of side for power, for getting oneself in the Ministry, that part of it I am prepared to condemn...

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI (Ghosi) : Mostly because of power now-a-days.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : No. There are a number of other factors. My friends have condemned Soshit Dal. Soshit Dal is a rise of the backward classes or a new phenomenon found in Bihar, in U. P., in M. P....(Interruptions).

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Not in U. P.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Long before we were born, there was Soshit Dal—a powerful block. I tried to assimilate them in the Republican Party. (Interruptions). You are thoroughly under a wrong impression...(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Sidetracking the issue.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not excited ; I am not sidetracking the issue.

Therefore, the rise of Soshit Dal is also a phenomenon which signifies the fact that there is social uprising in some of the classes and because of the social uprising, there are bound to be changes in the size or changing of political parties

Then, the economic factor is also to be taken into consideration. As the economic power is gradually concentrated in the hands of some of the classes, both in the rural and in the urban areas, there is

also polarisation. This aspect could be found and studied over the past ten years. Why is there the rise of so many parties, more especially the Swatantra Party, the powerful Jan Sangh, and why is it that there are landslides in the socialist party and some individuals are going and forming small new groups and are ripening into parties ? It is because polarisation is taking place.

Therefore, if at all we want to amend and change the Constitution because of defections and because some persons are enamoured of power and because they would like to get themselves included in the Ministries they would like to change sides, the amendment of the Constitution, the amendment of articles 74 and 163 of the Constitution is not going to be a deterrent on this aspect of defections. Therefore I find no reasons whatsoever for changing or amending or touching the Constitution in order to put a curb on defections.

While my hon. friend was speaking, he agreed, he said that Japan is a small country and in comparison to the population...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : मैंने कहा था यल्लेण्ड ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : ...and in comparison with the population, Ministries are formed. One has, therefore, to take into consideration the population as the basis of democracy, which democracy must reflect the individuals...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : In the number of Ministers.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The number of Ministers, in the sense that if it is to be a democracy, democratic rule by representation, then representation must be given to the people in proportion to the population, and the colour of that population must be reflected in the administration and the government of the country.

There are three wings....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue on the next occasion.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्राचे घंटे की बहस के बाद मेरा बयान और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब होना है ।

MR. SPEAKER : But the concerned hon. Minister is not here. We shall send for him.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको ध्यान होगा कि संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने एक विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर देते हुए यह घोषणा की थी कि संसद् का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये एक संसदीय समिति की घोषणा इस अधिवेशन की समाप्ति तक कर दी जायेगी। आज यह अधिवेशन समाप्त हो रहा है। आप मंत्री महोदय को कहें कि वह अपने बचन का पालन करते हुए इस बारे में घोषणा करें।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. We shall ask him. Let us see. Now, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18.32 hrs.

ZONAL* PLANS IN DELHI

श्री मलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन का ध्यान दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और संसार की राजधानियों में जिस गति से यह बढ़ रही है, शायद उतनी गति से और कोई राजधानी नहीं बढ़ रही है।

इस 571 वर्ग मील के क्षेत्र में 1947 में कुल 5 लाख की आबादी थी, जिसमें दिल्ली नगर और 300 गांव थे। विभाजन के बाद यहां से कुछ आबादी पाकिस्तान चली गई, परन्तु वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए बहुत से लोग यहां बसने शुरू हो गये। 1951 की जनगणना के समय यहां की आबादी 16 लाख से ऊपर हो गई, 1951 की जनगणना में वह बढ़कर 26½ लाख हो गई और इस समय यहां की आबादी लगभग 40 लाख है।

जब यहां की जनसंख्या बढ़ने लगी, तो गवर्नमेंट ने इसके सुनियोजित विकास के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान बनाने का निश्चय किया। उसके लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई, जिसने कई साल काम किया और लगभग 1962 में वह प्लान तैयार हुई। उस प्लान को बनाते समय प्लान बनाने वालों ने अपने सामने कुछ टारगेट्स रखे, उनके अपने कुछ अंदाजे थे कि दिल्ली की आबादी में कितनी बढ़ोतरी होगी। उनके अनुसार 1960 तक दिल्ली की आबादी लगभग 40 लाख होगी। इसी प्रकार उन्होंने और भी अनुमान लगाये थे। परन्तु जिस गति से दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी है और इसका फैलाव हुआ है, उससे वे सारे अनुमान गलत ही गए हैं। वह मास्टर प्लान जिन अनुमानों और आंकड़ों के आधार पर बनाई गई थी, वे सब गलत हो गए हैं। परिणाम यह है कि आज वह मास्टर प्लान कायम है, परन्तु उस पर व्यावहारिक रूप में प्रमल होना सम्भव नहीं रहा है।

उस मास्टर प्लान में कुछ बातों का सुझाव दिया गया था। उनमें से एक सुझाव यह था कि दिल्ली में दो प्रकार के क्षेत्र होंगे : एक रिहायशी क्षेत्र और दूसरा ग्रीन बेल्ट, सब्ज क्षेत्र, जिसमें कोई मकान वगैरह नहीं होंगे। मगर जिस समय यह प्लान बना, उस समय जिस क्षेत्र को ग्रीन बेल्ट डिक्लेयर किया गया, उसमें पंद्रह-बीस कालोनीज बन चुकी थीं, जिनमें मकान बन चुके थे और लोग रहते थे। ऐसा लगता है कि प्लान बनाने वालों ने अपने एयर-कन्डीशन्ड रूम में बैठकर प्लान बनाई। उन्होंने कभी जाकर यह देखने की कोशिश नहीं की कि जिस क्षेत्र को हम ग्रीन बेल्ट डिक्लेयर कर रहे हैं, वहां रिहायशी मकान बने हुए हैं।

इसी प्रकार उन्होंने यह निर्धारित कर दिया कि अमुक जगह पर इतने स्कूल, कालेज और घोबी घाट आदि होंगे। उन्होंने यह विचार नहीं किया कि वहां उस समय लैंड यूज क्या था।

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

इस प्लान के बनने के साथ ही दिल्ली की लगभग एक लाख एकड़ भूमि को सरकार की ओर से अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया, ताकि सारा विकास इस प्लान के मुताबिक हो। इसके साथ ही सरकार ने एक छोटी-सी कमेटी, डी० डी० ए०, दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी, बना दी, जिसके बारे में कहा गया कि वह उस प्लान को कार्यान्वित करेगी। मगर वास्तव में कुछ हुआ नहीं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि जमीन गवर्नमेंट ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली और मकान बनने बन्द हो गये।

इस प्लान में कहा गया था कि दिल्ली में लगभग पचास हजार मकानों का बैंकलाग है, जिसे पूरा करना होगा और जिस गति से आबादी बढ़ेगी, उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हर साल तीस हजार मकान चाहिए। उन मकानों के लिए सरकार को प्रबन्ध करना था। मगर जहां पचास हजार मकानों का बैंकलाग था और तीस हजार मकान हर साल चाहिए थे, नये मकान दस हजार प्रतिवर्ष भी बनने शुरू नहीं हुए। इसलिये मकानों की कमी बढ़नी शुरू हो गई। आबादी बढ़ रही थी। लोगों ने जमीनों ले ले कर अपनी कालोनीज बनानी शुरू कर दीं और इस प्रकार दिल्ली में लगभग 103 ऐसी कालोनीज बन गई, जिनको अनएथाराइज्ड कालोनीज कहा जाता है।

इनमें से 67 कालोनीज तो उस क्षेत्र में हैं, जिसे मास्टर प्लान से रेजीडेंशल एरिया बताया गया है, और 37 उस क्षेत्र में हैं, जिसे ग्रीन बेल्ट कहा गया है। ये कालोनीज बनी हुई हैं, मगर न इन को रेगुलराइज किया गया है और न ही इनके बारे में कोई और कदम उठाया गया है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उन को तोड़ दिया जायेगा। तोड़ने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। लाखों लोग वहां बस रहे हैं और लाखों लोगों ने वहां पर अपना रुपया लगाया हुआ है। मगर सरकार ने अभी तक इस बारे में कोई नीति तय नहीं की

है। परिणाम यह है कि वहां के लोगों के सिरों पर तलवार लटक रही है।

उदाहरण के लिए अर्जुन नगर एथोराइज्ड कालोनी है, जो बहुत पहले की बनी हुई है। वह एक छोटी सी कालोनी है, मगर मास्टर प्लान में उसमें पांच प्राइमरी स्कूल बनाए गए हैं। कहा जाता है कि उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए उस कालोनी के कुछ हिस्से तोड़ने होंगे। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वह एक छोटी सी कालोनी है और इसी लिए वहां एक या दो प्राइमरी स्कूलों से काम चल सकता है। इसी तरह यह भी कहा जाता है कि वहां गलियां छोटी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भुग्गी-भोपड़ी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत गवर्नमेंट खुद सुनियोजित ढंग से जो नये स्लम्स क्रीस्ट कर रही है, उन से ये अन-एथोराइज्ड कालोनीज बहुत बेहतर हैं। वहां गलियां और पार्क हैं। अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो उन गलियों को और चौड़ा किया जा सकता है। मगर यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक कालोनी में साठ फीट चौड़ी सड़क बनाई जाये। अगर जरूरत हो, तो इन कालोनीज के गिर्द सकुलर सड़कें बन सकती हैं। लेकिन इन कालोनीज के बारे में एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की जरूरत है। सरकार इन कालोनीज को तोड़ नहीं सकती।

इस लिए इन कालोनीज को जल्दी रेगुलराइज किया जाये। कम्युनिटी सेंटर, स्कूल और डिसपेंसरी वगैरह के लिए जो जगह आवश्यक है, वह भी जल्दी ले ली जाये और उसके लिए काम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया जाये, ताकि वहां के लोग ठीक तरह से बस सकें और अपनी कालोनीज के विकास में लग सकें।

दिल्ली में 300 गांव हैं। दिल्ली का शहरी क्षेत्र फैल रहा है और बहुत से गांव अरबनाइज्ड हो रहे हैं जो गांव अरबनाइज्ड हो गए हैं और शहर के क्षेत्र में आ गये हैं, वहां के लोगों की जमीन छिन गई है, और उनका पतुका काम, खेती-बाड़ी, खत्म हो गया है। अरबनाइज्ड गांवों की संख्या सी से अधिक हो गई है। वे गांव वाले पहले रफाहवाजत

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

के लिए, शीघ्र इत्यादि के लिए, खेतों में जाया करते थे। भ्रव खेत नहीं है, मगर किसी गांव में टट्टी नहीं है। ग्रन्थक्ष महोदय, आप बड़े-बड़े गांव में देखेंगे कि प्रातःकाल और सायंकाल महिलाओं को बाहर जाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उन के गांव में शीघ्र के लिए कोई टट्टी नहीं बनी है। जब सरकार को टट्टी बनाने के लिए कहा जाता है, तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि डी० डी० ए० ने अभी पास नहीं किया है।

कोई एक महीना पहले गांवों के बारे में मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में इसी सदन में यह कहा गया था :

"All the villages which fall within the urbanised limits described in the Delhi Master Plan have been declared as urban areas. Accordingly, the Delhi Development Authority is preparing development plans for these villages and estimates of expenditure on the provision of internal services and maintenance thereof are also being prepared. Necessary amenities will be provided for these villages as soon as development plans and estimates of expenditure have been finalised".

इस बीच इन गांवों की हालत दिन-प्रति दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है। उन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। जब वे कारपोरेशन के पास जाते हैं, तो उन्हें डी० डी० ए० के पास जाने के लिए कहा जाता है। डी० डी० ए० कहती है कि अभी तक इन गांवों की डेवलपमेंट प्लान्ज नहीं बनी हैं, इसलिए हम पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं। आज दिल्ली के गांवों के साथ यह सलूक किया जा रहा है कि उनको बेसिक एमिनिटीज, कम से कम सहुलियतें, भी नहीं दी जा रही हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। क्या मास्टर प्लान का मतलब दिल्ली की इम्प्रूवमेंट करना था या दिल्ली के लोगों को मारना और तबाह करना था, जो सुविधायें मौजूद थीं, वे भी उन से खीनता था ?

मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत कुछ, जोनल

प्लान्ज भी बनाए गए। इनकी हालत और भी गई गुजरी है। मैं आप को एक मिसाल देता हूँ। मोतीनगर एक रीहेबिलिटेशन कालोनी है। वहां पर किसी आदमी का सिनेमा है "नटराज सिनेमा"। उस ने डी० डी० ए० की बहुत सी जमीन अपने सिनेमा में डाल रखी है। जोनल प्लान में वहां पर एक सड़क का प्राविजन किया गया है, जिसको बनाने के लिए वह आधी रीहेबिलिटेशन कालोनी गिरानी पड़ेगी। उस सड़क के लिए सरकार उस सिनेमा के आंगन का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि सिनेमा का मालिक कोई अमीर आदमी है, जो रुपया चढ़ा सकता है। इस लिए ओरिजिनल मास्टर प्लान के मुताबिक सिनेमा में से वह सड़क नहीं गुजरेगी, मगर आधे मोतीनगर को तोड़ा जायेगा।

इसी तरह वेस्ट दिल्ली में बहुत सी कालोनीज हैं, लेकिन सारे घोबी घाट एक सुदखन पार्क में डाल दिये गये हैं। जहां कोई कालोनी होगी, वहां घोबियों के लिए जगह चाहिए। आबादिया फँती हुई हैं दस मील तक, लेकिन घोबी घाट केवल एक जगह डाल दिये जायेंगे और वहां पर मकान तोड़ दिये जायेंगे।

कई जगह कम्युनिटी सेंटर दिखाये गये हैं, प्ले ग्राउंड्स दिखाई गई हैं, पार्क दिखाये गये हैं, उन जगहों पर जहां मकान बने हुए हैं या जहां खाली प्लाट पड़े हुए हैं और कहते हैं कि वह बनायेंगे। लेकिन मास्टर प्लान बनाने वालों ने अगर कभी जा कर आन दि स्पाट स्टेडी की होती तो उन्हें लगता कि जो मास्टर प्लान वह बना रहे हैं उस का वास्तविकता के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इन हालात को देखते हुए कई मन्त्रियों ने भी यहां इस बात को माना है कि इस मास्टर प्लान को बदलना पड़ेगा इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ डेफिनिट सुझाव हैं, जिन पर मैं चाहूंगा कि अमल किया जाये।

पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि जिन अनुमानों

अथवा स्टेटिस्टिक्स पर मास्टर प्लान बना था वह गलत हो गये हैं। इसलिये इस मास्टर प्लान को रिवाइज करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जिस में दिल्ली के संसद सदस्यों, दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी के लोगों, दिल्ली के जो टाउन प्लानर हैं, वह हों। इन सब को मिला कर 12 या 13 आदमियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : दिल्ली के ग्रास पास की जगहों के भी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : दिल्ली के ग्रास पास जैसे गाजियाबाद, नरेला आदि जो सैंटे-लाइट टाउन हैं उन के नुमाइन्दे भी लिये जायें और उन की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय। वह कमेटी सारी मास्टर प्लान को रिवाइज करे, घर में बैठ कर नहीं, सारे क्षेत्र में जा कर।

दूसरे दिल्ली के अन्दर जो जोनल प्लान बनाई गई है उसको भी जैसे मास्टर प्लान को रिवाइज किया जाय वैसे ही रिवाइज किया जाय। जो जोनल प्लान बनाई जाय उसके लिए उन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जो मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिल के मेम्बर हैं, जो कारपोरेशन के मेम्बर हैं, उन्हें साथ लिया जाय और दुबारा जोनल प्लान बनाने के लिये जोनल कमेटियाँ विचार करें और जोनल प्लानों को जरूरत के हिसाब से रिवाइज करें।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि यहां पर जो अनआयराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं उनको आप तोड़ तो सकते नहीं क्योंकि वहां पर लाखों लोग बैठे हुए हैं। उन से डेवेलपमेंट चांर्ज ले कर उन को रेगुलराइज किया जाय वह लोग हाउस टैक्स दे रहे हैं, कारपोरेशन के बाकी टैक्स दे रहे हैं। उनको पानी दिया जाय, बिजली दी जाय। उनके लिये जो जगह दी जाय उससे उन के डेवेलपमेंट चांर्ज ले लिये जायें ताकि वह कालोनीज रेगुलराइज हो सकें। वह जो कालोनीज उन से तो बेहतर हैं जो भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बनाये जा रहे हैं।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि दिल्ली की हाउसिंग प्रॉब्लेम को हल करने के लिये एक बड़ा हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया जाय। मुझे खुशी है कि दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी के डिप्टी चेअरमैन श्री वोसमल्लिक ने भी आज यह बात कही है। बहुत दिनों से हम जन संघ के लोग कह रहे हैं कि दिल्ली के अन्दर एक बड़ा हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन हो जिसके फंड्स के लिये चाहे लोन लिया जाय चाहे एल० आई० सी० से रुपया लिया जाय। वह दिल्ली के अन्दर हर साल दस या पन्द्रह हजार प्लॉट्स पर मकान बनाये और लो इनकम ग्रुप और मिडल इनकम ग्रुप वालों की दे हायर परचेज सिस्टम के आधार पर। जिस ढंग से आज मकान की कास्ट्स चल रही हैं उन में कोई ग्राम आदमी मकान नहीं बनवा सकता है। नतीजा यह है कि लोग भुग्गी-भोंपड़ियाँ बना रहे हैं और स्लम्स बनते चले जा रहे हैं। अगर भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी की समस्या को हल करना है तो सस्ते मकान बना कर आप हायर परचेज के आधार पर लोगों को दिलायें।

आज दिल्ली के अन्दर एक लोकतंत्री शासन है, लेकिन म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन या मेट्रोपोलिटन काँसिल का दिल्ली का जो डेवेलपमेंट है या जो उसकी मास्टर प्लान है उसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में कोई हाथ नहीं है। दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी है वह "स्टेट बिबिन ए स्टेट" है। यह बात गलत है। दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेंट और मास्टर प्लान के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का जो सारा काम है वह दिल्ली प्रशासन का है। इस लिये जो दिल्ली का डिमाक्रेटिक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसके अन्तर्गत इसको आना चाहिये। आज छोटे छोटे काम के लिये यहाँ पर मल्टिप्लिसिटी आफ अथारिटी है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेअर शुड बी ए सेंट्राइज्ड अथारिटी जो कि साढ़े काम को करे।

यह मेरे चार-पांच मोटे सुझाव हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इन पर अमल किया जाये तो काम चल सकता है। मास्टर प्लान कोई

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

सेक्रोसैंट चीज नहीं है, इसको बदला जा सकता है, यह मान लिया जाय ताकि दिल्ली के विकास का काम ठीक ढंग से चल सके।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के सिस्टेमेटिक डेवेलपमेंट के लिये अगर कोई बाटलनेक है तो वह मास्टर प्लान है क्योंकि वह बिल्कुल इमैजिनरी है और प्रैक्टिकल कंसडिरेणन्स से उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो टार्गेट्स इस मास्टर प्लान के रखे गये थे वह एक भी अधीन नहीं हुए अभी तक। जो 39 जोनल प्लान्स बननी थीं उनमें से अभी तक सिर्फ 28 जोनल प्लान्स बनी हैं। हालांकि करीब 9 साल हो गये इंटेरिम प्लान को बने हुए, लेकिन कोई सैटेलाइट टाउन डेवेलप नहीं हुआ। सीवर और पानी के बारे में भी जो टार्गेट थे वह पूरे नहीं हुये। इंडस्ट्रीज जो पहले शहर में थीं उसकी आज दुगुनी हो गई हैं। इसी तरह से जो अनआयराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन के डेढ़ लाख केसेज हैं और भुग्गी भोंपड़ी जो करीब एक लाख के हैं उनके बारे में जो टार्गेट्स थे मास्टर प्लान बनाते समय उनको भी पूरा नहीं किया गया बल्कि वह पहले से भी बुरी हालत में हो गये हैं। आज दिल्ली दुनिया का एक सब से बड़ा गांव बनने की तरफ जा रहा है।

मेरे दो तीन सुझाव हैं इस सम्बन्ध में। एक तो यह कि पिछले जो आबादी 45 लाख की एस्टिमेट की गई थी कि 1981 में हो जायेगी, लगता है कि वह लगभग 60 लाख के हो जायेगी। उसके हिसाब से मास्टर प्लान को भी बदलना चाहिये और रिवाइज करना चाहिये और उसी के हिसाब से सारी अमेनिटीज हास्पिटल्स और स्कूल आदि की जो हैं उनका प्राबिजन होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह कि दिल्ली के आस पास के जो सैटेलाइट टाउन हैं जैसे माजियाणाद है, फरीदाबाद है, उनके लिये उत्तर प्रदेश, हरि-

याना और पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को होम मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बना रखी गई है जो कि सैटेलाइट टाउन के सिस्टेमेटिक डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में विचार करती है, लेकिन वह प्रैक्टिकली कम्प्लीट फेल्योर रही है। अभी तक उसने कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की। साल में एक आध बार वह मिलती है और सदस्य लोग बैठ कर चले जाते हैं। नेशनल कैपिटल रीजन के लिये एक रीजनल अथारिटी बननी चाहिये। जो इन सब इलाकों का कोऑर्डिनेशन करे और उनका सिस्टेमेटिक डेवेलपमेंट हो। हमें कानून से यह रीजनल अथारिटी बनानी चाहिये।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि हमें मास्टर प्लान बदलना चाहिये। यह कोई बाइबल या इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं है कि जो तय हो गया वह बदला नहीं जा सकता। अभी मास्टर प्लान में क्या है कि जो खेती की जमीनें हैं अलीपुर ब्लाक में और ओखला की तरफ, जो कि बहुत काफी अनाज पैदा करती थी, उनको रेजिडेंशल और इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में लाया गया है और जो बंजर जमीनें हैं उनको ग्रीन एरिया में रखा गया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो खेती की जमीन है उसको इंडस्ट्रियल प्लाट्स में न लें और उसके लिये मास्टर प्लान को बदल दें।

आखीर में मेरा यह सुझाव है, जैसा श्री मधोक ने भी कहा कि यहां एक हाउसिंग बोर्ड बनाया जाय, जिसको सरकार फाइनेन्शल पावर्स भी दे। वह एल० आई० सी० से लोन बर्ग रह ले और एल० आई० सी० को गारन्टी गवर्नमेंट दे। बोर्ड लोगों को पैसा वगैरह दे। वह बोर्ड मकान भी बनाकर लोगों को दे, जैसा कि दूसरे देशों में भी होता है। एक नान-आफिशल बाडी बनाई जानी चाहिए जिसमें पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स, दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नुमाइन्दों और दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी तथा कारपोरेशन के नुमाइन्दों को लिया जाय। अब मैं कि सात-आठ

साल हो गये हैं इस मास्टर प्लान के बने हुए इसलिए यह लोग देख सकते हैं कि प्रैक्टिकल एक्स्पेरिमेंस के बाद उसमें क्या बदलाव किये जा सकते हैं। यह कमेटी प्लान को रिब्यू करे कि इसमें कौन कौन से हेर फेर करने की जरूरत है और लोगों की तकलीफें कैसे दूर हो सकती हैं।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-balpur) : Anybody who comes to Delhi is more impressed by its slums—the juggies and jhompries—than by its palatial buildings. Although there is a master plan, we always hide things when questions about water-supply and sewerage which very often take a very serious turn are raised in this House and outside. Although there is a master plan, when we actually go into the city, we do not find that there is any plan. These zones are allowed to develop in their own way, and there is absolutely no indication of any master plan being followed.

I want to know definitely from the Minister, although they have been armed with sufficient legal authority, why they do not channel at least the new growth of the city in a particular line so that we may justly be proud of this being the capital of India. Secondly, I want to know the reason why essential problems like water-supply and sewage are not looked into in their proper perspective so that these questions crop up from time to time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान की स्थिति और दिल्ली के पड़ोसी राज्यों की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है जैसे दूसरी मंजिल पर रहने वाला आदमी कूड़ा नीचे फेंकता है। वह इस बात की परवाह नहीं करता कि जो आदमी ग्राउन्ड फ्लोर पर रहता है उसकी क्या परेशानी है। इधर हरियाणा में और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो दिल्ली के आस-पास के कुछ नगर हैं, उनके विकास में दिल्ली का विकास किस प्रकार बाधक हो रहा है, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री अपना उत्तर देते समय प्रकाश डालें।

पीछे हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के सामने केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ अपने सुझाव रखे थे। दोनों राज्य सरकारें उससे सहमत न हो सकीं मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाये कि क्या कठिनाइयां उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रखी थीं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों के निवारण में किसी प्रकार के कोई पग उठाये हैं या नहीं उठाये हैं? क्या कारण है कि ये कठिनाइयां अभी तक भी ज्यों-ज्यों बनी हुई हैं?

आसपास के जितने भी नगर हैं, चाहे गाजियाबाद हो, फरीदाबाद हो, मेरठ हो, गुडगांव हो, कोई भी हो, बहुत सी आबादी वहां की दिल्ली के दफ्तरों में आकर काम करती है और काम करके शाम को वापिस जाती है। अगर यातायात के साधन उनको पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध हों तो मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर दिल्ली के ऊपर जो आबादी का जो दबाव है वह स्वाभाविक रूप से कम हो जायेगा। सांयकाल को आप दिल्ली स्टेशन पर जाकर देखिये, गाड़ियों में बहुत ही बुरी तरह से भीड़ होती है और फस्ट क्लास के डिब्बे भी पूरी तरह से भरे हुए जाते हैं। दिल्ली के विकास का कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इधर आसपास के नगरों के विकास के कार्यक्रम की भी अपनी आंखों से उपेक्षा आपको नहीं करनी चाहिये।

वजौराबाद के पास आप एक पुल का निर्माण कर चुके हैं। वहां आपने एक सड़क भी दी है। दूसरे पुल कब तक चालू होंगे इसका कुछ पता ही नहीं है पर अगर इस सड़क को आप सीधा उत्तर प्रदेश से मिला देते और यह जाकर मोहननगर या गाजियाबाद के पास मिलती तो करनाल पानीपत की तरफ का जो कम से कम ट्रेफिक था वह सीधे पास हो सकता था। लेकिन उसको भी आपने लाकर शाहदरे में समाप्त कर दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आज से दस वर्ष पहले की दिल्ली में इतने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मकसी मच्छर नहीं होते थे जितने आज दिखाई देते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है इस पर भी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री थोड़ा प्रकाश डालें। आखिर मच्छरों और मक्खियों की संख्या इतनी क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है। आप शिपिल हो गए हैं या उनकी आबादी अधिक बढ़ रही है ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मास्टर प्लान के पीछे कौन सा सिद्धांत होना चाहिए - इसको बनाने में पुरानी साम्राज्यवादी परम्परा का ही निर्वाह किया गया प्रतीत होता है। आप जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के भिन्न-भिन्न शहरों में एक तरफ तो कॉन्टोनमेंट्स हैं, सिविल लाइज है जहां नौकरशाह, मन्त्री और बड़े-बड़े करोड़पति और लखपति रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ शहरी इलाका होता है जहां साधारण लोग रहते हैं, जहां आपको भुगियां और भोंपड़ियां दिखाई देती हैं। ब्रिटिश शासन काल से यह चीज चली थी और आज भी चलती आ रही है। मास्टर प्लान तो बनाया गया लेकिन इस मनोवृत्ति में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा। यह जो चीज है इसको घटाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। ऐसी अवस्था में मास्टर प्लान का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है।

मास्टर प्लान में परिवर्तन के लिये मशक साहब ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सुझावों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। किसी भी शहर का विकास करते समय आपको दो बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करना चाहिए और पास्तानों का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। यह आपने नहीं किया है। एक तरफ तो करोड़पति, लखपति के मकान हैं, आलीशान इमारतें हैं जिनमें एयर कंडिशनिंग का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और दूसरी तरफ लोगों के पास रहने के लिये स्थान तक नहीं है। एयर कंडिशन करना और पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करना, साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं। आपको आधुनिक दुनिया की तरफ भी दृष्टि दीजिये। आप इस राजधानी मास्को को

बेखें। वहां पर एक फ्लैट की जब बिक्री होती है तो उसके दाम अधिक होते हैं लेकिन रहने के लिये मकानों का जो किराया होता है वह बहुत कम होता है। यहां दिल्ली में आपको मकानों के किराये बढ़ाने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा। साथ ही एक बुनियादी चीज की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा। एक-एक आदमी के दस-दस और बारह-बारह मकान होते हैं। चाहे साधारण आदमी हो या विशेष परिवार हो, किसी के पास भी उसका एक से अधिक मकान नहीं होना चाहिए। यह जो इम्पीरियल ट्रेडीशन चली आ रही है कि एक तरफ तो सिविल लाइज और दूसरी तरफ साधारण लोगों की भुगियां और भोंपड़ियां, इस ट्रेडीशन का अन्त होना चाहिये। अगर इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए या मास्टर प्लान में परिवर्तन किया जाएगा तो आप दिल्ली का ही नहीं सारे देश का भी भला करेंगे।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Under the master plan and under the slum clearance scheme, a number of persons have been thrown out of the periphery of the city and a number of jhuggi-jhompris are again being raised there, making worse slums in those areas. So I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether the Master Plan is sought to be revised and whether at the time of revising the Master Plan the question of the jhuggis and jhopris will be taken into consideration so that they could be provided with facilities such as water, light, sanitary conditions etc. If the Master Plan is not be revised, may I know what facilities are sought to be given and who is responsible for giving them to those who are living in jhuggis and jhopris?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for pointing out a number of criticisms which they thought must be taken care of by the PDA. For the information of the House I

would like to state that the Master Plan contemplates to bring in an area of 800 square miles. They also contemplate that several satellite ring towns be built up such as Ghaziabad in U.P., Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh, Gurgaon in Haryana and Narela in Delhi. Unfortunately, the Master Plan proposal to build up these ring towns was not taken up in right earnest by the States concerned. I do not want to apportion the blame on the States. The States came forward and said: "please give us financial assistance, then we shall be able to build these ring towns". But we were not able to give them financial assistance nor could we ourselves have financial support sufficient to bring up these ring towns. That is one thing I would like hon. Members to bear in mind, that the amount of money that was needed was not made available. Therefore, a number of difficulties have arisen and the DDA is attending to it.

As regards the Master Plan it was published in 1960. Then an *ad hoc* committee was appointed and this *ad hoc* committee has gone into all the plans and complaints. More than 600 people met this committee and they were given personal hearing. The committee also visited places wherever they were needed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We want answer to our questions. As far as satellite towns are concerned there were difficulties. But what is the solution now? What you are going to do?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am coming to that. Shri Madhok raised certain points.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The most important suggestion that I made is that this Master Plan needs to be revised in view of the changed condition and in view of the falsification of the estimates on the basis of which the Master Plan was drawn. I want to know whether you are prepared to concede this demand for it to be revised and that it is not sacrosanct.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : If you want a one word answer I say 'yes' because no Plan is sacrosanct. As condition change the plan also must get adjusted. I have already told the House last time that any

changes to be made will be welcome and the Master Plan will be so adjusted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you set up a committee of Members of Parliament?

19.00 hrs.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : A number of committees are already there. Every zonal plan is first prepared by the Town Planning Organisation. Then, it is submitted to the DDA and the DDA as well as the Standing Committee will examine it. Then, they publish it in the gazette and after publishing it, objections and suggestions are invited. Then a Screening Committee has also to go into this. Who are the members of the Screening Committee? That Committee consists of Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Chief Executive Councillor, Metropolitan Council, Shri O. P. Mittal, Engineer Member, DDA, Shri K. N. Dahni, Chairman, Standing Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Councillor, Metropolitan Council, Shri S. K. Joglekar, Chief Architect, CPWD, and Commissioner, Municipal Corporation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There is no Member of Parliament in this Committee. Secondly, this Committee deals with the whole Master Plan. We suggest that for every zonal plan, have the local representatives who know the problem, who know the area so that the zonal plans could be revised and brought up to date.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : This plan is again sent to the Corporation, the Contonment Board and also the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There all the persons concerned will discuss it and will suggest improvements.

Therefore, it is not as if some people living in airconditioned rooms, as our friends have stated, have prepared this and then it is being published and executed. No. Every aspect of it is being placed before the public and whatever suggestions and objections are there are being looked into. Again, the whole plan was before the

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

Members of Parliament and they have all seen it. Now to say that the plan was not drafted and, therefore, it should be scrapped is something which I cannot understand. I do not think it is possible. As I have already stated, every suggestion will be welcome and all suggestions will be incorporated as long as they are consistent with the development of the plan.

I would invite Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Gupta and Shri Ray to have discussions with us and tell us where exactly the plan has gone wrong and what adjustments should be made. I assure this House and also our friends that they are welcome to do that. But to say that the plan has been drafted by some people who are not in the know of things is something wrong.

He has also mentioned about Motibagh and Nataraj cinema. I assure him that I will look into the matter and everything will be done to see that such unauthorised constructions are not allowed to come and then the plan is changed.

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19.02 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER
DIRECTION 115 AND MINISTERS'
REPLY THERETO**

**Prof. Thacker and Directorship of
the Bank of India**

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) :
Sir, during the course of the debate on the privilege motion against the Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed did not meet the main Opposition charge that at his first meeting with Prof. Thacker on 20th March, 1968, he had given his consent to the suggestion that Prof. Thacker be allowed to take up the Directorship of the Bank of India while continuing as Chairman of the Industrial Licensing Inquiry Committee. He took shelter behind the technical objection raised by the Law Minister that Shri Rabi Ray's motion mentioned only the replies by the Minister on 2nd April, 1968. As you know, Sir, in reading the text of the motion which I had passed on to him, Shri Rabi Ray

inadvertently failed to mention the words "and on 24th April 1968". The Minister took the position that he was not required to answer the charge that he had made incorrect statements on 24th April, 1968. Since he has chosen to ignore the main criticism levelled against him, I draw the attention of the House to the following statements made by the Minister in the course of his reply to the Calling Attention Notice on the 24th April, 1968 :—

"I would like to make it clear that Prof. Thacker seems to have had some misunderstandings of my views as expressed in my earlier discussion with him on 20th March, 1968. I am at a loss to understand how this happened ? But even if there was any misconception I am sure it could not have lasted for long. So far as I am concerned, from the very beginning I had made it clear to Prof. Thacker that the Chairmanship of the Committee and Directorship of the Bank are not consistent with each other having regard to the propriety involved in the matter".

Still more categorical statement was made by Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed in reply to a supplementary in these terms :

"Professor Thacker had three meetings with me—one on the 20th March, another on the 27th March and the last meeting that he had with me was on the 29th March just before he left for America. If Professor Thacker had my approval to accept the directorship, what was the necessity for him to come and see me so often ; (Shri Hem Barua : That is a lame excuse). What was the necessity for him to go and tell the directors of the Bank that he wanted three or four weeks' time to decide ; (Interruption) what was the necessity for him to ask the Secretary to send a letter, soon after he had seen me, that he declined the offer made by the Bank?"

Now from the confirmation letter sent by Prof. Thacker to the Minister on 21st March 1968, from the letter of Mr. Rathee, Secretary of the Inquiry Committee to Mr. Wanchoo, the Secretary to the Industrial Development Department and

from the record of the discussion which the Secretary had with Mr. Wanchoo. It is absolutely clear that at the first meeting Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had given his consent to Prof. Thacker's accepting the Directorship of the Bank of India and at the same time continuing as the Chairman of the Committee. The fact of the matter is that between 20th of March when the Minister gave his consent to the proposal and 27th of March when the second interview between Prof. Thacker and the Minister took place a Member of the Committee, Mr. Mohan Kumar Mangalam had come to know of Prof. Thacker's decision to accept the post of Director and also the fact of the Minister's consent to the proposal and had strongly protested against Prof. Thacker's continuing as the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee. Later on when Dr. Pranjape also joined in this protest the Minister realized that his giving consent to the suggestion was an act of impropriety, that when publicised it would bring upon him severe parliamentary and people's censure and so he modified his views and tried to persuade the Professor either to reject the offer of Directorship or to resign as Chairman of the Committee. This view he reiterated at his third meeting with Prof. Thacker. The Minister therefore was not only guilty of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* as on 2nd April, 1968, but of making a deliberately incorrect statement with a view to hoodwinking Lok Sabha and the public on 24th April, 1968 as the above quoted extracts from his replies to the Calling Attention Notice make abundantly clear.

Decency demands that the Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs apologise to the House for his having made deliberately incorrect statements.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I have listened with due respect to the statement made by my hon'ble friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. I should like to state that I consider it most unfortunate that this matter has been raised again by the hon'ble member when not only the point sought to be made by him was brought up earlier in the discussions on 26th April, 1968 but the entire question was discussed thread-

bare in the Lok Sabha on two previous occasions. I have already placed all the facts before the House and would again reiterate that I fully stand by whatever I have stated in the House earlier.

As I informed the House, Prof. Thacker met me on three occasions on 20th, 27th & 29th March at which meetings the Bank's offer was discussed. In the very first meeting, when he informed me of the offer and his personal difficulties which necessitated his considering the offer, I stressed that the stature and status of the committee should not be allowed to suffer in any way and that, having regard to the proprieties involved, the chairmanship of the Committee and acceptance of the directorship of the Bank were not consistent with one another. He told me that he had taken no decision regarding the offer and I left the question for him to decide. As far as I am concerned, I had made it quite clear that the Bank's offer would be inconsistent with the chairmanship of the committee. Prof. Thacker, perhaps, misunderstood the position which might have prompted his writing to me on 21st March.

My hon'ble friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, seems to have come to the conclusion on the basis of this letter of Prof. Thacker and certain other papers referred to by him that I had agreed to his holding both the posts. This conclusion is not factually correct and is not supported by any communication from the Ministry at any stage. Any misunderstanding that Prof. Thacker might have had was unambiguously cleared in my meeting with him on 27th March when it was made absolutely clear to him that his continuance as chairman would not be consistent with the Bank's offer. I would like to state that I had always treated Prof. Thacker with the courtesy and consideration due to a colleague. Without, therefore, entering into any correspondence with him, I thought I would make the position clear to him in the course of personal discussions.

It has been suggested by the hon'ble member that my views in respect of the Bank's offer changed after I learnt of objections of some of his colleagues on the Committee. I should like to state categorically that I did not agree, at any stage, to Prof. Thacker combining the post of the chairman of the enquiry Committee with

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

that of Directorship of the Bank. Had I approved of the proposal, the question of Prof. Thacker consulting his colleagues on the committee would not have arisen at all. Even when he discussed the matter with them, they agreed to have a further discussion on the question with him on 26th April, i.e. after more than a month. It was, however, because of my definite and categorical stand in my meetings with Prof. Thacker on 27th and 29th March that, despite the fact that he would have otherwise discussed the matter with his colleagues on 26th April, in actual fact, he intimated his decision to decline the Bank's offer on 27th March itself.

19.04 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : APPOINTMENT
OF COMMITTEE REGARDING
SESSION IN THE SOUTH**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The personnel of the Committee are : Shri S. R. Rane (Chairman), Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri G. S. Dhillon, Shri B. Sambasivam, Shri J. N. Hazarika, Shri Ambazhagan, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Nath Pai, Shri K. M. Kaushik and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri from the Lok Sabha and Col. B. H.

Zaidi, Shri Om Mehta, Shri R. S. Doogar, Shri Achutha Menon, Shri K. P. Subramania Menon and Shri Kota Punniah from the Rajya Sabha. This is in regard to having a session in the South.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक विशेष बात को संसद-कार्य मन्त्री शायद कहना भूल गए हैं। विधेयक के समय उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था कि संसद-सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई जायेगी, जो संसदीय समिति होगी। इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ है कि यह पालियामेंटरी कमेटी है या डिपार्टमेंट कमेटी है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a departmental committee. There is no doubt about it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी तो समस्या को ढालने का तरीका है। इसके लिए पालियामेंटरी कमेटी बनानी चाहिए थी।

MR. SPEAKER : It is good enough.

The House now stands adjourned *sine die*.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.