

# LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Fifth Session)

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1669

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 26, 1968/Sravana 4,  
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ashoka Hotel Annexe and Revolving  
Tower

+

\*121. SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI ANBUCHESZHIAN:  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-  
ernment have appointed an Enquiry  
Committee to inquire into the ir-  
regularities committed in the construc-  
tion of the Ashoka Hotel Annexe in-  
cluding the Revolving Tower;

(b) if so, whether they have sub-  
mitted the report;

(c) the main recommendations  
thereof; and

(d) how far they have been imple-  
mented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JA-  
HANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

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

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AN HON. MEMBER: Nobody has  
put the question.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
अगर कोई मेम्बर सवाल पूछने के लिए  
खड़ा नहीं होता है, तो प्राप को अगला  
सवाल से लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naidu is  
there. Is he not competent to put  
the question?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is  
it not a fact that already 50 per cent  
of the work is over? After complet-  
ing half the work they have appoint-  
ed a committee to find out the de-  
fects. By appointing this committee  
they are not able to complete the  
work. May I know from the Govern-  
ment whether they are going to com-  
plete the work or not? After spend-  
ing half the money, can they stop the  
work and appoint a committee?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR.  
KARAN SINGH): It is true that the  
work has been stopped. The reason  
for that is that the Public Undertak-  
ings Committee made certain re-  
marks, perhaps in the nature of stric-  
tures, about this whole matter, and  
as a result the Government in the  
Ministry of WHS set up a committee  
to look into all the points that were  
raised by the Committee. Pending  
the report of that committee, the  
work for the time being is at a  
standstill. I am sorry to say that. In  
fact, it would have been very desir-  
able if the revolving tower had been  
completed, but it is stuck on the third  
storey, and we will have to wait for  
a while before the work can be re-  
sumed, for various reasons. Firstly,  
the estimate of the tower's height has  
varied several times. Originally they  
proposed 150', then it went up to 200  
and then to 250. I am advising the

management of Ashoka to get a fresh professional view as to how high the tower should actually be, and on that basis the work will be later taken up.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** All these things should have been examined before. After completing 50 per cent of the work, it is not wise on the part of the Government to stop the work. If the Committee has made some remarks, it is only for rectification, not to stop the work.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** I am as anxious as everybody else that this work should be completed. As soon as possible we would like to finish this work. It is not correct that 50 per cent of the amount has been spent. The amount spent is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

**SHRI N. R. LASKAR:** When is this Committee likely to complete its report and why are they taking so much time? Secondly, while I am not personally against this tower because it is going to earn foreign exchange, I would like to know whether there are any priorities, because I know that in Assam the whole of my district is under water and there is only one project to be taken up which will save the whole district from floods. So I would like to know whether before taking up such luxurious projects they would determine priorities and take up first things first.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** As far as the Committee is concerned, it was set up on 11th June and it has to report within three months.

**श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :** जिस समय इन रिवाल्विंग टावर और प्रशोक होटल एनेक्सी के निर्माण की बात हुई थी, उस समय हमें कहा गया था कि झन्काटाब के प्रतिनिधियों के निवास और मनोरंजन के लिये इसका निर्माण किया जा रहा है। झन्काटाब का अधिवेशन हुआ, प्रतिनिधि आये और चले भी

गये, लेकिन रिवाल्विंग टावर नहीं बन सका। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि क्या इस टावर को आज भी बनाने की आवश्यकता है जब झग्गी-झोंपड़ों वालों के लिये हमारे पास मकान नहीं हैं, हमारे स्कूलों में बच्चे अभी तक घप और बरसात में तम्बुओं में बैठ कर पढ़ने के लिये बाध्य होते हैं, तब ऐसी स्थिति में रिवाल्विंग टावर सरीखी ऐश और मौज की चीज बनाना, और वह भी कुछ लोगों के शौक के लिये, इस गरीब देश की सरकार के लिये कहां तक उचित है ?

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** मुझे स्वयं इस बात का खेद है कि यह रिवाल्विंग टावर रिवाल्विंग करने के बजाय यह सारी बात चक्कर में ही पड़ गई, इसलिए यह टावर नहीं बन सका। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, मेरा यत्न यह होगा कि जितना शीघ्र हो सके, यह कार्य समाप्त हो। दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों आदि का उठाया यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में निर्धनता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो रिवाल्विंग टावर या होटल के प्राजेक्ट्स होते हैं, हमें आशा यह है कि उन प्रॉजैक्ट्स को लाभ होगा। ये होटल यदि पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों। यह नहीं है कि हम अपने शौक के लिये एक विचित्र चीज बना रहे हैं, बल्कि हमारा यत्न यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारे जो होटल हैं, वे भी उतने ही प्राफिटबल हों, जितने कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों। उन होटल की आकर्षण शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए ही इस प्रकार की चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। देश को उनसे लाभ ही होगा, हानि नहीं।

**SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:** How much foreign exchange is involved in the construction of this tower and what will be the income that will accrue from the construction of the tower?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** I do not have the figures with me just now as to how much foreign exchange is

involved on this particular project. As the hon. Members will realise, the profit will have to be worked out on the entire hotel. It is difficult to say how much foreign exchange would come only from the revolving tower because it will be open to our own people as well as foreigners.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:**

The Minister was pleased to say that the revolving tower got stuck up at the third storey. How many storeys are there in all?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The plan as it is now envisaged goes up to 15 storeys and the restaurant. But as I submitted I should personally like to have a fresh opinion with regard to the height of the tower.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खुशी की बात है कि ये होटल अब मिनिस्ट्री आफ टूरिज्म के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं। अब शायद उन की कुछ एफिशेंसी बढ़ेगी। अशोका होटल के चैयरमैन, श्री हिम्मतसिंह, सरकार के ब्लू-आईड व्याय है। वह फिल्म फिनांस कापॉरेशन के चैयरमैन हैं, बी० आई० सी० के डायरेक्टर हैं और साथ ही अशोका होटल के चैयरमैन हैं। यह सरकार के किसी हई-अप के ब्लू-आईड व्याय हैं। इस का नतीजा यह है कि जब कि यह होटल पहले लक्सरी क्लास में था, अब डीमोट हो कर वह फाइव स्टार या फोर स्टार हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अशोका होटल का स्टैंडर्ड इम्प्रूव करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने क्या स्टेप्स उठाए या उठाने जा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस चैयरमैन को बदलने जा रहे हैं ?

**डा० रॉसिंह :** जहां तक श्री हिम्मतसिंह जी की आंखों का प्रश्न है, वे हमारी तरह काली ही हैं, नीली नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना अन्याय होगा कि उन के कारण इस होटल का स्तर गिर गया। अभी उन को आये शायद साल भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बड़ा गम्भीर है—यह कि अशोका होटल का जो स्तर कुछ गिरा है, उस को हम कैसे उठायें। यह पहली मिनिस्ट्री में जब था तब भी गवर्नमेंट यह कोशिश कर रही थी कि इस का स्तर उठे, और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो सकेगा हम इस का स्तर उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि आप को यह सुन कर शायद कुछ तसल्ली हो कि मुझे इस में दोहरा इन्टरेस्ट है। एक ती मैं मिनिसटर इन्चार्ज हूँ और दूसरे जब से यह होटल आरम्भ हुआ तब से शेयर होल्डर भी हूँ और आज तक मुझ को कोई इन्टरेस्ट अपने इक्विटी शेयर पर नहीं मिला है। इसलिये पहले भी मुझ को इस में बड़ी दिलचस्पी थी। अब इस को बढ़ाने की बहुत सी चीजें हम कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने पूछा कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं तो अब वह बहुत विस्तार में है। पहला तो यह है कि जनपथ और अशोका होटल के जो अलग अलग मैनेजमेंट है मेरा विचार है कि इन को इकठ्ठा किया जाये ताकि इसमें हम उन्नति ला सकें। दूसरे जो इन के कुछ ऊपर के आफिसर्स हैं, बड़े आफिसर्स उन को भी हम यत्न कर रहे हैं कि उन को लाया जाये, कोई हाउस कीपर हो या दूसरे पब्लिक रिलेशंस के हों। और तीसरे, यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि फारेन एक्सपर्टिज हमें मिले। कोलेबोरेशन हम नहीं चाहते। मैनेजमेंट किसी को नहीं देंगे। लेकिन फारेन कन्सल्टेंट अगर मिल सकें, जापान से, स्विटजरलैंड से, आस्ट्रिया से तो उस का भी हम यत्न कर रहे हैं और हमारी कोशिश यह होगी कि यह अशोका होटल संसार भर में एक प्रमुख होटल हो उस स्तर तक हम हम को पहुँचाएँ।

# **Hunger Strike by Central Government employees**

\*122. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees recently went on a hunger strike in the Capital to press their demands;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A few representatives of the Central Government Clerks' Union went on a hunger strike for 3 days with effect from 4th June, 1968 to press the following demands:—

- (i) Re-centralisation of Central Secretariat Clerical Service;
- (ii) Introduction of Selection Grade for L.D.Cs in the pay scale of Rs. 150—240;
- (iii) Stoppage of direct recruitment of Assistants;
- (iv) Automatic confirmation of temporary staff after they have served 5 years in a grade, and
- (v) Postponement of CPCS Upper Division Grade limited Departmental Examination till all L.D.Cs with 10 years service have been promoted as U.D.Cs.

The demands were carefully considered by Government but could not be accepted, as they stand. However, the possibility of making certain modifications to the present de-centralised administrative of the Central

Secretariat establishments from L.D. Clerk to S.O. is under examination.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly answer Question No. 148 also? It is almost the same thing.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, Sir.

# **Joint Consultative Machinery of Government employees**

\*148. SHRI S. K. TAPURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of minimum wage, reducing the age of retirement to 55 years, full neutralisation of the increased cost of living and the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay in respect of Central Government employees have been under consideration of the Joint Consultative Machinery set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) the decisions, if any, taken on each of these issues?

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

(a) The question of minimum wage and that of merger of dearness allowance with pay in respect of Central Government employees was discussed in the meeting of National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery. There is no proposal under consideration for reducing the age of retirement of Central Government employees to 55 years, and the question of its being discussed in the National Council does not arise. The question regarding full neutralisation of the increased cost of living was included in the Agenda for the meeting of the National Council held on the 12th July 1968. The matter, however, did not come up for discussion as the meeting of the National Council was adjourned.

(b) No final decision has been taken on the issues raised in the National Council.

**श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :** जैसा अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कुछ चीजें हैं जिसके ऊपर विचार करने के लिए वह तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि 20 तारीख को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कनकर्स यूनियन के लोगों ने घेराव का नोटिस दिया था तो चट्टान साहब उन से मिले थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि घेराव न करो, हम तुम्हारी डिमांड्स को मानेंगे क्योंकि इस में फाइनेंशियल लायबिलिटी इतनी अधिक नहीं घाती है। इस के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि जी० सी० एम० से फिर मिलो और वहां न कुछ हो पाया तो हम तैयार हैं। तो मुझे यह पूछना है कि 19 तारीख को जो होम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया था कि हम से बात करेंगे और वह परसनली इंटरवीन करेंगे। तो उस पर प्रमत्त क्या किया है?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इस प्रश्न के ऊपर बहुत विस्तार से जो होम मिनिस्ट्री में डिपार्टमेंटल कौंसिल है उस पर विचार किया गया और काफी इस बात का यत्न किया गया कि कोई समझौता हो सके। पर प्रफेसर्स की बात है कि किसी तरह का कोई समझौता इस में नहीं हो पाया और जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा हम लोग इस बात का यत्न कर रहे हैं कि किसी तरह से कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकल सके कि जिस से जो इन की डिमांड है डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन के अन्दर उस के ऊपर हम कुछ ऐसा कर सकें जैसे कि कोई जोन बना सकें प्रमोशन के लिए, इन के ब्रेड के अन्दर, डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड स्कीम के अन्दर ही जिससे कि इन की थोड़ी बहुत तकलीफ जो ग्रनईन प्रमोशन की है विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में इस का कुछ हल निकल सके क्योंकि यह हम लोगों ने सोचा कि विभिन्न सेवाएं जिनका बिकेन्द्रीकरण 1962 में किया गया था उन का फिर से केन्द्रीकरण कर दिया जाय तो फायदे के बजाय नुकसान ज्यादा हो सकता है।

इसलिए बजाय उस का फिर से केन्द्रीकरण कर के वह नुकसान सहने के हम चाहते हैं कि जो बिकेन्द्रीकरण किया गया है उस को रखते हुए उस से जो थोड़ी बहुत मुश्किलें स्टाफ को हुई हैं उस का कोई रास्ता निकालें और उस के लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :** 2 अगस्त को फिर वह उसी डिमांड पर जिस पर कि पहले वह गए थे और जिस पर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने उन से वायदा किया था, उसी को लेकर वह फिर उसी रास्ते में जाने वाले हैं तो मुझे यह पूछना है कि यह जो 60 परसेंट कन्फर्मेशन का मामला है जिस में कोई पैसा नहीं लगता है और जहां तक ब्रेड का मामला है जो घाप ने कहा है कि हम कंसिडर करेंगे, इन तमाम बातों के लिए क्या 2 अगस्त से पहले होम मिनिस्टर उन से खुद मिलकर इस चीज को तय करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं और 2 अगस्त को जो फिर नई घटना घटेगी उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी होम मिनिस्टर पर होगी।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** गृह मंत्री उन से गिछले ही महीने मिल चुके हैं इस संबंध में और काफी बात भी हुई। हम लोग इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि किम तरह से इन की तकलीफें हम दूर करें। यह बात नहीं है कि हमें कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है या इन की तकलीफें हम दूर नहीं करना चाहते। पर तकलीफें दूर करने में हम यह नहीं चाहते कि कुछ तकलीफें दूर हों और दूसरी तकलीफें बढ़ जायं या और भी जटिलताएं पैदा हो जाएं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जो हमारे एल०डी०सी० या क्लर्क यूनियन के लोग हैं उन को इस का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही न करें जिससे कि स्थिति की जटिलता और बढ़े और किसी तरह से जो हम इस का हल ढूँढना चाहते हैं वह न उड़ सके।

**श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तमाम कर्मचारियों में जो असन्तोष

फैल रहा है और इस के बारे में समय समय पर बात भी हुई तो इन की जो मांगें हैं सरकार उन को न्यायोचित समझती है या नहीं ? अगर उन की मांगें न्यायोचित हैं तो उन को मानने में और उस मसले को हल करने में सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कत है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** यह तो एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है और यह तो प्रश्न आपके सामने है उससे बहुत आगे की बात है, जनरल प्रिन्सिपल्स की बात है । इस के बारे में माननीय सदन को मालूम है कि हमारे यहां एक ज्वाइंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी बनी हुई है, उस की नेशनल कौंसिल है और उस में इन प्रश्नों के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है । स्टाफ साइड के लोग और आफिशियल साइड के लोग मिल कर बात कर रहे हैं और हम लोगों का यत्न यह है कि इस के ऊपर कोई ऐसा हल बूझ सके जिस से कि इस में कोई समझौता हो सके और उन का प्रयत्न जारी है।

**SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the defence employees from all over the country went on a hunger strike before the residences of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister? Did the Prime Minister receive the representatives of the defence employees and promise them that their grievances may be redressed? I came to understand that not only defence employees but all government employees are going on a strike on the 19th September and there may be a Bharat Bandh. Will the Government not consider this a serious matter, commence negotiations with the representatives of the union and settle the matter instead of precipitating it?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** As I said earlier, this is a larger question. We are making efforts to tackle this question and arrive at a settlement at different levels.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** When an employee joins government service,

he joins with certain expectations. It is a sort of contract between the employee and the government. He knows in advance what are his conditions of service and what emoluments and other benefits he will get. So, at a later stage to go in for this sort of hunger strike is not proper. Those proposals which are before the JCM, if they are implemented, what would be the additional financial burden on the exchequer and how do the government propose to meet the burden? Secondly, will they provide the same sort of facilities for other workers in the country, the other wage-earners in the country who do not have the protection or security of government service?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** This is an important aspect of the question. But, unfortunately, I do not have the figures. If a separate question is asked, I will supply the figures.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** What about the second part? Will the same facilities be provided to the working class in the private sector?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** That question is not before the government at present.

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** सरकारी नौकरों में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो बहुत मेहनत से काम करते हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कम काम करते हैं। कुछ अधिक समय काम करते हैं और कुछ काम ही नहीं करना चाहते । कुछ आत्सी हैं और कुछ तेज हैं । क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसा विचार है कि इन कर्मचारियों के काम का तखमीना हो कि वे कैसा काम करते हैं और वर्क के बेसिज पर उन को पे दिया जाय अधिक काम करने वाले को अधिक दी जाय और कम काम करने वाले को कम दी जाय ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** इसके बारे में कई बार मुझाब सरकार के पास आये हैं और

में समझता हूँ कि जो प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग है, उस के सामने यह प्रश्न विचार-धीन है। जब वे सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की मशीनरी के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे तब हम लोगों को उम्माद है कि वे इस के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे और तब ही इस के बारे में सोच विचार किया जायगा।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** The question was whether the Central Government employees recently went on a hunger strike in the capital to press their demands. I am surprised that the Home Minister of this country does not know that there was another hunger strike by the leaders of the defence employees' union . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** Evidently, there are so many such strikes in the country.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** . . . before the residences of the Prime Minister, Home Minister, Defence Minister and the Labour Minister of this country to meet their demands and the Prime Minister promised the delegation that she would speak to the Defence Minister about it. No mention has been made about it and I am not surprised. I want to know whether the Home Minister is aware, now that the JCM is dead and buried, because the Central Government have betrayed the employees by denying arbitration that the Central Government employees have decided yesterday to go on a token strike on the 19th September to be followed by a general strike if the government's attitude does not change. What steps have been taken to call a meeting at the national level—not the JCM, which is dead—to discuss the entire issue and fulfil the promises?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** While the hon. Member may wish so, the position is that the JCM is not yet dead. It is very much alive and kicking.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is dead.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** It is at the moment kicking the employees.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** You may wish it to be dead but . . .

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Everyone in this country, including the INTUC has lost hope . . .

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** You are absolutely wrong. INTUC man is coming here. You may not know about it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** There is a deadlock in the JCM. It has adjourned *sine die* and here is the Home Minister, making a statement misleading the House and confusing the country.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Here are persons who want to lead the country this way and ruin it. Unfortunately, you are misleading the Government employees also. I hope, they realise it. You are completely misleading them and are trying to use them for your political purposes which is absolutely wrong . . . (Interruption).

**श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज :** यह गलत-बयानी की है इन को ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहियें . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सियासी मकसद के लिये सरकारी कर्मचारियों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं—ऐसा इन्होंने कहा है—ये शब्द वापस होने चाहियें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गृह मंत्री को कहिये कि वे ये शब्द वापस लें।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I want your guidance. The fact of the case is that in the JCM they promised that there will be arbitration on this issue.

**श्री नृ० प्र० शर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am glad, you have come. I thought, only Shri Sheo Narain was there. But now will you kindly sit down? I am on my legs and both of us cannot stand at one and the same time. If you want to ask a question, I will call you also.



श्री सु० प्र० शां० : मुझे मत बुलाइये, उनको बान्स दीजिये, लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. You cannot start like this. I will give you a chance to ask a question and then you can say whatever you want to say now. I will give you a chance. I am glad that you have come and now it will be much more effective.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my question was based on information which is a fact. At the Joint Consultative Machinery meeting the Government team headed by the Cabinet Secretary agreed that the question of minimum wage and of merger of dearness allowance were, according to the constitution of the JCM, arbitrable issues. A joint letter of intent was signed. In spite of that when a negotiated settlement could not be reached and the employees' representatives said unanimously, including the INTUC, that this should be referred to arbitration, they said that it was not arbitrable.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a debatable point.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो तथ्यों का सवाल है इस में विवादस्पद क्या है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want to get up when he is speaking?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन को तर्क करने के लिये कह रहा हूँ मुझे भी इसमें दिलचस्पी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Is it parliamentary procedure? Does he need your help? He is capable of taking care of himself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only saying for the information of the House that my question was based on facts. The Home Minister, who is busy with other things, might not have gone through the papers and might not have read it; so, he says

that it is alive. It was adjourned sine die and all the representatives of the employees, including Shri A. P. Sharma, came out and said that strike was the only solution because the Government has gone back on it. Since there is a deadlock in the JCM and Government have not called a meeting of the JCM, the employees have refused to meet the Minister. I would like to know whether they are going to call a meeting at the national level. There is no politics; it is simply an economic demand of the Government employees.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is giving his argument. I do not want to give any argument. It is not the occasion for that.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Why do you call it politics? It is not politics.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The way you are trying to put it and interpret things, certainly I smell politics in it. Is Shri S. M. Joshi prepared to repeat what he said, namely, that the JCM is dead now? Is he prepared to say that?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप हज़ चीज़ में पोलिटिक्स देते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने जे-सी-एम को खतम डाला है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आप पूछ रहे हैं तो मैं आपके प्रश्न का जवाब दे सकता हूँ, आप जवाब सुनिये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want politics to be brought into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Between you two you cannot arrange it. There is somebody else in the House to do it. Will you kindly sit down, Shri Joshi? Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, the Home Minister was replying to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not preventing him from answering the question. I do not mind hearing it if he has something to say.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I am prepared to give all the information.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have said that the committee is still alive.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Yes.

**MR. SPEAKER:** So, the only point is whether it is going to meet at some time.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Whether one certain meeting took place or not is not ultimately the test of the life of an organisation. There may be deadlock. But a deadlock does not mean that the body is completely dead. There may be difficulties also. I do not refute that. I would like to explain it. On this question, whether these two issues are arbitrable or not, there was disagreement about it. The Government felt that these issues, according to the constitution of the J.C.M., appeared to be non-arbitrable. This is the position. Now, the point is that they have taken a final position that they are arbitrable. We have made an offer through the Chairman of the National Council that three Ministers, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister, are prepared to meet their representatives to discuss these matters including whether this is arbitrable or not. (Interruption). That means they have made up their mind. (Interruption).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order, order. You asked a question and he is replying. You must hear that.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** The Government's mind is open on this question as to whether this is arbitrable or not. First it appeared to us, from the interpretation of the constitution of the J.C.M., that they are non-arbitrable. We are prepared to discuss this matter with them. We have in-

vited them for talks. It is for them to accept or not.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बीच में विवाद पैदा हो गया है तो क्या सरकार उस विवाद को हल करने के लिए अपना दिमाग खुला रखने को तैयार है ? एक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है जबकि आपस में समझौता नहीं और विवादों को हल करने के लिये पंच फंसले का मामला सुपुर्च कर दिया जाये क्योंकि कानून के अन्तर्गत भी इसकी व्यवस्था है और हमारा संविधान भी इस बात का प्राविधान करता है कि अगर विवाद पैदा हो जाये तो पंच फंसले से उसको हल कर लिया जाये । मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के नेता आपसे बात करने का निमन्त्रण स्वीकार करें लेकिन अगर बातों में कोई समझौता नहीं होता है तो क्या सरकार सारे मामले का पंच फंसले को सौंपने के लिए तैयार होगी ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** I do not want to give answers on hypothetical positions. I hope he gives them that advice and they accept that advice. If we reach that stage, certainly, you can ask those questions here and I am prepared to answer them. This is our approach. The J.C.M. also represents certain agreement between the Government and the staff side.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It has been violated by the Government.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Whenever I try to explain to them, they do not want to understand. The J.C.M. agreement is also the result of certain negotiations between the Government and the staff side. Now, whenever there is dispute about the interpretation of that agreement, the only other course is to negotiate. Even the sovereign countries do not refuse to negotiate and meet. Here is an attitude of even refusing to meet. Is it reasonable?

**श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। जो बातचीत होगी अगर उसमें कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ तब क्या सरकार पंच फॉर्मले को मामला सीपेगी? क्या आबिट्रेशन के बारे में सरकार का दिमाग खुला हुआ है?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Why do you presume things? Let us argue this point also in the discussions. Why don't you discuss this issue also?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** We are prepared to discuss at national level.

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है। पिछले दो वर्षों से हमारे देश के सरकारी कर्मचारी, चाहे वे राज्य सरकारों के हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार के हों, उनकी हड़तालें हो रही हैं जिससे सारे शासन का काम ठप्प हो जाता है और देश का नुकसान होता है। ऐसी स्थिति जो पैदा हो गई है वह देश के लिए बहुत गम्भीर है। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की स्थिति भी पैदा हुई है। इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह किसी दल विशेष का सवाल नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो वहाँ के सारे कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की। विरोधी दल जो कि उस हड़ताल को कराने में प्रभाव थे, जब उनकी सरकार बनी और वहाँ के राज्य कर्मचारी फिर हड़ताल करने लगे तो उनको नजरबन्दी वानून में रखा गया और उनको नीरुरी से निाला गया और उसका अभी कोई हल नहीं निकला है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कोई भी पार्टी शासन में आ सकती है लेकिन अगर इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा होगी और सरकार, कर्मचारियों का ऐसा खैया रहेगा और उसका कोई हल नहीं निकाला जायेगा तो उससे सारे देश का बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो

आफर दिया है कि वे, उप प्रधान मंत्री और लेबर मिनिस्टर इन बात पर बात-चीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, ताकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जा वाजिब मांगें हैं वह भी पूरी की जा सकें और सरकार की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको भी ध्यान में रखा जा सके, क्या मैं इस बात की आशा करूँ कि कर्मचारियों के नेता भी इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुनः वार्तालाप करेंगे?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** It is not for me to answer now.

**SHRI RANGA:** We are rather shocked to learn that the Central Government employees have refused to meet the Home Minister...

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Not even the Deputy Prime Minister.

**SHRI RANGA:** It makes it worse. It speaks of a very deplorable state of demoralisation of the Government as it is now manned by one party. Some time ago we had a strike by the policemen also. This morning my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, raised a point and afterwards he has given it up fortunately. My hon. friend, the Home Minister, was attributing political motives to our friends. How is it that they have allowed the situation to reach such a state that politicians should exploit the Central Government employees as against the Government themselves, not only Government, but also the Home Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister. Does it speak well of the status and the prestige of this Government?

May I now put this question to the hon. Home Minister. He said they are prepared to discuss all questions, including whether this particular question is arbitrable or not—about J.C.M. Why not submit it to a judge of the Supreme Court to give his opinion whether it is arbitrable or not instead of themselves trying to scratch their heads and then ask them to come to a conference thereby giving

them an opportunity to defy the government, insult the government and the whole country. They are not prepared to meet the Home Minister!

SHI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of personal prestige . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA: The Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks do not have anything to do with him! What sort of Home Minister have we?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have respect for an elderly person like . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA: The whole House, the whole country, feels insulted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not a question of insult as such coming from any particular individual. They are speaking on behalf of government employees; they are a class; they are speaking as representatives in the JCM. It is not a question of an Under Secretary refusing to come and meet the Home Minister. He has to understand the difference between these two different propositions. It is not a question of that level. When a matter is raised whether we accept the principle that whenever there is a disagreement about interpretation of the agreement, every time we have to go for arbitration, it is a difficult position to accept.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: May I know whether the dispute lies about the principle whether certain cases are arbitrable or not or some negotiations have been done on the merits of the case, and if that has been done, what is the difficulty of the Government to meet the demands of the employees?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know why he is now speaking of Defence employees. As far as the JCM staff side is concerned, we have said that we are willing to meet them.

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, वनर्जी साहब का कहना है कि जो जे० सी० ए० म० का विधान है और जो करार हो गया है उसके अनुसार इन मांगों को पंचों के सामने भेजना चाहिए लेकिन इनका कहना यह है कि हम उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। पहले तो सरकार ने कबूल किया था कि ऐसा हो सकता है लेकिन अब बाद में वे बदल गए। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर ये सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जाना नहीं चाहते हैं तो इनकी नेशनल लेबर कमिशन है उसके जो चेयरमैन हैं उनकी राय मांगें कि यह आर्बिट्रेबिल है या नहीं। अगर वे यह राय देते हैं कि है, इस पर आर्बिट्रेशन हो सकता है तो फिर कोई झगड़ा नहीं रहे जायेगा और सरकार को उस राय को कबूल करना चाहिये। इस तरह से कम से कम झगड़े का एक कारण दूर हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर की राय लेगी—जोकि नेशनल लेबर कमिशन के चेयरमैन है—कि यह आर्बिट्रेबिल है या नहीं?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered this question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: It is obvious that the representatives of the Government Employees are not satisfied with the offer made by the Home Minister to the representatives to come and meet a sub-committee. There is already a deadlock and they have already fixed a time to go on a general strike. In principle Government accept that matters of dispute like this should go for arbitration, if there is any constitutional difficulty in this particular matter, is it not proper to refer it to somebody who would advise on the constitutional aspects of it? I think that the matter is of such a serious nature that they should review the whole position and make it possible for the representatives to meet them so that the dispute could be referred to some authority who can take an impartial view of the whole matter.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** We are willing to meet them. I have not refused to meet them. They are refusing to meet as representatives of the staff side.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** It is they who are refusing to meet the employees. We have already given the letters. I suggest, Sir, that you may allow a discussion, and we shall produce the documents.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** They have raised two demands, namely the merger on dearness allowance and the need-based minimum wage.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Let the constitution of the JCM be placed on the Table of the House.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** According to the constitution of the JCM and the interpretation of the constitution of the JCM, Government feel that they appear to be non-arbitrable. This has been conveyed to them.

**SHRI RANGA:** Leave it to a Supreme Court judge.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** But, at the same time, there is a convention that when things come to a difficult situation in the JCM, matters can be discussed with the Ministers because they are the representatives of Government as such. So, an offer was made that they could certainly come and discuss this matter, and it was also conveyed to them that even this question whether these are arbitrable or not could also be discussed and after discussion, all those suggestions including the suggestion made by some hon. Members including Shri Ranga can also be considered, and they can certainly put forward those arguments. This is Government's position and I think that it is a reasonable position.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** You may ask the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** No doubt, the Central Government employees have got the constitutional right to strike and to go on processions. But apart from this strike, may I know whether the Home Ministry is aware of the fact that when demonstrations of the Central Government employees are taken out, political slogans are raised and some of the slogans have denounced the Government of the day? May I know whether any political elements have been introduced into this, and whether this will not have a demoralising effect on the administration of the country? May I know whether this aspect of the matter has been gone into, and if so, what effective steps the Home Minister has taken so that these strikes and demonstrations may not take a political turn?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** Naturally, any talk of strike of Government employees does have a rather demoralising effect on the administration, and it certainly affects adversely the interests of the country also in the last analysis. But as regards the exact slogans that were raised and by whom I have no confirmed information. I do not want to go into that matter at this stage.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** He has not heard them. How could he hear them from Parliament House?

**श्री अमृतलाल गनौ वार :** पाकिस्तान को इस से हथियार मिलने के बाद से खासतौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति को ज्यादा ठीक ब मजबूत बनाने के लिए ताकि वह आगे वाले किसी भा खतरे का कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला कर सके, क्या सरकार देश में यह जो इधर उधर सेबर अनरैस्ट हो रहा है या जगह जगह सरकारी और दूसरे मुलाजमीन हड़तालें करते रहते हैं उन के मामलात को बातचीत करके सुलझाने के लिए जैसे कि उस ने वह नेशनल इंटरप्रेशन काउंसिल बनाई उसी तरह से कोई एक गोल्मेज वानकेंस बुलायेगी

जिसमें हि कांग्रेस, अपोजीशन और लेबर के लीडर्स आपस में मिल कर और तबादला खयाल करके मामले को सुलझा लें और यह लेबर हड़तालें कम से कम एक मुद्दत तक के लिए मुलतवी करा दें ताकि देश एकजुट होकर कामयाबी के साथ दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सके ?

वह लीडर उन को काम पर आने से रोक रहे हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उन से बातचीत करने का जो प्रीफर किया है उसे मानने में कौन लोग बाधक हैं ? अगर उन के नाम मालूम हों तो मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करें ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no information.

[ پاکستان کو روس سے ہتھیار ملنے کے بعد سے خاص طور پر ہندوستان کی استہتی کو زیادہ ٹھیک و مضبوط بنانے کے لئے تاکہ وہ آنے والے کسی بھی خطرے کا کشمیری کے ساتھ مقابلہ کر سکے - کہا سرکار دیہی میں یہ جو اڈھر اڈھر لیبر انریسٹ ہو رہا ہے یا جکھ جکھ سرکاری اور دوسرے ملازمین ہوتالیں کرتے دھتے ہیں ان کے معاملات کو بات چیت کر کے سلجھانے کے لئے جسے کہ اس نے وہ نہشل انٹیکریشن کونسل بمائی اسی طرح سے کوئی ایک گولمز کالونیس بمائی جس میں کہ کانگریس، اپوزیشن اور لیبر کے لیڈرس آپس میں مل کر اور تبادله خہال کر کے معاملے کو سلجھا لیں اور یہ لیبر ہوتالیں کم از کم ایک مدت تک کے لئے ملتوی کرا دیں تاکہ دیہر ایک ہوکر پوری کشمیری کے ساتھ دشمن مقابلہ کر سکے - ]

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment, there is no such proposal about this matter.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सत्य है कि सरकार के जो नौकर हैं उन के जो लीडर हैं

SHRI NAMBIAR: At the time of the negotiations which brought into existence the JCM, was it not made clear that certain items were to be sent for arbitration, and particularly the wages as well as dearness allowance which were the main points of dispute between the Central Government employees and the Government matters for reference to arbitration if there was no agreement between the two parties? This was one of the major decisions which was taken at the time of the setting up of the JCM between the representatives of the Government and the representatives of the employees, and, therefore, the question of interpretation does not arise, and there is no necessity for a discussion on that point which was already agreed upon.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is giving his interpretation, but I do not agree with it.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ऐच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति

\* 123. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री शारदा नम् :

श्री नारायण स्वल्प शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या यह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जो 21 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद स्वेच्छा से सेवानिवृत्त होना चाहेंगे उन्हें, सेवा

निवृत्ति के पांच वर्ष बाद उनके वेतन का 26/80 पेंशन के रूप में दिया जायेगा और उनका सेवा काल 26 वर्ष समझा जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घोषणा के फलस्वरूप कुछ कर्मचारियों ने स्वेच्छा से सेवा निवृत्त होने के लिये आवेदन किया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने लोगों को सेवा निवृत्त कर दिया गया है?

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

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री श्रीकार सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वायलेंटरी रिटायरमेंट के लिए सरकार ने जो स्कीम बनाई थी उसमें असफलता क्यों हुई ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह वायलेंटरी रिटायरमेंट की स्कीम के बारे में सोच विचार संतानम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद हुआ था । उसके बारे में एक स्कीम बनाई थी । जब वह स्कीम जे० सी० एम० के सामने गई तो वहां स्टाफ साइड के लोगों ने उस पर आपत्ति की । उन्होंने चाहा कि इस स्कीम में कुछ संशोधन किया जाय । अब उन संशोधनों के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है और जब तक उन पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार न हो जाय तब तक इस स्कीम को लागू करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार सिंह : यह संशोधन कब तक होकर हाउस के सामने आ जायेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी इस के बारे में कोई निश्चित रूप से कहना असम्भव है ।

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि करीब 3-4 वर्ष हुए 1964 में सबसे पहले आपने इस योजना के बारे में बतलाया था तब ऐसी कौनसी परिस्थितियां थीं जिनकी कि वजह से यह योजना आवश्यक समझी गई थी और यह कि अब वह परिस्थितियां वैसी ही बनी हुई हैं या उनमें कुछ परिवर्तन आ गया है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने पहले कहा कि सन्तानम कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट थी करप्शन दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में । उन्होंने इस बात की सिफारिश की थी कि ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई जाय जिससे कि 50 साल की उम्र में सरकारी अधिकारियों को सरकार सेवा से निवृत्त कर सके और इसी तरीके से सरकारी अधिकारियों को भी इस बात का अधिकार दे दिया जाय कि वह चाहें तो 50 साल की उम्र में सरकारी सेवा से छुट्टी ले सकें । उद्देश्य इसके पीछे यह था कि जनहित में यह काम किया जाय । उसके बारे में एक स्कीम बनाई गई और जैसा कि हम लोगों का क्रायदा है स्टाफ साइड से इसके बारे में परामर्श किया गया और उन्होंने उसमें कुछ अपनी तकलीफें बताईं । उन्होंने आपत्तियां उठाई और इसलिए उन आपत्तियों पर सोच विचार कर लेने तक हमने इस स्कीम को स्थगित रक्खा है ।

श्री शारदा नन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को बुलाया हुआ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मन्त्री थे तो उन्होंने सदन में घोषणा की थी कि सरकार द्वारा इस तरह की योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि जो कर्मचारी 21 साल तक नौकरी करने के बाद रिटायर होना चाहेंगे, उन्होंने पांच साल नौकरी की है यह मान लिया जायेगा और उसके अनुसार उन्हें

सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी तब कर्मचारियों से परामर्श करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा या और न कर्मचारियों की किसी प्रकार की संगठित समिति बनी थी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1964 का जो निर्णय हुआ उसके अनुसार कितने कर्मचारी रिटायर किये गये, कितनों को सुविधाएं दी गई या तब से यह निर्णय खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य किसी दूसरे निर्णय की बात कर रहे हैं। वह निर्णय लिबरलाइज्ड पेंशन रूल्स के बारे में था जिसे कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने लिया था। उसके अनुसार यह था कि 30 साल की स्वालीफाईंग सर्विस के बाद पांच साल उसमें ऐड करके लोगों को रिटायर किया जा सकता है और वह स्कीम अभी चालू है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह पूछा है कि उस स्कीम के अन्दर कितने कर्मचारी रिटायर किये गये हैं और कितनों को सुविधायें दी गई हैं तो वह सूचना मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है और अगर माननीय सदस्य उसके लिए भ्रम से प्रश्न करेंगे तो मैं वह सूचना एकत्र करके उन्हें दे दूंगा।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The Minister said just now that because the employees had some objection to this voluntary retirement scheme and wanted some amendments and modifications to be made, it was brought to the JCM. There is another scheme whereby any employee who has reached the age 50 or has completed 25 years of service can also be forced to retire—not voluntarily. When all sections of government employees have expressed their firm opposition to that scheme, why has it not been brought to the JCM for discussion and why is it being sought to be implemented without getting the consent of the employees?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** There are certain schemes already in operation. As far as these are concerned, there is no consideration given to them. We are at present consider-

ing the matter regarding a new scheme. This was drawn up by Government in pursuance of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations. When that scheme was sought to be implemented, this objection was raised.

The hon. Member is referring to a previous scheme that was drawn up and accepted and is under implementation already. Some employees take advantage of that when they want to do so and sometimes it is necessary for Government to take action under that scheme; then they also take action under that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** My question has not been replied to. He said that the previous schemes have been accepted and therefore are now in operation. When were they accepted and by whom? I am referring to one particular scheme, that is, in the name of efficiency or inefficiency, employees can be compulsorily retired once they have attained the age of 50 or have completed 25 years of service. Was that discussed and agreed upon?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** There are three schemes in operation. I do not know to which the hon. Member is referring. They might have been approved and put into operation before the JCM came into existence.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Kachwal.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** He is asking: accepted whom? आप कहाँ जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री जार्ज करमेन्डीज:** यह गलत कहते हैं कि एक्सेप्ट किया है। किस ने एक्सेप्ट किया है ?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Thousands of employees have objected to that scheme. That is why he is trying to avoid giving a reply.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कक्कावत :** मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अभी



हाल में गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से कोई परिपत्र सभी मन्त्रालयों को भेजा गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी 26 वर्ष सेवा करने के बाद अपनी सेवा से छुट्टी ले सकता है ? अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि कुछ शर्तें उन्होंने माल ली हैं और लागू कर दी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सी शर्तें हैं जो लागू की गई हैं, और क्या उन पर अमल किया गया है ? अगर किया गया है तो कितने लोगों ने इसका लाभ लिया है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का सवाल है इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी कोई शर्तें लागू नहीं की गई हैं । यह पूरी योजना विचाराधीन है । इसमें ऐसा नहीं किया गया है कि कुछ भाग लागू कर दिया गया हो और कुछ लागू न किया गया हो । जहाँ तक परिपत्र का सवाल है मेरे पास इसकी सूचना नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न पूछें तो मैं जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मुझे बतलाया गया है कि गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से सभी मन्त्रालयों को परिपत्र जारी किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि परिपत्र जारी करने की बात गलत है या सही है ।

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** मैंने कहा कि गलत है या सही है यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो मैं इसका उत्तर दे दूंगा ।

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Are Government aware that the expectation of life has risen from 27 to 41 and consistently with that there is no justification for reducing the working life of any government servant? Secondly, are they aware that by retiring an official after 21 years of service or by allowing him to retire after that period, we are losing valuable experience, losing a man when he reaches maturity?

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are discussing the merits.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** I am putting in the form of a question, not giving a lecture.

Thirdly, have Government examined the financial implications of retiring people with liberal pensions after 21 years of service and recruiting younger people on full pay?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:** We are aware of all these things. Here, in this case, the retirement is not done to get rid of people at a particular age. The Government would retire a person under these schemes only if it is considered necessary in the public interest to do so, not otherwise, and the Government servants have also been given the reciprocal right to retire at that age if they so wish. That is why this scheme is called voluntary retirement.

**श्री आर्जुन करनेन्दीब :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उसी प्रश्न को पूछ रहा हूँ जिसे श्री इन्ड्रजीत गुप्त ने पूछा था । मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार के पास एक ऐसी स्कीम है जो चालू है और जिसमें 25 साल काम करने के बाद अथवा 50 साल की उम्र होने के बाद किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी को इस बहाने से कि वह काम करने लायक नहीं है अथवा इनएफिशिएंट है निकाला जा सकता है ? जब सरकार ने इस स्कीम को अमल में लाने का फैसला किया तब उसने किसी से सलाह मशवरा करके या जे०सी०एम० के सामने ले जाकर ऐसा किया या अपनी मर्जी से किया ? मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कीम के बारे में सरकार जे०सी०एम० अथवा सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है ?

**श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :** जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय प्रांटिकल 465 (ए) आफ़ सेंट्रल सर्विस रूल्स से

है, जो कि एलिकेबल है उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर जो 1938 के पहले भरती किये गये थे। 25 साल की सविस का कूल केवल उन्होंने लोगों पर लागू है जो कि 1938 के पहले भरती किये गये थे। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है यह स्कीम उस वक्त लागू की गई थी जब जे० सी० एम० नहीं थी। इस लिये जे० सी० एम० का कन्सल्ट करने का प्रश्न नहीं था। वैसे मैं पता लगा लूंगा कि क्या बात है और उसकी सुचना में सदन पटल पर रख दूंगा।

### **'Cut-price' Business in Airlines Ticket,**

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\*124. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:  
SHRI RAM SEWAK  
YADAV;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has been losing several crores of rupees annually on account of a "cut-price" business in airlines tickets;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

### **Statement**

(a) There are reasons to believe that certain airlines undercut the official air fares on certain international routes, particularly in regard to the emigrant traffic between India and the U.K. This leads to diversion of traffic to such airlines to the detriment of Air India, and consequently to loss of foreign exchange.

(b) The precise extent of such mal-practice cannot be determined unless

specific cases are proved. It is, therefore, not possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange on this account.

(c) Several steps have been and are being taken to check the loss of foreign exchange on this account. They are:

- (i) The International Air Transport Association has an enforcement agency in India, as in other member countries, which watches such mal-practices, and where evidence is available takes penal action against the offenders in accordance with the rules of the Association.
- (ii) Where such mal-practices involve offences against the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act the Directorate of Enforcement takes preventive and punitive action. A case against one of the foreign airlines is under investigation of the Enforcement Directorate.
- (iii) As the mal-practice is largely prevalent in emigrant traffic, a concessional fare for emigrants has been established between India and the U.K. Only the national carriers of these two countries, namely, Air-India and British Overseas Airways Corporation are entitled to offer this reduced fare. This has the effect of attracting emigrant traffic to these two airlines, thus preventing loss in foreign exchange.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान 29 जून के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' में छपे समाचार की ओर गया है कि 'सन्दन टेलीग्राफ' में न्यूज आई है कि एअर इंडिया का 7 करोड़ ६० का नुकसान हुआ है फारेन एक्सचेंज का और इसके सम्बन्ध में वहाँ दो केस भी चले हैं ? मन्त्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उस में कहा है कि क्या वास हुआ उसका जिक्र हम इसलिये नहीं कर सकते हैं कि

हमारे पास स्पष्ट केस नहीं है। अखबार में जो निकला है उससे पता चलता है कि जो वीन एजेंट हैं उन्होंने गलत तरीके से टिकट बेच कर फारेन एक्सचेंज का 7 करोड़ 80 का लास दिलाया है। उन पर मुकदमा चल रहा है। दो पर लन्दन में और एक पर हिन्दुस्तान में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप के पास ऐसी खबर है जिसके आधार पर आप यह डिटरमिन कर सकते थे कि आपको कितना लास हुआ है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन सी फर्म हैं जिन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं?

**पर्यटन तथा प्रसन्निक डेव्हियन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा था कि एयर इण्डिया को टोटल लास कितना हुआ है। इसके बारे में स्पष्ट कुछ कहना बड़ा कठिन है क्योंकि इस किस्म की खराबियाँ जो होती हैं वह बहुत से स्थानों पर होती हैं। किन्तु हमारा यह यत्न रहता है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जहाँ वहाँ भी घाटा पड़े या इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएँ हों उस पर हम ऐक्शन लें और यत्न करें कि जो घनराशि हमारे देश में आनी चाहिये वह आये और रास्ते में अगर कोई गलत काम करता है तो उसके बिना हम कार्रवाई करें।

**श्री सीताराम केसरी :** अपने स्टेटमेंट में आपने कहा है कि फारेन एयर लाइन्स पर मुकदमा चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि वह फारेन एयर लाइन कौन है और किस तरह का मुकदमा उस पर चल रहा है। क्या उन्होंने आप के साथ फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में गड़बड़ी की है।

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** तीन चार फारेन एयर लाइन्स ऐसी हैं जिन पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के नाम देना इस समय उचित नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि वह मुकदमे अभी चल रहे हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** नाम दिया जाये।

**डा० कर्ण सिंह :** मरी समझ में इस तरह से उनके साथ न्याय करना नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर वह मुकदमे ठीक नहीं निकले तो उन विदेशी एयर लाइन्स से हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जायेंगे और इससे लाभ नहीं होगा।

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** The hon. Minister stated that the International Air Transport Association (IATA) had a machinery in India to look after these malpractices. It is a useless organisation so far as India is concerned. May I know whether it has only one representative in India located in Bombay? In that case, how many cases of malpractices have been reported by this association in the course of so many years? Are any fees paid if so, how much by the Air India to IATA? What benefit does India get in return for that fee? In view of the ineffectiveness of that machinery, do Government contemplate setting up their own machinery so that such malpractices could be detected?

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** As the hon. Member stated, the IATA has got a representative—or two—in India. But they are not really effective in checking these things. The Enforcement Directorate of the Ministry of Finance is particularly involved in this because it involves a great deal of loss of valuable foreign exchange. I agree with the hon. Member that the IATA by itself is not perhaps as effective as it should be. But it does not mean that we can break our association with it because they are the international authority to look after these things. But as I said, in addition to them, the Ministry of Finance, Enforcement Directorate is looking into this. We had also worked out a special immigrant fares between India and London because that is the route on which these take place on a large scale. With the BOAC we have worked out an immigrant fare and we hope thereby to check these malpractices. In addition to that we shall do whatever we can

do to see that this money does not go into the wrong channels.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Tariff Commission

\*125. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Working Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission has in a report on the Tariff Commission suggested its abolition;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c). The working group of Developmental, Control and Regulatory Organisations appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted to the Commission a supplementary report on the Tariff Commission, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. The recommendations contained in the report were intended to assist the Administrative Reforms Commission in arriving at its own conclusions in the matter. The Commission has since submitted to Government its report on economic administration which *inter alia* deals with the Tariff Commission. The report of the Commission is under examination of the Government.

## Landing of Pan American Boeing at Barrackpore Airfield

\*126. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an east-bound Boeing of the Pan American Airways landed

at Barrackpore airfield in Calcutta on the 29th June, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) action which has been taken against the company and whether all the security loopholes were plugged before the plane was allowed to fly back?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH): (a) and (b). A Pan American Airways Boeing aircraft, while on a scheduled flight from Beirut to Bangkok via Karachi and Calcutta on the 29th June 1968, was given landing instruction by the ATC Dum Dum to make an instrument landing at Dum Dum Airport due to poor visibility, as it was drizzling at that time and the sky was overcast. While carrying out the approach, the aircraft broke cloud and one of the crew members shouted "runaway in sight", which made the pilot continue the approach visually in the belief that the runway sighted was at Dum Dum. Actually, however, the runway sighted was the runway at Barrackpore and thus the pilot landed there instead of at Dum Dum.

(c) The aircraft was permitted by the Air Force authorities to fly from Barrackpore airfield to Dum Dum after observance of requisite formalities. It is not proposed to take any action against the company.

## Sheikh's Views on Kashmir

\*127. SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR

SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the anti-national statements made by Sheikh Abdullah recently and particularly the statement wherein he questioned the Indian Parliament's right to pass laws

for the administration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As regards the authority of Parliament in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah is reported to have said that he could not accept the verdict of Parliament on the finality of the State's accession to India.

(b) The Government consider some of his statements very wrong and objectionable, but they have not considered that the public interest would be served by taking action.

सोफिया को जाने वाले युवक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में विद्यार्थी परिषद् के प्रतिनिधियों का शामिल नहीं किया जाना

\* 128. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :  
श्री स० कृष्ण :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोफिया में होने वाले युवक सम्मेलन (यूथ फेस्टीवल) में भाग लेने वाले युवक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल में विद्यार्थी परिषद् के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों में जाने वाले ऐसे प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के लिये कुछ विशेष संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को ही चुना जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसी विशेष प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करने का विचार है जिसके अनुसार ऐसे प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों में देश के सभी युवक संगठनों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). एकता, शान्ति और मित्रता के लिये युवकों और विद्यार्थियों के नवें विश्व समारोह की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तैयारी समिति ने केवल राष्ट्रीय तैयारी समिति 923, फ्रैंज रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-5 को ही जुलाई/अगस्त 1968 में सोफिया (बल्गारिया) में होने वाले युवक समारोह के लिए प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजने के लिए प्रामाण्यता किया था। राष्ट्रीय तैयारी समिति, नई दिल्ली ने 85 से 100 के बीच व्यक्तियों के समारोह में भाग लेने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया था। चूंकि निमन्त्रण केवल इसी संस्था को भेजा गया था इसलिए जाहिर है कि केवल इसी संस्था द्वारा नामजद व्यक्ति हैं। समारोह में भाग ले सकते थे और तदनुसार उन्हें "पी" फार्म निर्बाधता दे दी गई थी। राष्ट्रीय तैयारी समिति द्वारा विद्यार्थी परिषद् के सदस्यों को प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में शामिल नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) और ( ). सामान्यतया जब निमन्त्रण सरकार को प्राप्त होता है तब प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के गठन के बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किया जाता है। किन्तु यदि प्रतिनिधि मण्डल किसी गैर-सरकारी संगठन द्वारा भेजा जाना है तो सरकार केवल उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या का निर्धारण करती है जो खर्च होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा, उपलब्ध सुविधाएं आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए भ्रामाणी से भेजे जा सकते हैं।

C.I.A. Spies

\*129. SHRI P. GOPALAN:  
SHRI UMANATH:  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:  
SHRI VISWANATHA  
MENON:  
SHRI K. RAMANI:

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the Patriot dated the 4th June, 1968 that Dr. Maldar, Editor of "CIA who's Who" stated that Mr. C. G. Cogan, E.A. Marelius and P. R. Peterson had been identified as C.I.A. spies in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have investigated the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). The matter has been looked into carefully. The three individuals named in the news item published in the 'Patriot' dated June 4, 1968 did not come to any adverse notice while they were serving in India, between 1957 and 1962.

#### **Appointment to High Posts of Persons Defeated in 1967 General Elections**

\*130. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed some Congressmen, who were defeated in the General Elections, 1967, as Governors, Ambassadors and Chairman of Government undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of such Congressmen and the offices to which they have been appointed;

(c) the criterion for such appointment; and

(d) whether any leading personalities belonging to the non-Congress political parties who were defeated in the General Elections, have been ap-

pointed to similar offices and is not the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) to (d) The main consideration in making an appointment to any office or post under the Government is the suitability of the individual for particular post or office and defeat in the elections is not regarded as a disqualification for appointment. No candidate defeated in the 1967 General Elections has been appointed as Governor. The following persons defeated at these elections have been appointed as Ambassador/High Commissioner:—

1. Shri Raj Bahadur,  
Ambassador, Khatmandu.
2. Shri A. M. Thomas,  
High Commissioner, Canberra
3. Shri O. V. Alagesan,  
Ambassador (designate),  
Addis Ababa.

Information in respect of appointments made to the posts of Chairmen of Government undertakings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **National Integration Council**

- \*131. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**  
**SHRI RABI RAY:**  
**SHRI HEM RAJ:**  
**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**  
**SHRI R. K. SINHA:**  
**SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:**  
**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**  
**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:**  
**SHRI RAM AVTAR**  
**SHARMA:**  
**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**  
**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-**  
**ATGI:**  
**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY**  
**SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**  
**SHRI G. S. MISHRA:**  
**SHRI G. S. REDDY:**  
**SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the recent National Integration Council meetings held at Srinagar;

(b) the steps being taken to implement the decisions; and

(c) whether it is proposed to ban communal organisations or to extend the scope of the Unlawful Activities Act to restrict the activities of communal organizations in the interests of the society?

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

(a) The Declaration of Objectives issued by the Council and the recommendations of its three Committees as adopted by the Council are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1463/68.]

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Mixes on way to China

\*132. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:  
SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that about 200 Kuki and Mizo hostiles crossed into Upper Burma in the last week of June, 1968 on their way to Communist China;

(b) whether another batch of 150 Kuki and Mizo hostiles had also crossed over to Upper Burma on its way to China in the same week;

(c) if so, the circumstances in which they crossed over; and

(d) the steps taken to the continued to and fro movement of the Mizo hostiles across the borders?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A gang of Mizo-Kuki hostiles managed to enter the Burmese territory in two separate batches in the last week of June. There is no definite information regarding the destination of these gangs.

(c) The gangs should have crossed over in small batches taking advantage of thick jungles and the terrain on Indo-Burma border.

(d) The existing security arrangements to intercept such movements across the borders have been reviewed and the security forces have taken steps to strengthen and intensify their vigilance on the borders. Legal restrictions have also been imposed vide notification GSR 1265 in the Gazette Extraordinary dated 28th June, 1968 to prevent clandestine movement across the borders.

#### 1953 U.N. Plan on Kashmir

\*133. SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported interview of Sheikh Abdullah with the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Srinagar in which he had advocated a five year U.N. rule in the valley under the 1953 U.N. plan drawn up by Sir Owen Dixon; and

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

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

(b) The idea is totally unrelated to reality or reason.

### Pay Revision Demand by Delhi School Teachers

\*134. SHRI M. L. SONDEHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave an assurance to the deputation of Joint Council of Delhi School Teachers regarding their demand for Pay revision;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWA JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Reorganisation of Assam

\*135. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for reorganisation of Assam has made any progress after the end of the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the final shape of the reorganisation plan; and

(c) whether any Central Legislation will be necessary?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Further discussions have been held with the representatives of the Assam Government and the APHLC after the end of the last session, but no agreed solution has yet emerged. Efforts to evolve an agreed solution are continuing.

### शेख अब्दुल्ला के वक्तव्य

\*136 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अनीप-चारिक बातचीत में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने 1965

के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष की सारी जिम्मेदारी भारत पर बोपी है तथा उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान को युद्ध इस कारण करना पड़ा क्योंकि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मन्त्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री तथा भूतपूर्व गृह-कार्य मन्त्री श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने बातचीत के सब द्वार बन्द कर दिये थे और उन्होंने भागे चल कर कहा कि पाकिस्तान को भविष्य में एक और युद्ध धारम्भ करना होगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो शेख अब्दुल्ला को सार्वजनिक रूप से ऐसे वक्तव्य देने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) यह बताया जाता है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा आयोजित श्रीनगर के कुछ नागरिकों की एक मीटिंग में उन्होंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान घुसपैठ करने का सहारा न लेता यदि भारत सरकार के नेताओं ने बातचीत के सभी दरवाजे बन्द न कर दिये होंगे।

(ख) शेख अब्दुल्ला का वक्तव्य पूर्णतया तथ्यों के विरुद्ध है और आपत्तिजनक है। सरकार के विचार में इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करना लोक-हित में नहीं होगा।

### Resignation of a Calcutta High Court Judge

\*131. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Justice Arun Kumar Dutt of Calcutta High Court has resigned on grounds of status, emolument, etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the pay and status of the High Court and Supreme Court judges?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Justice Arun Kumar Dutt resigned as he was of the view that as his appointment was not against any regular vacancy in the Calcutta High Court but only to function as the presiding



officer of the First Industrial Tribunal he felt that he should not continue to hold the office of a Judge of the High Court any longer. In his letter of resignation he had also referred to the salary and other conditions of service of High Court Judges which he considered to be inadequate.

(b) No such proposals are under consideration.

### बेरोजगार इंजीनियर

\* 138 श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अ० क० गोपालन :

श्री गणेश धोष :

श्री ह० मा० कौशिक :

श्री बासुदेवन नायर :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को रोजगार देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार ने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को एक कार्यक्रम भेजा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को बेरोजगारी के दौरान कुछ भत्ता देने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है;

(च) क्या इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में चालू वर्ष में नये दाखिले कम करने के अनुरोध दिये गये हैं; और

(छ) यदि हां तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (घ)

इंजीनियरों के लिये नियोजन के अवसर पैदा करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा मई, 1968 में सिफारिश किये गये कुछ उपाय सरकार द्वारा सामान्य रूप से अनुमोदित किये गये। उ० उपायों का सुचीबद्ध विवरण सदन के सभा-हॉल पर रखा जाता है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे कार्य आरम्भ करें तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वित्त मंत्रालय से परामर्श करें। राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि यथासम्भव इन उपायों के कार्यान्वयन पर विचार करें।

(ङ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(च) तथा (छ) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की ग्रहण शक्ति का पुनरावलोकन किया जाय तथा दाखिले को ऐसे स्तर पर सीमित कर दिया जाय जो उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अनुरूप हो ताकि स्तर कायम रखे जा सके। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप 1968-69 में इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में दाखिले में कुल मिलाकर 8,800 सीटों की कमी होने की आशा है।

### विवरण

योजना आयोग द्वारा इंजीनियरों के नियोजन के अवसर पैदा करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपायों की सिफारिश की गई थी और सामान्यरूप में उनका सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदन किया गया है :-

(1) प्राप्त साधनों के अनुसार या दिये गये साधनों के अनुसार चतुर्थ या बाद की योजना में शामिल होने वाली परियोजनाओं के लिये प्राथमिक कार्य राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों द्वारा आरम्भ किये जायें। यह निर्णय किया जाय और बतला दिया जाय कि केवल पूर्णरूप से जांच की गई परियोजनाओं को चतुर्थ योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा।

(2) चुने हुए पूर्ण मुक्त परिोजनाओं की तकनीकी रिपोर्ट वरिष्ठ इंजीनियरों के निरीक्षण में तैयार की जाय।

(3) प्रतिवर्ष 6,000 परीक्षाधियों के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय का उद्योग-में-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का यथासम्भव शीघ्रता से विस्तार किया जाय। श्रम और नियोजन मंत्रालय का यह सुझाव है कि इंजीनियर-स्नातकों और डिप्लोमाधारियों को शामिल करने के लिये शिक्षा अधिनियम संशोधन किया जाय। इस सुझाव की शिक्षा मंत्रालय के परामर्श से और अधिक पीछा की जाय।

(4) ताप-विद्युत केन्द्रों के परिचालन तथा रख-रखाव के लिये 1,500 स्नातक तथा डिप्लोमाधारियों के प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध किये जाएं।

(5) रिक्त पदों को शीघ्र भरा जाय। भर्ती प्रणाली तथा नियत अर्हताओं में, जहाँ भी सम्भव हो, संशोधन किया जाय। रिक्त तकनीकी पदों के भरने पर लगी सामान्य रोक को हटा लिया जाय।

(6) सैनिक तकनीकी दल के लिये शार्ट-सर्विस तकनीकल कमिशन को लागू करने का निर्णय शीघ्र किया जाय।

(7) भारतीय सहकारी संगठनों (इंडियन कन्सल्टेन्सी आरगेनाइजेशन) को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय। जहाँ कहीं सम्भव और बाँछनीय हो, विद्यमान सलाहकारी संगठनों की वर्तमान क्षमता और कुशलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, किसी भारतीय सलाहकारी संगठन या आवश्यक विशेषज्ञता के किसी सरकारी संगठन से तकनीकी दृढ़ता तथा व्यावहारिकता, के प्रमाण-पत्र, हूत प्लान-परियोजनाओं विदेशी-सहयोग परियोजनाएं तथा ऐसी परियोजनाएं जिनके लिये सरकार द्वारा स्थापित वित्तीय संगठनों से वित्तीय सहायता की माँग की जाती है, प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रावह किया जाय।

(8) लघु उद्योगों के निर्माण के लिये इंजीनियरों की वित्तीय सहायता एक विशेष योजना बनाकर की जाय। वर्तमान स्टेट बैंक स्कीम का पुनर्निर्माण उसके अव तक के प्रभाव को देखते हुए किया जाय।

(9) स्वीकृत ठेकेदारों (एप्रूव्ड कन्ट्रैक्टर्स) को संविदात्मक शर्तों के अनुसार योग्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियरों को नियुक्त करने के लिये बाध्य किया जाय।

(10) इंजीनियरों को निर्माण कार्य करने के लिये या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि-यन्त्रों के लिये मरम्मत और सफाई आदि की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिये सहकारी संगठन स्थापित करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।

(11) सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में विनियम-संक्रान्त और प्रबन्धकारी पदों पर इंजीनियरों के नियोजन के अवसर खोजे जाएं।

(12) वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और विकास में एक बहु-विशेषता-दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाय।

(13) विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों के जरिये विकासशील मित्र-देशों को उनके विकास कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिये तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ भेजने के विशेष प्रयत्न किये जायें।

(14) श्रम और नियोजन मंत्रालय का सुझाव है कि उन फैक्टरियों को जिनमें एक निश्चित संख्या से अधिक कारीगर कार्य कर रहे हैं और जो विद्युत् शक्ति का प्रयोग कर रही हैं, योग्यता प्राप्त इंजीनियरों को नियुक्त करने के लिये बाध्य किया जाय। इस सुझाव का औद्योगिक विकास तथा कम्पनी मामलों के मंत्रालय के परामर्श से और अधिक विचार किया जाय।

बीबी नगर में मजदूरों पर लाठी चार्ज

\* 139 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या कुछ समय पहले मोदी नगर में मजदूरों पर गोली वर्षा और लाठी चार्ज के मामले की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये न्यायाधिकरण ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

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

(ग) प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त जांच आयोग ने अभी तक अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). आयोग के परीक्षण हेतु काफी मात्रा में सामग्री है जिसकी आयोग आजकल परीक्षण कर रहा है। उनका प्रतिवेदन सरकार को अगस्त, 1968 के अन्त तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की आशा है।

#### National Policy on Education

\*140. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:-  
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:  
SHRI R. K. AMIN:  
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:  
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the National Policy on Education formulated by his Ministry; and

(b) if not, the reasons for postponing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The National Policy on Education has been approved by Government and has been placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Use of Regional Languages in U.P.S.C. Examinations

\*141. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has made any progress towards the use of regional languages at its competitive examinations;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Commission have made some progress in the preparatory work necessary for the introduction of all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule as alternative media, at the option of the candidates, for the combined competitive examinations. Some additional staff has been appointed and equipment like typewriters having key boards in some of the regional languages etc. has also been secured. Qualified examiners, preferably having knowledge of more than one language, are being located.

Both the Government and the Commission are anxious to implement this decision as early as possible. Looking to the progress so far made, it is expected that a start could be made with the introduction of these languages as optional media for some subjects at the combined competitive examinations to be held in 1969.

**Bihar Engineers**

\*142. SHRI BHOGENDRA 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 regarding investigation against some Bihar engineers and state:

(a) whether the special audit and store checking has since been completed;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether, in view of the delay being caused, Government consider it expedient to get the matter investigated by the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Government of Bihar have recently reported that special audit has been completed, but that reports about four subordinate divisions are still awaited. The matter will be referred to the C.B.I. on receipt of all the reports. The State Government are taking steps to get these reports expedited.

**Senas**

\*143. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:  
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:  
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:  
SHRI NITRAJ SINGH  
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plethora of "Senas" have made their appearances in the country;

(b) whether Government have satisfied themselves that these organisations will not promote the cause of communalism and regionalism in the country;

(c) whether Government are also satisfied that these organisations are not being financed by foreign agents; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and their reaction to the activities of these "Senas"?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). A number of volunteer organisations, some of which are called 'Senas' have come into being during the last three years. Government keep a close watch on their activities and appropriate action under the law is taken as and when necessary. Government have no information about foreign financial assistance to any of these organisations.

**वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय प्रेस के  
मनेजर द्वारा दुर्विनियोग**

\*144 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी प्रेस मजदूर एसोसियेशन के प्रेजिडेंट ने वाराणसी संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय प्रेस के मनेजर द्वारा दुर्विनियोग के बारे में उप-कुलपति से शिकायत की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीन सदस्यों के एक प्रायोग ने 15 जनवरी, 1968 को इस मामले की जांच की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री ( डा० त्रिगुण सेन ) :**

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही और यथासमय सभाप-टल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**I.A.C.**

\*145. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a travel book entitled 'Eastern Quest' written by a British author, the Indian Airlines Corporation has been des-

cribed as 'Incorporated Air Chaos' and has supported his arguments with the practical difficulties which he had to face;

(b) whether the author's experiences of air travel while in India regarding the Indian Airlines Corporation are based on facts;

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the author for this widespread defamation; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to make amends and to improve the services of the Indian Airlines Corporation?

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

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines are being asked to investigate the specific instances quoted where sufficient details regarding dates etc. have been mentioned in the book. Some of the statements are, however, obviously based on prejudices, but Government do not consider it worth-while to take any action against the author of the book.

#### **Abolition of Privy Purses**

\*146./SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

SHRI S. A. AGADI:

SHRI RANE:

SHRI MANGLATHUMADOM:

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

SHRI HEM BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has implemented?

purses of the former rulers; been taken on the abolition of privy

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). Government have taken a decision in principle to abolish privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States. Some proposals for transitional arrangements are being examined. It is, however, not possible to indicate the precise time for implementation of the decision.

#### **Amendment of Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir**

\*147. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to bring forward a legislation for an amendment to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir for the removal of special status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation in the near future for the removal of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir State keeping in view the non-recognition of the President of India as a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir by the Sub-Registrar of Udhampur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and when such a legislation is likely to be brought before Parliament?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Demonstration in Front of U.S.I.S. Office, Lucknow**

\*149. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demonstration held in front of the U.S.I.S. Office at

Lucknow on the 23rd June, 1968 in protest against the American aggression in Vietnam, was lathi-charged by the police;

(b) if so the number of people injured in the lathi-charge;

(c) the number of demonstrators arrested by the police;

(d) whether any case has been registered against the arrested persons; if so, their particulars; and

(e) whether the demand for the release of arrested persons and withdrawal of cases against them has been considered by Government; and if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Government.

#### National Integration Council

150. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI TENNETI VISWA-  
NATHAM:  
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for the selection of invitees for the National Integration Council meeting held at Srinagar recently and the total number of the invitees; and

(b) the break-up figures of the invitees in regard that (i) Government representatives, (ii) Members of Parliament other than the Ministers of Central Government, (iii) Official beneficiaries other than the Central or State Ministers, (iv) Educationists, and (v) other non-Officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The composition of the Council was originally fixed by the National Integration Conference (1961) While reconstituting the Council, the same pattern was 1150 (A) LSD—3.

broadly followed. However, the changes that have occurred since 1961, were taken into account, so that without being unwieldy, the Council was large enough to accommodate adequately all the interests that needed to be brought in. The present number of members is 55, and while they were all invited the S.S.P. and the Swatantra Party did not agree to send their representatives to the Council. A statement giving the composition, under different categories, of the Council and the names of members is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1484 63.]

#### Absence of Governors from States

1005. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President's prior permission in writing is required to be obtained by a Governor to be absent from the State;

(b) whether records are maintained of such applications for permission; and

(c) if so, the nature of such records?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Governor is required to obtain the prior permission of the President when he intends to be absent from his State except on occasions when the absence does not involve spending a night outside the State. Request for the President's sanction is usually made by the Governor's Secretary to the Secretary to the President by letter or by telegram. In cases of urgency permission may be obtained on telephone.

(b) and (c). Annual files are maintained of such requests for permission from each Governor.

#### Expenditure on Sheikh Abdullah

1006. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by way of board, lodging, maintenance

and travel by Government on Sheikh Abdulah and his family since his release on the 2nd January, 1968;

(b) the heads under which this money has been spent and the grounds on which it is provided;

(c) how long will these facilities continue to be given to him and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether similar financial facilities are being given to other political leaders; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). No expenditure has been incurred on board, lodging and maintenance of Sheikh Abdullah and family after the removal of restrictions on him. Government had agreed to reimburse to him the cost of journey by his own car to Srinagar, which he has not availed of. Government are meeting the cost of transporting his personal belongings amounting to Rs. 730.

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

#### Central Police Force in Kerala

1007. SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Central Reserve Police Force at present in Kerala;

(b) whether any further increase in its strength has been considered; and

(c) whether these battalions are taken from all the States?

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

(a) A small contingent of the Central Reserve Police Force is stationed in Kerala;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

1008. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी छात्रों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिये छात्रवृत्ति देने की घोषणा का अनुमोदन किया है;

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

(ग) कितनी राशि प्रत्येक छात्र को छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) अहिन्दी भाषी विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी में उत्तर-मैट्रिक अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां देने की योजना 1955-56 से चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग). योजना की एक प्रति, जिसमें पूरा व्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा-घटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई/बेलिये संख्या एल० टी० 1465/68]

#### Wheeler's Review Committee on Archaeological Survey

1009. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted the Wheeler's Review Committee concerning the working of the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether the said Committee had submitted its report;

(c) if so, whether the recommendations of the said Committee have been accepted and implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Certain decisions had been taken on the Committee's recommendations, but except for a few, it has not been possible to implement them so far, due to financial limitations.

#### **Tourist Resorts in Madhya Pradesh**

1011. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the important centres selected by the Department of Tourism for developing them as tourist resorts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the important features of the schemes for development, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact that every year many foreigners visit the jungles of Madhya Pradesh for 'Hunting' and photography of the landscapes and this year one of the shikar companies of Madhya Pradesh arranged for photography of landscapes and tribal life in the State;

(d) the average number of the foreigners who visit Madhya Pradesh for Shikar and Photography every year; and

(e) the average number of foreigners who visit other States in India. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b): Places of tourist interest where facilities have already been provided by the Government of India are Mandu, Khajuraho, Sanchi and Gwalior. The facilities provided so far are accommodation and tourist information service.

(c) and (d). According to the information received from the State Government approximately 125 foreign tourists visit Madhya Pradesh every year for Shikar. Most of these tourist take photographs also.

(e) Only a limited number of States provide good shikar conditions, and to them the average visitors for shikar would be of the same order.

#### **Bombay Port**

1012. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert Bombay Port into a Satellite port;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and whether such a port is existing in other countries also;

(c) the benefits that would thereby become available for the export of Indian goods abroad; and

(d) the total cost of the proposed scheme and the sources from where it would be met?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) There is no proposal to convert Bombay Port into a Satellite Port. On the other hand, the question of constructing a satellite port to Bombay at Nhava-Sheva on the eastern side of the existing harbour is being studied by the Consulting Engineers of the Bombay Port Trust as part of their study for the preparation of a Master Plan for the future development of Bombay Port.

(b) The project envisages the construction of two berths for bulk cargo and one berth for container ships in the first phase.

It is understood that satellite ports exist in other countries such as the Tilbury Docks at the Port of London and Port Elizabeth at New York.

(c) Apart from providing substantial relief to the Dock systems in the existing port of Bombay, the proposed satellite port is designed to provide facilities for handling deep drafted bulk carriers and modern mechanics facilities for handling cargo which would result in economies in ocean freight and increase in foreign exchange earnings.

(d) According to present indications, the construction of the first



phase of the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 13 crores but a clearer picture will be available only after the Master Plan Report has been received from the Port Trust's Consulting Engineers and the exact details of the facilities to be provided at the satellite port have been worked out. The expenditure in respect of the first phase is expected to be met by Bombay Port Trust from their own resources.

#### **Demonstration Multipurpose Schools**

1013. SHRI SIDDAYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared for the XI standard examination from each of the Demonstration Multipurpose Schools, Mysore, Bhopal Ajmer and Bhuvanewar in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the percentage of successful candidates in each of the schools;

(c) whether the results are satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps which have been taken to improve them?

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.

#### **Demonstration Multipurpose School, Mysore**

1014. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were admitted to each standard in the Demonstration Multipurpose School, Mysore from 1964-65 to 1968-69, year-wise;

(b) the number of teachers working in the above school at present; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the school and the amount spent in each years since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Three-Language Formula**

1015. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in adopting three-language formula by all the States in India; and

(b) if not, the steps which are under contemplation to remove the tie up between the different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1466/68.]

(b) It is for the State Governments to implement the Formula.

#### **Shifting of Safdarjang Airport**

1016. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Safdarjang Airport to a new place and convert the present airport area into a housing colony;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been accepted by the Civil Aviation department; and

(d) if so, when the airport will be shifted to the new place?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A proposal to shift the Safdarjung aerodrome from its present site is under examination. In accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi, the area is to be used for recreational purposes i.e. parks, play grounds and open

spaces after the aerodrome is shifted to another site.

(b) and (c). A Sitting Board has examined a few alternative sites and its recommendations which have been received by Government recently are under consideration.

(d) After a final decision has been taken it will take a few years to develop the new site and shift the operations there.

#### **"Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi"**

1017. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

SHRI S. P. RAMA-MOORTHY:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether the Hotel Review and Survey Committee have recommended the downgrading of the Ashoka Hotel from its "Luxurious" status;

(b) the particular services in which the standard of the hotel has fallen; and

(c) the steps taken by the management to improve those services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Hotel Review and Survey Committee has not yet completed its task and submitted its report to Government. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to state what recommendations the Committee will make in respect of the Ashoka Hotel.

#### **Customs Duty on Goods Imported by Governors**

1018. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Government Houses, Governors' (including their families) requirements (including personal ones) could be imported from abroad free of duty;

(b) if so, the reason for this discrimination;

(c) the total value of such imports during the last ten years; and

(d) the total amount of duty thus exempted?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. This privilege is available to the Governors in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs of the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1950 (which was made before the commencement of the Constitution and has continued by virtue of para 3 of the Second Schedule of the Constitution) and paragraph 10 of the States Reorganisation (Governors' Allowances and privileges) Order, 1957, the Governor of Gujarat (Allowances and privileges) Order 1960 and the Governor of Haryana (Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1967.

(b) Even though this privilege is available under the law, instructions have been issued that the Governors' should not resort to the import or purchase out of bond, consumer goods and other articles, the import of which is banned or for which local substitutes are available. They may, however, import or purchase out of bond limited quantities of foreign liquor and manufactured tobacco (i.e. cigars and cigarettes) required for the use of foreign VIP's, who happen to be guests of the Governor.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available. However, efforts will be made to collect as much information as possible and to lay it on the table of the House.

#### **Sinking of Taj Mahal**

1019. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Taj Mahal" is sinking; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to protect this monument?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### 1970 में ऐशियाई खेल

1020. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 1970 में भारत में खेलों की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) 1970 में इन खेलों का आयोजन करने के लिये हमारे पास सुविधाएं नहीं हैं ।

### Unoccupancy in Government hotels in Delhi

1021. SHRI RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rooms in Government-run hotels like Ashoka Hotel and other Hotels are lying unoccupied for months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of losses on that account from April to June, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The average occupancy in the four Government Hotels during the quarter ending June, 1968 was as under:—

| Ashoka               |               | Janpath              |               | Ranjit               |               | Lodhi                |               |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Average beds per day | % on 798 beds | Average beds per day | % on 280 beds | Average beds per day | % on 242 beds | Average beds per day | % on 250 beds |
| 271.23               | 33.98         | 214                  | 77            | 75                   | 31            | 90                   | 36            |

(b) The period from April to June is generally a lean period in Delhi from the tourist point of view.

(c) Financial results are assessed annually. It is, therefore, not possible to determine the profit or loss for the particular quarter ending June, 1968.

### Chinese books recovered in Allahabad

1022. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Chinese books containing the speeches and writings of the Chinese Communist Party Chairman, Mao were recovered

with some printing and book binding companies in Allahabad in June, 1968;

(b) whether these books are in Urdu, English and Hindi and have been printed in India;

(c) whether Government have conducted any investigations into the matter; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the action taken in the matter?

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

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

1023. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**  
Will be Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sarkar to go into the over-all functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and suggest ways and means of improvement;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee, its terms of reference and scope of work; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1467/68].

(c) It is too early to give a definite date by which the Committee is likely to submit its report. At the time of constitution of the Committee, it was expected that the Committee would make every endeavour to complete its work within three months of the commencement of its deliberations.

**Repression on Harijans in Andhra State**

1024. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:**

**SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:**

**SHRI K. RAMANI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received any report from the General Secretary, Andhra State Branch of the Harijan Sewak Sangh about the repression on Harijans of village Tinnapuram during April, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-**

**FAIRS:** (**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister received a telegram dated 10th May, 1968 from the General Secretary of the Provincial Harijan Sewak Sangh, Andhra Pradesh, regarding an incident that took place at village Thirmapuram in Anantpur District on 20th April, 1968. It was alleged that two Harijans were heavily beaten by "the village heads and sarpanch" on the plea of theft, and that they were paraded through the streets on donkeys. According to information furnished by the State Government the investigation into the case shows that the two Harijans had committed theft of paddy on the night of 20/21st April, 1968 and were caught while selling stolen paddy. They were chided and warned. They were not paraded on donkeys.

**Meeting of Retired Indian Brigadier with CIA Agent Mr. Smith**

1025. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:**  
**SHRI GANESH GHOSH:**  
**SHRI UMANATH:**  
**SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri E. T. Sen, retired Brigadier of Indian Army admitted in the Court recently that he met CIA Agent Mr. John Smith several times;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigations into the nature of Shri Sen's relationship with Mr. Smith;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the findings thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to conduct the investigation; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**SHUKLA):** (a) The matter concerning which information is sought is under adjudication in a court of law.

(b) to (e). No further action is considered necessary by Government in the light of enquiries already made into the articles of John Smith.

**Bomb Explosion in Aijal Station of A.I.R.**

1027. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:**  
**SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb exploded in the compound of the Aijal Station of the All India Radio on the 16th June, 1968.

(b) whether a member of the Central Armed Reserve Force was killed and some other persons injured; and

(c) whether the Mizos had repeatedly threatened this Radio Station which is situated in the heart of the Headquarters of the Mizo District?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). An unexploded shell lying buried in the compound of the Aijal Station of All India Radio exploded on the 15th of June 1968, when a Constable of the Central Reserve Police hit it accidentally with his shovel while he was digging. The Constable was injured and died on way to hospital. From an examination of the material, it is believed that the shell was fired by our Security Forces in March 1966. Another similar unexploded shell was also recovered from the site on a subsequent search.

(c) No, Sir.

**Attack by Mizo Rebels on B.D.Os. Office and Residence near Agartala**

1028. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of 30 rebels Mizo and Shanga tribesmen ransacked and burnt down the office and residential quarters of the Block Development Officer at Thailangta in Kailasa sub-Division near Agartala recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) On the night of 21st May, 1968 about 25 persons belonging to Reang tribe and suspected to be members of Tripura Tribal Singrak Union raided and set fire to Chaitengta Tribal Development Block Office building.

(b) The miscreants, who were equipped with fire-arms, took away a type-write machine from the office and some personal belongings of the Block staff. 43 temporary constructions including quarters in the Block office compound and an unserviceable Government jeep were also gutted.

(c) Patrolling by a med and civil police throughout the area has been intensified. Cases have been registered by the Police and investigation is proceeding vigorously.

**Charges against Orissa Chief Minister**

1029. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges levelled against the present Chief Minister of Orissa and some of his colleagues have been referred to a retired judge of the Supreme Court to find out if there is a *prima facie* case; and

(b) if so, the date by which a report by the retired judge is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is understood that the Orissa Government have appointed a retired judge of the Supreme Court to verify the allegations.

(b) Not yet known.

#### Chinese Assessment of conditions in India

1030. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Chinese assessment of the prospects of the Chinese inspired revolution in the world;

(b) whether its attention has been drawn to the fact that in this assessment the Indian sub-Continent has been described as ripe for revolution but that in India the revolutionaries possessed no real leadership, that the Indian Communist Party (Marxist) had taken a revisionist direction;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a recent statement issued by the extremist group which has been expelled from the C.P.I. (M) about their decision to break away from the official leadership organisationally and create a third Communist Party through Armed struggle of the Naxalbari type; and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment of these developments in the CPI(M), and, if so, the conclusions reached?

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

(b) Developments are being closely watched.

#### Committees/Commissions

1031. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last five years, the Central Gov-

ernment have set up a number of Committees and Commissions for various purposes; and

(b) if so, what are they and how many of them have completed their work within the scheduled dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, 419 such Commissions, Committees were set up during the last five years. Usually Commissions, Committees complete their work within the specified or extended time limit.

#### Representations from Political Prisoners of Andamans

1032. SHR SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received two representations from the ex-Andaman political prisoners sent to her on the 8th April, 1968 from Calcutta.

(b) whether one of the representations deals with suggestions regarding the preservation of Andaman cellular jail as a befitting memorial in honour of the freedom fighters who were exiled to that Island by the Britishers and the other dealing with important problems regarding ex-Andaman political prisoners; and

(c) if so, whether Government will invite the representatives of the ex-Andaman prisoners and discuss with them the issues raised in their representations with a view to give effect to their suggestions?

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

(c) The ex-Andaman political prisoners scattered in the country are not treated as a special category distinct from the rest of the political sufferers, who participated in the Freedom Movement. The facilities and concessions

admissible in general to the political sufferers who took part in the Freedom Movement, can also be availed of by the ex-Andaman political prisoners to the extent admissible. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to invite them for discussing their suggestions.

As regards the suggestion for setting up a memorial to the freedom fighters who were incarcerated in the Port Blair Cellular Jail, it has already been decided to preserve the Central Tower of the Jail as a memorial and to put plaques there to commemorate the sufferings of Indian patriots who were incarcerated there.

### नागाओं के साथ मुठभेड़

1033. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगाल बर्मा सीमा पर हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं और नागा विद्रोहियों के बीच छः महीनों में कितनी बार मुठभेड़ हुई;

(ख) इन मुठभेड़ों में कितने नागा विद्रोही मारे गये तथा उससे कितने हथियार पकड़े गये; और

(ग) हमारे कितने सैनिक मारे गये तथा सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस्० रामास्वामी) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 19 जुलाई, 1968 तक की अवधि में हमारे सुरक्षा दलों और नागा विद्रोहियों के बीच हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के निकट दो मुठभेड़ें हुई थीं और दोनों ही भारत-बर्मा सीमा से तीन मील की दूरी पर हुई थीं।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ नहीं।

### शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार

1034. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच गुप्त-पत्र-व्यवहार का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पत्र-व्यवहार भारत स्थिति पाकिस्तान के उच्च-प्रायुक्त के माध्यम से चल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला व पाकिस्तान के बीच कोई गुप्त पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है।

उनके ऊपर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध हटाने जाने के बाद वे पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त से अनेक बार मिले हैं।

### Strike by West Bengal Government Employees

1035. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government employees of West Bengal went on one-day strike on the 16th May, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1468-68].

### Renewal of licences of Commercial Pilots

1036. SHRI MEETHA LAL

MEENA:

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

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

(a) the conditions prescribed for the renewal of licences of commercial pilots of Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the qualifications and other conditions which were in vogue three or four years back and the reasons for revising these conditions; and

(c) the average expenditure during the flying exercises on various types of planes in the fleet of I.A.C. at present and as in March 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There are three categories of Commercial Pilots, namely holders of (i) Commercial Pilot's Licence, (ii) Senior Commercial Pilot's Licence, and (iii) Airline Transport Pilot's Licence. The requirements for the issue and renewal of these licences are laid down in Sections D, E and F respectively of Schedule II to Aircraft Rules, 1937. These Rules were introduced in September, 1962, in order to bring them in line with the minimum standards prescribed in Annex I (Personnel Licensing) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Since then, no change in the renewal requirements has been effected.

According to these rules, a commercial Pilot's Licence may be renewed on receipt of satisfactory evidence of the applicant—

- (i) having undergone medical examination in accordance with the requirements notified by the Director General from time to time,
- (ii) having satisfactorily completed not less than 10 hours' flight

time within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of application for renewal, or, in lieu thereof, having satisfactorily completed the general flying tests by day and night within the same period, and

- (iii) having a current Certificate of Competency for operation of Radio Telephony apparatus on board an aircraft.

(c) Indian Airlines have furnished following figures of expenditure incurred on training of flying crew during the years 1962-63 to 1968-69:—

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| 1962-63 | Rs. 1310 lakhs |
| 1963-64 | Rs. 1395 lakhs |
| 1964-65 | Rs. 2383 lakhs |
| 1965-66 | Rs. 3047 lakhs |
| 1966-67 | Rs. 2903 lakhs |
| 1967-68 | Rs. 3400 lakhs |
| 1968-69 | Rs. 3500 lakhs |

The average cost of flying the different types of aircraft for training flights only, is not readily available.

### Communal Riots

1037. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI ANBUCEZHIZHIYAN:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

SHRI HEM RAJ:

SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

SHRI P. GOPALAN:

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

SHRI N. K. SANGHI:



SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of serious communal riots had taken place at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Ghazipur and some other places in the country during the months of May and June, 1968;

(b) if so, whether the causes of disturbances in each of these cases have been investigated and if so, the result thereof;

(c) the extent of loss of life and property in such disturbances; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to root out the evil of communalism in the country and to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Communal disturbances took place at Nagpur, Aurangabad and Hyderabad during May and June, 1968. There was no communal disturbance in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Nagaland, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Information from the remaining states is being collected.

(b) According to information received from the concerned State Government, the communal disturbances at Aurangabad on June 8, 1968 took place following an incident involving an injury to a cow. The disturbances in Nagpur followed a quarrel between a Muslim barber and a neo-Buddhist customer over non-payment of hair-cut charges. The disturbances in Hyderabad city on 31st May and 1st June, 1968 were sparked off on 31st May, 1968 by a fatal stabbing incident.

(c) In the communal disturbances at Aurangabad three persons were

killed. The loss of property is estimated at Rs. 8,92,125.70. In Nagpur 26 persons were killed during the communal disturbances from 9th June, to 13th June, 1968. Information regarding the loss of property is being ascertained from the State Government. One person was killed during the communal disturbances at Hyderabad on 31st May, 1968. The loss of property is estimated to be Rs. 1,37,000.00.

(d) Attention is invited to answers given to Unstarred Question No. 10472 dated 10-5-68.

A meeting of the Chief Ministers was held at New Delhi on 19th May, 1968 to review the communal situation. The National Integration Council which met at Srinagar from June 20th to 22nd also has made certain recommendations regarding the steps to be taken to deal with the communal situation. A copy of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1469/68.]

It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament to empower the Government to deal more effectively with those who promote or attempt to promote disharmony or feelings of illwill between different communities on the grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community or place of birth or residence or any other ground whatsoever.

#### Jumbo Jets

1038. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:  
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH  
BHARATI:

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

(a) whether the Air India has made arrangements for acquiring two Boeing 747 Jumbo jets;

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements made; and

(c) when the jets are likely to be delivered?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Air-India have placed orders for the purchase of two Boeing 747 aircraft (Jumbo Jets) together with related spares and equipment at a total cost of Rs. 48.20 crores. The foreign exchange content of the total cost of the project will be met with the help of loans to the extent of 60.00 million (Rs. 45.00 crores), negotiated by the Corporation with a consortium of U.S. Commercial Banks and the Export-Import Bank, with a small participation by the Boeing Company. The loans bear interest at 8 per cent p.a. and 6 per cent p.a. respectively, and are repayable in 7 years in 14 semi-annual instalments, commencing six months after delivery of the second aircraft. The two aircrafts are expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 1971.

#### Hindi Medium in Central Schools

1039. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:**  
**SHRI K. SURYANARA-**  
**YANA:**  
**SHRI ESWARA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some opposition to the Central Schools Organisation's decision to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction for the humanities;

(b) whether any reconsideration has been made of the circular asking some Central Government Schools to teach Social Studies upto class VI in the Hindi medium vis-a-vis the Cabinet's decision in 1962 in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):** (a) to (c). The medium of instruction in

the Central Schools is composite Hindi and English. The recent circular issued by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was to direct all the Central School authorities to uniformly implement this policy in their schools. A few representations have been received based on a misunderstanding of the Sangathan's policy in this regard?

#### हाउसिंग फर्मों द्वारा जन का तथाकथित दुर्विनियोग

1040. **श्री भोगेन्द्र सा :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स भल्लंकार हाउसिंग एण्ड कंसल्टेशन लिमिटेड पर यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि उसने कई लोगों को धोखा देकर 61 लाख रुपयों का दुर्विनियोग किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त फर्म के चार निदेशकों को इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पंजीकृत आपराधिक मामले में फर्म पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता को धारा 406/420 के अधीन आरोप लगाये गये हैं। सूचित किया गया था कि फर्म ने कई प्लट बेचे और 61,23,879 रुपये की रकम कमाई की।

(ख) मामले के सम्बन्ध में फर्म के 8 निदेशकों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है।

(ग) शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर दिल्ली पुलिस ने कोलोनाइजर्स के खिलाफ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/420 के अधीन

एक मामला दर्ज किया और जांच प्रारम्भ की, जो जारी है।

#### Under-Trial Prisoners

1041. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7722 on the 19th April, 1968 regarding under trial prisoners and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken in collecting the information?

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

(a) to (c). Yes Sir. A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1470/63.]

#### Abolition of National Fitness Corps

1042. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI K. HALDER:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 7,000 National Fitness Corps personnel are likely to be retrenched shortly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have already spent nearly Rs. 15 crores on the Corps;

(c) whether the retrenched persons have been assured of alternative employment; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government propose to compensate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a), (c) and (d). No, Sir. The Government had decided only to decentralise the adminis-

trative control over the National Fitness Corps personnel.

The Government is engaged in arranging for the placement of NFC Instructors in schools under the State Governments, Local Bodies and even private managements. The Government has also decided to give terminal benefits, permissible under rules, to those who do not get employed under State Governments etc., either circumstantially or by their own will or to pay, for five years, the difference between the pay presently drawn and that fixed under new employment.

(b) The Government have spent an amount of about Rs. 10.20 crores on the Corps.

#### Misbehaviour by D.T.U. Private Bus Conductors

1043. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of June, 1968 in Delhi, two cases have occurred where due to the refusal of a Bus Conductor of a DTU private bus the ladies were separated from their families and one was lost and the other was killed in suspicious circumstances;

(b) whether it is also fact that the authorities take a perfunctory attitude towards the complaints that are made by the DTU passengers against the misbehaviour of the bus conductors; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the professional conduct of bus conductors and to provide the travelling public a safe travel by DTU?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes Sir. According to a report received from D.T.U. authorities, on the 9th and 23rd June, 1968, respectively, two ladies were separated from their families, due to

heavy rush, while they boarded D.T.U. buses. In the former case, the body of the deceased was found lying on New Mehrauli Road on the 10th June. The matter is being investigated by the Police. In the latter case, the lady with her child safely reached her parents' house.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In addition to the suspension of the private bus involved in the first case from operation under L.T.U., some other steps have also been taken by the D.T.U. authorities. In order to prevent recurrence of such incidents, the Delhi Transport Undertaking has issued instructions to their conductors to see that no members of families or groups of passengers travelling together are separated. The Undertaking has initiated, with effect from 1-7-68, a revised scheme regarding operation of private buses on DTU routes under which, among other matters, the conductors will be provided by the Undertaking itself. The Undertaking is also now accepting only such drivers whose character and antecedents have been verified by the police.

**Purchase of Aircraft from U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.**

1044. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI RAM AVTAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are now considering proposals from U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. for the purchase of aircraft by India;

(b) if so, the details of the offers so far received from these countries;

(c) whether Government have made comparative studies of all the offers and taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and basis for taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Certain types of aircraft manufactured in U.S., the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. are being considered for purchase by the Indian Airlines.

(b) The details of the offer are being discussed by the Indian Airlines with the parties concerned.

(c) and (d). Comparative studies are being made by the Indian Airlines whose recommendations are awaited by Government.

**आई० ए० सी० विमानों पर हिन्दी में नाम लिखा जाना**

1045. श्री गिहाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों के नाम अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में लिखे जाते थे परन्तु अब हिन्दी भाषा में नामों को मिटा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ान मंत्री डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। नये प्रतीक के साथ पेन्ट किये गये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स विमानों में फिलहाल लांगोटाइप दोनों पहलुओं पर अंग्रेजी में पेन्ट लगा हुआ है। कारपोरेशन बहुत से हिन्दी लांगो टाइप डिजाइनों के परीक्षण कर रहा है, परन्तु वह अभी कोई संतोषजनक डिजाइन नहीं चुन पाया है। ज्यों ही उपयुक्त हिन्दी लांगो टाइप डिजाइन तैयार हो जाता है उसे विमानों पर पेन्ट कर दिया जायेगा।

नागा लोगों से फ्रांस में बन बनों की  
बरामदगी

1046. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उखरूल  
क्षेत्र में नागा विद्रोही नागाओं से पकड़े  
गये हथियारों में फ्रांस में बना हुआ एक  
बम भी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में  
फ्रांस की सरकार से बातचीत की गई है;  
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम  
निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) उखरूल अनु-  
भाग में एक छिपने के स्थान से सुरक्षा टुकड़ी  
द्वारा 26 जून, 1968 को सशस्त्र बारूद  
गोला आदि जप्त किया गया था, उसमें  
फ्रांस से प्राप्त होने वाले दो बम थे, जैसे कि  
पाकिस्तान द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जा  
रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मद्रास के स्कूलों में हिन्दी का हटाया  
जाना

1047 श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास में  
स्कूलों से हिन्दी को बिल्कुल हटा देने की  
योजना है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी  
विशेषज्ञ तथा अध्यापकों को इस शर्त पर

अन्य कामों पर लगाया गया है कि वे किसी  
स्थान पर हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ावेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 23 जनवरी,  
1968 को हुई विशेष बैठक में मद्रास राज्य  
की विधान सभा द्वारा पारित संकल्प के  
सिलसिले में, मद्रास सरकार ने स्कूलों में  
त्रिभाषा सूत्र को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान  
पर द्विभाषा सूत्र लागू करने का आदेश जारी  
किया था—जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्कूलों  
पाठ्यचर्या से हिन्दी अध्यापन निकाल दिया  
गया। उसी आदेश में राज्य सरकार द्वारा  
यह बताया गया था कि उन हिन्दी अध्यापकों  
को, जो इस निर्णय के परिणामस्वरूप  
फालतू होंगे, वैयक्तिक रोजगार देने की  
कोशिशें की जाएंगी। बाद में, राज्य सरकार  
ने इन अध्यापकों को कहीं और खपा लेने  
के लिए विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए  
थे।

स्कूल स्तर पर हिन्दी को समाप्त करने  
के लिए मद्रास सरकार का यह निर्णय विभिन्न  
राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा पहले ही  
सर्वाम्मति से स्वाकृत किये जाने वाले  
त्रि-भाषा सूत्र के विरुद्ध है।

दमकले

1048 श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह :  
कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देहाती क्षेत्रों में अचानक  
आग लग जाने के फलस्वरूप जान और  
माल की भारी क्षति को रोकने के लिये,  
उत्तर प्रदेश में खण्डां (ब्लाक) तथा तहसीलों  
में दमकले रखने की व्यवस्था करने का  
सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के उन  
जिलों तथा तहसीलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ  
यह व्यवस्था पहले से कर दी गयी है; और

(ग) जनवरी 1968 से अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राग लगने के कारण जान और माल की कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा इसके उपलब्ध होंगे ही सदन के समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 5. Air Traffic Control             | 5   |
| 6. Traffic                         | 28  |
| 7. Customs, Immigration and Health | 3   |
| 8. Connections                     | 797 |
| 9. Catering                        | 2   |
| 10. Surface Transport              | 9   |
| 11. Miscellaneous                  | 134 |

TOTAL 1,600

### I.A.C. Flights

1049. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very frequently the flights of the Indian Airlines Corporation are delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the delayed departures are announced fifteen minutes or half-an-hour for four or five times, each time telling the passengers that the flight has been further delayed;

(d) the reasons for not making correct assessment of time by which a particular flight is delayed and the passengers informed accordingly; and

(e) the number of flights of I.A.C. which could not keep to their scheduled departures since January, 1968 upto date giving reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a), (b) and (c). Out of 10,492 services operated by Indian Airlines during the period January-March, 1968, 1,600 services were delayed by more than 30 minutes, due to the following reasons:

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Weather     | 384 |
| 2. Engineering | 213 |
| 3. Crew        | 1   |
| 4. Operational | 28  |

(c) and (d). It is a fact that the delayed departures are announced four or five times, at an interval of 15 to 20 minutes, for the information of passengers. Every effort is made to make a correct assessment of the time of departure of a delayed flight. However, in case of flights delayed due to bad weather, engineering snags and similar reasons, the exact time of departure cannot be determined accurately and in such cases, there is an element of uncertainty in the time of departure of a delayed service. However announcements are made about further delays as soon as possible.

### Looting by Mizo Hostiles

1050. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item regarding looting of Morthung village near Imphal by the Kuki-Mizo hostiles;

(b) whether it is a fact that the security forces reached quite late;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the estimated loss of life and property involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) On 17-6-68 about 150 Mizo/Kuki hostiles raided village Modbung, which is 12 miles North of Imphal.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Police rushed to the spot and made all efforts to intercept the gang.

(d) Two villagers were killed and Rs. 300/- was extorted from the other villagers.

#### **Cremation of Wrong Body by Delhi Police**

1051. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI K. M. Koushik:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 4th June, 1968 that the officials of the Delhi Police cremated a wrong body on the 28th May, 1968 much before an autopsy was performed and body identified;

(b) if so, whether an investigation into the circumstances leading to such an act on the part of the Delhi Police has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is reported that on 29-5-68 an unidentified dead body was deposited in the mortuary by the Police Staff from Police Station Civil Lines after getting necessary inquest report prepared.

In the mortuary there were also kept two other dead bodies. One of them was another unidentified dead body of a person brought from Police Station Lahori Gate. This dead body was not identified and post-mortem had been conducted in the case. The Constables of Lahori Gate who came to dispose off this dead body, instead collected the dead body brought from Civil Lines, Police Station. The dead body was cremated on the same day.

The persons responsible have been placed under suspension and are being proceeded against departmentally.

#### **Demonstration in Delhi**

1052. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:  
SHRI D. N. DEB:  
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crowd of about 1500 people, mostly of the Communist Party, demonstrated outside the U.S. Information Office in New Delhi on the 1st June, 1968;

(b) whether Police had to resort to lathi charge and tear gas shells;

(c) if so, the circumstances leading to this action by the Police;

(d) whether any representations have been received from the persons who were arrested by the Police and other interested parties regarding the alleged excesses by the Police; and

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

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

(a) A crowd of about 1500 to 2000 persons demonstrated outside the U.S. Information Office, New Delhi, on the 1st June, 1968.

(b) and (c). The Police had to use tear gas in order to control the crowd which had become unruly and was stoning the police in spite of warning of Sub-Divisional Magistrate that the assembly was unlawful and should immediately disperse. No lathi charge was made by the Police.

(d) A letter was received from Shri Bhupesh Gupta, M.P. regarding the incident.

(e) Government have looked into the matter. In the circumstances, there was no alternative to the use of teargas for dispersing the crowd.

### **Firing on Tribals**

1053. **SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY:**  
**SHRI D. N. DEB:**  
**SHRI K. M. Koushik:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six adivasis were killed recently when the Police opened fire on an armed mob of tribals in Chiri village under Kuru police jurisdiction near Ranchi, Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the circumstances leading to police opening fire and the details thereof?

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

### **National Highway No. 12**

1054. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of earth work Forest Clearing and Teak Sales on National Highway No. 12 referred in his letter No. 1680-MPS/67 dated the 27th October, 1967 has since been completed;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, when this examination is likely to be over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). Examination of the expenditure incurred on earth work and forest clearance has been completed by the Madhya Pradesh State Government and it has been found that there has been no infruc-

tuous expenditure. As regards teak sales, the trees cut down are taken over by the State Forest Department for disposal.

### **Indian Forest Service**

1055. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Forest Service officers who obtained their diploma after 1964 would be considered for promotion to the Indian Forest Service after they have completed over four years of Gazetted Service; and

(b) if not, whether this would not put them to disadvantage in comparison to those who passed their diploma prior to 1964?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulation, 1966 provide *inter alia* that a State Forest Service Officer will be eligible for promotion to the Indian Forest Service after he has completed 8 years of continuous service in a post not lower in rank than that of Assistant Conservator of Forests or an equivalent post.

(b) No, Sir. The conditions of eligibility mentioned at (a) above apply equally to all officers of the State Forest Service irrespective of the fact whether they have obtained their diploma prior to, or after, 1964.

### **Central Quota of I.A.S. Officers**

1056. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States have refused to give requisite number of I.A.S. Officers for the Central quota;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have refused; and



(c) whether this refusal has not adversely affected the future promotions of officers?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Promotee Quota for I.A.S. and I.P.S.

1057. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9569 on the 3rd May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the Madhya Pradesh Government proposal to increase the State Service promotee quota to I.A.S. and I.P.S.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government to increase the promotion quota in the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. is still under consideration.

बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अपराध

1058. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो महीनों से बरेली नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रतिदिन डकैती, लूटमार अथवा चोरी की घटनायें हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले दो महीनों से डकैती का एक गिरोह बरेली नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में आया हुआ है और वह प्रतिदिन ऐसे अपराध कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानीय पुलिस अब तक कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में असफल रही है जिसके फलस्वरूप

विभिन्न सैक्टरों के निवासी रात को जाग कर चौकसी करते हैं और बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो लोगों में जान-माल की असुरक्षा की भावना को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बरेली में पुलिस की तथाकथित ज्यादतियां

1059. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पुलिस ने पत्रकारों को धमकी दी है कि वे पुलिस के अत्याचारों के बारे में ठीक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित न करें ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों के तथाकथित अत्याचारों के समाचार स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि बरेली में प्रेस को कोई खतरा है तो उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या सरकार द्वारा तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा सूचना दी गई है कि स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में स्थानीय पुलिस के विरुद्ध दोषारोपण किये गये थे। इनके बारे में जांच की गई पर वे सिद्ध न किये जा सके।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**कटरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में व्यापारी की गिरफ्तारी**

1060. श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में पुलिस ने कटरा, जिला शाहजहानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में दिन दहाड़े बिना किसी कारण के एक प्रोत्थित चावल मिल मालिक तथा उसके परिवार के दो सदस्यों को पकड़ लिया था, उन्हें बुरी तरह पीटा था तथा जेल में बन्द कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुलिस के उन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि जिला शाहजहानपुर में कटरा पुलिस स्टेशन के एक पुलिस दल द्वारा एक चावल मिल के मालिक और तीन अन्य व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में ले लिया गया था क्योंकि उन पर एक पुलिस दल पर, जो डकैती के मामले में गिरफ्तार दो दोषी व्यक्तियों को ले जा रहा था, प्रहार करने के तथा उनके भाग निकलने में सहायता करने के आरोप थे। चूंकि इन व्यक्तियों को लंग करने के आरोप पुलिस के विरुद्ध लगाये गये हैं, मामले में जांच पड़ताल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है।

**National Fitness Corps Instructors**

1061. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of State Governments have expressed their inability to take over the services of the National Fitness Corps Instructors;

(b) whether in spite of this it, has been decided to go ahead with the disbandment of the National Fitness Corps Instructors; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/1469-68].

**Release of Political Detenus in West Bengal**

1062. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has given due consideration to the demand voiced by several members of the Consultative Committee for West Bengal for the release of the remaining political detenus in order to restore a normal atmosphere before the mid-term elections in that State; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The cases of remaining detenus have been carefully reviewed and only those persons are being kept under detention against whom there are charges of subversive activities. One more detenus has been released under the orders of Government since the meeting of the Consultative Committee on June 17-18, 1968. Two detenus have been released by the High Court. There are at present only 32 persons under detention under the Preventive Detention Act.

### Hindi Medium in Social Science and Natural and Physical Sciences

1063. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:  
SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular had been issued recently, at the instance of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education ordering the Central Schools to adopt Hindi medium in social sciences entirely and in natural and physical sciences as far as possible to the exclusion of English;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which such a circular was issued in contravention of the Official Languages Act, which assured that English and Hindi will continue to remain as the official languages till such time as the non-Hindi States desired to switch over to Hindi;

(c) whether any protests have been received from the non-Hindi States on official or un-official level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) was formulated with a special purpose viz. to cater primarily to the needs of transferable Central Government employees, especially the Defence personnel. The medium of instruction in these schools is Hindi as well as English.

The instructions issued recently by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan envisage that the subject of Social Studies in classes I to VI shall be taught in Hindi medium; the rest of the subjects in these classes, and all subjects in classes VII to XI shall continue to be taught in Hindi and English. A few representations have been received. Since the instructions contained in the circular do not make

a departure from the original Scheme, the question of any further decision does not arise.

### Penalty for Defaulting Parents

1064. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of States and Union Territories particularly in Delhi the law provides for free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 and 14 years or other such age limits;

(b) whether penal provisions against defaulting parents are not operative or have not been enforced at all; and

(c) if so, in which State/Union Territories such law for free compulsory education is in force and in which of them the penal provisions against defaulters are not enforced and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Compulsory Education Acts exist in almost all States, including the Union Territory of Delhi. But in the existing social and economic conditions, enforcement of compulsion has not been found practicable. Penal provisions are, therefore, enforced sparingly. Instead, efforts are made to ensure attendance by provision of suitable incentives and other persuasive measures.

### Repression of Harijans

1065. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh reports of atrocities committed on Harijans have been received by Government from any part of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what further steps have been taken by Government to protect the Harijans from such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No reports of atrocities committed on Harijans have been received in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. In NEFA also there was no such report. Reports from the remaining States and Union Territories are awaited.

(c) A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 19th May, 1968, at New Delhi to discuss, among other important subjects, the condition of Harijans. The Home Minister emphasised the need for the Administration to put its entire weight on the side of the weaker sections of the society. The State Governments were requested to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against the Harijans. Their attention was also drawn to the need for setting up special investigation teams so that the prosecution of offences did not suffer on account of inadequate investigation. It was also suggested that special arrangements to review continuing the recruitment of Harijans in the police needed to be made.

#### Second Ship-Building Yard at Cochin

1066. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:  
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:  
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:

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

(a) the further progress made towards the setting up of the second ship-building yard at Cochin;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred in this respect; and

(c) when the actual work on the construction of the shipyard is expected to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Negotiating Team has been deputed by the Government of India to Japan to negotiate and conclude an agreement with M/s. Mitubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., for the revision of the Project Report and to discuss the guiding principles for technical assistance for the construction of the Shipyard.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 96 lakhs has been incurred on the Project upto the end of 1967-68.

(c) Work on the construction of the shipyard will commence after receipt of the revised Project Report, its acceptance by the Government and completion of the usual pre-construction formalities. Preparatory works like Dredging and reclamation, essential road, electrical and water supply services will be taken up for execution immediately after the approval of the Revised Project Report. Work on the Building Dock and quay, however, will commence when tender formalities are completed and contracts are awarded.

#### I.A.S. Officers of Kerala

1067. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior I.A.S. Officers of the Kerala Cadre are in the service of the Central Government;

(b) the mode of selection for such appointments; and

(c) whether it is being done on the recommendations of or after consultation with the State Government?

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

(b) and (c). Appointments of IAS Officers to posts under the Central Government are made, having regard to their suitability and seniority, from among names suggested by State Governments for deputation to the Centre.

#### Central Schools in Kerala

1068. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open more Central Schools in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) There is no such proposal at the moment.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Police Excesses in Minicoy Islands

1069. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
SHRI P. RAMAMOORTHY:  
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges of Police suppression have been levelled against the local administration by the residents of the Minicoy Islands; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into these charges and taken any action against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received of harassment and assault by police in the course of investigation of a suspected case of arson in April, 1968. A senior officer from the Central Bureau of Investigation is being deputed to enquire into the matter.

#### Satya Sai Baba Cult

1070. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from people about the despatch of letters threatening people of dire consequences from Satya Sai Baba if they do not propagate his cult; and

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

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

(a) The Central Government have not received any such complaint.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Increase in Crime in West Bengal

1071. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Home Secretary, West Bengal in the recent meeting of the West Bengal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament that the increase in crime is due to increase in prices of essential commodities and unemployment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In the course of discussion in the meeting of the Consultative Committee held at Calcutta on 18th June, it was explained on behalf of the Government of West Bengal that as compared to 1964 there was an increase in the incidence of

crime during the years 1966 and 1967. It was also stated that recession in industrial activities and consequent unemployment situation was an important factor in explaining the rise in incidence of crime. Other factors, such as, rise in prices of essential commodities, rise in population, police pre-occupation with disturbances, etc., inadequacy of police strength and transport in the State will also be relevant in explaining the causes of the rise in incidence of crime.

#### **Alleged illegal Malpractices by Airlines**

1072. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:  
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports which have appeared in the Press to the effect that the country is losing 7 crores of rupees a year due to the illegal malpractices resorted to by some Airlines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen Press reports alleging malpractices by airlines.

(b) Undercutting of IATA fares by any member airline is a breach of IATA Resolution. Enforcement of this resolution is done by an enforcement agency of IATA. It is understood that IATA is taking steps to strengthen this organisation and deal with breaches severely. In a few cases IATA has already imposed heavy fines on the erring airlines.

In addition, Government have taken the following steps to deal with the malpractices:

(i) Necessary enquiries under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have been started against the persons/airlines suspected to be engaged in this business. If as a result of enquiries, contraventions under the said Act are noticed, the persons concerned will be proceeded against as provided in the said Act.

(ii) As the malpractices are commonly resorted to in respect of the emigrant traffic, a concessional fare for emigrants has been established from India to the United Kingdom, applicable only on the services of the national carriers of the originating and destination countries viz, Air India and British Overseas Airways Corporation.

#### **Tribals' Land in Tripura**

1073. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:  
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands belonging to tribals in Tripura have been taken away by the refugees from East Pakistan settled in Tripura and there is a great discontentment amongst the tribals on this account;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give back the land to the tribals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Cases of surreptitious transfer of land by tribals to non-tribals against the provisions of Section 187 of the

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 have come to notice. Representations in this respect have been received as tribals are not happy about the situation.

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

### **Imperial Hotel, New Delhi**

1074. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:  
SHRI NAMBIAR:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Imperial Hotel in New Delhi has been closed;

(b) if so, the total number of employees affected by the closure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Department of Tourism are giving necessary help to the new owner to reopen the Hotel;

(d) if so, the total amount sanctioned;

(e) whether all the old employees will be re-employed on old service conditions; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The total number of employees affected by the closure were 293.

(c) All necessary assistance is being extended by the Department of Tourism to the new owners in securing import licences for equipment, machinery etc. in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government.

(d) Nil, as no financial assistance from the Government has been asked for by the new management of the hotel.

(e) and (f). With the closure of the Imperial Hotel, the services of all the employees were terminated as per the agreement between the management and the employees. It is understood that since the hotel is still undergoing extensive repairs and renovations, the new management of the hotel has not employed any regular staff for the hotel as yet.

### **Khosla Commission Report**

1075. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH:  
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Khosla Commission Report on Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has been taken in the matter when its examination is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The final report of the Khosla Commission is being examined by Government. The examination is likely to be completed shortly.

### **Facilities for Tourists to Kedarnath**

1076. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Kedarnath is a very beautiful place abounding in scenic beauty and attracts tourists from India as well as abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that on way the facilities at places of night halts are old and lack hygienic conditions; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the facilities and develop the place so as to attract more tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir, except that the entry of foreigners to the area is restricted.

(b) and (c). The Government is aware that facilities for pilgrims on this route leave much to be desired. A separate fund exists for the development of the Uttarkhand Division, and it is understood from the State Government that it is proposed to construct accommodation for pilgrims at Rudraprayag, Gaurikund and Kedarnath. A jeepable road from Phatel to Gaurikund is already under construction and its extension to Kedarnath will be taken up when this portion is completed.

#### **Demand for Jharkhand State**

1077. **SHRI BENI SHANKER**

**SHARMA:**

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Adivasis have again raised the demand for a separate Jharkhand State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Christian missionaries and some other forces are behind the move; and

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

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

(a) According to information received from the State Government certain section of the Adivasis affiliated with "Birsa Seva Dal" Chhota Nagpur plateau Praja Parishad and the newly formed Jharkhand party have raised the demand for a separate Jharkhand State.

(b) The State Government have intimated that some Christian missionaries, the CPM, and some elements among the Muslims are sup-

porting the demand for Jharkhand State.

(c) The situation is being closely watched and appropriate action would be taken to deal with any breaches of the law. The State Government are also looking into the grievances of the Adivasis and are taking necessary action to redress them at far as practicable.

#### **Facilities for Tourists to Badrinath**

1078. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road to Badrinath and Kedarnath is in a very bad condition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the shed at bus terminal at Devprayag is very small and insufficient for tourists who have to halt there for hours in tiring weather conditions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the road and provide more space in the shed at the Bus terminal at Devprayag?

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

(a) It is reported that the road up to Guptakashi on the Kedarnath route is in good condition. The road beyond Guptakashi is under construction. As regards the road to Badrinath, it is reported to be in a fairly good condition and has been used by a large number of pilgrims during the current 'Yatra' season. There were some occasions when the road had to be closed to traffic for short durations on account of landslides, etc., as a result of heavy rains.

(b) and (c). It is reported that at Devprayag buses stop only for a very short duration. The U.P. Government propose to put up a pilgrim shed at Devprayag.



### Bomb Explosion in Ranchi

1079. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a bomb explosion in Ranchi on the 10th May, 1968 resulting in injuries to nine persons;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made into the incident; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A case under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act has been registered against nine persons and is under investigation.

### Calcutta Port

1080. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port had incurred a loss in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss incurred;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes of the loss;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Rs. 3.12 crores.

(c) to (e). The Government of India appointed a one-man Committee consisting of Shri P. C. Bhattacharyya, Ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank of India to enquire into the financial position of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta. The report of the

Committee was received only a few days ago and is being examined.

### Delhi General Merchants Association

1081. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

SHRI K. RAMANI:

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7831 on the 19th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have examined the memorandum submitted by the Delhi General Merchants Association, Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Association had suggested the shifting of incidence of sales tax in Delhi to the first point of sale. Under Section 5A of the Bengal Finance (Sales-tax) Act, 1941, as extended to Union Territory of Delhi, the Lt. Governor is empowered to specify the point at which the sale of goods may be subjected to sales tax. The Delhi Administration have reported that they are making a detailed study of the impact of shifting sales tax to the first point, on the revenue receipts of the Union Territory.

संसद् सदस्यों को विमान द्वारा यात्रा की सुविधायें

1082 श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा भ्रमणिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद् सदस्यों को विमान के भाड़े तथा रेल के भाड़े में अन्तर जितनी राशि देने

पर उन्हें विमान द्वारा यात्रा करने की सरकार द्वारा सुविधा दिये जाने से विमान यातायात में कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप नये विमान प्राप्त करने तथा उनकी मरम्मत के लिये कितनी अतिरिक्त पूंजी तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) विमान यातायात में होने वाली वृद्धि को आंकना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन, चूँकि संसद सदस्य तो पहले से ही इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की विमान सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, कारपोरेशन यह महसूस करता है कि विमान यातायात में इतने अधिक परिमाण में वृद्धि नहीं होगी जिससे कि नये विमानों का प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक हो जाये।

अशोक होटल्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली

1083. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस वर्ष अशोक होटल्स लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों को अपने दर घटाने तथा सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने का निदेश दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप अशोक होटल्स को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी हानि होने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अशोक होटल्स

लिमिटेड को अपनी दरें घटाने के लिये कोई निदेश जारी नहीं किया गया है। होटल से अपने ग्राहकों को सर्वोत्तम संभव सेवा प्रदान करने की अवश्य आशा की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

यात्री और डाक से जाने वाली विमान सेवा

1084. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन भागों पर यात्री और डाक से जाने वाली विमान सेवा आरम्भ की गई है और उन भागों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर आगामी पांच वर्षों में इस प्रकार की विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) डाक से जाने वाले विमानों के किराये और साधारण यात्री विमानों के किराये में क्या अन्तर है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा परिचालित सम्स्त यात्री सेवाओं में डाक भी ले जायी जाती है। 15 जुलाई, 1968 से इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने दिल्ली और नागपुर के बीच रात्रिकालीन डाक सेवा चालू की है जो डाक और यात्री दोनों ले जाती है। नवम्बर, 1968 से आरम्भ होने वाली आगामी शीतकालीन समय अनुसूची में इंडियन एयरलाइन्स क्लक-ता नागपुर, मद्रास-नागपुर, तथा बंबई-नागपुर के बीच यात्रियों सहित रात्रि डाक सेवा चालू करने की योजना बना रहे हैं। अगले पांच वर्षों में चालू किये जाने वाले अन्य भागों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) यात्री वाहक तथा डाक-वाहक विमानों में कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता। परन्तु रात्रि डाक सेवा से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को लागू होने वाले किराये दिन में

परिचालित होने वाली सेवाओं के किरायों की अपेक्षा 15% कम होते हैं।

### Correspondence in Hindi

1085. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued instructions to all Departments to ensure that communications received in Hindi or any other language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should be replied to in the same language in which such communications are received; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made in this regard and the progress made in the matter so far?

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

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to ensure that Hindi communications received in various Ministries and Departments of the Central Government either from State Governments or individuals are replied to in Hindi. Almost all the Ministries/Departments have necessary staff for this purpose. When necessary it would also be supplemented.

Mithila Vishwavidyalaya in Bihar

1086. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA  
JHA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-Congress Education Minister of Bihar made any representation to Government about the setting up of the Mithila Vishwavidyalaya in North Bihar;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has examined the matter;

(c) if so, the recommendation made by the Commission; and

(d) the difficulties in or reasons for not getting up the said Vishwavidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The former Deputy Chief Minister and Education Minister of Bihar (Shri Karpoori Thakur) sent a proposal to the Chairman, University Grants Commission for the establishment of Mithila University by reorganising the existing K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya in the State. The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to consider the proposal and the report of the Committee was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st May, 1968. The Commission decided that in the first instance the comments of the State Government on the report of the Committee may be invited. The views of the State Government are still awaited. The matter will be considered again by the Commission after the State Government have conveyed their views.

### Gandak Bridge Project

1087. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandak Bridge Project has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the project has not been dropped, when will it be completed; and

(d) the total outlay so far made and the estimated outlay in the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both the guide bunds of the bridge have been completed and about 50 per cent of the well foundation work for the bridge has been carried out. In view of the slow progress with the sinking of wells, due to the hard strata met with, the State P.W.D. does

not anticipate the completion of the bridge before the end of 1970. The actual date will depend upon the rate of further progress of the foundation work.

(d) The total outlay upto 31st March, 1968 is Rs. 317.69 lakhs. Subject to the actual physical progress at site, the outlay during the next two years is estimated at Rs. 86 lakhs.

**Recovery of Explosive from Mr. Ferrer's Shetkari Sangh, Nasik**

1088. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:  
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI:  
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:  
SHRI R. K. AMIN:  
SHRI SRADHAKAR:  
SUPAKAR:  
SHRI S. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some explosives were seized from an office-bearer or employee of Father Ferrer's Shetkari Sangh in Nasik District in Maharashtra in the last week of May/beginning of June, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of this material;

(c) whether the person from whom this material was seized possessed a valid licence/permit, etc.;

(d) if not, the purpose for storing/collecting this material;

(e) if the person concerned possessed a valid licence, why was the material seized and the seizure publicised; and

(f) whether Government are thinking in terms of not extending/cancelling the Father's visa in view of this seizure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 285 kilograms of gelatine and 984 detonators were seized from the godown of Maharashtra Shetkari Sewa Mandal, Manmad, District Nasik and from the residence of Mining Engineer of the Mandal on May 31, 1968.

(c) and (d). The Mining Engineer of the Mandal had a valid licence to store 10 lbs. of gelatine, 100 detonators and 100 lbs. of blasting powder only in the godown of the Mandal. The explosives were intended to be utilised for blasting operations.

(e) The explosives were seized as these were in excess of the quantity permitted under the licence and also because the Mining Engineer did not possess a licence to store the explosives at his residence.

(f) The information so far available with Government does not show that Fr. Ferrer was personally implicated in any infringement of the Indian Explosives Act. In any case, Fr. Ferrer has since left India and the question of extending/cancelling his visa does not arise for the time being.

**Foreign Funds for Missionaries and Charitable Organisations**

1089. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:  
SHRI K. RAMANI:  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds received by individual Missionaries and Charitable Organisations in India from abroad in 1966, quarterly;

(b) the names of the countries and amount given by each country, quarterly; and

(c) the reason for increase in the last quarter of 1966?

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.

**Calcutta Tramway Company Inquiry Commission**

1090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:  
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have examined the Calcutta Tramway Inquiry Commission Report;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

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

**Case study on Communal Riots**

1091. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some time ago two Research Scholars made a case study on the communal riots in Meerut;

(b) if so, what are the main findings of that case study;

(c) whether one of the scholars lost his job with the Institute in which he had been working after the publication of the case study in Indian as well as foreign newspapers; and

(d) if so, whether the said scholar lost his job because of intervention by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-

FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The 'LINK' dated February 25, 1968, published a study under the title "MEERUT RIOTS X-RAYED" by an individual who was at that time working as a teaching assistant in the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, jointly with another person belonging to the Indian Council of World Affairs. This study was not undertaken by him as part of his work for the Institute nor was any report submitted to the Institute. No official information is, therefore, available about the study itself or its conclusions. This study was done by the individuals on their own and in their personal capacity.

2. The teaching Assistant was appointed to a temporary post in the Indian Institute of Public Administration created for a specified period of five months up to 31-3-1968 on which date his appointment stood terminated. The publication of the report case study has therefore, nothing whatsoever to do with the termination of his service, and the question of any intervention by the Government of India in this matter does not also arise.

**House Collapse in Delhi**

1093. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:  
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP  
SHARMA:

DR. SURYA PRAKASH  
PURI:

SHRI PRAKASH VIR  
SHASTRI:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:  
SHRI RAM SEWAK

YADAV:

SHRI RAM AVTAR  
SHARMA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR  
SHASTRI:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO  
JOSHI:

SHRI RAM GOPAL  
SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation

have communicated their comments to his Ministry on the report of the Commission, appointed to look into the incident of a house collapse on the 15th August, 1966 in Mohalla Dharampura of Delhi, which was submitted on the 31st May, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to pay some compensation to the families affected in the house collapse on the basis of remarks made by the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation have also taken any strong action against the officers guilty therefor and the landlord; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Delhi Administration has sent a letter to the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the action on the report of the said Commission of Inquiry.

(b) A copy of the letter No. 2(68)/67-LSG, dated the 10th June, 1968 received from the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1472/68.]

(c) and (d). Neither the Commission of Inquiry nor the Delhi Municipal Corporation has made any recommendation for giving any monetary relief to the families affected in the incident. The Delhi Administration also does not have any proposal to grant any such relief. The question of the Government of India paying any compensation does not arise.

(e) No action has been recommended by the Commission of Inquiry against the landlord. De-

partmental action against the defaulting officials is being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation has reported that charge sheets are under preparation and will be served upon the individuals concerned after the approval of the competent authority.

# Burglaries in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

1094. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:  
SHRI SHASHI RANJAN.

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

(a) the number of burglary cases that took place in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi during the months of May and June, 1968;

(b) the number of cases in which the police succeeded in arresting the culprits;

(c) if no culprit has been apprehended, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which Government have taken to trace out and to liquidate the gang of burglars that has been operative in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 22 cases of burglaries were reported at Ramakrishnapuram Police Station during May-June, 1968.

(b) and (c). One person has been arrested in connection with these cases. Recently a gang of 4 persons alleged to be inter-state burglars was traced which led to recovery of stolen property worth Rs. 10,000/-. These persons are also being interrogated about the burglary cases at Ramakrishnapuram.

(d) Patrolling in these areas has been intensified and the Police Control Room Van has also been detailed for duty.

### मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत

1095. श्री बलराज मधोक :  
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
 श्री शारदानन्द :  
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत” के नेताओं ने औरंगाबाद में हाल ही में भड़काने वाले भाषण दिये थे और ‘मुस्लिम सेना’ के गठन के लिये भी अपील की थी;

(ख) क्या उनकी महाराष्ट्र की यात्रा के दौरान उन्हें इस मामले से अवगत करा दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में पहले से जानकारी मिल जाने पर भी औरंगाबाद में दंगों को रोकने के लिए वह कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने के लिये सलाह न दे सके;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मजलिस के नेताओं ने हैदराबाद के लोगों को भी ‘अली सेना’ का गठन करने के लिये भी कहा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) “मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत” के नेताओं ने महाराष्ट्र मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत के औरंगाबाद में 11 तथा 13 मई, 1968 को हुए सम्मेलन में उत्तेजनात्मक भाषण दिये गये थे। “टीपू सेना” और “मजिनाबर सेना” के संगठन के सुझाव भी इस सम्मेलन में दिये गये थे किन्तु “मुस्लिम सेना” के नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). गृह मंत्री को देश में साम्प्रदायिक गतिविधियों के बारे में अनेकों सूत्रों से सूचना मिलती रहती है। जब आवश्यक तथा सम्भव होता है वे मुख्य मंत्रियों से साम्प्रदायिक तथा अन्य प्रश्नों पर विचार-विमर्श भी करते हैं। उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र को “मजलिस-ए-तामीर-ए-मिल्लत” के नेताओं द्वारा औरंगाबाद में दिये गये भाषणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सलाह नहीं दी।

(घ) और (ङ). अखिल भारतीय मजलिस-ए-इतैहदुल मुस्लिमीन में हैदराबाद सम्मेलन में “अली सेना” के संगठन का विचार किया था। मार्च तथा अप्रैल के महीनों में कुछ व्यक्तियों को लाठी चलाने का प्रशिक्षण भी दिया गया था। प्रस्तावित “अली सेना” अभी तक सुसंगठित रूप से न स्थापित हुई है। सरकार साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों की गतिविधियों को कुछ संशयात्मक दृष्टि से देखती है और जब भी कोई कानून के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होती है तो संगठन के विरुद्ध उचित कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

### राज्यों का पुनर्गठन

1096. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :  
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :  
 श्री शारदानन्द :  
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम, नागालैण्ड, मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा आदि अथवा इन राज्यों में से किसी राज्य अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पुनर्गठन का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) आसाम राज्य के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन रहा है। इसके साथ ही सरकार उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा तथा विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के उपायों पर समुचित विचार कर रही है।

### New Delhi Municipal Committee

1097. SHRI HARDAYAL  
DEVGUN:  
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP  
SHARMA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO  
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nomination of members to the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been made a reserved subject under the exclusive charge of Lt. Governor, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The proviso to section 27(1) of the Delhi Administration Act, which has been enacted by Parliament, states that "every decision taken by a member of the Executive Council or by the Executive Council in relation to any matter concerning New Delhi shall be subject to the concurrence of the Administrator, and nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as pre-

venting the Administrator in case of any difference of opinion between him and the members of the Executive Council from taking any action in respect of the administration of New Delhi as he, in his discretion considers necessary." This proviso implies that full control in respect of matters concerning New Delhi lies with the Administrator i.e. the Lt. Governor of Delhi. To make this matter explicit in the public interest, it was decided that in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (3) of Section 27, all matters relating to the appointment of members and President, fixation of the number of members, their term of office and matters incidental, supplemental and consequential thereto, concerning the New Delhi Municipal Committee, shall be exercised by the Administrator in his discretion.

### Communal Riots

1098. SHRI HARDAYAL  
DEVGUN:  
SHRI NATHU RAM  
AHIWAR:  
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR  
SALVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Chief Ministers was held recently in Delhi to discuss the increasing communal disturbances in the country and measures that could be adopted to fight communalism;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a high powered Committee to go into the details of communal parties is meeting at Srinagar in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) The communal situation in the country was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on 19th May, 1968 at New Delhi.

(b) The Chief Ministers' Conference after discussing the situation took the following decisions:—

(i) Full use of the provisions of the law particularly of Sections 153A and 295A IPC should be made for dealing with writings of communal nature. It was generally felt that delegation of the power of sanction of prosecution under section 196 Cr. P.C. to the District Magistrates would lead to prompt prosecutions against persons promoting hatred and enmity between different sections of the people.

(ii) It was agreed that prosecution of papers indulging in inflammatory writings was not enough. It was necessary for Governments to take powers to prevent such writings. In this connection the provisions of Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956 found general acceptance.

(iii) All possible efforts should be made to step up recruitment of the members of the minority community in services subject to the observance of the relevant constitutional provisions.

(iv) More extensive use should be made of the Press Council for dealing with irresponsible writings in the press.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Looting of Explosives and Ammunition by Nagas**

1099. **SHRI HARDAYAL**

**DEVGUN:**

**SHRI C. K. BHATTA-**

**CHARYYA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of boxes containing high explosives and other ammunition were recently looted by the Naga hostiles from the godown of a Government contractor in Kekru in Temenglong Sub-Division of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) and (b). According to a complaint lodged with the police, a Naga hostile was reported to have entered the labour camp at Kekru-kuki village in Tamenglong Sub-Division, Manipur and taken away ten detonators, five fuse coils and two boxes of gelatins, besides some clothing and money. A police case was started but the accused has not been traced.

(c) Security precautions to prevent such material falling into undesirable hands have been reviewed and strengthened.

### **Attack by Mizo Hostiles**

1100. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles infiltrated into their Sulthlah, a protected village on the Aijal-Lungleh Road, and attacked the security forces recently;

(b) if so, the number of casualties reported on both the sides;

- (c) the number of arrests made; and  
(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Security arrangements in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):  
(a) There has been no such incident involving infiltration into Thingsulthiah recently.

- (b) and (c). Do not arise.  
(d) Regular and intensive patrolling is being carried out in the area.

#### **Tax Collection by Naga Hostiles**

1101. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anal Naga hostiles of Tengenoupal sub-division of Manipur are forcibly collecting house tax and other taxes from the tribal villages there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such collection of tax is being used by the hostiles to raise an army to be sent to China for training in the near future; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to safeguard these villages and to check the sending of such battalions to China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):  
(a) and (b). Government have received reports that hostile Anal Nagas forcibly collected money from some houses in Tangnoupal Sub-Division of Manipur where the Anal Nagas live. The exact purpose for which they collected this money is not known. However, some villagers of this area have been told by the hostile Anals to be ready to go to China.

(c) Patrolling has been intensified and security measures tightened to intercept any likely movement of those hostiles to China.

#### **Map Published in 'Readers Digest'**

1103. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the map of Asia published in May, 1968 issue of the 'Readers Digest' showing Kashmir as separate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop circulation of such wrong maps in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):  
(a) and (b). Government of India's attention has been drawn to the map published in the May, 1968 issue of the Reader's Digest. The local publishers have been advised to avoid publication of such maps which create erroneous impressions about the status of Kashmir. Publication of any map which questions the territorial integrity of India in a manner prejudicial to the interests of safety or security of India is already an offence under law. Editors and publishers in India have also been informed of facilities available for obtaining correct maps of the country brought out by the Survey of India.

#### **Tu-134 Russian Aircraft for I.A.C.**

1104. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI R. K. AMIN:  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
SHRI TENNETI VISWA-NATHAM:  
SHRI M. N. REDDY:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have received any offer from the U.S.S.R. for the supply of TU-134 planes for Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether the I.A.C. Officials and experts have examined this offer; and

(c) the total number of TU-134 manufactured to date and the number of International airlines using these planes and the total number of hours and miles flown so far by these planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Soviet Union have offered aircraft as an item for import into this country to lease the articles to be exported by India to the U.S.S.R. The Indian Airlines are examining the suitability of Soviet aircraft, along with other aircraft, in connection with the augmentation of their fleet.

(c) The information is not available.

#### **Withdrawal of Air Services from Dum Dum (Calcutta)**

1105. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
DR. RANEN SEN;

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

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the International Airlines expressing their intention to withdraw their services from Dum Dum, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the alternate routes demanded by those Airlines; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government has not received any communication from the International Airlines expressing their intention to withdraw their services from Dum Dum, Calcutta. However, two or three international operators had recently called on the Director General of Civil Aviation and complained about the non-availability of required length of runway at Dum Dum for operation of Boeing 707 aircraft with full capacity. A temporary

solution to the problem has been found and airlines are satisfied with the increased length of runway now available at Dum Dum.

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

#### **Gauhati Riots**

1106. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the one-man Commission of Inquiry appointed by Government to enquire into the Republic Day disturbances in Gauhati has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(a) The time for submission of the report by the Commission has been extended upto September 12, 1968.

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

#### **Raids of Offices of Middle East Airlines**

1107. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incriminating documents disclosing alleged irregularities in charging air fares had been seized from the Middle East Airlines' Officers at New Delhi and Bombay in simultaneous raids by the Enforcement Directorate in the fourth week of April, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the documents seized;

(c) what were the precise allegations against the said Airlines and what was the *prima-facie* case against them; and

(d) the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted in the matter?

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

(a) Incriminating documents disclosing irregularities in charging air fares were seized as a result of searches carried out by the Enforcement Directorate on 16th April, 1968, at the premises of Middle East Airlines and their travel agents at Delhi and Bombay.

(b) The seized documents consist of correspondence files cash receipts books, exchange order books and statements submitted to the Reserve Bank etc.

(c) The allegations against the airlines and their agents were that they were remitting funds abroad in excess of the actual collections being made by them, on account of sale of tickets.

(d) The Enforcement Directorate is conducting investigations which are still in progress.

**Areas of Dehra Dun Declared out of Bounds for Foreigners**

1108. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently declared Clement Town and Rajpur in Dehra Dun as prohibited areas for foreign nationals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKLA):** (a) An Order has been issued on the 30th May, 1968, under the Foreigners Act, 1946, to provide that no foreigner shall remain in Clement town and Rajpur in Dehra Dun District for a period of more than seven days, unless he has obtained permission in writing from the local authorities.

(b) On grounds of security.

**Extension of Cease-fire Agreement in Manipur**

1109. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN;  
SHRI R. K. AMIN;  
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO;  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Territorial Committee has requested the Central Government not to extend cease-fire agreement with the underground Nagas at least in three sub-divisions of Manipur; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) The President of the Manipur Territorial Congress Committee had forwarded a resolution adopted in this behalf by the Manipur Political Conference organised by the Manipur Territorial Congress Committee.

(b) The question of extension of the agreement on suspension of operations is considered in the light of assessment of the overall situation in the affected areas from time to time.

**Coastal Shipping**

1110. SHRI ANBUCHERZHIAN;  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR;  
SHRI SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group on coastal shipping set up by the National Shipping Board has proposed in their survey report a Rs. 70 crores plan to replace old vessels;

(b) the other points made by the Study Group; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the proposals?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) and (b). The more im-

portant recommendations made by the Study Group on Coastal Shipping set up by the National Shipping Board are as follows:—

- (1) The total tonnage requirement for dry cargo traffic for the coast and adjacent trades works out to 51 vessels with a GRT of 3.5 lakhs. Adding to this the requirements of tanker tonnage, tonnage needed for the island services and the existing passenger vessels on the West Coast, the total strength of the coastal fleet comes to 4.5 lakhs GRT.
- (2) By 1971 about 44 per cent of the dry cargo tonnage existing on 31st December, 1967 would have become more than 20 years old and would be due for replacement. Therefore prompt and definite decisions are called for for the rehabilitation of the coastal fleet before it is reduced to a size and condition where the economic and other interests of the country could be imperilled.
- (3) Taking into consideration port conditions in India, and particularly the draft available in the Hoogli, the vessels for coastal fleet should be as shallow a draft as possible and with beams wider than the normal.
- (4) Assuming that all the over-20 years vessels are replaced by 1971, the further acquisition required would be 23 vessels each of about 14,000 DWT (i.e., 9,600 GRT), totalling 2.21 lakhs GRT i.e., 10 of 0.96 lakhs GRT in replacement of 33 old vessels of 1.01 lakhs GRT and 13 of 1.25 lakhs GRT as additional vessels. This would raise the total dry cargo coastal fleet to 3.52 lakhs GRT.
- (5) Coal provides the most important cargo for coastal

shipping and a minimum of 7.5 lakh tonnes of coal has to be shipped from Calcutta in order to balance the general cargo traffic coming to Calcutta. This minimum must be assured for coastal shipping irrespective of fluctuations in the carrying capacity of the Railways or other considerations; in the past the coal offered for coastal shipping has shown very erratic fluctuations.

- (6) A decision about the quantity of coal to be allotted to coastal shipping on a long-term basis is needed immediately at the highest level so that uncertainties which have clouded the development of coastal fleet in the past can be dispelled.
- (7) It is estimated that a ship of 14,000 DWT of the type required may cost Rs. 2.7 crores. Based on the Yugoslav pattern of payment, purchase of 23 vessels for delivery by 1971, would need a total investment of Rs. 69.62 crores inclusive of interest payment amounting to Rs. 7.52 crores, spread over a period of 12 years commencing 1968-69 and ending 1979-80.

(c) The National Shipping Board has not yet considered the Report. The question of implementing the recommendations will arise only after the Board has adopted it with modifications, if any, and forwarded the same to Government for acceptance.

### Crime in Delhi

1111. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the months of May and June 1968, some families were burnt alive during

the night and some women were kidnapped and killed in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police have failed to arrest the culprits in all the cases;

(c) whether serious allegations have been made against the Police; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to check such incidents and negligence on the part of the Police?

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

(a) During May and June 1968, three children of a family were reported to have been burnt while sleeping outside their residence. All the three succumbed to the injuries subsequently. Another case was reported during the above period in which a woman was allegedly kidnapped and was subsequently found dead.

(b) In the first case two persons have been arrested on suspicion and the case registered in this connection is under investigation. In the other case, three persons have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

(c) and (d). Whenever allegations are made against the Police, the facts are enquired into and if necessary action departmental or otherwise is taken as may be required under the circumstances of each case.

#### Magistrates in Delhi

1112. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of S. D. Ms. and Magistrates working in Delhi;

(b) the number among them who are Law-graduates;

(c) whether it is not considered desirable to have law graduates for these posts;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the steps the Delhi Administration are taking to appoint law graduates to these posts?

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

(a) Sub-Divisional Magistrates 15  
Magistrates .. 35

(b) 14.

(c) to (e). Magistrates in Delhi are generally officers belonging to I.A.S./DHANI Civil Service or officers of State Services brought on deputation. It is not necessary that officers who are members of these services should necessarily be law graduates. However officers appointed as Magistrates are given good grounding of theoretical and practical law.

दिल्ली में लड़कियों के अनैतिक पण्य में लगे गुंडे

1113. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से दिल्ली में गुंडों का एक गिरोह लड़कियों के सम्मान के साथ खिलवाड़ करता तथा उन से वेश्यावृत्ति करवाता चला आ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ लड़कियों द्वारा इसकी शिकायत किये जाने पर इस गिरोह को ढूँढ़ने के लिये पुलिस तैनात कर दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका परिणाम क्या निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) जी, नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### श्रीनगर रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में बंगे

1114. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महीने  
श्रीनगर में रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के  
विद्यार्थियों के बीच दंगा हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने  
इस दंगे के कारण का पता लगाने के लिये  
कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका परिणाम  
क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने भविष्य में ऐसे दंगों  
को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी, हां। दंगा मई, 1968 के अन्त में  
हुआ था।

(ख) से (घ). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर  
राज्य सरकार ने एक जांच अधिकारी नियुक्त  
किया है उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

### Indo-West German Air Talks

1115. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will  
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held between  
the officials of the Indian and West  
German Governments on West Ger-  
many's request for allowing its Air-  
lines Luthansa to operate from Bom-  
bay;

(b) if so, the grounds adduced by  
the German team in support of their  
request;

(c) the results of the talks and whe-  
ther the German request was turned  
down; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

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

(b) It was pointed out by the dele-  
gation of the Federal Republic of  
Germany that with the decline of  
Rourkela German traffic at Calcutta,  
and having regard to the fact that the  
great bulk of industries in which  
Germans are collaborating had sprung  
up in and around Bombay, the German  
airline should be allowed to serve  
Bombay in addition to Delhi.

(c) and (d). The German request  
could not be agreed to, and the talks  
were inconclusive. It was agreed that  
the talks should be resumed about  
October, 1968.

### Air Crash of Indonesian Garuda Air- lines Jet Plane

1116. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will  
the minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an  
Indonesian Garuda Airlines Jet Plane  
crashed near Bombay on the 28th  
May, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of lives lost in  
the air crash and how many of them  
were Indians and how many were  
women and children;

(c) whether any enquiry has been  
instituted into the cause of the air  
crash; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN  
SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A  
Garuda Indonesian Airways Convair  
990-A aircraft PK-GJA, while on a  
scheduled flight from Bombay to  
Karachi on 28th May, 1968, crashed  
near Bombay, resulting in the death  
of all the 14 members of the crew and  
15 passengers on board the aircraft.  
The plane was totally destroyed. Of  
the 29 persons on board, one man was  
Indian; there were 8 women, 3 air  
hostesses and 5 passengers all foreign-  
ers. No child fatality was involved.

Additionally, the burning debris and possibly the spraying, fuel set some huts on fire, injuring a number of villagers of whom three were hospitalized. One of these, a woman, died later.

(c) and (d). A Court of Inquiry, headed by a retired Chief Justice, has been appointed to hold formal investigation into the accident.

#### Indo-Iranian Air Agreement

1117. SHRI HLMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Iranian Air Agreement has been signed recently;

(b) if so, the main terms thereof;

(c) the aspects in which this agreement is an improvement on the previous one; and

(d) how far the air traffic between the two countries will increase and how far the earnings of the Air-India and Iran-Air are likely to go up as a result of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Air Services Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Iran which was signed on 10th August, 1960 is still in force. During the discussions recently held in New Delhi between Air Delegations of the Government of Iran and Government of India, the operations of Air-India through Tehran and those of Iran National Airlines Corporation to Bombay were reviewed. The discussions were, however, inconclusive and are likely to be resumed sometime in August, 1968.

#### Disparity in pay scales of Primary Teachers

1118. SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1628 on the 3rd May, 1968 and state:

(a) the reasons for the disparity in the pay scales of primary teachers throughout the country;

(b) the main recommendations of the Education Commission forwarded to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The main reasons for the disparity are:—

- (i) different authorities sanctioning scales of pay;
- (ii) differences in cost of living;
- (iii) differences in the economic capacity of the States.

(b) All the recommendations of the Education Commission were forwarded to them.

(c) The States are all sympathetic towards improving the remuneration of teachers. The problem is, however, mainly one of finding adequate funds.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश के कारागार

1119. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अधीन उच्च श्रेणी और सामान्य श्रेणी की जेल तथा हवालातों की जिले 12 संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उन प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कारागारों में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने कितने बन्दियों को रखने की व्यवस्था है और वास्तव में कितने कितने बन्दी 15 मई, 1968 से जून, 1968 तक प्रत्येक कारागार में रहे गये थे ;

(ग) उन प्रत्येक श्रेणी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की श्रेणी-वार व जिले 12 क्रमशः सूचित, अनुसूचित एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के नाम, पदनाम व वेतन भत्ते तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1966-67 में उपरोक्त सभी कारागारों की जिलाशर आय-व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ?



गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही इसे सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

### उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी

1120. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अन्तर्गत पुलिस सेवा, प्रशासनिक सेवा और न्यायिक सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के कर्मचारियों की विभागीय, श्रेणीवार तथा जिलेवार क्या संख्या है और वे किन पदों पर हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में हथियारों पर प्रतिबन्ध

1121. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जून, 1968 में लोक हित में शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के 19 जिलों को 10-17 सैन्टी मीटर से अधिक लम्बे हथियारों, जैसे तलवार, लाठी, छुरा, भाला, बल्लम, कुल्हाड़ी, करौली, कांटा, भुजाली, संगीन और चाकू पर रोक लगाने के लिए आदेश जारी किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन जिलों में आदेश जारी किये गये हैं और शेष जिलों में यह आदेश जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : सितम्बर, 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने

तलवार, तलवार-लाठी, भाला, कुल्हाड़ा, बल्लम, कांटा, करौली, खंजर, फर्सा, भुजाली संगीन, 10.16 सैन्टीमीटर से अधिक लम्बे धार वाले चाकू (उनको छोड़ कर जो मुख्यतः औद्योगिक, कृषि तथा घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए बनाये गये हैं) गन्डासा (उनको छोड़ कर जो कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, आगरा, लखनऊ की नगर महा-पालिकाओं की तथा अलीगढ़ मेरठ, बरौली, मुरादाबाद, शाहजहाँपुर, सहारनपुर, गोरखपुर, तथा उन्नाव हरदोई, बाराबंकी, बदायूं, फतेहपुर तथा फर्रुखाबाद जिलों की म्युनिसिपैलिटियों की सीमाओं में घरेलू प्रयोग के काम आते हैं) के रखने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया था । बाद में मार्च, 1968 में देहरादून, मुजफ्फरनगर, मथुरा, एटा, रामपुर, हमीरपुर, मिर्जापुर, आजमगढ़, सीतापुर, फैजाबाद, बलिया, सुल्तानपुर, प्रतापगढ़, चन्दीसी, झांसी, ललितपुर, जौनपुर, पीलीभीत, बिलासपुर की म्युनिसिपल सीमाओं में तथा कंथ (जिला मुरादाबाद) के नगर क्षेत्र में तथा शाहगंज (जिला जौनपुर) के अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में भी उपयुक्त हथियारों के रखने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया । उपर्युक्त प्रतिबन्ध उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय अधिकारियों की सिफारिश पर लगाये गये थे । स्थानीय अधिकारियों के कुछ एक अन्य क्षेत्रों में उपरोक्त हथियारों के बारे में लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

### Anti-National Activities in Assam

1122. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent anti-national activities of a section of the people of Assam;

(b) whether Government have asked for a complete report from the State Government in this connection and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is some foreign hand in these activities; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to curb such activities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) to (d). Central Government keep in constant touch with the Government of Assam in regard to all important developments in that State. Information is also obtained on specific incidents. Appropriate action under law is being taken where necessary and Security Forces are continuing their operations against Mizo hostiles and maintaining utmost vigilance.

#### Objectionable portions in "Ancient India" History

1123. **SHRI K. HALDER:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments and the Delhi Administration have taken objection to certain portions of the model history text book "Ancient India" prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, what are the portions to which objections have been taken;

(c) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training have considered these objections;

(d) if so, the decisions taken by the Council thereon; and

(e) Government's views thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The objections/criticisms relate primarily to the content of the chapter "Life in the Vedic Age".

(c) and (d). The objections/criticisms have been considered by the History Editorial Board, and the Board has expressed the view that the textbook has been written as a

model textbook for middle school classes in the true spirit of a historian without any bias or prejudice or appeal to sentiments. On the recommendations of the Editorial Board, the National Council has decided not to change the content of the concerned chapter.

(e) Since the textbook has been written by a Board of eminent historians to serve as a model textbook for adoption or adaptation, Government has not taken any other view in the matter.

#### Fire Services in States

1124. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fire Services in different States are under different control and have no uniform standards of service rules

(b) if so, whether Government have ever proposed or intend proposing to bring the fire services under one control, i.e., civil defence or municipal corporations and to introduce uniform standards of service rules throughout the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Fire Services and fire fighting are State subjects and the role of the Government of India in this respect is only advisory. However, on the recommendations of an Expert Committee set up in 1950 and the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, the Government of India drafted a Model Fire Bill and sent it to the State Governments with a recommendation that with a view to bringing about uniformity in Fire Services, they might enact legislation on the lines of the Bill with such amendments as might be locally necessary. The Standing Fire Advisory Committee has also been making recommen-

dations from time to time for uniformity in service rules and standardisation of equipment. These recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.

#### **National Fire Service College, Nagpur**

1125. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students are being very highly charged for lodging at the hostel of the National Fire Service College at Nagpur as compared to the prevailing lodging charges in the city and other hostels of the city colleges;

(b) if not, the details of lodging charges;

(c) whether it is a fact that the food being supplied to the students is of low quality; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. The lodging charges at the College Hostel are lower as compared to those in some other institutions.

(b) Rs. 20 per mensem for a single furnished room and Rs. 16 p.m. per trainees when the room is shared by two trainees. These charges include electricity and water.

(c) and (d). The Director of the College reported in June, 1968, that the quality of food served at the College Hostel had deteriorated and there were frequent changes in the prescribed menu. The Caterer was given a warning that if he failed to improve the quality of food and service his contract would be terminated. As a result the quality of food has improved. The food served is inspected and tasted daily by the Hostel Warden and a gazetted officer of the college.

#### **Central Fire Advisory Committee**

1126. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Central Fire Advisory Committee under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of members of the Committee and the remuneration paid to each member;

(c) the functions of this Committee; and

(d) the standards and rules prescribed for the appointment of these members to the Committee?

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

(b) Thirty. No remuneration is paid to any member.

(c) The functions of the Committee are to examine technical problems relating to Fire Services, to advise the Government on matters relating to fire fighting and fire prevention, and to standardise fire fighting equipment.

(d) No rules as such have been prescribed. Nominations are made from among those having knowledge and experience of fire prevention and fire fighting and the equipment for it or are connected with the administration of fire fighting services.

#### **National Fire Service College, Nagpur**

1127. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of courses being conducted at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur;

(b) the minimum qualifications required for admission to such courses;

(c) whether the trainees are being admitted directly or are sponsored by fire departments; and

(d) whether there is any other college in the country for giving fire service training?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1473/68].

(c) In the Sub-Officer's Course 10 per cent of the seats are open to private candidates; the rest are for sponsored candidates. In the other courses all the seats are meant for sponsored candidates.

(d) This is the only College of its kind in India.

#### **National Fire Service College, Nagpur**

1128. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage prescribed and being maintained for reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for getting admission to the National Fire Service College at Nagpur;

(b) if no reservation is made the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of students being trained at this college and the number belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether freeship, scholarship and other monetary help and facilities are being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) and (b). There are 40 seats for the Sub-Officers Course which alone is open to private candidates also. 10 per cent. of these seats are earmarked for private candidates and of these two have been reserved for candi-

dates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A proposal to liberalise the quota of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is under consideration. No reservation has, however, been made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on other courses to which only departmental candidates with the prescribed technical qualifications and experience in fire fighting and fire prevention are eligible for admission.

(c) Currently 74 students are under training at the College of whom four belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(d) and (e). There is no such provision in this College. The Department of Social Welfare has, however, included the Sub-Officer's Course in their post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.

#### **Loan by Government of Denmark for purchase of Ship**

1129. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:**  
**SHRI VISWANATHA**  
**MENON:**  
**SHRI B. K. MODAK:**  
**SHRIMATI SUSEELA**  
**GOPALAN:**

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

(a) whether a loan of Rs. 2.12 crores offered by the Government of Denmark for the purchase of a ship could not be utilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure to utilise the loan?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):** (a) No credit of Rs. 2.12 crores was offered by the Government of Denmark for the purchase of a ship.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Demands of Central Government Employees**

1130. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:  
SHRI UMANATH:  
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed by the National Executive of the Confederation of Central Government employees and workers on the long standing demands of the employees;

(b) if so, the details of the resolution; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Temporary Occupation of Mizo Areas by Chinese Troops**

1131. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a pamphlet circulated by the Mizo National Front asks the Mizos to be ready for the temporary occupation of their areas by the Chinese troops in the national interest;

(b) whether Government are aware that it is an open invitation to Peking to meddle in Mizo affairs; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter so that such a threat to our borders is eliminated?

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

(a) No such pamphlet of the Mizo National Front has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the efforts of MNF to obtain foreign assistance. The Security Forces are vigilant and are taking all possible steps to deal with such threats.

### **Pro-Mao Books**

1132. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of books containing writings of Mao-Tse Tung have been recovered by the Police from the premises of Hindi-Sahitya Sammelan in U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to punish the culprits?

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

### **Aid to Orissa State for cheaper Text Books in Regional Languages**

1133. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to print cheaper text books in the regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has given Rs. 1 crore to the Orissa Government for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the amount actually given and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme as such for printing cheaper text books in the regional languages at the university stage. However there is a

programme to assist States for the production of books in regional languages in the 4th Plan. One of the guiding principles for this programme would be to bring out university level books at reasonable prices.

(c) The State Government has been asked to submit their proposal for the production of university level books in Oriya. But the reply of the State Government is still awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Help to Sheikh Abdullah by "Mysterious Sources"**

1135. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:  
SHRI T. P. SHAH:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made by Shri V. C. Shukla, the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, at Indore, on the 29th May, 1968 that Sheikh Abdullah has been receiving huge sums of money from some "mysterious sources" and that action would be taken against him at the "appropriate time";

(b) how "huge" are the sums and what are these "mysterious sources" and to what extent Government have an inkling of these sources; and

(c) the precise steps taken by the Government to check these "mysterious sources"?

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

(a) When asked whether we had received reports that Sheikh Abdullah was receiving large sums of money from sources inimical to India, I did not confirm or deny having received such reports.

(b) and (c). The Government keep on receiving intelligence about anti-national activities and appropriate action is taken. Intelligence reports 1150 (A1) LSD—6.

are not for public disclosure, and it would not be in the public interest to disclose steps taken on certain Intelligence reports.

#### **Hotel charges for I.A.C. Crew**

1136. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation pays Rs. 61.05 per single room with bread and breakfast to the Grand Hotel, Calcutta for its crew, whereas the Air India pays to the same hotel only Rs. 50 per single room with bread and breakfast and with additional morning and afternoon teas; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the Indian Airlines Corporation is paying Rs. 11.05 more per head per room considering the fact that this extra charge causes an annual loss to it to the tune of Rs. 35,650 on 31,000 members of the crew who are annually accommodated at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The rates charged by the Hotel are the same for both the Corporations, namely Rs. 50 per single room plus 10 per cent service charge, i.e. a total of Rs. 55. This does not include breakfast for which the charge is Rs. 5.50 plus 10 per cent service charge i.e. a total of Rs. 6.05.

While the practice with the Indian Airlines is to book for bed and breakfast on a total payment of Rs. 61.05, Air-India pays for the breakfast of the crew separately as and when required.

#### **Coal Gasification Project at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad**

1137 SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for undertaking the Coal Gasification project of the Regio-

ral Research Laboratory in Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that no mention was even made of the existence of the Dhanbad plant while the proposal for a pilot plant project was wrongly being pursued in the other laboratory;

(c) the actual amount of money spent so far on the Hyderabad project and the cost of commitments still to be honoured in regard to imports;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Kane Committee has described the entire project as wasteful and has advised handing it over to some fertilizer unit; and

(e) if so, what practical steps are being taken to carry out this advice?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** (a) The reasons for setting up a Coal Gasification plant at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad are;

- (1) to gather technical information on the quality and yield of gas from various Andhra Pradesh coals;
- (2) to improve and modify the pressure gasification process to work on a slagging bed; and
- (3) at a later stage to convert the raw gas (i) into synthesis gas; (ii) into town gas; and to carry out a trial distribution of town gas on a semi-commercial scale.

(b) No mention of the existence of the gasification plant at Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad was made in the Agenda note that was considered by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. at their meetings held on 2-11-62 and 3.11.1962 respectively;

(c) The expenditure already incurred Rs. 26.09 lakhs.

commitments to be honoured on imports (including bank Commission).

Rs. 45.40 lakhs  
(based on the exchange rate of 64.4 French Franc-  
Rs. 100/-).

Estimated Expenditure for clearing the consignments, transporting to Hyderabad and storing the cases. Rs. 0.30 lakh.

(d) The Kane Committee has come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to establish and operate the plant in a manner proposed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. The Committee has suggested that;

- (1) Possibilities may be explored to find out whether any fertilizer producing Company in the public or the private sector would be prepared to take over the plant as a whole for use as an experimental unit for developmental work on the production of synthesis gas from low-grade coal.
- (2) If the transfer of this plant to a fertilizer factory is not possible, then the only alternative is to erect the plant in the campus of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad for operation as a testing unit for developmental work for the gasification of coals to the extent funds are available for the purpose.

(e) The recommendations/suggestions made in the Kane Report are under consideration.

**By-Election in Kokrajhar (Assam)**

**1138. SHRI DEVAN SEN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals in detention following the boycott of the recent by-election to Parliament from Kokrajhar Constituency in Goalpara

District of Assam on the 19th May, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that following the police firing on the 23rd May, 1968 at Kokrajhar and arrest of leaders of the Plains Tribal Council, the movement for autonomy has now gone underground with designs of sabotage activities in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) to (c). Facts are being collected and will be placed on the table of the house in due course.

### Second Bridge over Hooghly

1139. SHRI DEVEN SEN:

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the suggestion of the Government of West Bengal, to construct a second bridge over the river Hooghly;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of such a bridge;

(c) whether the cost will be borne by the Centre;

(d) when the construction is likely to start; and

(e) whether the Railways will be entrusted with the responsibility to construct the Bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (c). The proposed second bridge over the Hooghly is primarily a State project and the State Govt. are, thereof, concerned with it. However, in order to consider a Central loan for this project within the pattern of assistance, which may be finalised for it under the new Fourth Plan, the State Government are being

requested to supply some essential data and the matter will be examined further on its receipt. Meanwhile, it is proposed to give, during 1968-69, loan assistance for advance action which the State Government may undertake on this project, and they are being requested to intimate their requirements, together with an estimate of the expenditure involved.

(b) According to the information given by the State Government some time back, the project covering both the bridge and the connecting link roads is estimated to cost Rs. 22.01 crores as under:

|   | Rs. crores |
|---|------------|
| (i) Bridge proper                       | 16.02      |
| (ii) Road connection to NH No. 6        | 2.75       |
| (iii) Road connection to Central Howrah | 3.24       |
|   | 22.01      |

(d) It is not possible at present to give any indication when the construction of this bridge is likely to commence as the programme has to be decided upon by the State Government who are primarily concerned with this project.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

### Establishment of University for Study of Ancient Culture and Sanskrit at Ayodhya

1140. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal for establishing a University for the study of ancient culture and Sanskrit literature at Ayodhya with a view to developing it as a centre of national integration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Crime in Delhi

1141. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders, stabbing cases and dacoities reported in the Union Territory of Delhi during the period from January to June, 1968;

(b) whether the above figures are not quite high as compared to the figures for the corresponding period in the previous year; and

(c) if so the steps taken to check the crime and make the people feel secure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The figures of crime are as under:

| Head of crime | Cases reported during the period |                             |
|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|               | 1-1-67<br>to<br>30-6-67          | 1-1-1968<br>to<br>30-6-1968 |
| Dacoity       |                                  | 3                           |
| Murder        | 33                               | 42                          |
| Stabbing      | 79                               | 63                          |

(c) The crime situation in Delhi is reviewed from time to time and necessary preventive and other measures are taken by the Administration in accordance with law. Known bad characters are kept under surveillance and patrolling is intensified in affected areas.

### Manhandling of Satyagrahis in New Delhi

1142. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that Kutch Satyagrahis were man-handled and ill-treated by the Police at the Patel Chowk, New Delhi on the 13th May, 1968;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the complaint; and

(c) the steps taken on the basis of the investigation?

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

(a) to (c). A complaint was made to the Delhi Administration that the police had misbehaved with a woman demonstrator. A magisterial inquiry was ordered and the complaint was not found true.

### Committee of defections

1143. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA:  
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on political defections has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) The Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations.

### Liberian Ship

1144. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Liberian ship had run aground on the 11th June, 1968, off the Okha Coast involving a loss of Rs. 1 crore;

(b) whether an inquiry was held into the matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) A Liberian ship S. S. "MOUNT OTHRYS" ran aground near Port Okha on the 11th June, 1968. The value of the ship, being foreign, is not known. The FOB value of the cargo lost was Rs. 9.06 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A preliminary inquiry under section 359 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, has been held by the Surveyor-in-Charge of the Mercantile Marine Department, Jamnagar and his report is awaited.

### Regional Conference for the Development of Tourism

1145. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional conference has been convened to explore the scope for joint action to promote tourism in this part of the world;

(b) if so, the probable venue and date of the conference and the countries that are expected to participate in the same; and

(c) whether India is sending a delegation to the proposed conference?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). On the initiative of the Indian Government a proposal for a regional conference on joint promotion of tourism has been circulated among the member-

countries of the South Asia Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations. The countries member of the Commission are Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Iran, the Peoples Republic of Mangolia, Pakistan and India. The venue and the date of the conference which will be held some time next year is being finalised.

### Operation of night air services by I.A.C.

1146. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines have to give up its plans for running night services as the Pilots refused to fly in the nights;

(b) whether any alternative plan has been evolved to give inducement to the pilots; and

(c) whether the Indian Airlines has any plans to recruit pilots for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal to operate night airmail service with passengers has not been abandoned, but has been delayed due to a set back in the crew training schedule. Night passenger service on the sector Delhi-Nagpur-Delhi is being operated with effect from the 15th July, 1968. In the ensuing winter schedule effective November 1968, the Indian Airlines are planning to introduce Night Airmail service, with passengers between Calcutta-Nagpur, Madras-Nagpur and Bombay-Nagpur.

The Indian Airlines have plans for recruitment of pilots to augment their strength. These pilots will operate both day and night services.

### Recommendations of Staff Inspection Committee

1147. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Committee have been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, the number of persons affected and whether alternative jobs have been provided to those who were retrenched?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit in respect of the Secretariat Staff at the headquarters of the Roads Wing have been implemented and the surplus staff absorbed elsewhere. The surplus technical staff have been partially adjusted against vacant posts, and the question of the adjustment of the remaining staff is under consideration. The question of the continuance of the staff sanctioned for the execution of road works undertaken under the International Development Association Credit Programme, but now engaged in connection with the execution of Lateral and Strategic Road works and liaison work between the Centre and the States, is under consideration. For the time being the temporary posts have been continued till the end of August, 1968. No staff has, so far, been retrenched.

### Clearance of arrears of cases in High Courts

1148. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:  
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending before the High Courts;

(b) if so, the actual number of pending cases at present;

(c) whether there is enormous delay in disposing of the cases that come up before the High Courts;

(d) if so, the factors that delay their disposal; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy disposal of cases pending before the High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). A statement showing the number of cases pending in each High Court as on 31-12-1967 was laid on the Table of the House on 1-3-1968 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2349 by Dr. Ranen Sen and Shri S. R. Rane. Information about the steps taken by the Government to ensure the speedy disposal was also given. The information in respect of number of cases pending as on 1-7-1968 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House along with a statement of the further steps proposed to be taken to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases.

### Central Institute of English, Hyderabad

1149. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many research fellows are selected every year for research work at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad;

(b) since when this system is in vogue;

(c) how many research fellows have worked at the Institute since then and how many of them have completed the project;

(d) the purpose of these research projects; and

(e) the action which Government propose to take against the research fellows who do not complete their work on the expiry of their terms?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):** (a) and (b). The scheme began in 1960 with two research fellowships. Provision was increased to five in 1961 and eight in 1967.

(c) Twenty-nine have worked at the Institute and all but six, admitted in September, 1967, have completed the project.

(d) Linguistic and pedagogical investigations are desired to improve standards of English language teaching in India.

(e) A careful check is already kept on research progress. In addition, a Research Diploma Examination has been instituted this year to ensure the satisfactory completion of projects.

#### **Strictures against Rajasthan Chief Minister**

**1150. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan High Court had passed strictures against Shri M. L. Sukhadia, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan that he was guilty of political corruption; and

(b) whether the Government of India have received representations to initiate appropriate steps arising out of these strictures?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). Government have received a representation alleging that the

Rajasthan High Court in dismissing the election petition filed by Shri Bhanu Kumar Shastri against the election of Shri M. L. Sukhadia to the State Assembly, has passed certain strictures against Shri Sukhadia. The representation is under examination. It is learnt that Shri Bhanu Kumar Shastri has filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court.

#### **Air crash of Pan American Plane at Dum Dum in June, 1968**

**1151. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes leading to the crash of the Pan American Plane at Dum Dum Airport in June, 1968 have been investigated; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the Table?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) A Court of Inquiry, headed by a retired High Court Judge, has been appointed to hold formal investigation into the accident. The preliminary meeting of the Court is scheduled to take place on Monday the 29th July, 1968.

(b) Does not arise at present.

#### **नागा विद्रोहियों तथा मिजो विद्रोहियों के साथ मुठभेड़**

**1152 श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से 30 जून, 1968 तक की मुठभेड़ों में कितने कितने विद्रोही नागा और मिजो तथा सीमा सुरक्षा सेना के व्यक्ति मारे गये ;

(ख) विद्रोहियों के कितने तथा कौन-कौन से स्थान पर हथियार पकड़े गये, उन में

कौन-कौन से घातक शस्त्र पकड़े गये हैं, वे कितने हैं तथा किस-किस देश के बने हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इस खतरे से बचने के लिए क्या निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क)

व्यक्तियों की संख्या  
मारे गये बायल  
हुए

- |                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| (i) सीमा सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी | कुछ नहीं | कुछ नहीं |
| (ii) नागा विद्रोही              | 9        | 2        |
| (iii) मीजो विद्रोही             | 42       | 18       |

(ख) मुठभेड़ों के दौरान लगभग 123 छोटे हथियार जिनमें कुछ स्वचालित हथियार और एक 60 मि० मी० मोर्टर शामिल हैं, बरामद किये गये थे । विद्रोहियों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले हथियारों पर भ्राम तौर पर चिन्ह नहीं होते या चिन्ह मिटाये हुए होते हैं किन्तु कुछ पकड़े हुए हथियार, अनुमान लगाया जाता है, कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से लिये गये हैं ।

(ग) सुरक्षात्मक उपायों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये उचित कदम उठाये गये हैं और सुरक्षा दल लगातार चौकसी बरत रहे हैं ।

#### Charges against 'Anand Marg'

1153. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:  
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 18-man deputation from Purulia District in West Bengal recently met the State Governor and submitted a memorandum containing

charges against Anand Marg operating in the District;

(b) if so, the main charge listed in the memorandum;

(c) whether the deputationists had demanded a thorough enquiry by Government into the financial sources of the Anand Marg;

(d) whether they had also demanded a ban on the activities of this organisation; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

#### 1971 Census

1154. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preparations for the 1971 census have started; and

(b) if so, the guidelines laid down for the 1971 census?

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

(b) The first drafts of the Schedules for the 1971 Census which have been evolved (but are subject to pre-tests before they are finally adopted), will largely follow the pattern of 1961 Census. The comparability of data and concepts with the last Census, the present needs for basic data and the practicability of collection of data will be kept in mind in developing the final questionnaire for the 1971 Census. A distinguishing feature of the procedure at the 1971 Census will be the processing of census data, on electronic computer, which will facilitate undertaking more sophisticated tabulation of data.

कैलाश-नगर गान्धीनगर, दिल्ली में तनाव की स्थिति

1155. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैलाश नगर-गान्धी नगर, दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव की स्थिति बनी हुई है क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में जो भूमि 'मास्टर प्लान' में एक सामुदायिक केन्द्र बनाने के लिए रखी गई थी, उस पर कुछ लोगों ने गैर-कानूनी ढंग से कब्जा कर लिया है और उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध वहां पर गैर-कानूनी निर्माण कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस साम्प्रदायिक तनाव के कारण को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Conduct of a Delhi S.D.M.

1156. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDY-  
ARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been received that one S.D.M. of Delhi took a Police Officer with him while visiting the jail for identification of a certain accused;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S.D.M./Magistrate gave the identification of that Police Officer as his Reader; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against that official?

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

(a) to (c). The matter is under investigation.

दिल्ली में पालिटैकनिक संस्थाओं में विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

1157. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूसा, कश्मीरी गेट और ओखला स्थित पोलिटैकनिक इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष में ऐसे कितने विद्यार्थी हैं जिन्हें "योग्यता एवं साधन" छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं और जिन्होंने प्रथम वर्ष की वार्षिक परीक्षा में 55 और 60 प्रतिशत के बीच अंक प्राप्त किये थे और जिन्हें द्वितीय वर्ष में छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पालिटैकनिक संस्थाओं में कोई ऐसी संस्था भी है जिसमें अब तक उक्त वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; उन्हें कब तक छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग) 1967-68 के सब के दौरान दाखिल हुए विद्यार्थियों की प्रथम वर्ष डिप्लोमा परीक्षाओं के परिणाम जून, 1968 में घोषित किये गये थे । नया सत्र 15-7-68 से शुरू हुआ था । छात्रवृत्ति प्राप्त करने वाले 22 विद्यार्थियों ने 55 से 60 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त किये थे । छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार करने की अन्तिम तारीख अभी तक व्यतीत नहीं हुई है । आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार करने की अन्तिम तारीख के बाद ही छात्रवृत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय दिया जायेगा ।

**Wrong demand of House Rent by a  
Delhi Magistrate**

1158. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received to the effect that a Magistrate of Delhi had been drawing the House Rent Allowance illegally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he was residing with another Government employee in Government accommodation;

(c) if so, the amount drawn by him as House rent; and

(d) the action taken by Government for the recovery of the amount and also for the suppression of true facts?

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

(a) to (d). House rent allowance by a Delhi Magistrate was overdrawn for two months because of misunderstanding caused by late receipt of revised orders of Government by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. Question of recovering the amount is under consideration.

**गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त पालिटिकल ओखला,  
नई दिल्ली में अनियमितताएं**

1159 श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्रशासित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त पालिटिकल ओखला, नई दिल्ली में अनुशासन और छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी अव्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पालिटिकल के मामले में कोई जांच करने का है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क)**  
जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**“पहले आती थी हाले दिल पे शर्म” के  
लेखक**

1160. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 5 नवम्बर, 1967 के साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान में “पहले आती थी हाले दिल पे शर्म” के शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित लेख के लेखक उनके मंत्रालय में काम करता है जो कि साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान की विषय सूची में दिए गए पते से स्पष्ट है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त लेखक ने पत्रिका में लेख देने से पूर्व सरकार से अनुमति ली थी ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :** (क) जी हां । लेखक, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, जो मंत्रालय का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, में काम करता है ।

(ख) साहित्यिक, कलात्मक अथवा वैज्ञानिक विषयक लेखों के प्रकाशन के लिये सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

**केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी**

1161. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसरण में सभी विषयों की शिक्षा हिन्दी भाषा में देने के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

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

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में सभी विषयों  
को हिन्दी में पढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही  
कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी  
भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग).  
केन्द्रीय स्कूलों की स्वीकृत योजना में यह  
व्यवस्था है कि इन स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम  
हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में मिला जुला होगा ।  
यह नीति सभी केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में क्रमशः  
लागू की जा रही है ।

### Robbery in Calcutta

1163. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-  
CHARYYA:  
SHRI B. P. MANDAL:  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA  
JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-  
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dar-  
ing daylight robbery took place at  
Park Street Post Office, Calcutta in  
which Rs. 3,97,950 worth of postal  
money was looted by the bandits,  
guards wounded and their rifles snat-  
ched away;

(b) whether any investigations  
have been made in the case;

(c) if so, the results thereof;

(d) whether the culprits have been  
traced; and

(e) whether there are reasons to  
believe that this robbery has been  
organised by some political party for  
collecting funds for fighting mid-term  
elections in West Bengal?

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

(b) to (e). A case has been re-  
gistered by the Calcutta Police

35(1)(A) 27 Arms  
Act/3 and 5 Explosives Substances  
Act and is under investigation. So  
far one person has been taken into  
custody.

White Paper by Maharashtra Gov-  
ernment on Education for Introduc-  
tion of English

1164. SHRI C. K. BHATTA-  
CHARYYA: Will the Minister of  
EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a White Paper on edu-  
cation issued by the Maharashtra  
Government had suggested the in-  
troduction of English from the eighth  
standard;

(b) whether a Conference of Edu-  
cational Officials of the State after  
considering the White Paper has re-  
commended the compulsory teaching  
of English from the fifth standard;

(c) whether, according to the Con-  
ference, this has been done "so that  
students in the State could effec-  
tively take part in all-India Com-  
petitions"; and

(d) whether his Ministry was con-  
sulted at any stage in arriving at  
these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
(SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The  
draft White Paper on Education  
issued by Government of Maharash-  
tra which has now been published  
for eliciting public opinion, suggests  
that the teaching of English should  
be introduced from Class V on an  
optional basis and that it should be  
compulsory from Class VIII.

(b) and (c). For several reasons,  
there has been a general demand in  
the State that the teaching of Eng-  
lish should be compulsory from Class  
V.

(d) No, Sir.



**Conditions of Service of Judges**

1165. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE:  
SHRI SHRADHAKAR  
SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there was a consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court regarding the conditions of service and emoluments of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, whether any decision to revise their emoluments and conditions of service has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The suggestion of the Chief Justice of India that the age of retirement of High Court Judges should be raised to 65 years was discussed at the meeting. No other specific suggestion was made by the Chief Justice of India.

(b) No. Sir.

**Clash with Kukis**

1166. SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of 250 Kuki and Mizo hostiles was led by a Pak Army Officer and had crossed the upper Burma;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this gang before crossing the border looted the border tribal village; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Security forces to prevent them from crossing the border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). There is no such information available with Government.

(c) The Security Forces have taken all possible precautionary measures to check movement of hostile elements across our borders.

**Attack on Young man by Pro-Maoists**

1167. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7789 on the 19th April, 1968 regarding attack on a young man by pro-Maoists and state the progress of investigation since made into the matter and the steps taken so far to bring the offenders to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): A statement is attached.

**Statement**

According to information received from the State Government, the complainant Shri Dilip Bhattacharjee resiled from his original statement made before the police and gave a written statement on 27th May, 1968 that he did not know the name of the assailants and that his previous statement dated February 17, 1968 which was treated as F.I.R. was given at the dictation of one of his friends. In view of the contradictory statements of the complainant as also the lack of other evidence, it was not possible to submit a charge-sheet. All the arrested persons including Shri Pradip Dhar, who had been named by the complainant, were accordingly discharged and the investigation of the case was closed.

**Arrests during land agitation in U.P.**

1168. SHRI VISHWA NATH  
PANDEY:  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of volunteers of the Samyukta Socialist Party/Communist Party arrested in Uttar Pradesh recently when they launched a satyagrah in order to seize farm land and forest land;

(b) the number out of them released and the number of them still in Jails; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

#### Nainital State Observatory at Manora Peak (U.P.)

1169. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nainital State Observatory at Manora Peak, Uttar Pradesh is going to be supplied with the reflector which will help astro-physicists by its study and determination of stellar matters;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total cost thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). It is reported by the Nainital State Observatory, U.P. that the Observatory has ordered one 40 inch aperture reflector from Zeiss Jena, East Germany, at rupee cost equivalent to 99,200 Pounds Sterling. The reflector is likely to be delivered and installed in the second half of 1969. A further expenditure of rupees seven lakhs is likely to be incurred on the telescope house accessories and installation.

#### Bridges over Choti Gandak and Ghaghra

1170. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to construct bridges over Choti Gandak river at Bhatni and Nadawar and over Ghaghara river at Bhagalpur, District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh as recommended by the Patel Commission;

(b) if so, the total cost of construction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) to (c). The proposed bridges over the river Choti Gandak at Bhatni and Nadawar and over the Ghaghara river at Bhagalpur in the district of Deoria of Uttar Pradesh would, when constructed, fall on State Roads. Their construction is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. They have accordingly been requested to supply the required information, which will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Recommendation of Education Commission

1171. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision on the main recommendations of the Education Commission;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the decision; and

(c) if not, when Government is likely to take a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The decisions of Government on the main recommendations of the Education Commission have been incorporated in the National Policy on Education which has been laid on the Table of the House on the 24th instant.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Threats from self-styled Mizoram Army

1172. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the self-styled Mizoram army has threa-

tened the Nagas on the Imphal-Tamenglong road to quit their villages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the villagers on the said road against the use of force by Mizo hostiles?

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

(a) There is no such information available with Government.

(b) Security posts have been established.

#### Regrouping of Mizos

1173. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12,000 mizos have been shifted to safer areas in the Mizo Hills;

(b) if so, whether they are provided with the same facilities as they were enjoying at their original habitation; and

(c) to what use have the original sites of their habitation been put?

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

(a) Inhabitants of 40 villages numbering about 13780 have voluntarily shifted to bigger villages and security post locations with the assistance of the Security Forces in the Mizo Hills District.

(b) The villagers were given assistance to remove useful construction material and their paddy stocks of etc. to new sites. There is also greater security in these villages.

(c) Government have not put these sites to any use. It has, however, been ensured that the old abandoned sites cannot be used by the hostiles either.

#### By-election in Kokrajhar Lok Sabha Constituency

1174. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal people of Assam boycotted the by-election in the Kokrajhar Lok Sabha Constituency in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they picketed polling booths and set up barricades to obstruct voters going to the booths;

(c) whether Government have been informed of the causes of this attitude of the tribals; and

(d) if so, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Plains Tribal Council of Assam gave a call for the boycott the bye-election in the Kikrajhar Lok Sabha Constituency in Assam. Volunteers of the Council also picketed polling booths and created other obstructions in the conduct of the poll.

(c) and (d). The Plains Tribal Council of Assam adopted the above attitude to press its demands for re-delimitation of constituencies reserved for plains tribals for elections both to Parliament and the Assam State Assembly and for a separate autonomous unit.

#### दिल्ली मेरठ सीमा पर गैर कानूनी शराब का बरामद किया जाना

1175 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली-मेरठ सीमा पर गैर-कानूनी शराब के पकड़े जाने की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के लिये क्या परिणाम निकले हैं कि कुछ डिस्टिलरियां स्प्रिट, नकली रम, तथा ह्विसकी बेच रही हैं;

(ग) ऐसी गतिविधियों में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में पकड़ी गई शराब का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया और भविष्य में इस अपराध को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने ने दिल्ली-मेरठ सीमा पर देशी अवैध शराब बरामद की है। डिस्टिलरियों द्वारा स्प्रिट आदि बेचने की घटनाओं के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। शराब की बरामदगी के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों पर कानून के अनुसार मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे मामलों में बरामद की हुई शराब का न्यायालय के आदेशों के अनुसार निपटान कर दिया जाता है ।

मेरठ जिले के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

### शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

1176 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या : शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री पी० ए०० वर्मा, सेशन जज, आगरा के इस निर्णय को ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में निर्मम हत्या के आरोप पर तीन अवयस्क लड़कों को आजीवन कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि माननीय न्यायाधीश ने कहा है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में नैतिक तथा धार्मिक शिक्षा की कमी

तथा चलचित्र गृहों में दिखाये जाने वाले भ्रष्टाली तथा अनैतिक चित्र अनुभवहीन लड़कों द्वारा की गई निर्मम हत्या के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने, चलचित्रों में अनैतिकता, चोरी, डकैती तथा हत्या आदि के दृश्यों को बदलने तथा फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड पुनर्गठन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा अजाद) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

### Technical Education in Orissa

1177. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to continue their assistance to the Rourkela Regional Engineering College in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details and amount of assistance together with the period of extension;

(c) the decisions that have been taken for expansion and consolidation of technical education in Orissa in 1968-69 and coming years; and

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the backwardness of the State in the field of technical education?

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

(b) The Central Government will provide the entire non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equipment till the project is completed according to the original scheme. The Central assistance of 50 per cent for recurring expenditure will also be given for 1968-69.

The following sums have been provided so far:—

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Recurring     | Rs. 48,69,000   |
| Non-recurring | Rs. 1,08,72,000 |

(c) No expansion of technical education in the State has been provided for in the State annual plan for 1968-69.

As for the coming years, the matter will be considered on the basis of the revised Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State.

The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs in its annual plan for 1968-69 for consolidating the existing institutions.

(d) An assessment of the needs of the State for technical education will be made while formulating the revised Fourth Five-Year Plan.

#### Triple Benefit Scheme in Orissa

1178. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Triple Benefit Scheme for the Primary School teachers is being implemented in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Government of Orissa have issued orders for introduction of the Triple Benefit Scheme for teachers of all non-Government Primary Schools including basic schools with effect from 1-4-64.

(b) The details are given in Government of Orissa resolution No. 19434-II-E.B.-34/66 dated the 22nd July, 1966, which was duly published in the Orissa Gazette.

#### Allocation of funds to Orissa in 1968-69

1179. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of TRANS-

PORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allocated to Orissa in 1968-69 from the Central and State outlays respectively; and

(b) the schemes which are being undertaken therewith?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable Member has in mind the allocation of funds for roads in Orissa. Under the Central sector, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government for the development of National Highways during 1968-69 and a provision of Rs. 3.96 lakhs exists in the budget estimate for that year for giving grants-in-aid to the State Government for approved works on State roads of inter-State or economic importance. Under the State sector, a provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been approved for State roads in the State's Annual Plan for 1968-69.

(b) A statement which indicates the National Highway (original) works and State roads of inter-State or economic importance, for which funds have been provided by the Government of India in the budget for 1968-69 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1474/68]. As regards schemes under the State sector, the information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Escape of Shri Satya Narain Singh to China

1180. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Satya Narain Singh, formerly Pilot Bureau member of the Marxist Communist Party in Bihar who led the prolonged strike at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory sometime back, who

was later expelled from the party and who joined the Naxalite group, had escaped to China via Nepal in the middle of the current year;

(b) if so, whether any foreign travel documents were issued in his favour and if not, in what circumstances he had gone to Peking; and

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that he had been summoned by Peking some time back for urgent consultations in connection with the so-called agrarian revolution in the tribal belt in Bihar and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (c). Government have no information that Shri Satya Narain Singh has escaped to China via Nepal, or that he had been summoned by Peking for urgent consultations. The Government have also seen a press statement issued by Shri Singh, refusing reports regarding his escape.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Minor and Intermediate Ports during Fourth Plan

1181. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development plan for minor and intermediate ports for the Fourth Plan period has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the plan; and

(d) the names of minor and intermediate ports proposed to be developed during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The executive responsibility for the development 1150 (A) LSD—7.

of ports other than major ports rests with the State Governments concerned. The Fourth Plan programmes for the development of minor and intermediate ports are being drawn up by the State Governments themselves and these have not yet been finalised.

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

#### Deterioration in Indian Sports

1182. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a general deterioration in the standard of Indian Sports in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to improve the standard of sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) National Sports Federations are primarily responsible for the improvement of Standards of Sports in the country. All proposals received from them for financial assistance are given due consideration in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

#### Calcutta Tramway Company

1183. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the appointment of an Administrator for running the Calcutta Tramway Company, a steady fall in daily collection of revenue as also the number of trams being commissioned for service each day has been recorded;

(b) whether the workers of the Company were not given bonus due to them during the month of May, 1968;

(c) whether due to the serious failure of the Company in repairing tram tracks and lines, traffic in the main streets of Calcutta has become dangerously hazardous, adding to the frequencies of street accidents;

(d) whether Government propose to take over the ownership of the Calcutta Tramway Company; and

(e) if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### Compulsory Education

1185. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest reported average of drop-outs in the sphere of education;

(b) whether in areas which are subject to compulsory education, Government propose to enforce the penalties of compulsion till the student acquires literacy; and

(c) if not, what measures will be taken to prevent this loss of opportunities for education and of public finance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to the Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) wastage at the lower and higher primary stages is respectively 56 and 24 per cent for boys and 62 and 34 per cent for girls.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The Education Commission's recommendations on the subject inter alia include (i) abolition of examination at the end of Class I, (ii) introduction of a year of pre-school education and (iii) adoption of playway techniques. These have been sent to all State Government for consideration and implementation.

#### Union Public Service Commission

1186. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time likely to be taken in finalising the conditions of appointment and service of the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether instructions regarding the relations of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission have been consolidated;

(c) the reason for excluding the State enterprises from the jurisdiction of the Union Public Service Commission; and

(d) the examinations for which more than 20 per cent marks out of the total marks are allotted for interview and whether Government propose to reduce this percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1475/68].

#### Physical Training Education

1187. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suspended physical training education altogether;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to start any new scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government propose to introduce from the year 1968-69 National Service Corps and National Sports Organization Programme as alternatives to N.C.C. in Colleges and Universities. These new Programmes will cover among others the following activities:

1. Development of Rural Areas
2. Development of Urban Areas
3. Civil Defence
4. Red Cross Activities
5. Bharat Scouts and Guides
6. Literacy Drive (Functional)
7. Special Coaching of Weaker Students.
8. Development of Sports Grounds and other Campus Projects.
9. Special attention to those who have marked aptitude and skill for sports and games.

#### Weapons Discovered from Hilly Areas

1188. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have discovered various types of weapons from the hilly areas of Assam during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the type, make and the number of those weapons discovered during this period?

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

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

#### African Studies in Delhi University

1189. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the "Times of India" of 1st May, 1968 under the caption "Delhi Varsity—A Story of sad Neglect" to the effect that the Department of African studies has failed to attract a sizeable number of students and also it has not been able to sponsor a single research project in Africa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) The report is not correct and so, no steps on the part of the Government are called for.

#### Education Commission's Recommendations Regarding Pay Scales of Teachers

1190. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has given an interpretation about the recommendations of the Education Commission regarding the pay scales of school teachers on the request of Joint Council of Delhi School Teachers' Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir; the Education Minister has given the interpretation in his personal capacity.

(b) The Statement laid on the Table of the House gives the findings on the issues raised by the Joint Council. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1476/68].



### Indian Council of Social Science Research

1191. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the setting up of an Indian Council of Social Science Research to co-ordinate and systematically encourage research in social sciences in the country;

(b) whether Government have examined the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) A Committee set up by the Planning Commission recommended that an Indian Council of Social Science Research should be set up to coordinate and promote research in social sciences in the country.

(b) and (c). The recommendation is being examined.

### Report of the Evaluating Committee on purchase of New Aircraft for I.A.C.

1192. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:  
SHRI RAMAVATAR  
SHARMA:  
SHRI TENNETI VISHWA-  
NATHAM:  
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

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

(a) whether the Evaluating Committee of the Indian Airlines Corporation set up to make suggestions for the purchase of new aircraft for the Corporation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee in this respect; and

(c) whether the Corporation has accepted these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A team of senior Indian Airlines officer has visited the U.K. U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. in order

to examine the suitability of various aircraft for purchase by the Corporation. The final proposals of the Indian Airlines in this regard are awaited.

### National Service Corps Programme

1193. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce the "National Service Corps Programme" in Colleges and Universities;

(b) if so, the scope and activities of the new scheme and its financial liability on the Government; and

(c) whether State Governments have agreed to implement the scheme?

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

(b) The scheme is intended to promote national consciousness and a sense of social responsibility and to inculcate a sense of discipline and dignity of labour. It is proposed to cover one lakh male university students during the academic year 1968-69 under the new scheme of National Service Corps/National Sports Organization. The students will have option to participate in the following activities:

- (a) Development of Rural Areas,
- (b) Development of Urban Areas,
- (c) Civil Defence,
- (d) Red Cross Activities,
- (e) Bharat Scouts and Guides-Rovers and Rangers Training,
- (f) Literacy Drive (functional),
- (g) Special coaching of weaker students,
- (h) Development of Sports Grounds and other Campus Projects.

It is estimated that recurring expenditure of the Centre per annum

would be Rs. 100 lakhs and of the States Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir, The State Education Ministers at their conference held in April, 1967 agreed to the scheme in principle. They are being/have been addressed.

#### Revenue from Road Transport

1194. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise figures of revenue from the road transport beginning from 1960 to 1967; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on roads during this period has fallen from 67.31 per cent to 36.24 per cent of the total revenues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) The estimated revenue from road transport, according to the Basic Road Statistics of India (1966) and India Transport Statistics (No. 1, 1968), was as follows:

| Years ending<br>31st March | Revenue in crores<br>of Rs. based on<br>State Budgets |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1960                       | 134.67  |
| 1961                       | 166.96  |
| 1962                       | 193.95  |
| 1963                       | 227.56  |
| 1964                       | 308.59  |
| 1965                       | 346.91  |
| 1966                       | 392.25  |
| 1967                       | 431.45 (provisional)                                  |

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### Taxes on Motor Vehicles

1195. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that taxes on motor vehicles in the country have

increased at a rate faster than all other taxes;

(b) the effect of such high taxation of the transport industry; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to rationalise the tax structure and the present system of octroi and check-posts on all-India basis by laying down uniform tax procedure for all the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee has come to this conclusion in its final report.

(b) The Committee has arrived at further conclusion that the tax element in the cost of operation has become a definite disincentive to the healthy development of road transport.

(c) The matter was discussed at the Transport Development Council meeting held recently in June, 1968. The Union Minister of Transport and Shipping has, thereafter, addressed a demi-official letter to the Chief Minister, Governors of States etc. seeking their cooperation and personal initiative, so that the conclusions of the Council including those relating to the rationalisation of the tax structure and the present system of octroi and checkpoints, are implemented fully and expeditiously.

#### Expansion of Major Airports

1196. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:  
SHRI M. N. REDDY:  
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:  
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH  
BHARATI:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to expand and improve the four major airports of the country; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure and the time likely to be taken to complete the job?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand the four international airports at Palam, Dum Dum, Santacruz and Madras, particularly in the context of the forthcoming introduction of Jumbo Jets and supersonic aircraft.

(b) According to the provisional estimate of the International Airports Committee set up by Government under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata to examine the whole problem, the total expenditure over a period of 15 years on the development of these four International Airports is expected to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The expenditure in the 4th Plan period is estimated at Rs. 60 crores.

#### Conversion of Punjab University into Central University

1197. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Punjab University Teachers' Association for converting the Punjab University of Chandigarh into a Central University; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation?

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

(b) The President of the Association was informed that while every effort was being made to meet the genuine difficulties of the University, it was not considered feasible to initiate action in regard to the constitutional reorganisation of the University at the present juncture.

#### Memorandum from Punjab Government

1198. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:  
SHRI RGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI PRAKASH VIR  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA:  
SHRI DHIRESHWAR  
KALITA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have sent to him a Memorandum demanding that Chandigarh, Bhakra Nangal Dam and Himachal Pradesh areas of Kasauli, Dalhousie and Simla be included in the Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering the question of adjustment of boundaries of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab or whether the Prime Minister will arbitrate on specific issue only;

(d) the specific issues which will be subject to arbitration and the areas concerned; and

(e) the procedure being adopted for the purpose of arbitration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). No such memorandum has been received but recently the Chief Minister of Punjab had written to the Home Minister that early steps may be taken to initiate the process of arbitration for the settlement of the outstanding issues. These issues relate to Chandigarh, Bhakra Project and claims and counter-claims for territorial adjustments. So far no agreement has been forthcoming between the State Governments on the point of arbitration. The matter is under consideration of Government.

### Fire incidents in Delhi

1199. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents that occurred in Delhi during the last three months and whether the number of these fire incidents was much higher as compared to the previous years;

(b) whether a demand was made by the trade and commercial interests that an inquiry should be held in these incidents;

(c) whether any inquiry was instituted and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The total number of fire incidents attended by Delhi Fire Service during the last three months (April, May and June) are 824 as compared to 810 for the corresponding months in 1967, 887 in 1966 and 763 in 1965. The Fruit and vegetable Marketing Welfare Association inter alia, demanded a judicial enquiry on the fire which occurred in Subzi Mandi. The Delhi Administration appointed a one man Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the fire accidents at the stall of the Tea Board, Exhibition Grounds, on the 9th May, 1968; in Subzi Mandi on the 11th May, 1968; and in Sadar Bazar and Ramakrishnapuram on the 12th May, 1968.

### Presence of Chinese and Nepalese Guerrilla Groups on Bihar Nepal Border

1200. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the presence of Chinese and Nepali Guerrilla groups in dense forest area

on the Bihar-Nepal Border has come to light;

(b) whether valuable documents about their plant have also been captured; and

(c) if so, the extent of activities of these groups and the steps being taken to liquidate these groups?

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

### Advisory Committees

1201. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the name of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are public men and how many of them are officials;

(c) what is the tenure of these Committees and Boards;

(d) whether nomination of members is for one term only and, if not, for how many terms a member can be appointed; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (e). I lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the composition of the Board of Directors of the Public Undertakings under the control of this Ministry, and of other Standing Committees. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1477/68]

**Theft and Sale of Art Pieces Abroad**

1202. SHRI PREM CHAND

VERMA:

SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of fast increasing theft in the country and clandestine sale abroad of invaluable art pieces and antiquities has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and extent of the problem and how much art treasure has so far been sold abroad; and

(c) the measures which are being adopted to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have taken note of the increasing incidence of thefts of sculptures and other antiquities from monuments in the country. A few cases of illegal exports have also come to notice which are under investigation, but no official information has been received about large scale exports. Cases of theft from centrally protected monuments are promptly reported to the police authorities concerned for necessary investigations and apprehension of the culprits. The Export Advisory Committees and the Customs Authorities at major ports are also alerted at the same time to prevent the export of the stolen objects out of the country. The following preventive measures have also been taken to check the incidence of thefts from Centrally protected monuments:—

- (i) Documentation and shifting of loose sculptures from monuments/sites to places of safety.
- (ii) Watch and ward staff at the monuments/sites have been warned to be more vigilant. Such staff has also been strengthened wherever necessary and possible.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have also addressed the Heads of State Governments and Chief Ministers to take measures to gear up the police machinery in their States to exercise greater vigilance and strictness at points of export and places where purchases and sales of art pieces and antiquities take place. Suitable amendment of the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, is also under consideration with a view to tightening the licensing regulations and preventing unauthorised export of antiquities from the country.

**All Weather Services to Laccadive Islands**

1203. SHRI YASH PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for having an all weather service to the Laccadive Islands; and

(b) if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes sir. The Government of India have decided to have an all weather service to the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and an all weather passenger-cum-cargo vessel has been ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India from YUGOSLAVIA:

(b) Does not arise.

**Foreign Correspondent in Nagaland**

1204. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign correspondent has been residing in Nagaland for the last many years;

(b) if so, whether he has been residing there with the prior permission of Government; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government against the person concerned?

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

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

# **Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute**

1205. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH  
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made towards the settlement of Maharashtra-Mysore dispute; and

(b) when the dispute is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to settle this dispute as early as possible. The matter is under active consideration of Government but the time when the dispute is likely to be settled cannot be indicated.

# **Law and Order Situation in Delhi**

1206. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:  
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether law and order situation in Delhi has worsened since the termination of the last Session of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to find out the causes; and

(c) what measures are being taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) and (c). As against 4578 cases during the period 15th February, 1968 to 30th April, 1968, 4432 cases were reported during the period 1st May, 1968 to 15th July, 1968. While no special study has been made of the law, and order situation as such during the inter-sessional recess the crime situation in Delhi, is however, reviewed from time to time and necessary preventive and other measures are taken by the Administration in accordance with law.

# **Distribution of Pamphlet amongst Mizo Rebels**

1207. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo National Front has published and circulated a pamphlet among the Mizo tribals;

(b) if so, what are the contents of this pamphlet; and

(c) the steps that have been taken to counter such propaganda and stop Chinese interference in the Mizo Affairs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) No pamphlet published and circulated by the Mizo National Front among the Mizos has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken measures to counter hostile propaganda and Security Forces are continuing their operations and maintain constant vigilance.

# **दिल्ली परिवहन की बस दुर्घटना**

1208 श्री रामसेवक दासब : क्या परिवहन तथा मौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 जून, 1968 को शाम को दिल्ली छावनी के पास

दिल्ली परिवहन की दो बसों में टक्कर हो गई थी जिस के फलस्वरूप 30 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस रात बहुत देर तक दिल्ली परिवहन और पुलिस के अधिकारियों को इस दुर्घटना की कोई जानकारी नहीं थी;

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन तथा पुलिस के अधिकारियों को इस दुर्घटना की पहली सूचना कब और किस प्रकार मिली थी और उन्होंने ने उस संघर्ष में क्या कार्यवाही की थी; और

(घ) इस दुर्घटना का पूरा भूतल क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्मान) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) दुर्घटना 5.35 बजे संध्या को हुई थी । इस की सूचना कालका जी डिपो पर अन्तर्ग्रस्त बसों के एक कन्डक्टर द्वारा 5.55 बजे संध्या को दी गई थी । ट्रैफिक सुपरवाइजर ने तुरन्त ही दि० प० सं० के केन्द्रीय नियंत्रण-कक्ष को सूचित किया और दुर्घटनास्थल के लिये रवाना हो गया । डिबीजनल मैनेजर (केन्द्रीय) भी जिसे 6.05 संध्या को सूचना मिली, तुरन्त रवाना हो गया और उसने इस बात का सुनिश्चित किया कि घायल यात्रियों की देखभाल की जा रही है ।

पुलिस को श्री आर० एस० भूटानी ने 5.50 संध्या को सूचना मिली जब कि स्थानीय पुलिस स्टेशन से एक अधिकारी तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गया और आंच पड़ताल का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया ।

(घ) दिल्ली पुलिस के अनुसार पालम टंकी के निकट माड सड़क पर दुर्घटना में दो दि० प० सं० की बसें (स्टू संख्या 43; ए की संख्या डी एल पी 1163 और डी एल पी

1166) अन्तर्ग्रस्त थीं । इस के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग तीस व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं । सब घायलों का प्राथमिक उपचार किया गया और पांच व्यक्तियों के भलावा सब को जाने की अनुमति दी गई । ये पांच व्यक्ति सफदरजंग अस्पताल में भर्ती कर लिये गये । बस संख्या डी एल पी 1163 का चालक 13-6-68 को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया किन्तु बाद में जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया । मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

दि० प० सं० के अनुसार, दुर्घटना के बाद जब बसों की परीक्षा की गई तो वे दोनों यांत्रिक तौर पर ठीक थीं । इस के भलावा कई यात्रियों ने कहा कि दुर्घटना उस समय हुई जब कि एक चालक ने एक साइकिल सवार को बचाने के लिये अपनी गाड़ी मोड़ी थी ।

### दिल्ली परिवहन

1209 श्री रान सेवक यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन के मागों पर गैर-सरकारी बसें चलने से दिल्ली परिवहन की आय कम हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले 6 महीने की अवधि में जनता से दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों के ड्राइवरों और कंडक्टरों की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी बसों के ड्राइवरों और कंडक्टरों के विरुद्ध अधिक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या दिल्ली परिवहन का अपने मागों में गैर-सरकारी बसें हटाने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्मान) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी नहीं । किन्तु दिल्ली परिवहन समिति ने ग्राइवेट बसों के मामले में 1-7-68

से ए६ पुनरीक्षित प्रबन्ध चालू किया है जिसके अधीन अन्य बातों के अलावा स्वयं संस्थान द्वारा कंडक्टरों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी और प्राइवेट बस अपरेटरों को 80 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर की दर से भ्रदायगी की जायेगी, जबकि कंडक्टरों द्वारा अर्जित भाड़ा संस्थान में जमा कर दिया जायेगा।

**Taking over Management of Ashoka and Janpath Hotels by Department of Tourism**

1210. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:  
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:  
SHRI K. M. Koushik:  
SHRI R. K. SINHA:  
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Tourism is taking over the management of Ashoka Hotels and Janpath Hotels from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; and

(b) if so, how many such hotels will be taken over in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The administrative control of the Ashoka Hotels Limited and the Janpath Hotels Limited (including Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels) has been transferred from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation with effect from the 2nd July, 1968.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to construct several hotels during the next plan period.

**Pak. Agents in Kashmir**

1211. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were arrested recently in

Kashmir while taking photographs of a strategic bridge; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to combat sabotage by Pakistani agents in Kashmir?

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

(b) Government are vigilant in the matter.

**Cochin Harbour**

1212. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development of Cochin Harbour is being delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Indian Psychologist going to U.S.A. to study the Mind of the Alleged Killer of Senator Robert Kennedy**

1213. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an eminent Psychologist of Rajasthan is proceeding to U.S.A. to study the mind of the alleged killer of Senator Robert Kennedy; and

(b) if so, how India will be benefited by this Study?

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

(b) The proposed study is expected to add to the furtherance of scientific knowledge on the subject of Parapsychology.



**Subsidy received by I.A.C. from Mysore State**

1214. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation received a total subsidy amounting to about Rs. 44 lakhs from the Government of Mysore during the period from 1961 to 1967;

(b) if so, the basis on which the said amount was collected, with year-wise and Air Route-wise details;

(c) whether it is also a fact that from no other State in India, such a amount of subsidy had been received by the Indian Airlines Corporation though they had more and frequent services than in Mysore State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The details of subsidy received from the Mysore Government are as follows:

| Year   | Sector                          | Subsidy received |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1961-62  | Mangalore-Bangalore             | 2,73,177 72      |
| 1962-63  | Mangalore-Bangalore             | 5,23,181 98      |
| 1964-65  | Belgaum-Goa-Mangalore-Bangalore | 8,91,443 74      |
| 1965-66  | Belgaum-Goa-Mangalore-Bangalore | 17,32,952 96     |
| 1-4-66 to 30-9-66                                      | Belgaum-Goa-Mangalore-Bangalore | 12,34,110 72     |
| The service did not touch Goa during 1-1-66 to 31-3-66 |                                 | 47,34,857 19     |

(b) Under the Air Corporation Act the Indian Airlines are required to act on business principles. The Corporation, therefore, do not undertake operation of air services on uneconomic routes. But when they are required to operate on any such route by a State Government they do so, subject to availability of aircraft and crew, on the express condition that the losses which the Corporation may suffer will be made good by the State Government. The above subsidy has been obtained against such guarantees.

(c) No, Sir. Mysore is not the only state for which the Indian Airlines have operated air services on this condition. They have done so in the case of some other State Governments also. The amount of subsidy received by the Corporation in other cases, however, varies, depending on the quantum of actual loss.

(d) Does not arise.

**Aerodrome near Hubli-Dharwar Corporation (Mysore)**

1215. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the re-organisation on linguistic basis, a proposal for the construction of a civil aerodrome near Hubli-Dharwar Corporation in Mysore State was accepted and officials were deputed for survey, but the proposal was subsequently dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that has appeared in the Deccan Herald of the 26th June, 1968 from Bangalore that the Mysore Legislator's have voiced their demand for a Civil Aerodrome near Hubli-Dharwar Corporation at their meeting held at Hubli

on the 26th June, 1968; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) and (b). A proposal to construct an aerodrome at Hubli at a site selected by the Civil Aviation Department after a survey, was considered by Government in 1956, but was given up for the following reasons:

(i) the funds available for construction of new aerodromes during the Second Five Year Plan period were inadequate to undertake this project.

(ii) there is an aerodrome at Belgaum, which is only about 60 miles away.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the demand for an aerodrome near Hubli, which has been made by various interests, and the matter is being considered afresh.

#### **Airfield and Tourist Home near Hospet**

1216. **SHRI S. A. AGADI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates have been prepared for the construction of an Airfield approved near Hospet, Bellary District, Mysore State and a Tourist Home thereby for the development of tourism;

(b) if so, the estimated amounts for the airfield and the tourist home separately;

(c) when the works are likely to be started and completed; and

(d) the name of the Railway station nearest to this airfield?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) Preparation of estimate for an airport at Ginigera near Hospet for HS-748 has not yet

been completed. There is no proposal at present for a Tourist Home in this area.

(b) The cost of construction of the airport at Hospet which was earlier estimated roughly at Rs. 55.43 lakhs may go up to Rs. 65 lakhs.

(c) No decision has been taken yet to make this airport suitable for HS-748. A decision will depend on the resources available, and the inclusion of the Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Ginigera Railway Station.

#### **Retirement Age of Government Employees**

1217. **SHRI M. N. REDDY:**  
**SHRI M. L. SONDHI:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken by Government in regard to the retirement age of Central Government employees;

(b) if so the criteria adopted for this purpose;

(c) the reasons for delay in announcement and implementation of this decision; and

(d) the number of employees likely to be affected by the decision in the first instance and the financial implications of such a decision?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) to (c). The age of compulsory retirement of Central Government employees is 58 with effect from 1-12-62 and there is no proposal under consideration to alter it. However, Government have decided to amend the rules so as to provide for retirement of Government employees on attaining the age of 50 years after giving three months' notice, if it is necessary to do so in the public interest. The employees will have a similar right to retire after giving

three months' notice. In view however of the opposition of the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultation Machinery, this matter is under further examination.

(d) Does not arise.

#### U.P.S.C.

1218. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members in the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) the qualifications for appointment as a member of the U.P.S.C.;

(c) whether persons belonging to Kerala have ever been appointed as a member of the U.P.S.C.; and

(d) if so, their names and the period for which they have held office?

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

(a) Eight including the Chairman.

(b) No specific qualifications have been laid down. The Constitution provides that as nearly as may be one half of the members should be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under a State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Dr. A. Appadurai, who was appointed as a member with effect from the 9th December, 1964 held office till 15th March, 1967.

#### International Tourist Centre at Kovalam

1219. SHRI P. VISWAMBARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designs and estimates for developing Kovalam into an International Tourist Centre have been finalised;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the Scheme and its main features; and

(c) when Government propose to start the construction of the Hotel India at Kovalam?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A detailed survey of the area, including study of the under-sea current, wind velocity and meteorological data has been undertaken, and some of the results are awaited. An Architect has been selected to design the sea-side resort on an integrated basis. His report is not complete yet.

(b) No firm estimates are available yet, but the expenditure on the Project is likely to be a little over Rs. one crore.

(c) Construction of the Hotel will be taken up as soon the Master Plan of the resort is finalised.

#### दिल्ली पुलिस

1220 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने संसद के पिछले सत्र के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया है और बर्खास्त किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित किया गया है और कितने कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त किया गया है; और

(ग) उन के निलम्बित किये जाने और बर्खास्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 13-5-68 से 17-7-68 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निलम्बित और पदच्युत किये गये हैं; इस प्रकार है :—

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| निलम्बित | 31 |
| पदच्युत  | 10 |

(ग) उन के निलम्बन/पदच्युत किये जाने के कारण उन की आपराधिक मामलों में गिरफ्तारी, दुराचरण, कर्तव्य परित्याग, महान प्रभुतासनहीनता, भ्रष्टाचार तोषण और अविचार करना इत्यादि हैं।

### मातृ भाषा में शिक्षण

1221. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने हाई स्कूलों में गैर-सरकारी भाषा विद्यार्थियों को, यदि इन की राजस्थानी शिक्षा मध्याह्न हो, विभिन्न विषय इन को मातृ भाषा में पढ़ाने के बारे में एक योजना बना ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के कुछ हाई स्कूलों में उर्दू, बंगाली आदि के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर लिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे हाई स्कूलों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार के डाइरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक इन्स्ट्रक्शन ने उन अध्यापकों को वापिस उन के पदों पर भेजने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं जिनको उक्त स्कूलों में उक्त भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के लिये प्रतिनिधित्व पर लाया गया था ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त भाषाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षा देने हेतु स्थायी प्रबन्ध किये गये प्रतिनिधित्व पर लाये गये अध्यापकों को वापिस भेजने में क्या प्रतिकूल है ; और

(च) क्या यह सरकार की नीति का उल्लंघन नहीं है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शास्त्री) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्रित क जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ;

बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पुलिस की ज्यादतियाँ

1222. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में पुलिस की ज्यादतियों के बारे में अधिसूचना विभाग ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा की पुलिस निर्दोष गरीब लोगों को झूठे आरोप लगा कर गिरफ्तार कर रही है और उन्हें परेशान कर रही है क्योंकि वे मुकदमेबाजी और जमानत की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते और इस प्रकार वे पुलिस को घूस देने के लिये मजबूर किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस मामले की आमूचना विभाग द्वारा जांच करवायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें बांदा जिले में पुलिस के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप प्राप्त हुये हैं। आरोपों की जांच के द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद

1223. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश हाई स्कूल तथा इंटरमीडिएट शिक्षा बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद, प्राइवेट

परीक्षार्थियों के विरुद्ध पक्षपतपूर्ण व्यवहार कर रही है और प्रीतिप्रतिशत पूरी करने के लिये प्राइवेट परीक्षार्थियों को अनुत्तीर्ण किया जाता है;

(ख) हुई स्कूल, इंटरमीडियेट, बी० ए० आदि परीक्षाओं में विधि तथा प्राइवेट परीक्षार्थियों के उत्तीर्ण होने की प्रतिशत अलग अलग है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि डाकघरों के द्वारा परीक्षकों के पते मालूम किए जाते हैं और कुछ अवैधानिक विद्यार्थी परीक्षकों के पास जा कर परीक्षार्थियों के साथ पक्षपात दिखाने का अनुरोध करते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकाग्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय समापन पर रख दी जायेगी।

उच्च न्यायालय में विवादाधीन मामले

1224. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 10 मई, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 10338 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय में विवादाधीन 5,526 मामलों में से कितने मामले 5 वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से विवादाधीन हैं, और

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने इस बीच इन मामलों में से कितने मामले निपटा दिये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1-2-1968 को 8 मामले।

(ख) 5 मामले।

उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवहन आयुक्त :

1225. श्री हु म चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करेगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवहन आयुक्त को मोटरों, बसें तथा ट्रक बनाने वाली एक कंपनी से मई, 1968 में 3 लाख रुपये से अधिक का चैक मिला था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात की भी जांच करेगी कि क्या इस से पहले भी इस कंपनी द्वारा परिवहन आयुक्तों को इसी प्रकार के चैक दिये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार प्राप्त किये गये धन को अब तक किस शर्त के अन्तर्गत जमा किया जाता रहा है; और

(घ) अब तक ऐसा कुल कितना धन जमा हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समापन पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

राजनीतिक पीड़ित

1226. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व क्रान्तिकारियों के परिवारों को, जिन्होंने भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अपने जीवन बलिदान किये थे, सरकार ने राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के परिवारों के वर्ग में सम्मिलित कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन के परिवारों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चन्द्र शेखर आजाद, राम प्रसाद बिसमिल और

भगत सिंह जैसे क्रांतिकारी नेताओं के परिवारों को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले ही पेंशनों, भूमि अनुदानों, रोकड़ अनुदानों तथा अन्य पुनर्वास-सुविधाओं के रूप में सहायता उन क्रांतिकारियों के आश्रितों को दी जा रही है जिन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अपने जीवन न्योछावर कर दिये थे । गृह मंत्री के स्वेच्छा अनुदान से भी छोटी एक मुश्त नकद सहायता कठिनाइयों के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में दी जाती है अधिक सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है, विभिन्न रूपों में ऐसे क्रांतिकारियों के परिवारों का राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का व्योरा भारत सरकार के पाम नहीं है । फिर भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उल्लेख किये गये तीन क्रांतिकारियों के परिवारों को उपयुक्त वित्तिक सहायता दी गई है ।

#### वाम पक्षी साम्यवादियों को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण

1227. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 मई, 1968 के दैनिक "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बहराइच के घाट जंगलों में एक भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारी द्वारा वामपक्षी साम्यवादियों को छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

1150 (Ai) LSD—8.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

#### दिल्ली के पर्यटन अधिकारियों द्वारा कबित दुर्व्यवहार

1228 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल में कलकत्ता के लगभग 15 भ्रमणकारी छात्रों से एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिस में दिल्ली में पर्यटक अधिकारियों के दुर्व्यवहार के बारे में शिकायत की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि इन छात्रों द्वारा गाइड से हिन्दी में समझाने की प्रार्थना किये जाने पर उन का अपमान किया गया और उन्हें टूरिस्ट बस से उतरने के लिये कहा गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ । शिकायत दिल्ली पर्यटन कार्यालय के सूचना कर्म-चारित्र्य की उक्त छात्रों को दिल्ली के बारे में प्रचार सामग्री, (पब्लिसिटी फोल्डर्स), जो कि अपर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, देने में असमर्थता के बारे में थी ?

(ख) और (ग) गाइड ने छात्रों की हिन्दी में समझाने के बारे में मांग का अनुपालन किया, परन्तु छात्रों ने आग्रह किया कि पहले हिन्दी में बताया जाय और फिर अंग्रेजी में । गाइड द्वारा अपमान किये जाने के आरोप की जाँच नहीं हुई है, परन्तु संबंधित गाइड को भविष्य में अभद्र व्यवहार न करने के बारे में चेतावनी दे दी गई है ।

### Pay Scales of Stenographers

1229. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the implementation of the pay scales sanctioned for the stenographers of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the revised scales will be introduced?

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

(a) and (b). Proposals for restructuring of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service with revised scales of pay were approved by Government in March last. Details regarding implementation of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with Union Public Service Commission and the necessary orders will be issued as early as possible.

### Dangerous Structures in Delhi

1230. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four labourers were injured in a wall collapse on Asaf Ali Road in Delhi and had to be extricated from the rubble by the Fire-Brigade; and

(b) whether in the light of this incident and of earlier experience Government propose to take steps to remove dangerous structures in Delhi?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to demolish the dangerous building and parts thereof.

### Electrocution of a Boy in New Delhi

1231. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-year-old boy died of electrocution in Netaji Nagar Government quarters, New Delhi when he touched an exposed live wire about a foot from the ground;

(b) whether the exposed wire had been reported to the authorities earlier;

(c) whether any enquiry was instituted and, if so, the result thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to pay any compensation to the parents?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No report was received of exposed wire by the authorities (Central Public Works Department) previous to the incident.

(c) An enquiry into the incident has been instituted by the CPWD which is in progress. The Delhi Police are also investigating into the matter.

(d) Since the enquiry and the investigation are not complete, it is not possible to say whether compensation is payable or not at this stage.

### Enquiry against former I.G. of Police, Andhra Pradesh

1232. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. enquiry against the former Inspector General of Police of Andhra Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when the enquiry is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (c). The investigation is not yet completed. The case involves examination of a large number of witnesses and voluminous records. Steps are being taken to expedite.

**Government Lands in Saroor Nagar (Hyderabad)**

1233. **SHRI M. N. REDDY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum had been submitted to his Ministry and to the Central Vigilance Commissioner in September, 1967 in respect of Government lands in Saroornagar near Hyderabad having been fraudulently obtained by the late Nizam of Hyderabad.

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for the conclusion of the enquiry?

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

(a) to (c). A memorandum containing certain allegations in respect of some land in Saroornagar was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Vigilance Commissioner in September, 1967. It was forwarded to the State Government for disposal.

**West Bengal Government Employees**

1234. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn suspension order issued against the West Bengal State Government employees;

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

(c) whether the services of those suspended employees would be given a break?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received up to 23rd July, 1968, 44 State Government employees were initially suspended, but suspension orders were subsequently withdrawn.

(c) No, Sir. This is, however, without prejudice to action being taken against the individuals under the normal rules if they are convicted in a Court of Law in respect of offences for which they were originally placed under suspension.

**Hindi as a medium of instruction in Public Schools**

1235. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:**  
**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**  
**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:**  
**SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:**  
**SHRI N. K. SANGHI:**  
**SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Public Schools in India have been directed to adopt Hindi as a medium of instruction; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these educational institutions?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):** (a) No such directive has been issued by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government Employees**

1236. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:**  
**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give further con-



cessions to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government employment in the matter of promotions; and

(b) whether Government have satisfied themselves that such benefits will not in any way hamper the administrative efficiency?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the instructions already issued is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1478/68].

#### **Anti-National Posters in Calcutta**

1237. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posters have recently appeared in Calcutta which read as "Not Mid-term Elections; Not Civil Disobedience but Armed Revolution"; and

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

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

#### **Promotions of Non-matric Class IV Staff**

1238. **SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the promotion of the non-Matric Class IV employees who have put in 15 years of service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). There is a scheme in operation in the Ministry of Railways, P&T Department and the Indian Audit and Accounts Departments un-

der which Class IV Employees whether they are Matriculates or not are promoted to Class III posts under them on the basis of a test. This scheme will remain in operation in these Depts' Offices.

A scheme has also been evolved by the Ministry of Home Affairs under which 10 per cent of the vacancies in the post of Lower Division Clerks would be made available for being filled up by Class IV employees (borne on regular establishment) in these offices subject to the following conditions:

(i) selection would be made through a departmental examination confined to such Class IV employees who fulfill the requirement of minimum educational qualifications, viz., matriculation or equivalent;

(ii) the maximum age for this examination would be 40 years (45 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees);

(iii) at least 5 years of service in Class IV would be essential;

(iv) the maximum number of promotees by this method would be limited to 10 per cent of the vacancies in the post of Lower Division Clerks occurring in a year; unfilled vacancies would not be carried over to the next year.

#### **Development of International Airports**

1239. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI:**  
**SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Airport Committee headed by Shri J. R. D. Tata has submitted an interim report for the improvement and development of the four International airports;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the likely date by which the final report is being submitted; and

(c) whether the programme of supersonic aircraft for 1970 has been fully finalised?

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

(b) Pending the submission of its main Report, which is likely to take some time because of the magnitude and complexity of the problems involved, the Committee has indicated in its Interim Report—

(i) improvements to be made immediately to the existing terminal buildings, and

(ii) a broad outline of the likely total expenditure on the implementation of the whole programme spread over a period of 15 years with particular reference to the schemes to be taken up and executed during the period 1969 to 1974, so that suitable provisions could be included in the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan to commence from April, 1969. The Committee expects to submit its final report in about 2 or 3 months time from now.

(c) No decision has yet been taken in regard to purchase of Supersonic aircraft by Air India, though Air India holds certain options on delivery positions of American S.S.Ts as well as Anglo-French Concorde aircraft.

# **Retirement age of Punjab Government Employees**

1240. **SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have decided to revert to the retiring age limit for Government officials to 55 years;

(b) whether the State Government have consulted the Central Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). The Punjab Government have sent a proposal, for the approval of the Central Government under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, for reducing the age of retirement of the State Government employees from 58 to 55. The proposal is under consideration.

## **India Library at London**

1241. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the position regarding acquisition of the India Library at London?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):** The Governments of India, Pakistan and U. K. have agreed on the setting up of a Tribunal for settling the issue of India Office Library, London. However, the terms of reference of the proposed Tribunal have not yet been agreed upon by all concerned. The Government of India have agreed to the proposal of the Government of U. K. regarding the system of law to be applied by the Tribunal. It is understood that the Government of Pakistan has recently sent a reply to the Government of U.K. regarding the legal system applicable, which is under examination by the U.K. Government.

## **Official Language Act**

1242. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken so far in the direction of implementation of the Official Languages Act;

(b) the difficulties, if any, in the way of its implementation;

(c) the progress made in the progressive use of Hindi in various offices at the Centre; and

(d) whether the report of the Hindi Adviser will be placed on the Table?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act was brought into force with effect from 10th January, 1965. Section 3 thereof has been substituted by an amending Act passed by Parliament in December, 1967, and administrative instructions for the implementation of the provisions of this Act have been issued recently.

(b) With the issue of the administrative instructions recently, action will be initiated to strengthen the existing arrangements for implementing the provisions of the Act. This will more particularly include steps for accelerating the rate of teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, purchase of Hindi typewriters, translation of the remaining forms into Hindi and strengthening of translation arrangements, etc.

(c) The progress made in the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union is reported in the last annual administrative report of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The report of Hindi Adviser was intended primarily for departmental use. There is no provision to place such reports on the Table of the House.

#### Kothari Commission

1243. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA:  
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHAS-  
TRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised pay scales for teachers, as recommended by the Kothari Commission, have not been implemented by the States:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) which of the States have implemented in the revised pay scales so far and which are in the process of doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The exact information with reference to school teachers is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

In so far as University/College teachers are concerned, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have issued orders to implement the pay scales recommended by the University Grants Commission, which are identical with those recommended by the Education Commission. Scales in Nagaland are already comparable to University Grants Commission revised scales. The Government of Orissa is awaiting the recommendations of the State Pay Commission. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have not so far sent any proposal.

#### भारत-नेपाल सीमा सड़क

1244. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-नेपाल सीमा सड़क के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सड़क का निर्माण सुरक्षा तथा विकास दोनों दृष्टिकोणों से महत्वपूर्ण है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दरभंगा और सहरसा के बीच इस सड़क के शेष भाग को पूरा करने में सरकार को अभी कितना समय लगेगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उस पाण्डवर्ती सड़क से है जो उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से आसाम में अमीनगांव तक बनाई जा रही है और जो

देश की उत्तरी सीमा में बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों से हो कर जाती है।

यदि हाँ तो बिहार राज्य में मुजफ्फरपुर-बरोनी अनुभाग के 109 कि० मी० को दो हरी गलियों में चौड़ा किये जाने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। शेष भागों के निर्माण कार्य में विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रगति हो रही है।

(ख) विकास के दृष्टिकोण से पाश्चवर्ती सड़क का निर्माण निश्चित रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है।

(ग) वर्तमान परियोजना में मुजफ्फरपुर-दरभंगा शाखा सड़क को सहरसा तक आगे बढ़ाये जाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

#### **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers**

1245. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the I.C.S., I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres in Orissa State;

(b) whether this number is in proportion to the quota reserved for Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to complete the reservation quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) I.C.S.—Nil; I.A.S.—12; I.P.S.—5.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being recruited for these services every year upto the number of vacancies reserved for them. Out of them, a proportionate number of recruits are being allotted to Orissa also.

#### **Bridge over Mahanadi**

1246. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation have been received regarding the need for constructing a bridge on the river Mahanadi connecting Poleswar in Dhenkanal District and Dhoipur in Phulwani District of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is proposed to be undertaken and by what time the bridge will be ready?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir; a proposal was received from the Hon'ble Member himself some time back for the inclusion of the bridge in the Fourth Five-Year Plan under the Central Sector.

(b) The proposed bridge falls on a State road. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. They were requested to supply some essential data to enable the Government of India to examine the matter. Complete information is still awaited from them. The State Government has again been reminded on the 19th July, 1968. A decision in the matter will be taken only after the receipt of the required information and the finalisation of the Fourth Plan Allocations.

#### **Bridges over Mahanadi, Orissa**

1247. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government regarding the need to construct a bridge over the river Mahanadi connecting Kiakata in Dhenkanal District and Mondh in Phulwani District of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is proposed to be started and when the bridge is expected to be ready?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir; a proposal was received from the Hon'ble Member himself some time back for the inclusion of the bridge in the Fourth Five-Year Plan under the Central Sector.

(b) The proposed bridge falls on a State road. The State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project and they were requested to supply some essential data to enable the Government of India to examine the matter. Complete information is still awaited from the State authorities. The State Government has again been reminded on the 19th July, 1968. A decision in the matter can be taken only after the receipt of the required information and the finalisation of the Fourth Plan allocations.

#### **Settlement of Ex-Servicemen in Kutch Border Area**

1248. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was in favour of a proposal to settle ex-jawans in the Rann of Kutch area in view of its strategic importance;

(b) whether any concrete scheme for the purpose has since been evolved and if so, the details of such a scheme; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay and the steps being taken to draw such a scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) There is no record

of the late Prime Minister's views on the subject.

(b) and (c). Government waste lands in Gujarat are offered by the State Government to members of the Armed Forces and the ex-servicemen on first priority, under the State Waste Lands Disposal Rules.

#### **New National Highway in Orissa**

1250. **SHRI A. DIPA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the construction of a new National Highway from Bhubaneswar to Khurda, Nayagarh, Daspalla, Baudha Sub-Division Sonapur, Vallangir and Sambalpur is under consideration of Government.

(b) if so, the amount earmarked therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Border Road Development Scheme**

1251. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had submitted a Border Road Development Scheme for that State costing about Rs. 38 crores for implementation during the Fourth Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon and the amount sanctioned for the said scheme?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to give the details of the Scheme.

(c) It is not considered necessary to agree to the extensive programme proposed by the State Government but the question of what roads are necessary is under examination.

#### **Development of Ports in Kerala**

**1253. SHRI MANGLATHUMADOM:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Polish expert is studying the possibilities of developing some minor and major ports of Kerala and other ports in the South; and

(b) if so, at whose instance the survey is being carried out?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)** (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Governments concerned. It has been reported by the State Governments of Kerala and Mysore that they have engaged a Polish firm for the preparation of feasibility reports for the development of some of the minor ports in their respective States. No Polish firm has been engaged for the development of major ports in the South.

#### **Kolaghat-Haldia Road**

**1254. SHRI S. N. MAITI:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure and time schedule for the construction of the 32 miles long road link from Kolaghat to Haldia Port on National Highway No. 6;

(b) the progress made for the land acquisition and construction of the road; and

(c) the total amount spent so far?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN):** (a) The estimated expenditure on the construction of the link road (National Highway No. 41) from Kolaghat on National Highway No. 6 to Haldia Port is Rs. 3.63 crores. The expected date of completion as reported by the State Government now is December, 1972.

(b) Possession of land on 31 out of the total length of 32 miles, excluding homestead land, has already been taken and preliminary action for fixing the boundary pillars etc. and awarding the contract for the road work is in progress.

(c) Rs. 20,000 approximately.

#### **Closure of Polytechnic, Baijnath (Kangra)**

**1255. SHRI HEM RAJ:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Himachal Pradesh have closed the Polytechnic at Baijnath (Kangra);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact this has deprived many boys of the opportunity of technical studies;

(d) whether any representation have been received by Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter.

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

(b) According to the report received from the State Government, there is serious unemployment among diploma-holders and the present situation

does not warrant continuance of three polytechnics. There is also a decrease in demand for admissions to the polytechnics in the State.

The Baijnath Polytechnic was conducting only a diploma course in civil engineering, and had not been established as a full-fledged and composite polytechnic.

(c) No, Sir. The other two polytechnics in the State will cater for the needs of the students.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reasons for closing down the polytechnic are justified in the circumstances.

### Kothari Commission

1256. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendation from the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the grant of grades and allowances to the teachers of the private-managed school in accordance with the Kothari Commission Report and whether the same have been approved; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). 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 as implemented by their parent States. The question of extending the revised pay scales to the teachers of privately managed schools is still under the consideration of the Government.

### धर्म प्रचारक

1257 श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 के लगभग भारत में कितने विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक थे और इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इस समय विभिन्न देशों से आये धर्म प्रचारकों की पृथक् पृथक् संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) वर्ष 1967 और 1968 में अब तक कितने धर्म प्रचारक भारत आये हैं;

(घ) भारत आने वाले विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों का राजा जारी करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है;

(ङ) क्या विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा भारत वर्ष लाई जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा का पता लगाया गया है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्कता बरतने के लिए कुछ उपाय करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) अगस्त, 1947 के आस पास भारत में विदेशी ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी 15 अगस्त, 1942 से 14 अगस्त, 1947 तक भारत में पंजीकृत विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों की संख्या 2,271 थी। इन आंकड़ों में राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्म-प्रचारकों की संख्या शामिल नहीं है जिनका अप्रैल, 1967 से पहले पंजीकरण आवश्यक नहीं था। 1-1-1968 का भारत में विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों और राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्म-प्रचारकों के पंजीकरण की संख्या बिताने वाले दो विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या एल टी-1479/68]

(ग) 336 विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों को सन् 1967 में भारत के लिये बीसा दिये गये । 1968 में विदेशों में कुछ भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा दिये गये बीसा के बारे में सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । अभी तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1-1-1968 से 30-6-68 तक 65 धर्म प्रचारकों को बीसा दिये गये थे । इसके अतिरिक्त 276 और 54 विशेष पठांकन राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्म-प्रचारकों के लिये 1967 और 1968 में (30-6-68 तक) क्रमशः अधिकृत किये गये ।

(घ) अतिरिक्त मदियों के रूप में या विद्यमान धर्म-प्रचारकों की बदल में आने वाले विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों को भारत में आने की अनुमति तभी दी जाती है जब वे विशिष्ट योग्यताएं या विशेषज्ञ, अनुभव रखते हों और ऐसे पदों के लिए भारतीय उपलब्ध न हों ।

(ङ) और (च) विदेशों में विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा धन को सांख्यिकी उद्देश्यों के लिये 'निजी दान' के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, जिसमें उपहार, अमम्वद्ध निजी धन, प्रसन्नक-हस्तांतरण, वरत, परिवार-निर्वाह के लिए धन, धार्मिक मठों के परिचालन आदि शामिल हैं । 'निजी दान' एक पारिभाषिक शब्द है जो 'बाकी शेष' सामग्री के वर्गीकरण में प्रयोग में लाया जाता है और इसमें कई प्रकार की वस्तुएं आ जाती हैं । अतः इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष मद, जैसे धार्मिक मठों के परिचालन से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित करना सम्भव नहीं होगा । देश में विदेशी मुद्रा के आने पर कोई रोक लगाना वांछनीय नहीं समझा गया है । जब कभी विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों की अवांछनीय गतिविधि का दृष्टान्त ध्यान में आता है तो अन्य रूप से उचित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ।

**एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान चालकों के वेतन तथा भत्तों में अन्तर**

1258. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन एक एक के रूप में काम करते थे और उनके विभाजन के समय योग्य वरिष्ठ विमान चालक इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने अपने पास रख लिये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभाजन के समय उन्हें यह बताया गया था कि दोनों विमान निगमों के विमान चालकों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर और अन्य सुविधाएं समान रहेगी और उन्हें उनका दोनों निगमों में तबादला किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान चालकों में इस बात पर बहुत रोष है;

(घ) दोनों निगमों के विमान चालकों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन और महंगाई भत्ते में कितना अन्तर है; और

(ङ) इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) जी, नहीं । एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स ने एक यूनिट के रूप में कभी कार्य नहीं किया ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) दोनों कारपोरेशनों के विमानचालकों द्वारा, वेतन, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के रूप में लाया जा रहा सम्पूर्ण उपलब्धियों को



बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-1480/68]

(ड) सरकार ने दो कारपोरेशन के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों का कार्य मूल्यांकन करने और विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बीच वेतन के अन्तरों के बारे में सफाई करने के लिए एयर कारपोरेशन कार्य मूल्यांकन समिति नियुक्त की है। भविष्य में वेतन सम्बन्धी करार करते समय इस समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टि में रखा जायेगा।

**इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान चालकों के लिये महंगाई भत्ता**

1259 श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान चालकों को जो महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है वह एयर इण्डिया के विमान चालकों को दिये जाने वाले महंगाई भत्ते से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले पर इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पायलटों के साथ एक समझौता हुआ था जिनके अनुसार इस मामले को एक ऐसे मध्यस्थ को सौंपने का निर्णय किया गया था जो दोनों पक्षों को स्वीकार हो ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्यस्थ ने अपने पंचाट में दोनों कम्पनियों के विमान चालकों को एक समान महंगाई भत्ता देने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त पंचाट को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स

और एयर इण्डिया के विमान चालकों की पलिविशियों में महंगाई भत्ता केवल एक तत्व है। जबकि यह सच है कि एक समय एयर इण्डिया विमान चालकों के लिए स्वीकृत महंगाई भत्ता 300 रुपये प्रति मास था और आई० ए० सी० के विमान चालकों के लिए 125 रुपये प्रति मास; परन्तु यह स्थिति उस समय बदल गई जब एयर इण्डिया विमान चालकों के लिये स्वीकृत महंगाई भत्ते का एक भाग अर्थात् 200 रुपये प्रति मास उनके वेतन मान में शामिल कर दिया गया। इस लिये जिन समय प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में निर्दिष्ट समझौता हुआ उस समय स्थिति यह थी कि एयर इण्डिया के विमान चालकों को 100 रुपये प्रति मास महंगाई भत्ता का अधिकार था तथा आई० ए० सी० विमान चालकों को 125 रुपये प्रतिमास का अधिकार था।

(ख) और (ग). हाँ, हाँ।

(घ) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने विवाचक (आर्बिट्रेटर) का फैसला स्वीकार कर लिया है जिसे अब राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के पास अनुसमर्थन के लिये भेजा जा रहा है। जब तक यह अनुसमर्थन नहीं होता जाता, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स अपने विमानचालकों को 175 रु० प्रति मास का अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता देते रहे हैं और दे रहे हैं। इस राशि की भी विवाचक ने "ग्रान्ट एकाउण्ट" आधार पर अनुमति प्रदान की है।

**इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के पायलटों के लिये प्रोत्साहन योजना**

1260 श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के पायलटों के साथ इस आशय का एक करार किया था कि उनको प्रोत्साहन देने वाली एक योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

**पर्यटन तथा सार्वजनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). सरकार इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के कर्मचारियों के साथ कोई करार नहीं करती। इस प्रकार के करार स्वयं एयरलाइन्स द्वारा किये जाते हैं। इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और विमान चालकों के बीच चल रहे मौजूदा करार में, जोकि 27-8-68 को समाप्त होने वाला है ऐसी किसी प्रस्ताव (इंसेटिव) स्कीम की व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन दसता बोनस जैसे तत्वों की व्यवस्था है जिनसे यह प्रयोजन सिद्ध हो जाता है।

#### Administration of U.P.

1261. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Uttar Pradesh held out a promise to the S.V.D. Coordination Committee, when President's rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh, that he would not upset the policies initiated by the displaced S.V.D. Government;

(b) whether the Bharteeya Kranti Dal, a unit of the S.V.D. Government has sent in a protest to the Governor on the subject;

(c) if so, the main points in the protest; and

(d) whether the matter would be placed before the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on the Uttar Pradesh Administration?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) While no such specific promise was made, the Governor had stated the general practice in this matter in regard to the continuance of policies of popular ministries during the President's rule.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the resolution, with an English translation thereof, submitted to the Governor by the Executive Committee of the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, Uttar Pradesh, on June 23rd, 1968, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1481/68.]

(d) It will be open for any members of the Consultative Committee to seek a discussion on any of the points contained in the aforesaid resolution.

#### Kerala Chief Minister's Complaint about Erosion of Powers of States

1262. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has sent any communication to the Central Government complaining about the erosion of States' powers vis-a-vis the Central Government;

(b) if so, the chief points of the complaint; and

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

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

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

#### Corporation for U.P. Roadways

1263. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group of Transport and Communication met in Lucknow recently;

(b) if so, whether it recommended the setting up of a Corporation for U.P. Roadways to ensure efficient transport service to the public;

(c) whether the Planning Commission and other States and local bodies

also hold similar views for running the State-owned Roadways; and

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

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

(c) and (d). The view of the Government of India is that State Road Transport Undertakings should be managed by statutory Road Transport Corporations to ensure that they follow commercial practices and principles. In fact, such Corporations have already been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh (Mandi-Kulu area), Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab (Pepsu area), Rajasthan and West Bengal (Cooch-Bihar region and Calcutta city). The State Governments, which do not have Road Transport Corporations, have again been requested to set up such Corporations early, as recommended by the Transport Development Council at its recent meeting held in June, 1968.

#### **All India Council for Technical Education**

**1264. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has prepared a Plan for reducing admissions to the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics; and

(b) if so, what are the main points suggested in the Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIPUNA SEN):** (a) and (b). In view of the present unemployment among technical personnel, and uncertainty regarding the future demand

for such personnel, the Central Government has formulated a plan for restricting admissions to technical institutions on a selective basis. The plan is aimed at reducing admissions to those institutions where adequate instructional facilities are not available, and improving generally the standard and quality of training. Only marginal adjustments are made in admissions to those institutions that are fully established and have adequate instructional facilities.

#### **Naxalite Activities in U.P.**

**1265. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naxalites a group of left Communists, are active in U.P.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Naxalites, having already held camps at Sultanpur and Banaras are making preparations for a third Camp at Bijnor; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) According to information received from State Government, extremists under the leadership of a former member of the CPM, have come to notice for circulating propaganda material emphasising the need of an armed agricultural revolution and creation of liberated areas etc.

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

#### **India as a Tourist Centre**

**1266. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Times of India of the 27th April, 1968 to the effect that India had been rated as among

the least attractive tourist centres by the Pacific Area Travel Association;

(b) whether Government have obtained a copy of the report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):** (a) A summary of the 'Pacific Visitors Survey' Report conducted by the Pacific Area Travel Association appeared in several newspapers, including the Times of India. According to this Report, India ranks very low among the 26th tourist destinations surveyed.

(b) A copy of the Report has been received by Government.

(c) The major factors which it mentions as creating unfavourable impressions about India are: dirt and poverty; poor food; red tape; insanitary conditions; unpleasant climate; high cost of getting to India; lack of personal security; problems of language; not enough to do, etc. On the other hand, major factors mentioned as favourable to India are: beautiful creations of man; good shopping; reasonable prices; exotic environments; comfortable accommodation.

Government of India have not been able to accept the results of this study, as they believe that it suffers from certain serious flaws and that its sample was not large enough nor properly selective. However, the Ministry is painfully aware of the deficiencies in our tourism infrastructure, and efforts are being concentrated upon bringing about substantial improvement during the Fourth Plan period.

# Memorandum Demanding Dismissal of Punjab Ministry

1267. **SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:**

**DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:**

**SHRI K. N. PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Opposition Leaders in Punjab have given any memorandum

to the President demanding the dismissal of Punjab Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether any Commission of Inquiry is being appointed in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is being examined.

# Administrative Reforms Commission

1268. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the term of the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(b) the amount which has been spent on it so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) No time limit was stipulated in the terms of reference, which only required the Administrative Reforms Commission to make its report to the Government of India as soon as practicable. The question of extending its term does not therefore, arise.

(b) Rs. 45,96,754 (upto June 1968).

# Admission to Delhi Colleges

1269. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Colleges in Delhi University discriminate students getting 40 per cent to 50 per cent marks;

(b) whether the University has considered any proposal that 25 per cent of the seats in every college should be filled from candidates securing marks between 40 per cent and 50 per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Colleges are autonomous bodies and they can select candidates according to their judgment provided they do not go below the minimum eligibility conditions prescribed by the University of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Mangalore Port

1270. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the final estimates for developing the Mangalore Port;

(b) the amount provided for the purpose during the year 1968-69;

(c) the amount proposed to be provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken for early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Rs. 24.30 crores.

(b) Rs. 1 crore.

(c) Rs. 16.52 crores.

(d) Every possible effort will be made for the completion of the Project consistent with the resources position.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इंटरमीडियेट की कक्षाओं में एक अतिरिक्त विषय का प्रारम्भ किया जाना

1271 श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने प्रारम्भ हो रहे नव शिक्षा वर्ष से इंटरमीडियेट की कक्षाओं में शिक्षा का एक अतिरिक्त विषय प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह विषय कौनसा होगा; और

(ग) यदि वह विषय अंग्रेजी है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) (अंग्रेजी सहित) कोई ऐच्छिक विषय।

(ग) शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिए एक और विषय, जो कि विद्यार्थी स्वयं चुने, बढ़ाना आवश्यक पाया गया।

शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश की क्रियान्विति

1272. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की शिक्षा नीति के बारे में पिछले 20 वर्षों में समय समय पर नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षा आयोगों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या लागू की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिये इन सिफारिशों को को तुरन्त क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुणसेन) : (क) और (ख). डाक्टर डी० एस० कांडारी की अध्यक्षता में शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) ने देश में शिक्षा की सभी अवस्थाओं की समीक्षा की थी और उसने अगले 20 वर्षों में देश में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए विस्तृत सिफारिशों की थीं। इन सिफारिशों की शिक्षा-विद्, संसद-विज्ञों तथा अनुभवी अध्यापकों द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच की गयी थी और इन विचार-विमर्शों से शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति विरसित हुई है। शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी संकल्प इस

महीने की तारीख को सभा-घटन पर रख दिया गया है।

शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति को तुरन्त कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मुख्य साधन चौबीसवर्षीय योजना है जो अगले वर्ष शुरू होगी। इस योजना, जिसकी तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं, शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय नीति पर आधारित होगी।

#### Communist Movement in Kerala

1273. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Communist Party of India (Marxist) have decided to launch mass movement in Kerala for the seizure of Central Government property; and

(b) if so, the Government's reactions thereto?

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

#### C.B.I. Enquiry into Allegations against Birla Enterprises

1274. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports submitted by the C.B.I. while enquiring into allegations made against Birla enterprises;

(b) the action taken by the Government on these reports;

(c) whether it is a fact that officers conducting investigations in this direction were either transferred or were asked to take leave preparatory to their retirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, while the enquiry was steadily progressing under them?

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

(a) and (b). The CBI submitted nine Progress Reports, in the investigation of complaints against Textile Mills of the Birla Group. As a result of these investigation charge sheets have been filed by the C.B.I. in the cases against the following Mills so far:

1. Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

2. Bhiwani Textile Mills, Bhiwani.

3. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bombay.

4. Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Shikaris

1275. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Foreigners entered into a contract with one of the Shikar firms in Madhya Pradesh and large scale photography of jungles of Madhya Pradesh, particularly Baster region, and that of Adivasis living therein was taken in this summer and if so, the names of the Indian Company and the foreigners who have taken these photographs and the purpose of the same;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Marxists from Telangana have organised an agitation in this area and inciting the tribals to break law and order in that region;

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing foreigners to photograph everything available in this region and to allow its publicity in Western press which would be detrimental to the national interest; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** (a) According to information received from the State Government, M/s Allwyn Cooper, Private, Limited, Nagpur Shikar agents took shooting permits in Bastar District in three shooting blocks between 1st March and 31st May, 1968. The permits were in the names of three American nationals. These persons were reported to have possessed cameras and they presumably took photographs. Details about the photographs are not known.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) and (d). There is no law prohibiting taking of photographs in this area.

#### Yardi Committee Report

1276. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how for the recommendations made by Yardi Committee have been implemented so far by the Central Government and the State Governments regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):** A statement showing action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on each of the recommendations relating to 'employment' contained in the Report of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1482/68].

#### Atrocities on Harijans

1277. **SHRI SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken at the Conference of Chief Ministers of State held recently to put an end to the atrocities being committed on Harijans in the country; and

(b) whether these decisions have been implemented so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) and (b). At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 19th May, 1968, the Home Minister pointed out that the administration should put its entire weight on the side of weaker sections of the society to improve their conditions. It has been suggested to the State Governments that in order to instill confidence amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is important that incidents involving Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be investigated with more than ordinary care and promptness and all possible efforts should be made to ensure that the offenders are brought before the Courts of Law in the shortest possible time. If necessary, special investigating teams should be set up so that the prosecution does not suffer on accounts of inadequate investigation. It has also been suggested to the State Government that the question of recruitment of Harijans in police should be kept continuously under review.

#### Border Roads Development Board

1278. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Office Memorandum was issued by his Ministry in June, 1961 regarding the transfer of officers to the General Reserve Engineer Force of the Border Roads Development Board on selection by the U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quasi-permanent Central Government employees were allowed to join the Border Roads Development Board with the understanding that on their reversion/retrenchment from the Board, they would be taken back in their original posts in their parent departments and they would be governed by the Home Ministry Order issued on

the 24th April, 1952 in the matter of fixation of their seniority;

(c) if so, whether the principles and procedure laid down in this regard are being followed uniformly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, but the instructions in so far as it related to quasi-permanent Government servants were only reiteration of the earlier instructions issued in April, 1952.

(c) Ministries/Departments are expected to follow the instructions issued by the Home Ministry. No specific cases have been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry where these instructions had not been followed.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Service Conditions of Quasi-Permanent Government Employees

1279. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas the principles and procedure governing the service conditions of quasi-permanent Central Government employees as laid down in the Home Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 32/2/61-Estt (A), dated the 2nd June, 1961 have been followed by the Ministries of Defence and Railways and they are not being followed by other Ministries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether specific cases of such differential treatment of the same categories of employees were referred to the Home Ministry for decision; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Instances in which the Ministries/Departments have not followed the instructions referred to have not come to the notice of the Home Ministry.

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

#### All India and Central Services

1280. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various All India and Central Services already constituted and likely to be constituted shortly under the administrative control of the different Ministries/Departments;

(b) the dates of the initial constitution and the Government rules for each of the Services since the inauguration of the constitution;

(c) the strength of each of the Services at the initial constitution and the number of yearly recruits, separately for each of them till todate; and

(d) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to each of the Services at the initial constitution and in the yearly recruitment till todate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) A statement giving the names of the existing All India and Central Services and some of the Services likely to be constituted shortly is given in Appendix I. Information regarding other Services likely to be constituted will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible. Appendix I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1284/68].

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information in respect of the Services under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs which is readily available is given in Appendix II. Information in respect of other Services



will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Appendix II is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1283/68].

### Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme

1281. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been participating in U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships programme since 1947 for training or social welfare;

(b) if so, the year-to-year number till todate of the offers made to India under the programme and the number actually utilised during this period;

(d) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far selected and trained under the programme; and

(d) the names of such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees who are serving in the Social Welfare Departments at the Centre and in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Clash with Mizo Hostiles

1282. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there was a major encounter of Mizo hostiles with the Border Security Force south of Demagiri on the East Pakistan border while the Mizo hostiles attempted to re-enter the area with huge consignment of military hardware from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of casualties reported on both sides;

(c) whether any ammunition documents were seized from the Mizo hostiles during the encounter;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) There was an encounter between a patrol of the Border Security Force and Mizo hostiles on 9-6-1968 about 9 miles North West of Demagiri near the Mizo Hills-East Pakistan border. The Mizo hostiles were attempting to cross over to Pakistan.

(b) Four Mizo hostiles were killed. The Border Security Force did not suffer any casualty.

(c) and (d). Some ammunition and some documents were recovered from the site.

(e) the Security Forces are carrying out regular and intensive patrolling in the area.

### Naxalite call for Revolutionary Bases

1283. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the Press appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 30th June, 1968 regarding the Naxalite call to set up revolutionary base areas in the country-side for armed struggle of the peasantry to encircle the cities and to capture political power; and

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

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

(b) A close watch is being kept on the activities of the extremists.

**Kidnapping by Pakistanis in Garo Hill District of Assam**

1284. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that armed Pakistanis recently trespassed into Noonmati Hill in the Garo Hill District of Assam and kidnapped some Indian nationals including women;

(b) if so, the number of persons kidnapped by the Pakistanis;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the kidnapped persons; and

(d) the results achieved?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five.

(c) Strong protests have been lodged by the Border Security Force and the Assam Government with their counterparts in Pakistan. The matter has also been taken up at the diplomatic level.

(d) Four out of the five persons kidnapped have since been returned to India. Efforts to secure return of the remaining person are continuing.

**Unlawful Activities by Teddy Boys in Delhi Colonies**

1285. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 29th June, 1968 regarding the unlawful activities and acts of rowdiness by the gangs of teddy boys in Government colonies like Srinivaspuri and Pandara Road, New Delhi, creating terror for unescorted women and girls; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All such reports are carefully looked into with a view to take necessary action. Surveillance of bad characters, intensive and frequent patrolling by plain-clothes and uniformed policemen as well as by mobile vans in the affected areas and other preventive action in accordance with law are some of the general measures adopted to deal with such unlawful and undesirable activities.

**Hotel in Collaboration with Hilton**

1286. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the proposal to construct a Hotel in India in the private sector in collaboration with the Hilton Hotels Corporation of U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Governments have informed the parties that the proposed terms of collaboration are not acceptable to them.

**इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कौशल्यपुरी काम**

1287. श्री अखिल सिंह भदौरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहयोग के अन्तर्गत इटावा में 1950 में स्थापित किये गये कौशल्यपुरी काम की निधियों का उस समय के बिना अधिकारियों द्वारा अग्राने पद का प्रयोग कर गबन किसे जाने तथा काम के मनेकर, श्री बंगा राम चानूक को तथा अन्य

सदस्यों को तंग किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई पत्र मिला है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की खुली जांच करने का है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है।

#### Assault on M.P.

1288. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Member of Parliament was assaulted by some goondas in Delhi on the 12th July, 1968;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made by the police; and

(c) the steps which Government are considering to take for the safeguard of Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is reported that a Member of Parliament was beaten by some persons on the night of 10/11th July, 1968. In this connection three persons have been arrested by the Delhi Police.

(c) In the areas where M.P.'s reside, arrangements for patrolling round the clock have been made.

आसाम से पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों के देश से बाहर निकालना

1289. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों का आसाम से निगलने में और आसाम के

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानियों के गैर-कानूनी प्रवेश को रोकने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ये विदेशी तत्व, जिनका चीन के साथ गठजाड़ है, हमारा पूर्वी सीमाओं को सुरक्षा के लिये खतरे का कारण बने हुए हैं और उनके सहयोग में विद्रोही नागा और मिजो लोग अपने भारत विरोधी प्रचार में सकलता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी सीमाओं के प्रशासन को अपने हाथ में लेने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन को केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक अपने नियंत्रण में ले लेगी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) अब तक की स्थिति का पूर्ण सूचना ए.एन.ए. का जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) जी नहीं श्रीमान्, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के स्थानों का विकास

1290. श्री श्रीहार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में विशेषकर चित्तौड़-गढ़, उदयपुर, हल्दी घाटी, टनकपुर, आबू, मंदीर, जैसलमेर और आमेर जैसे ऐतिहासिक और प्राकृतिक दृश्यों की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों की और पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार ने कौन-सी योजनाएं बनायी हैं;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये विशेष अनुदान की मंजूरी के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा, विशेषकर नये हॉटल और पर्यटक बंगले बनाने तथा परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये कितनी सहायता दी जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान में आरम्भ की जाने वाली पर्यटन स्कीमों के बारे में प्रस्तावों की सभी राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। आरम्भ की जाने वाली स्कीमों की सहायता अन्ततः पर्यटन योजना के लिये उपलब्ध वित्तीय साधनों पर निर्भर करेगी।

(ख) जा, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**उदयपुर हवाई अड्डा**

1291. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3400 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर के वर्तमान हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की विचाराधीन योजना के इस वर्ष कहां तक क्रियान्वित होने की सम्भावना है जिससे वहां पर बाइकाउण्ट तथा अन्य-बड़े बड़े विमान उतर सकें; और

(ख) उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का द्वितीय श्रेणी का हवाई अड्डा घोषित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और इसके विकास में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) बाइकाउण्ट विमानों को बाहर किसी दण्ड के उतरने देने के लिये उदयपुर में आवन-पथ के विस्तार के लिये अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। इस

प्रायोजना को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। आवन-पथ पर बिजली लगाने की व्यवस्था के काम की 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) हवाई अड्डों का चार श्रेणियों में वर्गीकरण किया है: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय, बड़े, मध्य-वर्गीय और छोटे; तथा श्रेणी i, ii और iii में नहीं। फिलहाल उदयपुर एक मध्यवर्गीय हवाई अड्डा समझा जाता है। यह वर्गीकरण हवाई अड्डे से संबंधित विमान-सेवाओं की प्रकृति तथा उनकी आवश्यकतियों पर आधारित है। उदयपुर को एक अधिक उच्च श्रेणी में रखने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी यदि इन कसौटियों के अनुसार वह इसके योग्य सिद्ध होना है।

पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए विदेशों को प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजना

1292. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से कोई विभागीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल विदेशों में भेजे जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये प्रतिनिधिमंडल कब भेजे जायेंगे और इन प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में किन व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) भारत में और विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने और विदेशों में भारतीय पर्यटन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) सालू वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों को सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के बारे में व्यय की जाने वाली सम्भावित धनराशि का ख्याल क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ल सिंह : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये यूरोप में एयर इंडिया के संस्थापनों का सक्रिय सहयोग अधिगत करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के सहयोग से पर्यटन विभाग के प्रचार विषयक क्रिया-कलापों को उन्नत करने तथा नवीन दिशा प्रदान करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

(घ) भारत में विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर पर्यटन सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये 1968-69 के लिये बजट प्राकल्पनों में योजना व्यय ('प्लान' एक्सपेंडिचर) के अंश के रूप में 147.55 लाख रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

**Resolution Re. Untrained Teachers  
Passed by Territorial Council,  
Manipur**

1293. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Territorial Council, Manipur passed a Resolution in the year 1963 to the effect that untrained Matriculates and non-Matriculate teachers who have been in service for twenty years will be exempted from training and they will be entitled to the pay of a trained teacher;

(b) whether many teachers had got the benefits under the said resolution;

(c) if so, whether the said Resolution is still in force being saved by Section 58(2) (b) of the Government of Union Territories Act 1963;

(d) whether those non-matriculate teachers who have been in service for twenty years and more are to be taken as trained teachers;

(e) if so, whether they are entitled to selection grade pay scale; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) In 1962 (not in 1963) the erstwhile Manipur Territorial Council decided to exempt Matric untrained and non-Matric untrained teachers who had put in 20 years of service on 1-1-1959 from training and to give them trained teachers' scale of pay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question of the Resolution being still in force by virtue of provisions of Section 58(2) (b) of the Government of Union Territories Act is under examination.

(d) The decision of the erstwhile Manipur Territorial Council mentioned in reply to par (a) of the Question required the approval of the Government of India. Necessary approval has already been given to the grant of trained teachers' salary scale to untrained matriculate teachers with 20 years teaching experience. The decision of the Council to grant similar concession to non-matriculate untrained teachers with similar teaching experience is under consideration.

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

**Revision of Pay Scales of Non-Government College Teachers**

1294. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay of the non-Government College teachers of Manipur has been revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are giving assistance to all the private colleges as to allow the College teachers enjoy the new scale and also the senior scale as enjoyed by their counterpart in Assam; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

|               | Degree<br>Colleges | Colleges upto<br>Pre-University<br>Standard |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
|               | Rs.                | Rs.   |
| Principal     | 750—1200           | 350—1000                                    |
| Lecturers     | 350—925            | 300—800                                     |
| Demonstrators | 225—600            |   |

(c) and (d). Assistance is being given to all Colleges fulfilling conditions for Grants-in-aid so as to allow the College teachers enjoy the new pay scales. Senior scale of Rs. 550-1100 has, however, not been sanctioned because the same has not been given to teachers in aided colleges in Assam. Pre-University Colleges have been given Higher Secondary scales as those have been equated to Higher Secondary standard. Cases of those private colleges located in hilly and rural areas which do not fulfil grant-in-aid conditions are under the consideration of the Government.

**Non-Payment of Pensions to Retired Teachers**

1295. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Head Pandits of L.P. Schools in Manipur who retired in the year 1961 and 1962 have still not been paid pension and other retirement facilities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in making payments?

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

(a) Yes, but they have been paid anticipatory pension and gratuity.

(b) Erstwhile Manipur Territorial Council had exempted Matriculate and Non-Matriculate Untrained teachers who had put in 20 years of service as on 1-1-1959 from training and sanctioned the scales of pay of trained teachers for them. *Prima facie* the exemption granted by the Council *ab initio* required Government of India's approval. Approval in respect of Matriculate untrained teachers has already been conveyed and pension cases of such teachers would now be finalised. The case of non-matriculate untrained teachers is under consideration.

**Revision of Pay of Headmasters of M.E. and V.J.B. Schools in Manipur**

1297. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay of Headmasters of M.E. and V.J.B. School of Manipur has been revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new pay scale is uniform for all headmasters; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the difference in pay?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Headmasters who are matriculates only. { Rs. 125—200 as grade pay plus Rs. 20/- per month as special pay.

Headmasters who are matriculates and Senior Basic Trained or Intermediate. { Rs. 140—275 as grade pay plus Rs. 20/- per month as special pay.

(c) and (d). Headmasters of M.E. and J.B. Schools get either of the pay scales mentioned at (b) above according to qualifications prescribed for each scale; as in Assam.

### Introduction of South Indian Language in Uttar Pradesh Schools

1298. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government had introduced a scheme to teach South Indian Languages, viz., Tamil, Kannada and Telugu to its employees; and

(b) if so, the number of employees who took advantage of the scheme from 1962-63 to 1967-68 each of these languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Information regarding the scheme is being collected from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

### Demands of Central Government Employees

1299. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks in regard to the Central Government Employees' demands for (i) full compensation for the increase in cost of living (ii) minimum wages etc., through the Joint Consultative Machinery failed in July, 1968;

(b) if so, the respective stand of the employees and the Government regarding each issue;

(c) whether the employees had threatened to go on strike; and

(d) if so, the efforts made to avoid the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). The National Council of the J. C. M. met on 11th-12th July, 1968. At this meeting, the Staff Side wanted to know whether the Government had referred to the Board of Arbitration the two items relating to the Merger of Dearness Allowance with pay and Grant of need-based minimum wage. In reply it was explained to the staff side that the first view of Government was that the two items did not appear to be arbitrable; nevertheless, Government would keep an open mind on the question about arbitrability and the Staff Side representatives when they meet the Dy. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Labour Minister in a few days' time, as already invited to do so, could discuss also the question regarding the arbitrability of these two items.

The item relating to Full Compensation for increase in Cost of Living was not discussed at the meeting of the National Council as the Staff Side wanted the meeting to be adjourned before this item could be taken up.

(c) and (d). At the meeting of the National Council, the Staff Side did not give any indication that they would resort to strike action.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली:

13.00. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री ( डा० त्रिगुण सेन ) : विश्वविद्यालय के लिये अपेक्षित कुल 1,000 एकड़ भूमि में से लगभग 600 एकड़ का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और बाकी का किया जा रहा है ।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय, एक्ट 1966 में परिष्कृत कृषिप्रति तथा शैक्षणिक

सलाहकार समिति की नियुक्ति पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**कलकत्ता-मद्रास समुद्र तट के साथ साथ शक्तिशाली राडार**

1301. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता से मद्रास तक और गान्धीधाम तक समुद्र तट के साथ साथ कोई शक्तिशाली राडार नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के अभाव के कारण प्रति वर्ष जान और माल की भारी क्षति होती है क्योंकि लोगों को तूफान के बारे में पहले से कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी जा सकती; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रयोजन के लिये विभिन्न स्थानों पर शक्तिशाली राडार स्थापित करने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। इस समय दम दम (कलकत्ता), मीनमबक्कम (मद्रास) और सान्ताक्रूज (बम्बई) में 3-सै० मी० वेवलेंथ राडार काम कर रहे हैं। जबकि कलकत्ता स्थित राडार का रेंज लगभग 200 मील है, मद्रास और बम्बई के राडारों का रेंज 80 मील, तथा स्थानीय भारी वर्षा की स्थिति में और भी कम है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त राडारों में अधिक शक्तिशाली राडारों का जाल साइक्लोनी तूफानों का पता लगाने में अधिक कारगर सिद्ध हो सकता है। परन्तु शक्तिशाली राडारों का अभाव ही तूफान, इत्यादि, के कारण उठायी गयी हानि का एकमात्र कारण नहीं ममज्ञा जा सकता, क्योंकि मौजूदा व्यवस्था के अनुसार भी उपलब्ध उपकरणों की सहायता से लोगों को असमभवतः तूफानों के बारे में पहले से चेतावनी दी जाती है।

(ग) विशाखापत्तनम में एक शक्तिशाली 10 सै० मी० राडार स्थापित करने के बारे में कार्यवाही पहले से जारी है। जबतक कि साधन उपलब्ध हों, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिये कुछ और 10 सै० मी० राडारों की स्थापना की स्कीमों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

### Emergency Doors of Avro-748

1302. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the emergency escape doors of Avro-748 have known to come out in flight; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to correct this defect?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There was one occasion, on 29th January 1968, when the emergency exit (window) opened out during the take-off. On investigation of the incident, it was established that this happened because a passenger had inadvertently operated the window lever, and that there was no defect in the design or workmanship of the emergency exit.

To prevent the recurrence of such an incident, Indian Airlines are having the emergency exits painted in red with the instructions "NOT TO BE OPERATED IN FLIGHT".

### Three-Language Formula in Schools in Delhi

1304. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory of Delhi has adopted the three-language formula; and

(b) if so, what are these three languages and when schools in Delhi are likely to implement the scheme?



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

(a) The multi-purpose schools under the Delhi Administration, since converted into Higher Secondary Schools, used to have syllabus based on the three-language formula. At present there are 12 schools in Delhi following the All India syllabus of the Central Board of Secondary Education, which have adopted the three-language formula. The rest of the schools in the Union Territory of Delhi have not adopted the formula.

(b) Information regarding the languages required in the schools in Delhi following the All India syllabus of the Central Board of Secondary Education is given in the attached statement. As regards the question as to when the rest of the schools in Delhi are likely to implement the three-language formula, the matter is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Statement**

Every candidate for All-India Higher Secondary Examination is required to offer Three Languages as under:—

**(i) A language at the higher level:**

Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Manipuri or a Foreign Language—French, German or Russian.

**(ii) A language at the lower level:**

Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Manipuri or a Foreign Language—French, German or Russian.

**(iii) English.**

Notes: 1. The same language shall not be offered against (i) & (ii).

2. Hindi shall be offered as one of the languages either under (i) or (ii).

3. Under the language at the lower level, a student is expected to have only an elementary knowledge of the language offered by him.

**Respect to National Flag and Anthem**

1305. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Anthem screened at the end of each screen play is not duly honoured by the whole public standing in attention;

(b) whether the Cinema Managers will be further directed to arrange due honour and respect being shown to the National Flag and the Anthem; and

(c) whether any legislation is under contemplation to punish disrespect to the Flag and the Anthem in the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). Generally people stand up and observe proper decorum when the National Anthem is played in cinema houses. However, complaints have been received from time to time of lapses in this matter on the part of the audiences. Recently, the Minister for Information and Broadcasting has issued an appeal to the cinema exhibitors to ensure that proper decorum is maintained by the audiences when the National Anthem is played.

(c) It is proposed to undertake legislation to penalise overt acts of insult to the National Flag and the National Anthem.

**Students Participation in School  
Administration**

1306. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the full details of the new

scheme envisaged by him according to which the pupils in the schools are to take greater part in the administration of the school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): No such scheme has been taken up.

#### Pak. Infiltrators in Tripura

1307. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of illegal Pakistani infiltrators in Tripura at present and if so, the estimated number thereof;

(b) how many such infiltrators had been apprehended in Tripura since the Independence and how many were deported;

(c) the procedure and arrangements for apprehending and for deportation of these infiltrators; and

(d) the further steps which are being taken to comb out such subversive elements from the border territory of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The exact and upto date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The following measures have been adopted:—

- (i) Intensive guarding of the border is being done by the Border Security Force.
- (ii) The number of outposts in the border villages has been increased.
- (iii) Powers have been delegated to the local authorities of the Tripura Administration for ensuring an expeditious eviction of the Pakistani infiltrants from Tripura.

(iv) A Tribunal has been appointed to consider the cases of Pakistani infiltrants.

#### Free Compulsory Education in Tripura

1308. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of children in Tripura in the age groups between 6 and 14 years, who do not go to schools;

(b) whether the schooling facilities in Tripura are adequate for proper implementation of Free Compulsory Education system as envisaged in the Constitution;

(c) if not, the extent to which the facilities fall short of requirements; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide for adequate schooling facilities for children between the age of 8 and 14 years in Tripura?

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

#### Free and Compulsory Education Scheme in Tripura

1309. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce free education upto High Schools or Higher Secondary level in Tripura and, if so, Government's decision in this regard;

(b) the States/Union Territories in which free education upto such level has already been introduced;

(c) whether the system of free and compulsory education of children up to 14 years of age is enforced in Tripura;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that in the absence of any penal action against defaulting parents, a large number of children there take to menial jobs like that of domestic servants and shoe-shine boys; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) No such proposal has been received.

(c) Education in Tripura is free upto VIIIth standard but has not yet been made compulsory.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected from the Administration.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

The position of free education upto high school or higher secondary stage, according to the information available in the Ministry, is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh (for girls only)

Jammu and Kashmir.

Madhya Pradesh (for girls only)

Madras.

Mysore (upto Xth standard)

Orissa (for girls, children of Primary school teachers and State Class IV employees and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes).

Punjab (for certain categories e.g. for girls and for children of backward and Harijan classes subject to prescribed income conditions).

Uttar Pradesh (only for girls upto Xth Class).

West Bengal (upto Xth Class for tribal and Scheduled Castes pupils with low literacy percentage).

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Delhi (In Delhi Municipal Corporation schools only)

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.

North East Frontier Agency.

Pondicherry (for girls only).

Tripura (for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, girls and children of Government employees with income limit of Rs. 1,200 p.a.)

#### Police Firing in Kamalpur

**1310. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a judicial inquiry has been ordered into the Police firing in Kamalpur (Tripura) on students engaged in food-agitations in April this year, in which a number of students had been killed and injured;

(b) if so, the terms on which the matter had been referred for such inquiry;

(c) whether the inquiry has been completed and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the officers found responsible for the firing?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Tripura have appointed a Commission of Inquiry with Shri S. B. Laskar, District and Sessions Judge, Tripura, as its sole member to enquire into the incident of firing by police on 17-4-68 at Kamalpur (Tripura) in which one student died and five others were injured.

(b) the terms of the Commission of Inquiry are (i) the cause and nature of the situation which led to the firings on the 17th April, 1968; (ii) whether the firings which were reported to have caused injuries to some persons and to have led to the death of one person as a result of injuries were justified; and (iii) any other circumstances which to the Commission may appear to be relevant.

(c) and (d). The inquiry by the Commission is still in progress.

**Mao's work in Calcutta University Syllabus**

1311. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta University has decided to include in the Political Science syllabus the Communist Chinese leader Mr. Mao Tse-tung's works; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 10384 dt. 10-5-1968 regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): "The amount shown in column 7 against serial No. 16 of the Statement attached to the answer given in reply to part (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 10384 in Lok Sabha on the 10th May, 1968 has inadvertently been given wrongly as Rs. 3,022.20 p. The correct figure is Rs. 1,238.20 p.

12 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM & BOMBAY PORT TRUSTS**

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1966-67 and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1966-67 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1454/68].

**CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1455/68].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARMS (AMENDMENT) RULES, CIVIL DEFENCE ACT ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 1019 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1456/68].

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 20 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968:—

- (i) The Civil Defence Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 1277 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1968.
- (ii) The Civil Defence Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1278 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1456/68].

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2435 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1968, issued under section 1 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1457/68].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) GSR 811 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1968, containing corrigendum to GSR 422 dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (ii) GSR 833 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (iii) GSR 834 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (iv) GSR 835 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(v) The All India Services (Conditions of Service) Residuary Matters (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 836 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968.

(vi) GSR 837 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.

(vii) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. GSR 887 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968.

(viii) G.S.R. 888 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(ix) G.S.R. 889 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.

(x) G.S.R. 890 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xi) G.S.R. 951 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xii) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 952 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 1017 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 1077 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xv) G.S.R. 1078 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 1079 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 1113 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xix) G.S.R. 1114 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968 making certain amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xx) G.S.R. 1115 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1120 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (xxii) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1138 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968.
- (xxiii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1139 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1968.
- (xxiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1183 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1968.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 1246 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1968 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 1247 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1968 making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of cadre strength) Regulations, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1458/68].

# DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.3(10)/67-Transport in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th March, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1459/68].

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

# MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT & OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 894 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1968 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1460/68].

12.02 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND MALAYSIA

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): From 19th May to 1st June I visited Singapore, Aus-

tralia, New Zealand and Malaysia, in response to invitations from the Heads of the friendly Governments concerned. The cordiality and warmth with which we were received, not only by the Governments but also by the people, reflected the goodwill and friendship which they have for India.

I had visited Malaysia and Singapore before, though not as Prime Minister. But with regard to Australia and New Zealand, it was a voyage of discovery. Although we have known these two countries through our Membership of the Commonwealth and have had good and friendly relations with them, I felt that it was essential for us to have more direct contacts.

The central purpose of my visit was to make personal contact with the distinguished leaders of these countries, and to exchange ideas with them on current international problems and matters of mutual interest. The visit also provided an opportunity to strengthen our bilateral relations and to promote proper understanding of our problems, our policies, our endeavours and our achievements. I think I was also able to correct certain impressions which had been created in recent years because of our economic and other difficulties.

It was not my intention to seek specific agreements or to undertake negotiations on specific matters. However, the officials accompanying me availed of the opportunity to discuss, with their counterparts, matters relating to the furthering of bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

I had invited our Heads of Missions from Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore to meet me in Kuala Lumpur for consultations. They gave a first-hand assessment of the situation, and the thinking in these countries, on current problems, and of our developing bilateral relations. I am glad to inform the House that our relations with these and other coun-

tries in the region continue to be good and are being further strengthened to our mutual benefit.

There is a large fund of goodwill for India and the recognition that despite her recent difficulties, India is a vigorous and peace-loving democracy. I was informed that Indian co-operation and participation in economic endeavours would be welcome. On our part, I reiterated our own earnest interest as well as desire to cooperate with them. We are already discussing possibilities of increasing our trade and of developing technical cooperation, joint ventures, etc. A Malaysian delegation has already visited us. Other delegations are expected.

As the House is aware, a sizable section of the people of Indian origin abroad live in some of these countries. Over a million are in Malaysia and Singapore. A majority of them have settled down as citizens of the countries of their adoption, and are contributing to the welfare and development of these two countries. I was assured by the leaders of government in both these countries that there is no discrimination against persons of Indian origin. They do have some problems, which are not unusual in the circumstances. Given goodwill on all sides, the difficulties should not prove insuperable.

Our own views on foreign bases have been expressed on more than one occasion. Our stand on Vietnam is also well-known and was further elucidated. These countries were, in varying degrees, concerned about the possible economic and political consequences of the changing conditions in the area. Naturally, we are interested in the South-East Asian region, which we would like to see as an area of peace, cooperation and prosperity. We believe that the security as well as future of the region lie in the stability, growth and rapid economic development of these countries, based upon such cooperation as their

sovereign and independent governments may choose to have.

The Governments of other friendly countries in this region had invited me and I should have liked to respond. I regret I was unable to do so on this occasion. We attach the highest importance to our relations with these and other countries of the South-East Asian region. Fortunately, we have very close relations with them and it will be our constant endeavour to further strengthen these relations, which are based on mutual cooperation and respect for one another's independence.

श्री रवि राय (पुर्न) : इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये। फारेन पालिसी पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members have also written about it. I think the hon. Member over there has also written about it yesterday. They have told the Prime Minister also. Let us hear Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. He is going to tell us about the work for the next week. We will see whether he can provide some time for this also.

12.07 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 29th July, 1968, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration of the Statutory Resolution given notice of by Shri Yashpal Singh seeking disapproval of the Gold (Control) Ordinance, 1968 and the Gold (Control) Bill, 1968.



[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

(3) Consideration and passing of the Enemy Property Bill, 1968.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and consideration of a motion for reference of the Patents Bill, 1967, to a Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of:

The Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Police Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Police Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: They were just now asking whether there will be a discussion on foreign policy.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: As you know, as regards foreign policy, only two days back we discussed the Russian arms aid to Pakistan. In view of that it may not be possible during the current session to provide time for the discussion of foreign policy.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Did he give us the programme of work for the current session or for next week only?

MR. SPEAKER: Next week.

SHRI RANGA: It will be for the next week. I was under the impression that the Gold Control Bill was to be sent to the Select Committee. But my hon. friend has not mentioned it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER: We did again consider it; it was mentioned at the Advisory Committee. We have decided that it shall go to the Select Committee. But being an ordinance, we will have to pass it before we adjourn. Therefore the Select Committee will send it back quickly and then we will pass it. We have agreed to that yesterday.

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

कल डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने यह वादा किया था कि इस सेशन में कुछ नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशन्स भी डिसकस किये जायेंगे। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेट्स के बारे में मोशन प्ररजेंट है और इस लिए उस को जल्दी डिसकस किया जाये। इस लिए इस मोशन को प्रगले हफ्ते के बिजिनेस में शामिल कर लिया जाये।

SHRI RANGA: It was also brought to your notice by several other hon. Members and then you asked them to wait till you were able to take a decision regarding the strike by newspaper employees. Sir, we are all being inconvenienced because so many of these papers are not coming out. I would like you to give some time during next week for a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: A Calling Attention Notice is before me—I do not remember in whose name it stands. I also think we must take an opportunity to discuss it. Perhaps the Rajya Sabha has already discussed it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Here also, Sir, the Labour Minister did convey some information to Shri S. M. Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: That was conveyed without anybody else knowing about it. Even I did not know anything about it. No notice was given that such a statement was going to be made in the House. This practice of some hon. Member getting up at any time,

asking for a statement to be made and the Minister making a statement should stop. I do not think it is proper. Anyway it has happened, but I hope it would not happen again. Other hon. Members did not know that such a statement was going to be made in the House. I did not know it myself. If some hon. Member gets up, the Chair allows him, he asks for some information on some subject and the Minister makes a statement without any notice being given, the whole procedure we adopt collapses. I hope it would not happen again. But on this subject I would like to have a discussion some time next week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, this was done under Rule 340.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know the Rule. But hon. Members of the House must know that an important statement is being made in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want to point out, Sir, that your observation, I am afraid, will go against the interest of the Members to raise such matters under a particular rule. It was under that rule that the Minister made that statement and promised to intervene in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members are ready to make statements whenever they are asked I will allow every Member here to get up and ask for statements to be made. Tomorrow they will themselves find it difficult to cope up with it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): I am entirely in favour of sticking to the proper procedure. But in regard to this matter to which you made a reference I feel it was a lucky coincidence that a matter which was agitating the House and the country could be somehow, in spite of the procedure mentioned and the ministerial pronouncements made on it, raised in the House. You feel the

urgency of the matter. Shri Ranga has already put it before you. This subject is hanging fire and if the discussion is delayed too long the whole country suffers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we will consider it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि अब अगले दो दिन की छुट्टी है। अखबारों का सामला बड़ा गर्म है। श्री मंत्री को कहा जा सकता है कि वह आज शाम को पांच बजे वा साढ़े पांच बजे एक वक्तव्य दें और हम उस पर प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): You said, Sir, that it will be discussed sometime next week. We must know on what date it will come up. If not today, are they taking it up on Monday?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): In this connection, Sir, I think about four days back I submitted a Calling Attention Notice. It is a very important subject. Today, for example, there is no Calling Attention Notice and this could have been taken up in view of the urgency of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree it is an urgent matter. But I thought they must be in a position to answer the points. Moreover, some information has already been given. They must be able to give some useful information. If they are in a position to do so let it be given this afternoon. Otherwise we can give them time for a couple of days and let them make the statement on Monday. But I am definitely going to take it up here.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, I will discuss the matter with the Labour Minister. If he agrees he can make a statement today itself, otherwise it will definitely be made on Monday.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप से पहले श्री अय्यंगर इस सदन के अध्यक्ष थे, तो उन्होंने एक परम्परा प्रारम्भ की थी कि सप्ताह में कम से कम एक नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशन अवश्य लिया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो कमेटी बनाई है, कल उस की बैठक हुई। उस कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिशों में जो बहुत नो-डे-येट-नेम्ड मोशन्स स्वीकार किये हैं, उन में मुख्य रूप से आसाम के पुनर्विभाजन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा भी है। इस प्रश्न को लेकर आसाम में गड़बड़ी भी चल पड़ी है। आप संसद् कार्य मंत्री को कहें कि अगले सप्ताह, या उस से अगले सप्ताह, का बिजिनेस तैयार करते समय वह इस परम्परा की उपेक्षा न करें और कम से कम एक अनियत दिन वाला प्रस्ताव विचार के लिए अवश्य लिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think we should continue like this. The Subcommittee has met. I do not know what decisions they have taken. I think they have taken a decision to take up two, by lots or some such thing. This was also discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. It will be taken up. If something is important, we are discussing it in spite of the rules; we are discussing it and we shall discuss it. But we have decided on two no-day yet named motions by taking lots. Yesterday, Shri Naidu wanted something should be included. We have suggested that it may also be included in the ballot. Let us see what happens.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): In the list of business to be taken up during this session two items that have been listed are discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and formation of a parliamentary committee for the redress of grievances of these people. I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ensure

that this discussion is taken up the next week or the week after and not during the rag end of the session.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : स्पीकर साहब, यहां पर सब की बात होती है, मजदूरों की बात होती है, हरिजनों की बात होती है, लेकिन जो देश का मालिक है—किसान, उस की कोई बात नहीं होती है। दो तीन हफ्ते से सारे देश में फलडूज आये हुए हैं या ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। खास तौर से आसाम, उड़ीसा पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में बारिश से बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि इस हफ्ते, या अगले हफ्ते, या उस से अगले हफ्ते में किसान की प्राबलम्ब के बारे में बात की जाये। कई जगह उस की प्रोड्यूस की प्राइसिज बड़ी डाउन हो गई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that he wants now, I am also a kisan. What does he want now?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे खुशी है कि आप किसान हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में किसान की प्राबलम्ब पर डीबेट हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Once it begins, there is no end to it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): Though the Tek Chand Committee Report is with the government for the last three years it has not been discussed in the House. I would request you to include it for discussion during this session—not next week or the week after but at some convenient time.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) Spoke a few words in Kannada.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay-South) Spoke a few words in Kannada.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:** (Gauhati): You have had the pleasure of disallowing our calling-attention notices regarding the floods. Recently there was flood devastation in Assam as also in Rajasthan. In Assam 18 people were killed and in Rajasthan 45 people were killed. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, also visited Assam. Now Haryana is also affected by floods. So I want that Government should at least make a statement about the flood situation in the country.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali):** For quite some years our party had been demanding a ban on political donations by companies. In the last session the hon. Minister was pleased to introduce a Bill. Now we hear that a serious rift has taken place in the ruling party. So we want to know when it will come up for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: You are seeing reports in the papers every day. The Bill is before the Rajya Sabha.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn):** First on a point of personal explanation. Yesterday and the day before I invited your wrath when I tried to raise the question of the newspapers' strike. I quite agree with you that it was completely unfair and that when you have decided that a calling-attention notice should be rejected the matter should not be raised in the House. But knowing that so well, because the matter was so urgent, for the last two days I tried to raise it and invited your displeasure. But I was surprised to see that an impromptu statement was made by the Minister on that very question. That was very bad and, I should say, it was some injustice done to other Members. This practice should not be followed.

Secondly, I quite appreciate the point raised by Chaudhuri Randhir Singh because many States in India are seriously affected by floods. Now it is the harvesting season and it is

expected that the Agriculture Minister should make a statement and you should allow us some time to discuss that.

**SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam):** The Education Minister has given us a White Paper and has also recently indicated that students should be given a part in the management of universities. Are we going to have any discussion upon this subject also?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I want to give a personal explanation about what Shri Samar Guha has said just now. You were not in the House when I raised that question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the whole thing.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I always rely on the Rules of Procedure. My interpretation may be wrong but I raise a question under the rules. I raised this question that day under rule 340 and the Deputy-Speaker could have rejected it, but it was very good of him to accept it. The Minister was prepared to answer it. So let not the impression go round that I raised the question of strike by newspapermen forcibly. I quoted a rule and it was for the Deputy-Speaker to reject it or accept it. He allowed it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक विधेयक जो पिछले सत्र में धाया या खुदाबगश पब्लिक लायब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में क्या वह इस सत्र में लाया जायेगा या नहीं । मैं चाहूंगा कि वह एक अग्रह चीज है..... (व्यवधान)...

दूसरी एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के अन्दर कमला बलान नदी में बहुत जोरों से बाढ़ आई है और सारा उत्तरी बिहार एक सिरे से जलमग्न है । मैं ने काश्मिरेन दिया था वह आप ने अस्वीकार

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

कर दिया तो कम-से कम सरकार इस के ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दे और यह बताए कि कौन से कदम बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने के लिए उठा रही है। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please sit down. I have heard him. Now, before I go to the next item, I want to express my sorrow. Once it begins, I am not able to control. When the leaders get up, I am not able to say no to them. If I permit leaders, everybody gets up.

SHRI RANGA: You need not go beyond leaders if you wish so.

MR. SPEAKER: That is agreed. I am very happy. I think so. We will have some procedure. Only leaders can get up and say something. Now everybody is getting up and making a speech from floods to foreign affairs. Everybody is doing it. I am helpless. Next time, it will not happen. I made a mistake today. That is all.

ed to the House on the 25th July, 1968."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

### INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I introduce the Bill.

12.26½ hrs.

### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### TWENTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to move that this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 25th July, 1968.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee present-

12.27½ hrs.

### STATEMENT RE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968, under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1462/68].

12.28 hrs.

**ENEMY PROPERTY BILL\***

बालिग्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : मैं आप की अनुमति से प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियम, 1962 के अधीन भारत के शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक में निहित शत्रु सम्पत्ति के निरन्तर निहित रखने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों के लिये उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the continued vesting of enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ :

**STATEMENT RE. ENEMY PROPERTY ORDINANCE**

बालिग्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : मैं लोक-सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्यसंचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 71(1) के अन्तर्गत शत्रु सम्पत्ति अध्यादेश, 1968 द्वारा तुरन्त विधान बताने के कारण बताने वाले व्याख्यात्मक विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1462/68].

12.29 hrs.

**INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. K. L. RAO: I introduce the Bill.

12.29½ hrs.

**UNION TERRITORIES (SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, certain changes in the names of Members have been suggested to me. If the House has no objection, I will move it with the substituted names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Union territories, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely:—

Shri Jahan Uddain Ahmed,  
Shri M. Deiveekan, Shri  
Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar, Shri

\*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26-7-68.

\*Introduced with 'the recommendation' of the President

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

K. R. Ganesh, Shri Ram Swarup Vidyarthi, Shri K. M. Koushik, Hazi Lutfaj Haque, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, H. H. Maharja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura, Shri M. Meghachandra, Shri V. Viswanatha Menon, Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri N. Sethuramane, Shri Janardan Jagannath Shinkre, Shri Pravinshinh Natavarsinh Solanki, Dr. A. G. Sonar, Shri Krishna Dev Tripathi, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, and

11 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 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): On a point of order. I want to know why these changes were made. We were asked to make our own proposals and we submitted the names. Why is he making those changes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may take up this matter with the Minister of Parliamentary

Affairs. We are not concerned with that matter now.

Now I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Union territories, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely:—

Shri Jahan Uddin Ahmed, Shri M. Deiveekan, Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar, Shri K. R. Ganesh, Shri Ram Swarup Vidyarthi, Shri K. M. Koushik, Hazi Lutfaj Haque, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, H. H. Maharja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura, Shri M. Meghachandra, Shri V. Viswanatha Menon, Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri N. Sethuramane, Shri Janardan Jagannath Shinkre, Shri Pravinshinh Natavarsinh Solanki, Dr. A. G. Sonar, Shri Krishna Dev Tripathi, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, and

11 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 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.33 hrs.

#### RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is one of the least controversial measures with which we have come before this House. As the House is well aware, we have already the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act of 1958 which is in force at the moment and which has been operating for the last few years. On the basis of the experience of the last few years we find now that there is a need, in consonance with public policy, to bring about some changes in the existing law.

When the old Act was enacted, the main purpose was to provide some safeguards to the hand-pounding industry from the point of view of employment. But now, as you are all well aware, we are trying to see that the problem of food is attacked from various angles. Food production has mainly two angles: one is production and the other is processing, storage, etc.

In our country paddy is a very important crop. Almost half of our

production or slightly less than half of our production is that of paddy. But unfortunately in regard to paddy, the processing facilities which are available in our country are not completely satisfactory. Most of the existing rice mills are outmoded small mills. We have, according to the information available with us, about 45,000 or 50,000 rice mills in our country, but most of them are hullers most of them are just adjuncts to dal mills, power mills, pumping sets, etc. The machinery which is used to process rice is outmoded, the technology is outmoded, and as a result of that, the output, the recovery, which we get is so low so poor, that considerable quantities of valuable rice is lost in the process. It is in our national interest to see that such valuable food is not allowed to be lost simply for lack of inadequate processing facilities in our country or for lack of modern factories in our country. This is one of the main aspects in the light of which the hon. members should look to the provisions of this Bill.

In the existing Act there is no provision for giving preferential treatment to the mills of the public sector or to the mills organised by the farmers in the co-operative sector. This Bill makes a specific provision for giving preference in granting permits to a government company or a corporation owned or controlled by the government over every other applicant; and to a farmers' co-operative society over every other applicant, not being a government company or a corporation owned or controlled by the Government. So, one of the purposes of this Bill is to see that the cooperative sector mills of the farmers as well as the public sector organisations are given preference in regard to grant of permit, etc.

Another important provision with which I have come before this House is in regard to the existing provisions of punishment.



[Shri Annasaheb Shinde]

In the old Act, the provisions were there for punishment, but some of the offenders who evaded the regulations, who evaded procurement and who evaded provisions of law used to escape with light punishment. Now, we have come forward before the House for seeking powers for stringent punishments. In regard to this matter also, I hope hon. Members will support the provisions because there have been complaints not only from social workers and politicians but also from all the State Governments that the existing provisions for punishment of culprits are not adequate. This matter was thoroughly gone into with the representatives of the State Governments and the State Governments also have broadly indicated that this Act needs amendment from these various angles.

There is one important provision in the Bill to which I have made a reference. There is need to modernise our existing rice mills. So, we intend to bring it about by providing a condition that when any mill seeks permission or wants to renew its licence and so on, the authorities will be competent to see that some conditions are imposed whereby it would be incumbent on the mills to have the necessary modern machinery attached to their mills. These are some of the important provisions in the Bill, and I think they are least controversial and they are very much in the interests of the country . . .

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I hope that by and large it is in the interests of the country, though my hon. friend Shri Ranga may have some reservations about it. This was long overdue, and I hope that hon. Members will extend their support to this Bill from all sides of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regula-

tion) Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RANGA: The hon. Minister in charge of this Bill thinks that this Bill is a non-controversial Bill, but he has not placed the salient features of this Bill squarely before the House.

What this Bill seeks to do is to give a special preference to the so-called co-operative rice mills in comparison with the existing rice mills that we have in our country. Government themselves are not quite clear about how many rice mills there are in our country. Their information is that the number is anything between 45,000 and 50,000. Thus, there is a wide gap of 5000 between the two numbers. They feel as if this number does not at all matter very much.

I am glad that they were in favour of hand-pounding, and at least they had come to be in favour of hand-pounding after a lot of propaganda by a large number of us all over the country, who were pleading for that employment-intensive process. These rice mills are also employment-intensive and they provide such a lot of employment. But we find that now Government would like to encourage the Japanese-imported large-scale monolithic gigantic rice mills. They are introducing these mills under the guise of co-operative rice mills. What sort of co-operative is it? The man is supposed to invest a capital of more than a crore of rupees; more than three-fourths of it is being advanced by the Government themselves. A few hundred peasants are brought in there as shareholders as it were and then they call it a co-operative. And they want to establish tens and twenties of these rice mills in every district and throw hundreds of workers into unemployment.

'Quite a number of our friends who are interested in labour have been

opposing the installation of automation equipment. This is another kind of labour-displacement process that my hon. friend the Minister is going to introduce. He says that these small mills destroy a lot of food material. I would like to know whether he has gone into this matter with any great care. Even the husk is being utilised in several ways. The broken rice is also being eaten avidly by our people; it is not uneatable. It does not result in any indigestion or anything like that. The only thing is that the polished rice is not there to the necessary percentage of realisation. That does not mean that there is any national loss that way.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: May I tell my hon. friend . . .

SHRI RANGA: Perhaps, my hon. friend does not know these things. Further, he has not had so much experience of it from his childhood as I have had with these rice mills. I know what happens with all these various byproducts which we are using. We are using all the byproducts, and we are using every bit of it. No bit of it is being wasted. Even the useless husk is being used for fuel purposes.

On top of this, what is going to happen is that the existing rice mills which would not function or work for the past one or two years have got to go on their bended knees before the officers who will be appointed by this Government as well as the State Governments in order to seek permission to restart their mills and at that stage, they would have to shell out so much of money and wet the palms of a good number of people and fill the pockets of many more also in order to be able to get the licence. I have known also of instances where political influence has been exploited, even at the panchayat board level in order to victimise certain people who own these mills and to disqualify them and to prevent them from restarting their mills. If and when these people go and ask for the renewal of their

licence, they pitch against them in rivalry some kind of a proposal of a co-operative rice mill and then they are told that that rice mill is going to be started in that particular area at a distance of four miles or so, and, therefore, the renewal of the licence is not possible. It is that type of power which is sought to be given to the Government through this Bill, and that is why we are not so much in favour of this Bill, nor are we prepared to treat it as in the national interest at all.

Coming to the question of punishment also, I find there are all kinds of punishment. One is to disqualify these rice mills.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The authority vesting in the competent officers for granting permits etc. is already there in the old Bill.

SHRI RANGA: I know that the power is already there for that purpose. But I take all that into view and then I am raising my objection.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have no objection. He can discuss it if he wants.

SHRI RANGA: Let my hon. friend look into the Act. He will find that Government have already the power to decide whether to allow a small rice mill to restart or not whether to allow it to renovate its machinery and if so with what sort of machinery and so on. Now this power is also given. Further the punishments are also being enhanced. Not merely have they now tried to double and redouble these punishments, but the punishments have been increased from imprisonment or fine to both also. In this way they want to throttle these people by disqualifying them and disabling them. Therefore, we are not in favour of this at all.

I would like my hon. friend to consider the amendments that have been given notice of and consider them carefully. In framing the amend-

[Shri Ranga]

ments also, I would request him to see to it that the existing rice mills are not discriminated against and that there is no kind of monopoly given to the so-called co-operative rice mills. Let there be co-existence between the old mills as well as these new co-operative mills. Quite a large number of very small entrepreneurs, numbering about two to five lakhs of people, and nearly three-fourths of the villagers consisting of agriculturists have got together and started these rice mills and they have been running this enterprise. But now my hon. friend wants to throttle them by giving preference over them to the so-called co-operative rice mills. The co-operative rice mill is only a name; behind it, they have got the favourites of the Governments at the Central and State level. Therefore, let there be honourable, decent and non-discriminatory co-existence between the co-operative rice mills and the private-run mills. Let there be no halter round the necks of these private rice-mills who are there at present.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar): I rise to support this Bill. I see no reason why there should be two opinions about this measure. Shri Ranga says that the Bill is controversial. His objection is to the co-operative sector. It is but natural that he should have an allergy to that sector as he has to safeguard the interests of the private sector.

SHRI RANGA: I am in favour of co-operatives. I am one of the founders of the co-operative movement.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Then he should have congratulated the Minister on the salient features of this Bill.

Under the term 'rice mills', hullers are also included. So the legislation has been made applicable to these also. Prof. Ranga knows the conditions of the rice hullers as well as I do. All rice hullers have become outdated. And who runs these hullers? Mostly middlemen and

banias who exploit loot and cheat the farmers. Unless we replace this outdated machinery and modernise the machinery, there is no possibility of eliminating waste, improving quality and getting more production. This is very essential when we are so short of rice in the country.

In the rice milling industry, Japan has made commendable progress. They have progressed by leaps and bounds whereas we are still limping in this field. The time has come when we should also go in for modern machinery.

The second salient feature of the Bill is in respect of granting permits. In this respect, preference will be given to government companies, corporations and farmers' co-operative societies. When we talk of agro-industrial society, I think we should give preference to agriculturists' or farmers' societies. Especially in the case of industries based on agricultural produce like cotton, groundnut, rice, oil mills, ginning and pressing mills etc. we should give preference to farmers. Farmers should be induced and encouraged to run these industrial in rural areas. So we should compliment the Ministry for making the provision in this Bill giving preference to them in the grant of permits.

The third feature of the Bill—to which Shri Ranga has objected—is in respect of enhancement of the punishment of the guilty. In the original Act, the punishment prescribed was very nominal. Three months imprisonment and Rs. 2000 fine are nothing for the rice huller owners or rice millowners. Instead, there should be deterrent punishment for contravention of the Act. One year's imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine constitute an appropriate and deterrent punishment. Not only that, if the offence is repeated, there is provision to confiscate the machinery and plant also.

I do not want to take more time. It is necessary. This Bill was overdue. I think it will not only help

farmers but also help in producing more processed rice in the country. I commend the Bill.

श्री. वृज भूषण लाल (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो सरकार ला रही है वह राइस मिलिंग इन्डस्ट्री (रेगुलेशन) ऐक्ट 1958 को अमेंड करने के लिए ला रही है। इस बिल का जो प्रायोजक और मकसद बतलाया जा रहा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं, वह बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन मुझे एक बात साफ तौर पर कहनी है कि यह सरकार टाल टाक बहुत करती है, बातें बहुत ऊंची ऊंची करती है लेकिन उनपर अमल नहीं करती है। दे डू नाट मीन व्हाट दे से। अब मैं आपकी तबज्जह सन् 58 का जो ऐक्ट है उसके सेक्शन (2) की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the rice milling industry".

सरकार ने यह एक्सपीडिएन्सी समझी कि राइस मिल इन्डस्ट्री को यूनियन के कंट्रोल में लाया जाये, यह बहुत अच्छी बात थी। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 58 से अब दस साल बीत गए हैं, आपने एक्चुवली यूनियन या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कंट्रोल में इस राइस मिलिंग इन्डस्ट्री को लाने के लिए क्या किया सिवाय इसके और कुछ भी नहीं किया कि आपने ऐक्ट बना दिया। आप खुद फर्मा रहे हैं कि ऐक्ट में ये कमियाँ हैं और स्टेटस की तरफ से यह कम्प्लेन्ट्स आ रही हैं।

आप राइस मिलिंग इन्डस्ट्री को रेगुलेट करने के लिए और उस राइस मिलिंग इन्डस्ट्री ऐक्ट 1858 को कमजोर बना कर समझ कर यह अमेंडिंग बिल हाउस सामने लाये हैं। इस सिलसिले में दो तीन बातों की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रॉजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजंस में यह कहा गया है कि मौजूदा ऐक्ट में कोई ऐसा

प्रोविजन शामिल नहीं है ताकि नई बालब मिलों के कायम करने के लिये पब्लिक या कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को प्रीफरेंस लिया जा सके और इसी लिये इस ऐक्ट को इस अमेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा संशोधित किया जा रहा है। उसके साथ में प्रागे चल कर स्टेटमेंट आफ प्रॉजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में यह भी कहते हैं कि मौजूदा ऐक्ट में पनिशमेंट कां क्वाण्टम बहुत नाकाफी है और हम गिल्टी लोगों को डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट देना चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यहाँ पर पूछना चाहूँगा कि अगर आप की मंशा बाकई डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट ऐवाइड करने को है तो क्या वह इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि जहाँ पनिशमेंट का प्राविजन किया गया और कहा गया है कि इसे इंप्रिजेंमेंट या फाइन किया जायेगा वहाँ बजाय इस शब्द "और" के "एण्ड" शब्द कर दिया जाये ? मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इंप्रिजेंमेंट एण्ड फाइन करने को तैयार हैं ? लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि मंत्री महोदय इस के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे। अब तक का जो अनुभव हमें हुआ है उस से हमें यही मालूम हुआ है कि वह कहेंगे तो बहुत तरह की अच्छी अच्छी बातें लेकिन उन पर वह अमल नहीं करते हैं। यही कारण है कि उनकी पालिसी कामयाब नहीं होती है।

इस अमेंडिंग बिल को लाने का आप की एक मंशा यह भी है कि ज्यादातर मौजूदा राइस मिल्स ऐड्जस्टेड हैं अउटमोडेट टैकनीलाजो इस्तेमाल में ला रही हैं। राइस का आउटपुट कम होता है और उसके बजाम लाभ होने के अ.प को 5 से 10 परसेंट का लौप्त हो रहा है उसे दूर करने के लिए मौजूदा राइस मिलों में और नई कायम होने वाली मिलों में मोडर्न इक्विपमेंट और मोडर्न टैकनोलाजो इस्तेमाल की जाय।

रंगा साहब ने बतलाया कि जो चावल टूट जाया करता है उसको यह समझा जाता है कि वह लौप्त हो गया लेकिन उनको यह मालूम

[श्री बृज भूषण लाल]

होना चाहिए कि वह किनकी भी खाने के काम आती है। इस तरीके से कोई लीस नहीं होता है।

ग्रीनजैक्ट्स ऐंड रीजंस में यह कहा गया है कि ऐसी मशीनरी जो कि आउटडेटेड हो गयी है उस को मोडरनाइज किया जाय। लेकिन आप इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि उनको लोन दें और दूसरी जरूरी सहूलियतें दें ताकि वह अपनी मशीनरी को मोडरनाइज कर सकें। खाली बिल में रख देने से तो यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई स्कीम बनाई है? अगर कोई स्कीम बनाई है तो मोडरनाइज करके बतलायें कि वह क्या स्कीम है जिसके जरिये वह लोन ऐसी मशीनरीज को रिप्लेस करने के लिये दिया जायेगा जो कि आउटडेटेड हो गई है। आप उन्हें मोडरनाइज करने के लिये क्या सहूलियत प्रोवाइड करेंगे? खाली ऐक्ट में यह लिख देने से कि हम ऐसी आउटडेटेड मशीनरी को मोडरनाइज करना चाहते उस से वह मोडरनाइज नहीं होने वाली है।

इसके साथ ही जो विदेशी मुद्रा का सवाल पैदा होगा उसके लिए आपने क्या प्राविजन किया है? अगर वह नहीं आ रहा है तो लोन ऐंडवांस करने के लिए क्या प्राविजन किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:  
There is no question of foreign exchange involved.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : साथ ही पैडी का प्रोडक्शन मुल्क के सीरियल प्रोडक्शन का 40 परसेंट होता है। पैडी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण फुडग्रैन है और अगर आप इस पर पीसमील तरीके से ध्यान देंगे तो काम नहीं होगा। आपको पूरी पिक्चर को सामने रख कर काम करना होगा। यह

कोन तैयार करता है? काश्तकार इस को तैयार करता है। क्या आपने ध्यान दिया है कि उस काश्तकार के लिए आप के इस रइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री (रेगुलेशन) ऐक्ट से क्या फायदा हो रहा है? कतई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। काश्तकार को फायदा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? चीज यह है कि काश्तकार ने अपना धान पैदा किया और उस ने अपना माल राइसमिलों को बेच दिया। जब जितनी यह राइस मिलें हैं काश्तकारों से कम कीमत पर वह पैडी खरीद लेती हैं और जो हियूज प्राफिट बीच में होता है उस का यह फायदा उठाती हैं। क्या सरकार ने और मुझे महोदय ने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया और इस बिल के अन्दर उसे चैक करने के लिए क्या प्राविजन किया है ताकि एक छोटा काश्तकार अपने धान को बेच कर उस से जो काफ़ी फायदा कमा सकता है वह कमा सके? आज जैसा मैंने कहा जो हियूज प्राफिट बीच में होता है उस से वह बंचित हो जाता है। मेरी समझ में आप ने इस बिल में उस के लिए कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है।

अंत में मैं कुछ सुझाव रख कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूंगा। होना तो यह चाहिए कि आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लें और एक नया बिल लायें। इस इंडस्ट्री को आप नेशनलाइज करें। लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि वह इस के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे और इसलिए मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं और वह दूसरी बात यह है कि कम से कम उन को यह प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि काश्तकारों से उन का धान फूड कारपोरेशन के द्वारा खरीदा जाय।

अभी मैं आप के सामने एक मिसाल पेश करता हूं। फूड कारपोरेशन के जरिए गेहू खरीदा गया। जब तक फूड कारपोरेशन की खरीददारी रही उस वक़्त तक गेहू की

प्राइस जो थी वह अपनी जगह पर कायम रही लेकिन ज्योंही फूड कारपोरेशन ने अपनी खरीददारी बंद कर दी गेहू की कीमत बढ़ गयी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल के अन्दर एक प्राविजन इस हिस्से का करें कि फूड कारपोरेशन के जरिए से पैडी की खरीददारी सारे मुल्क में पूरे साल की जाय। ऐसा करने से पैडी के काश्तकारों को जरूर फायदा हो सकता है और उसके लिए बहुत कुछ हो सकता है।

इस बिल के अन्दर एक प्राविजन यह भी है कि डिस्कंट मिलों को आयन्दा के लिए प्रीफ़ेस नहीं दिया जायगा। मैं इस बारे में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जा मिलें अपना काम प्रोपरली नहीं कर सकी हैं वह गवर्नमेंट द्वारा ले ली जानी चाहियें। गवर्नमेंट को उन्हें कौन्फ़िडेंस कर लेना चाहिए। पब्लिक सेक्टर या कोअपरेटिव सेक्टर के लिए उनको दे कर इस में आसानी देना कीजिये।

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE** (Kolaba): I had heard the hon. Minister with close attention . . .

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE** (Bombay Central): Not with closed mind?

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** It is for friends like Mr. Bhandare to sit here with closed minds. I have an open mind and very open ears and keen attention. I was trying to understand from him the reason why he brought forward this Bill. He said that the number of mills and hullers was between 45,000—50,000. They are all licensed and if he had had consultations with the State Governments, it should have been easy and possible for him to give the exact figures to this House. Secondly, he wanted to say that the machinery was out-dated and out-moded and he was recommending to this House some sort of a Japanese machinery. He did not give any figures about the production

from these new mills or machinery which he wants to commend to this House. Nor did he compare the production of the existing mills and hullers. He was generalising: the new machinery is good; the old machinery is outmoded. The Minister of the Government of India is saying this and so it is to be accepted. I bow down to him. But I should like to be educated also. He wanted to tell us that preference would be given to the State entering the trade and industry; later on co-operative societies and further later on, if there is any scope left, the existing mills. I should like to know whether this is the policy laid down under the Industrial Policy Resolution. That Resolution demarcated certain sections to be completely in the public sector, which the State will take over and the others were not to be completely in the public sector. This House passed that resolution and I think the hon. Minister was also a Member then when the resolution on industrial policy of co-existence was passed. The senior Minister was then a member of this House when the policy of co-existence was adopted. If this policy of co-existence is to be given up, let it not be done surreptitiously. I will go with him much longer than he thinks it will be possible for him to go with me. Let him remember his old policy and principle. He has changed: I mean the hon. Minister who moved the Bill. He has not taken over all those policies to the new Bill. Therefore, I would really like to tell him—Do you want me to continue, Sir?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You will take some time.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** I will.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You may continue after the lunch recess. Now, I have a number of slips, and the time is very limited. So, I request hon. Members—(Interruption)—I will try to accomodate them—(Interruption).

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग शहर के रहने वाले हैं। इन्हें क्या पता है कि इस का क्या असर होगा। आप उन्हीं लोगों को समय देते हैं।

**SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur):**  
This policy is not correct.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं श्री मिश्र को जरूर मौका दूंगा।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** यह बहुत रिवोल्यूशनरी बिल है और इस का किसान को फायदा होने वाला है। इस से बनिया लोगों को घाटा होता है। आप उन को ही सुनते हैं।

13 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]

RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL—  
Contd.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir . . .

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Not Mr. Speaker; Mr. Chairman or Madam Chairman.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** I am addressing the Speaker; I am not addressing any particular person. I would like to point out to hon. Members that my address is the correct address. She is officiating for the Speaker and, therefore, I am addressing her as "Mr. Speaker". Even if it is a lady Speaker, she will be addressed as "Mr. Speaker, Sir".

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi):**  
She is the Chairman, not the Speaker.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** But she is occupying the Speaker's chair.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He may continue his speech.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:**  
Before we adjourned for lunch I did make a reference to the Industrial Policy Resolution only because the hon. Minister was pleased to say that first of all he wants to bring the State into this industry. Next to the State he wants to bring in the agriculturists who are the producers and, after that, if there is any scope, the existing millers.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj):**  
In between, co-operatives are there.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:**  
Yes, it is there. I am thankful to Shri Tiwary for bringing this to my notice.

Let us see whether this is one of the industries which under the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted by the House the Government is supposed to take over. It might be that the hon. Minister was remembering the resolution passed by his party at Bhubaneswar. But as long as this House has not adopted that resolution, it is not binding on this House. Further, this Bill is not even in terms of the Bhubaneswar resolution. They have watered down even that resolution passed at Bhubaneswar a few years back. Therefore, it is neither fish nor fowl; nor is it in keeping with the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Now, when we consider the Industrial Policy Resolution, the first question that will be asked is. What is wrong with the nationalisation of industry? Nothing wrong. But what has happened to the cotton textile industry? This Government is now going to take over sick mills. In the case of these rice mills they will be relegated as if they are outmoded. The present cotton mill machinery in this country is outmoded by fifty years. The number of looms that a weaver is attending to in Japan

is very much more than the number attended to by a weaver there. But this Government does not have the courage to introduce that system and their a moment would be that if this is done there will be unemployment in the industry, with the result that the out-moded machinery in the cotton textile industry will be allowed to continue in this country. This Government is always under the pressure of these trade unions and therefore they are not introduce it.

There was an occasion when I had an argument with the late Shri G. D. Ambekar, the leader of the INTUC in Bombay on a Gandhi Jayanti Day. I asked of him a question and said that if he was in favour of Gandhiji's philosophy, then he should either go in for the charkha and other things in the proper manner but if he would advocate a new ideology, then he should agree to rationalisation in the cotton industry. There is no rationalisation in the cotton textile industry because this Government dare not do it. As early as 1946, the present Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Khandubhai Desai, a former Labour leader in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad had brought out a brochure in which he had pointed out that during the war years, the cotton industry had made as much as Rs. 1100 crores profit. Where have they sunk that profit? During the last session only, the Commerce Minister had come forward before the House with a Bill under which the sick mills could be taken over by Government. There are mills in Maharashtra which when these became sick were taken over by Government, and Government had sunk a few crores in those mills, but ultimately those mills had to be handed over to the owners of the mills again. One does not know what happens to the crores of rupees of Government, the money of the poor taxpayer of this country which has been sunk in those mills. This Government which is talking of bringing in the State here has not the courage to touch the cotton textile magnates, and they dare

not do it; they have not the courage to do it; they will only talk, but they will try to hurt the small only and they will try to mislead those friends who are in favour of the agriculturists.

The hon. Member from Ahmednagar was talking about an agro-industrial society. Who is questioning the need for an agro-industrial society? Does he know that the mills are located in the villages only? They are usually there in the villages. Before lunch the hon. Minister had not told us how the new machinery was going to give better production. So, during the recess I asked him and he was pleased to tell me this, and I shall give that information to the House because. I do not want to withhold it. He has said that as against the existing performance of the present mills of 63 to 64 per cent, the new mill would give about 67 to 68 per cent.

SHRIMATI ILLA PAL CHOU-  
DHURI: (Krishnagar) They are expected to give about 72 per cent.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: This is what the hon. Minister has told me. I am prepared to be corrected by the new Member from Bengal that the percentage is 72. If it is 72 per cent, I shall be very happy because I come from a rice-producing area. But then the hon Minister will have to correct his figure. I shall take it from the newly elected Member from Bengal that it is 72 per cent. But let us see what the production of the existing machinery is, and what Government are proposing to do?

In between, my hon. friend from Bihar, as it were, very agitatedly and rightly so, because he lives in the village and he works for the peasants, butted in. I am not talking of the trader in paddy. My hon. friend is mixing the trader in paddy with the miller. He has objection to the trader in paddy who takes the paddy and mills it in his mill, which is just incidental and then sells it at a very high price. Let us make



[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

a distinction between the trader in paddy and the miller. If my hon. friend wants to stand against the trader in paddy, well, let him stand against him, and I would not come in the way. I would like the middlemen to be eliminated in this sphere, and the preference should go to the miller. But then, will my hon. friend chastise the Government for the huge profits which Government are making? What is the rate at which Government are purchasing paddy and what is the rate at which they are selling the rice? What are the figures and what is the percentage of profit which they get? The miller with whom he is very angry is prepared to do the business at a profit of about 5 to 7 per cent. but Government wants a much larger percentage. Will he compare the figures of the amount that Government pay to the agriculturists for the paddy that they purchase and the price that they charge him and me? He has control over it; he has control over his Government and his party and yet he will pass the Bill here because of the party whip, and later on repent as we have been seeing the other day. In this very House, hon. Members had opposed the five paise rate for the newspapers, and yet the Bill was passed, but we found the hon. Member from Ahmednagar getting up and saying that the rate should have been less. Similarly, my hon. friends would allow the land acquisition and requisitioning Bill to be passed here but later on raise complaints about it.

**SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** What is the harm if the farmers get together and start co-operative rice milling?

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** I am thankful to the hon. Member for putting that question. I have not opposed it. In fact, I have been telling about it. That was exactly the reason why first of all I was dealing with the State coming in. I shall come to the co-operative society later on.

Is it necessary for the State to come in in this industry? Has the performance of the State in any industry been such that we should compliment it? Has it been such that that they will run these industries at a profit? In the State of Maharashtra, we have a State trading farm where agricultural land which was under sugarcane with private factories has been taken over. While the private factories were making profit, this agricultural farm that has been created by Government in the public sector is losing lakhs of rupees annually.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: And they are increasing the price of cane.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE:** They are losing lakhs of rupees? Have they benefited the agriculturists in any way? No, the agriculturists had to sell the cane at a lesser price. This is the case with State trading where the State does not bother about the interests of the agriculturists but they did help the mills. They might be co-operative mills, but as against the poor agriculturists, State trading has helped the sugar mills. This is the performance of the State. Therefore, let the State be very careful now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: If there are interruptions, I have to answer them.

First of all, there is no case for the State coming in. As regards the performance of these mills also, are there any mills which Government run at present and which are giving this 72 per cent? The hon. Minister was careful enough to say that it is only 68 per cent. Have Government any reason to believe that the present millers will not be able to give that production? Have Government ever made a proposal to the present millers that they should give this production?

Here, I am reminded of another industry in regard to which this House had passed a legislation under which it was left to the Khadi and Village Industries Board to say that there would be no hullers, no mills and nothing of that kind so that the rice would not be polished. But somehow or the other, this Government under pressure from rice mills trading in paddy did not implement it.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: If this is a Bill of some importance, then I do not know whether time is going to decide the importance of this industry, with which the whole of this country is concerned. I am really surprised at this. I am making very cogent arguments. I am not dilating on any point further than I ought to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time had been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: With all respect to the Business Advisory Committee, I must say that they had not understood the implications of what this Bill had stood for.

At one stage, the State was feeling that it must be left to hand-pounding only. The hon. Minister has referred to certain things. I would like to know whether he has referred to the report of the study group on the Khadi and Village Industry for the Fourth Plan. I happened to be a member of that study team. In our report we had advised that such machines should be kept in the villages themselves where every villager who wants to pound his paddy will take to that machine, use the machine himself, use the power himself and do it himself so that he will get all the benefits, he will pay the actual cost and all the produce will come to him. I am afraid, the Minister has not seen that recommendation. Hand it over to the *gram panchayat*.

Now, the question arises; because my hon. friend for the Bihar agriculturists has posed a very cogent question and I also stand for agriculturists, whether we should have co-operatives of agriculturists or not. We should have.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Gradually.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Why not? We need not make it very gradual. Because of the gradualness of this Government since 1947 the cotton mill industry is there and this gradualness will take us another century. I am not with Chaudhuri sahib in this; I am very much in a hurry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Member to conclude now. Many hon. Members, almost of all the parties, are there to speak.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Therefore I really want the co-operatives to come in.

Now, let us see what is to happen to the co-operatives. Mostly they buy the new machinery? Who is going to produce that machinery and what is to be done to the existing machinery?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must realise that I am requesting him to conclude and many other Members are there on the list of speakers. Please conclude now.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I must make a point. If I am wasting the time of the House, I should be ordered to sit down. I have not taken longer time. I am raising it point by point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 20 minutes now and 5 minutes before Lunch.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My goodness, half an hour!

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Yes.

I was talking of the co-operatives. I am absolutely in favour of the farmers' co-operatives, but let these not be joint stock companies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act as many of the co-operative sugar mills are; let them be real co-operatives. I am for them because I am a representative of the rural people and I stand by them.

Then, there are a number of mills in this country which are in existence. What is to happen to them? Are they going to scrap them? If they are going to be scrapped, so much national money will be wasted. Let Government openly say that; let them not call it damaged machinery. By little improvement the production can come from 62 per cent to 68 per cent. These mills can work. Let the Government take over all those mills and hand them over to the co-operatives of agriculturists so that they will get them at cheaper prices and they need not pay higher prices for the new mills. Then the agriculturists will benefit. I stand by it but not in the sense the hon. Minister wants to do it.

SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHAUDHURI: (Krishnagar): Madam Chairman, I warmly welcome this Bill because this Bill is really to help the agriculturists. What is this Bill for? It is to make milling more effective, to put the mills where they are needed so that the paddy can come to the mills and thus help the agriculturists. So, the Bill is very good in its own way, but there are one or two things that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister if I may be permitted to do so.

In 1966 I understand four plants were ordered and two big buildings to house these plants were started. Now we do not know whether those four plants have gone into action and whether those buildings have been completed. These were supposed to be new plants. Had that been done, much

of this problem would have been solved and we would have had mills that are quite new. I do not know the position and I would like some clarification on that.

The hon. Minister has himself said that we would have some kind of Japanese machinery.

In Japan, I have seen that there is some machinery in the milling process that can mill the rice to the extent that it does not spoil its nutritive value. I would like to ask whether we are going to import such machinery or manufacture such machinery that will keep the nutritive value of the rice intact even though it is milled. This is another clarification I would like to have from the hon. Minister.

There are one or two points more that we have to think about; when we are thinking of rice and its wastage. In the old mills, of course, with the outmoded machinery, much is wasted and we have to guard against this waste. But there is also another kind of waste which; I wonder, if we have thought of and that is how much the rats eat? In Burma, they have had a research and they found that the fruit of the Lantana plant has a terrific effect on the breeding of rats. They went into this research because there was the incidence of plague. Could we not get some data about this because we have plenty of Lantana plants in India and those could be destroyed and lakhs of rats would not breed, so that much wastage could also be eliminated?

While we develop the country and mechanise the country, when we take it on from one step to another. I hope the cooperative sector will, certainly, come in and the farmers will get every chance because that is one way of getting the economics of agriculture into some sort of a shape and giving them some hope for the future. Within the last 10 years, as regards sugar co-operatives, almost 85 have been licensed and they are working very well.

There is no reason why the co-operatives, when constituted by farmers who really know the business, should not flourish. The co-operatives are institutions that we want to see flourishing. I do not know why my hon. friend opposite objects to co-operatives.

I would like to point out one thing more. When we go in for mills, let us not eliminate hand-pounding of rice. In this Bill, there is no mention of any protection to the hand-pounding of rice as there was in the old Act. I would like to be assured about that. If I may just bring to the notice of the House, it is a very cogent question because hand-pounding, as you know, employs in West Bengal alone 12 lakhs of people, the mills employ 30, 884 people and the small hullers employ 10,000 people. Of these 12 lakh people it is, mostly women who are engaged in the hand-pounding of rice. In the hand-pounding of rice, the nutrition is there and the avenue of employment is also there. I hope that avenue of employment will be protected and the women given a chance to earn their living by which the economy, at least, in West Bengal and in places where the ratio of women working outside the home is small, is maintained.

With these words, I welcome the Bill and I hope the hand-pounding industry will be given the protection that it has enjoyed before.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN (Tiruttani): I welcome some of the provisions of the Bill. Before dealing with those provisions, I would like to ask the Government whether they think that the consideration of this Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill is at all necessary. The Government, very recently, has de-licensed some 48 industries—this is what they have said in answer to a Question just two days before—including the manufacture of power alcohol.

The rice milling industry, if we go into the basis of that, is, more or

less, a village industry or a cottage industry spread over each and every nook and corner of town, village and even the remotest part of the country. If we look at it from that angle, it is village industry or a cottage industry. Is it necessary that such a cottage industry should have so much of control even in these days when the Government is de-licensing bigger industries? I know many cases, in many States, where the people apply for licences and their applications have been delayed and many people have spent thousands of rupees for getting licences to establish small rice milling mills. With those difficulties is it necessary still to continue such regulations? I hope the Government will think over this, if not now, at least after passing this Bill.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I quite agree that preferences should be given to co-operative and public sectors. But as it is, almost all the State Government who are implementing the provisions of this Act are showing preferences even without any mention in the present Act. As a matter of fact, in our own State one big co-operative undertaking, Modern Mill, has come into being recently, one of two months before. Such big rice mills cannot nowadays be established by the private sector and it is only open to the co-operative and public sectors to establish such mills. So, there is no need for such a provision to be there. Anyhow, in spite of that, I welcome it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The State Government cannot do unless they have these powers.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: As it is they have been showing preferences to co-operatives others. Two years back, before the last General Elections. I may say this for the information of the hon. Minister—hundreds of applications made three or four or five years ago were pending in the State of Madras. So, such difficulties were also there. In spite of that, some other people were

[Shri S. K. Sambandhan]

given licences. So also co-operative institutions and public sector organisations can be given without there being a provision to this effect. Anyhow I quite welcome showing preference to co-operative and public sector undertakings, but it should not in any way inconvenience a reasonable demand from the private sector also, particularly from the people in the villages. In the villages this gives more employment to the villagers, particularly in the villages near about the industrial belts. For instance, in our State, near Neiveli in so many villages new rice mills have come up. The licences for these mills, I may tell the hon. Minister, were obtained from the then Government after much difficulty; people had to use their influence with the then Government of Madras.

Now I come to the penal clause. I am a man who stands for stringent punishment to whosoever violates the law. Here I quite welcome some of the penal provisions, but the penal provision of confiscating the machinery is, in my opinion, too much... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: If such action is not taken, the malpractices will continue.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: You may award the punishment of imprisonment for one or two years, but you should not deprive the family of its property; confiscation of the machinery will deprive the family of its property. That is too much.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : सम्भाषित महोदय, जो बिल इस समय सदन के सामने पेश हुआ है, इस के प्रसूलों से मेरा कोई इखतलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन जिस वक्त यह एक्ट 1958 में पास हुआ था उस के मुताबिक यह सिर्फ राइस मिल्स को एप्लाइ करता था, लेकिन अब इस में स्माल हलर्स को भी जोड़ दिया गया है। मुझे इस बिल की किसी और चीज

पर आपत्ति नहीं है, सिर्फ इस के क्लॉज 3 (ए) पर आपत्ति है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जब गांवों में थोड़ा पैसा आना शुरू हुआ है तथा जमींदार भाई गांवों में छोटी छोटी मशीनें लगाने लगे हैं, जिस तरह से यह बिल पेश हुआ है, इस के मंजूर करने के बाद नतीजा यह होगा कि उन सब को भी लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। इन छोटी छोटी जगहों पर किसान चावल तोड़ने के लिये धान लाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर किसी समय काम होता है और किसी समय नहीं होता है, इस नये कानून के मुताबिक अगर कारखाना बन्द रहेगा तो उस का लाइसेंस कैंसिल हो सकता है और उस स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर लाइसेंस का जो इंस्पेक्टर, वह खाना शुरू कर देगा। इस के अलावा किसी वक्त अगर उनको मशीन न चलें तो वह जमाना और मजदूरी का भी मुस्ताबिक हो जायेगा, छंटे हुए धान के लिये कानून में इस तरह का प्रावोजन करना ठीक नहीं है। एक और प्रावोजन इस बिल में है—चाहे स्माल हलर हो, बिग हलर हो या राइस मिल हो, इन सब को सजा एक जैसी दी जायेगी, अगर उस पर 10 हजार रुपये जुर्माना कर दिया गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी तो उस की पूंजी भी नहीं होगी।

जहां तक पहाड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट हमारे इलाके में हो भी आये हैं, मिलें दो तरह की पावर से चलती हैं। एक तो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी या आयल की पावर से चलती है और दूसरी वे मिलें जो वाटर की पावर से चलती हैं। हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में ज्यादातर मशीनें वाटर की पावर से चलती हैं, ऊपर से पानी फेंकते हैं और उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि मशीनें चल जाती हैं यानी जिस तरह से बिजली से मशीनें चलती हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे यहां पानी के ऊर्ध्व से चलाई जाती हैं। इस बिल में पावर के प्रावोजन का नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारे यहां गांवों में जो छोटी छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज चली हुई हैं, इण्डस्ट्रीज क्या हैं, गांव का काम

करती हैं, वे सारी की सारी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगी और इस में दी गई हर सजा की मुस्तहक हो जायेंगी। मैं, सभापति महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब की नोटिस में दो चीजें लाना चाहता हूँ—अव्वल तो यह कि “एट आफ पावर” शब्द को क्लियर किया जाना चाहिए, जो वाटर की पावर से चलती हैं, उन को इस में नहीं लाना चाहिये। दूसरे—हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में पहले बिजली नहीं थी, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अब आनी शुरू हो गई है, कई जगहों पर बिजली का इस्तेमाल शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन उन का काम बहुत छोटा है, हर वक्त उन के पास काम नहीं होता है, इस लिये जो स्मॉल हलर्स हैं उन का समावेश इस में नहीं होना चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज—दोनों के लिये जो सजा बराबर बराबर रखी है, यह स्मॉल हलर्स के लिये कम होनी चाहिये। मौजूदा प्रावीजन से देहातों का फायदा होने वाला नहीं है, इस से नुकसान होगा। आप जो भी राइस मिलें लगवाना चाहते हैं उन को कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर में लगवाना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है, इस से ज़मींदारों को फायदा होगा, लेकिन जहां स्मॉल हलर्स हैं उन का इस बिल में समावेश नहीं होना चाहिये। जो वाटर पावर से चलती हैं, उन के लिये बिल्कुल छूट होनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री सत्य पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है इस के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने विभिन्न विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। पिछले दिनों मुकोश्वर में कांग्रेस का महाधिवेशन हुआ था। उस जमाने में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि अब हमारा राष्ट्रीयकरण की ओर कदम उठेगा और उस में राइस मिलों का प्रथम स्थान था तथा इस तान का सार देश में प्रचार किया गया कि राइस मिलों का सब से

पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा। इस बात को चार पांच साल गुजर गये, जिस तरह से सरकार के और वायदे खत्म हो जाते हैं, उसी तरह से यह संकल्प भी खत्म हो गया और रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया।

इस समय सदन के सामने जो बिल आया है, मैं भी समझता हूँ कि बुनियादी तौर पर इस का कोई विरोध नहीं है, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब भी कोई कानून बनाते हैं तो हमेशा इस दृष्टि से बनाते हैं कि बिजनेस वालों की सुरक्षा कैसे होगी। पहले आपने इस बात की कोशिश की कि नई मिलें लगाई जायें, इसके लिए इस बिल में प्रावीजन किया गया, लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ आपने यह प्रावीजन भी कर दिया कि वे छोटे-छोटे लोग जो हलर लगायें उनको भी लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। बहुत दिनों तक सरकार लाइसेंस नहीं देती थी और उसका कहना था कि अगर छोटे-छोटे लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे तो जो हम चावल का प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगा और वह ब्लैक मार्केट में चला जायेगा। इसी आधार पर छोटे हलर पर काम करने वालों को लाइसेंस देने की पालिसी नहीं रही जबकि वास्तव में जितना ब्लैक मार्केट होता है वह सब मिल मालिकों की तरफ से ही होता है।

एक बात यह कही गई है कि जो लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे वह इस ऐक्ट के नाफिज होने के बाद से दिये जायेंगे। जिनको गावों का तजुर्वा है उनको मालूम होगा कि गावों में हजारों लोगों ने छोटे-छोटे हालर लगा रखे हैं, वे इन्स्पेक्टर को घूस देकर अपने हालर बनाते हैं और धान की कुटाई करते हैं। इन्स्पेक्टर का मंथना पैसा बंधा हुआ है, वे आते हैं, और पैसा ले जाते हैं। सरकार की नोटिस में यह बात नहीं आती है कि धान की कुटाई हो रही है। अब अगर आप इस ऐक्ट के नाफिज होने के बाद से लाइसेंस देंगे तो उसका मतलब यह होगा कि इतने दिनों से जो हालर लगाए

## [श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

बैठे हैं उनको लाइसेंस नहीं मिल पायेगा। या तो फिर आप पावरलूम की तरह से समय निर्धारित कर देने कि फलां त रीख से जिन्होंने पावरलूम लगा रखे हैं उनको ल इसेंस दे दिया जायेगा तब भी बात कुछ समझ में आ जाती। अगर इस ऐक्ट के निफाज से देने की बात रहेगी तो फिर घूसखोरी और ज्यादा जारी होगी। आजकल तो वैसे भी कोई लाइसेंस लेना आसान नहीं है। यह बात तो सभी को मालूम है कि आज अगर किसी छोटे दुकानदार को कड़ुआ तेल का भी लाइसेंस लेना है तो जितनी उसकी फीस नहीं होती है उससे तीन गुनी घूस इन्स्पेक्टर को देनी पड़ती है। इस बिल के जरिए से तो आप घूस की एक और नयी परम्परा जारी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि कई और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, आप देश के साथ बहुत वादा खिलाफी करते रहे हैं, अब आप इन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लीजिये और डरिये मत कि मिल मालिक क्या करेंगे, आपको खा जायेंगे या क्या करेंगे, वे कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज देश का जनमत यह चाहता है कि आप मिल मालिकों से इन राइस मिलों को अपने हाथ में लीजिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कोआपरेटिब्ज की तरजीह दीजिये। हालांकि कोआपरेटिब्ज की भी वही हालत है, यही लोग वहां भी पहुंचते हैं। कोआपरेटिब्ज ने भी कोई अच्छा प्रमाण देश के सामने उपस्थित नहीं किया है। लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप कोआपरेटिब्ज को दें, कुछ हद तक यही ठीक है। इसके साथसाथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बिल को इस तरह से प्रमेन्ड करें जिससे यह सम्भव हो सके कि जिन छोटे-छोटे आदमियों ने अपने हालर लगा रखे हैं उनको भी लाइसेंस मिल सके। आज तो जिन इलाकों में धान होता है वहां के लोग या तो मिलों के पास अपना

धान बेचने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं या फिर चोरी से कुटाई करते हैं। आप को चाहिये कि उनके हालर्स को रेगुलर करने के लिए इस बिल में जरूर कोई व्यवस्था करें ताकि उन को भी काम मिल सके। आप को चाहिये कि गावों में इस प्रकार के कार्य को बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ायें। छोटे उद्योगों को तरजीह देने की नीति आपकी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके बजाए आम तौर से सरकार की नीति यह होती है कि छोटे उद्योगों को दमन किया जाए और बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाये जबकि सरकार की आप से कहा यही जाता है कि हम छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। इस लिए मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन इलाकों में धान होता है और जहां पर इस प्रकार के हालर लगे हुए हैं, उनके लिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि बिना घूस दिये उनको आसानी से लाइसेंस मिल जाये और वे चल सकें। अन्त में मैं फिर आपसे अपील करूंगा कि राइस मिलों को आप अपने हाथ में लीजिये क्योंकि आज मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ती जा रही है और साथ साथ गरीबी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। उससे जो पैसा आयेगा वह देश के काम में लगेगा। हालांकि सरकार के हाथ में आना भी कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है लेकिन मिल मालिक तो 16 आने खा जाते हैं, यहां कम से कम आठ आने तो मुल्क के काम आयेगा। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) :  
सभापति महोदय, किसानों के लाभ की बात हर पार्टी के सदस्य करते हैं लेकिन जब किसानों के हित की कोई योजना आती है तो उसका विरोध होता है। जैसा कि बिल के उद्देश्यों में दिया गया है और जैसा कि मन्त्री जी ने अपने भाषण में बतलाया है, कि बिल किसानों को राइस मिल स्थापित करने का अधिकार देता है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इस

सदन में उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को माना है। बिल के ऊपर आने से पहले में यह बता दूँ कि तीन साल पहले कांग्रेस द्वारा भुवनेश्वर में रेजोल्यूशन पास करने के बाद आज सरकार राइस मिल्स से सम्बन्धित नीति के ऊपर यह बिल लेकर आई है, इसके पहले प्राइवेट राइस मिल्स को काफी मौका दिया गया है। आज वास्तव में अगर देखा जाये तो ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि जो चीनी का उद्योग है उरु की लिए सरकार ने कुछ किया है लेकिन धान कुटाई उद्योग के संबंध में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। इस बिल से जरूर किसान को कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है। अभी तक राइस मिल्स से जो लेबी ली जाती है वह उनसे न लेकर जब कोआपरेटिव मिल्स बन जायेंगी तो उनसे लेबी ली जायेगी। इस प्रकार से जो एक मिडिल-मैन हैं वह निकल जायेगा। इससे किसान को भी लाभ होगा। अगर देखा जाए तो आज तक राष्ट्रीय विकास निगम ने 470 छोटी चावल मिलों तथा 5 आधुनिक चावल मिलों की स्थापना करने के लिए सहयोग दिया है। यानी बीस साल में सिर्फ 5 आधुनिक चावल मिलों का स्थापना के लिए सहयोग मिला है। सबसे उल्लेखनीय बात तो यह है कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी कारखानों में बड़ी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। मैं इसमें अधिक नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना में विभिन्न प्रकार की लगभग 1500 प्रोसेसिंग मिल्स की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें से धान की कितनी प्रोसेसिंग मिल्स केन्द्र संचालित हो जायेंगी, इसका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। जो चीज शुरू होने वाली है उससे प्रगति तो हीगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। इसमें यही कहा गया है कि सारी नीति और उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसमें काफी प्रगति की जायेगी। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिल के उद्देश्य और घोषणा के अनुसार आप कोआपरेटिव को स्थापित करके राइस मिल्स खड़ी करें लेकिन आज तक का अनुभव यह है कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट

में छोटे किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। डेफनीशन में दिया गया है इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कम से कम जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बननी चाहिये क्योंकि अगर यह नहीं किया गया तो जो छोटे किसान हैं उनको कोई फायदा नहीं मिलेगा। भुवनेश्वर का जो रेजोल्यूशन है उसमें कहा गया था :

It is written in that that the workers should be associated with the management of the industry in such a way that rapid progress in this sphere could be achieved. This should enable the workers to have a sense of participation in the industry and to achieve maximum production.

इस बात का इसमें कोई दर्शन नहीं होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो कुछ फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज बनेंगी उसमें जो वर्क्स या एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर्स काम करते हैं उनको भी शेयर मिलना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा एक बात है जिसका तरफ और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है य. यह है कि आज जो हालर्स लगे हुए हैं उनका काम भी कम हो जायेगा तो उसकी तरफ भी शासन को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जहां पर पैडी का थोड़ा उत्पादन होता है वहां पर, जिस तरह से लोग फ्लावर मिलों में गेहूं लेकर जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से लोग पैडी लेकर जाते हैं। दिन भर खेत पर काम करने के बाद शाम को उनको जो पैडी मिलती है उसको हालर की तरफ राइस बनवाने के लिए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के हालर्स देहाती में बहुत बने हुए हैं। मुझे डर है कि इस कानून के मातहत नये हालर्स नहीं बनेंगे यानी कृषक हालर्स नहीं लगा सकेगा, केवल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज ही लगा सकगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जहां पर पैडी का थोड़ा प्रोडक्शन होता है और लोगों को अपने खाने के लिए राइस बनवाना पड़ता है, उसके लिए जैसे हालर्स की जरूरत होती है उनको एग्जेशन मिलनी चाहिये। आपने इस



[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

बिल के श्रीबजैक्ट्स ऐंड रीजेंस में कहा है कि राइन मिलों की स्थापना के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग जैसे कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को और फार्मर्स द्वारा बनाई हुई रजिस्टर्ड कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को परमिट्स दिये जायें। आप ने स्टेटमेंट ऑफ श्रीबजैक्ट्स ऐंड रीजेंस में यह कहा है :

"There has been a growing public demand that the rice mills in the country should be brought progressively under co-operative or State management."

इसमें आप ने पहले कोऑपरेटिव कहा है और तब स्टेट मैनेजमेंट कहा है लेकिन बिल को अगर देखा जाय तो आप को पता लगेगा कि फर्स्ट प्रायरटी, प्रीफ़ेस जो दिया गया है वह स्टेट को दिया गया है और नम्बर 2 यह कोऑपरेटिव को दिया गया है।

पेज 3 पर यह दिया गया है :

"....Government company or a corporation owned or controlled by the Government over every other applicant."

मेरा कहना है कि जैसा स्टेटमेंट ऑफ श्रीबजैक्ट्स ऐंड रीजेंस में दिया गया है पहले नम्बर पर कोऑपरेटिव को रहना चाहिये और तब स्टेट रहना चाहिये। इसके कई कारण हैं लेकिन चूंकि वक्त नहीं है इस लिए मैं उस में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता कि स्टेट को क्यों नहीं पहले देना चाहिये और कोऑपरेटिव को क्यों पहले देना चाहिये। उसका मुझे काफ़ी अनुभव हुआ है और प्रोक्वोरमेंट रेट को देखा जाय और मार्जिन आफ प्रॉफिट को अगर देखा जाय तो मेरी बात सहज ही समझ में आ जायेगी और इसी लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव को देना चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी खुद किसान हैं और बोलने वालों ने भी ज्यादातर इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि वह किसान हैं। मैं भी किसान हूँ लेकिन आप से मेरी राय बहुत सी जगह भिन्न है। यह जितनी बहस हो रही है यह जो मार्केटबुल सरप्लस धान है सारी बहस उसकी हो रही है। वह कितना है, मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में अगर बता देंगे तो उन की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी लेकिन मेरी राय में कुछ पैदावार का वह 10 फ़ीसदी से ज्यादा नहीं है। यह जो बकाया रह जाता है मार्केटबुल सरप्लस, उस 90 फ़ीसदी पैदावार का क्या होगा? उस का कैसे चावल निकलेगा इस पर व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से हम को सोचना पड़ता।

चाहे आप किसान की कोऑपरेटिव मिल लगा लीजिये, चाहे प्राइवेट हो चाहे सरकारी हो, उसे बड़े पैमाने पर चलाने के लिए इसी तरीके से होता है जैसे कि फ़्लोर मिल होती है और गेहूँ का आटा और मैदा बड़े पैमाने पर वहाँ तैयार होता है लेकिन इतने पर भी हर गाँव में चक्की क्यों लगी हुई है? उस का कारण यह है कि चक्की में पाँच किलो गेहूँ पिगवाने पर जो उस को पैसा देना पड़ता है वह इतना कम होता है कि उस पैसे को वह गरीब आदमी आसानी से दे सकता है। अपने गाँव की औरतों से जब मेने पूछा कि तुम अपने घर में क्यों नहीं पीस लेती हो तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम जितनी मेहनत करके चक्की में पाँच किलो गेहूँ पीगेंगे उतने में हम डेढ़ रुपये की घास ले आयेगी। जोकि हमारे दूध के जानवर के लिए अच्छा रहेगा। पाँच किलो गेहूँ चक्की से पीसना एकोनामिकली गलत है क्योंकि विजली से घास तो नहीं खुद सकती है लेकिन यह पीस सकता है। जिस तरह ने आटे की चक्कियाँ हैं उसी तरीके से चावल की छोटी-छोटी चक्कियाँ पूरे देश में लगी हुई हैं जहाँ कि धान से चावल निकाला जाता है। हालांकि

उन को आप ने लाइसेंस नहीं दिया है लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी में शायद ही कोई ऐसा गाँव बचा होगा जहाँ कि वह चक्की नाजायज डंग से चल न रही हो। पाण्डेय जी ने कहा कि इंस्पेक्टरों का पैसा बंधा हुआ है। जरूर पैसा बंधा हुआ होगा। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ यह सीजनल चीज है। एक बार चावल निकाल कर रख लेते हैं और साल भर काम लेते हैं। अब बड़े आदमी हमेशा अपनी बात करते हैं जैसे कि मिश्रा जी ने कह दिया कि यह एक बड़ा भारी क्रान्तिकारी कदम है। वह बड़े किसान हैं और काफ़ी धान बेचने वाले होंगे लेकिन वेत मजदूर को भी मजदूरी में धान मिलता है और छोटे किसान के वहाँ भी उस के खाने लायक धान पैदा होता है। पट्टेदारी में भी लोग धान लेते हैं। गाँव के हर घर के अन्दर आप को कम या ज्यादा धान मिलेगा। वह जो थोड़ा थोड़ा जिनके पास धान है वह उस से चावल निकाल कर रख लेते हैं और सारा साल उस का काम में लाना चाहते हैं। आप लाख कोशिश करें और पावन्दी लगा दें कि किसी छोटे हलर को लाइसेंस नहीं मिलेगा लेकिन यह सब हलर मिलें चलेंगी और आप इन्हें चलने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं। वह चलेंगे और अभी भी चल रहे हैं। वह रात को चलेंगे, ट्रैक्टर से चलेंगे। 4-5 हास पावर शुरू से ही उस को लगानी पड़ती है। अब दरअसल जिस क़ानून को देश मानने के लिए तैयार न हो और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर तोड़ डाले और तोड़ता रह जाय, उस के लिए किसी भी अक़लमन्द सरकार को चाहिए कि उस क़ानून को इस तरीके का न बनाये जिसको कि लोग बड़े पैमाने पर तोड़ें। क़ानून इसलिए बनाया जाता है ताकि उस को तोड़ने वाले लोग काम हों। मंत्री जी से मैं एक सीधा सवाल करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी जवाबी स्पीच में मेरी इस शंका का समाधान कर दें कि 90 फ़ीसदी अनाज, धान जो लोगों के अपने खाने के काम में आता है और उस का जो चावल वह निकालते हैं मंत्री जी के पास उस के लिए क्या तरकीब है जिससे कि वह लोग अपना

थोड़ा सा पैसा देकर चावल निकाल कर अपने घर में रख लिया करें? नम्बर 2 सवाल मेरा उन से यह है कि यह जो राइस मिल चल रही हैं इन में जो धान की खरीददारी होती है तो गेहूँ में और धान में एक जबरदस्त अन्तर है जिसको कि यह सरकार आज तक समझ नहीं पाई। धान और गेहूँ में जैसा कि मैंने कहा एक जबरदस्त अन्तर है और जिसको कि अगर आप समझेंगे नहीं तो किसान के साथ आप न्याय नहीं कर पायेंगे। गेहूँ में क्वालिटी के अन्दर इतना बड़ा फर्क नहीं होता है जितना चावल के अन्दर बड़ा फर्क हुआ करता है। एक चावल 100 रुपये क्विंटल बाज़ार में बिक रहा है जबकि दूसरा अर्थात् बासमती चावल 212 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है। अब बासमती चावल 15000 टन की तादाद में हम विदेशों में भेज रहे हैं और वह वहाँ और भी ज्यादा कीमत में बिकेगा और उस को बेच कर बदले में ज्यादा तादाद में सस्ता चावल आप और वहाँ से ले सकते हैं। उस चावल के धान को सस्ते भाव खरीदा गया। बाज़ार में 70 रुपये क्विंटल बासमती का धान बिका और चावल बिक रहा है 212 रुपये क्विंटल। यह क्या कोई न्याय है? खाने वाले को भी पूरा पैसा देना पड़ता है और पैदा करने वाले को उस का पूरा पैसा ठीक तरीके से नहीं मिला। मोटा चावल वह जो आप का तायचून् 81 है वह 50 रुपये क्विंटल में बिका है और उस का चावल 100 रुपये क्विंटल में बिक रहा है। 70 किलो चावल निकलता है एक क्विंटल में। आप ने 50 किलो चावल दिया किसान को 50 रुपये में और उस से 50 रुपये में खरीद लिया आप ने एक क्विंटल धान। इस तरह आप के पास 20 किलो फ़ालतू चावल बच रहा। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस किसान ने अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगाने के बाद पूरी लागत लगाने के बाद टोटल बिक्री के दाम 50 रुपये लिये उसी धान को चावल निकालने वाला बेचेगा उस को काफ़ी अधिक दाम में और वह किसान ने कहीं अधिक उस में मुनाफ़ा कमायागा। इसलिए यह धान के बिजनेस में बड़ी धांधली

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

चल रही है तो उस को मिटाने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हलसं जो हैं उन में बढ़िया चावल नहीं निकलता, यह सही है लेकिन जब हम अपना चावल निकाल लेते हैं और उस में जो भूमी बचती है उस भूमी को हमारे घरों की महिलाएं फिर सूप में इस तरह से उखाड़ पछाड़ कर कनकी निकाल लेती हैं जिसकी कि खिचड़ी बन जाती है बाकी जो भूमा बचता है वह जानवरों के काम में आ जाता है । 100 क्रीसदी धान कंजूम कर लिया जाता है । आप के हिसाब से यह अनएकोनामिक होगा लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से तो वह एकदम एकोनामिक है । इस बिल के द्वारा जो बड़े पैमाने पर आप राइस मिलों के लिए परमिट्स देने जा रहे हैं उन से मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं है । ज्यादा से ज्यादा राइस मिल्स आप लागायें मैं उस का स्वागत ही करूंगा । लेकिन सरकार द्वारा कारखाने लगाने के बावजूद भी अगर किसान का बासमती 70 रुपये क्विंटल लिया गया और 212 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से वह चावल उन के द्वारा बेचा गया और अगर इसी तरह से यह चावल के बारे में धांधली और लूट चलती रही जैसी कि अभी सरमायदारां की चलती है तो फिर मुझे दोनों डाकुओं में कोई फर्क नहीं प्रतीत होगा । एक सरकारी डाकू होगा और एक प्राइवेट डाकू होगा और जिसके कि यहाँ डाका पड़ा उस का सत्यानाश हो गया । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों का ध्यान रखेंगे ।

15.00 hrs.

श्री तुलसीदास जायस (बारामती) : इस राइस मिलिंग इंडस्ट्री (रेगुलेशन) अमेंड-मेंट बिल पर बोलते हुए मुझे यह कहना है कि

इस में यह विचार प्रकट किया गया है कि प्राइवेट प्रापरटी के बजाय पर्सनल प्रापरटी की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश का ख्याल होना चाहिए क्योंकि प्राइवेट प्रोपरटी के जो लोग हैं उन की तरफ से दूसरों को एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है जबकि पर्सनल प्रापरटी वाले लोगों की तरफ से दूसरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होता है । वक्त नहीं है इसलिए इस बारे में और ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता हूँ । थोड़े में यही कहना चाहिए कि पर्सनल प्रापरटी से किसी का एक्सप्लायटेशन नहीं होता है और उस में एक लिमिट रखनी पड़ती है जबकि प्राइवेट प्रापरटी के साथ वह अनलिमिटेड होती है और फलस्वरूप उस में लोगों का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है । यही दोनों में बेसिकली फर्क है । हमारे देश ने कबूल कर लिया है सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी जिस के माने यह हैं कि कोई भी आदमी अपने पद से, अपने पैस से या अपनी सत्ता से दूसरे का एक्सप्लायटेशन न करे । एक बार इस को एक्सेप्ट करने के बाद अगर कहीं ऐसा हो तो उस को समाप्त किया जाये यह गवर्नमेंट का काम है । मुश्किल यह है कि डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दि प्रोलेटरियट के देशों में तो यह हुकम से किया जा सकता है, जिस को एकाधिकार कहते हैं, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी के देशों में लोगों को समझा बुझा कर और उन को साथ ले कर इस को करना होता है । सत्ता लोगों के ओठों पर या मतदान के ऊपर होती है । इसलिये लोगों को समझा बुझा कर साथ ले जाना पड़ता है, और उस से अच्छी फिजा पैदा होती है । यह बेसिक फर्क है । इस को देश के अन्दर करना तो है लेकिन सब से बड़ा प्रयोग यह है कि स को लोकशाही के साथ करना है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on the next occasion.

We will now take up Private Members' Business.

15.02 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

(Patna): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th July, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th July, 1968."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.02½ hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 145)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave may be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

## SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY POWERS) BILL\*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कतिपय

मामलों में रिट जारी करने के लिये उच्चतम न्यायालय को अतिरिक्त विवेकाधिकार प्रदान करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer additional discretionary powers on the Supreme Court to issue writs in certain cases."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

## CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 13, 14 etc.)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

## DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Insertion of new section 9A)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि परिक्षीप्त आयोग अधिनियम, 1962 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

# INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Omission of section 124A)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

# INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Omission of sections 125, 126 and 127).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता 1860 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

15.50 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of articles 74 and 163) by Shri Madhu Limaye

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 10th May, 1968:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Time allotted is 1½ hours, time taken is 21 minutes and the time remaining now is 1 hour and 9 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : इस पर कुछ समय बढ़ाना पड़ेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will consider it. Shri Bhandare may resume his speech. He has taken 9 minutes already; however, I will give him five minutes more.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there will be another opportunity for me to discuss this matter when the suggestions made by my brother advocates and lawyers will be brought before this House but so far as this Bill is concerned, in simple language it seeks to codify what is known as public morality or the convention that those who are likely

to change sides after the general elections should resign. In other words, those who would like to throw away the manifesto with which they had gone before the public, the voters, and from whom they had sought support on the strength of that manifesto and accept the manifesto of another party should resign; that is, there ought to be some check on changing sides. The matter of changing sides should be left entirely to the Members themselves because it falls within the purview or province of what is known as convention or public morality. But Shri Madhu Limaye would like to codify that convention. There will be an occasion to deal with this question elaborately when the suggestions incorporated in the report which has been prepared in pursuance of the integration conference are considered and I shall have time to deal with it elaborately then.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Balrampur): The Bill has nothing to do with the integration conference.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDRE:** It seeks to stop defections.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** For that there is a different committee.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDRE:** I am sorry. But the report to stop defections is to be discussed. To stop defections is sought to be codified and that codification will come before the House. Then I shall be able to deal with this aspect elaborately.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I would like to oppose it because of the simple fact that there can be no codification. There can be no law or legislation by which we can stop defection. Why is it that I am raising this question? I am raising this question because in the Indian society, constituted as it is, there are a number of tensions and conflicts, social and economic, and so long as

those tensions and conflicts continue in the Indian society there is bound to be changing of sides both in politics and in other organisations. Merely amending the articles of the Constitution, putting a check under article 74 on the Prime Minister limiting his or her latitude and power to take any person he or she would like to take in the Ministry or under article 163 putting a limitation on the power of the leader of the Legislature to form the ministry, will not help matters. My suggestions are, therefore, twofold. First, we have got to see and all political parties have got to see and all leaders should apply their minds and direct their efforts to reviewing those conflicts and tensions in society. That is the first suggestion which I would like to make. The second suggestion that I would like to make is that we should see that we move and move fast towards polarisation of politics in this country. So long as there is no polarisation, you will appreciate that this political morality will not be of any avail or will not be a clog or a limitation or a deterrent on those who would like to cross over and bring about political polarisation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Before I call the next speaker, I would like to know how many Members want to participate in this debate.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस वक्त तीन बज कर दस मिनट हो चुके हैं। प्रश्नों के जो लिखित उत्तर होते हैं व दो बजे के बाद मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन अब तीन बज कर दस मिनट हो गए हैं, अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं। यह क्या मामला है?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** There is no point of order.

I find that there are about nine Members who want to speak.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** We have one hour at our disposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will also take some time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I would also like to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may confine themselves to about five minutes each and not more than that. The main thing is the principle of the Bill; the number is a secondary thing and that can be taken up afterwards.

Now, Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): This Bill tends to be confused with the purpose, from what I have heard from the last speaker. We are concerned here with the simple proposition about the size of the Ministries. The first question is whether there is a necessity to regulate the size of the Ministries. One has only to look around to see what is happening. For instance, in Bihar, we had a Ministry whose size was equal to the number of Members belonging to the particular party. Again, one has to look around in Punjab to see what the position is. But more than that, I shall speak from my own experience. I was in the Government for about thirty years, and I have seen the time when four advisers or four councillors could do the work in UP, which is now done by about forty Ministers. I have seen the time when the work in the Government of India could be done by 10 councillors or 10 Ministers, which is now done by 56 Ministers.

The first thing that I am concerned with as an administrator is this. What is the effect of having 56 Ministers? It means 56 secretaries; if they belong to the ICS then they are on a salary of Rs. 4000; if they are of the other variety they are on a salary of something like Rs. 3500. In fact, there is not only a secretary but there is a string of other officials following him. Of course, in some

cases, the Minister is not given a separate secretary or separate Ministry. But if you reckon the cost of the administration following the appointment of a Minister you would be surprised how for a political purpose Government are making the common taxpayer spend so much on the staff. I shall mention what the expenditure is on each minister individually.

I think the calculation made in the last Parliament was that a Minister cost Government something like Rs. 6,600. The latest figures which are available, though they may not be up to date, show that a Minister costs Rs. 10,000 per month.

AN HON. MEMBER: Per day.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Per day, all right; I am willing to accept the amendment that it is Rs. 10,000 per day, because the mistake which some of them commit are very expensive; the mistakes which they make, especially if they are in such large numbers, especially for want of qualification, cost Rs. 10,000 a day. So, you have this position that a Minister costs so much, the staff costs so much, and you have also this proposition that a Minister—who is appointed to satisfy some political purpose or to gratify the claim of a particular section of the House can be unsuitable—I am using the word advisedly—for his post. We have, therefore, to restrict the number of Ministers to a size which will secure good quality and which will ensure that the expenditure is the minimum and at the same time will ensure that the work is done expeditiously and economically.

This is a long subject and I do not know how indulgent the Chair will be. But I would say this that to have separate Ministries and separate Ministers means that files have to go up and down several ladders before they are decided. Before a decision is taken on any subject, all the con-

cerned Ministers have to be consulted, and as soon as the file comes from on a Ministry to the other, it goes up and comes down to the bottom and again it goes up. You can imagine what an amount of movement takes place just because of the simple fact that the Government must have a Minister to satisfy a political purpose.

Now, I come to the effect on the public mora'e of having so many Ministers. The public has lost its respect for the Ministers when they are so cheap, when they are packed like sardines in a tin, when they go so frequently to each district. More than that, when a Minister has not got the status, and when a Minister is appointed particularly to satisfy a defector, then you are bringing down the office of Minister. Any Minister who is appointed for his qualifications must feel that he is being degraded when he is in company with those Ministers whose only qualification is of crossing the floor or being a defector.

So, I entirely agree with my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye that the size of the Ministries should be decreased. I would go a little further ever and I would introduce an amendment that instead of the size being one-twelfth, it should be one-twentieth of the number of elected Members....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): Size of the Minister?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The size of the Ministers varies, of course. If my hon. friend was himself a Minister, we may have to make an allowance and say that he is equal to two.

I would like to make my position clear. I shall give you the calculation now. In this House, at the rate of one-twentieth, we would have 26 Ministers. It is certainly not a small number; we can accommodate as many in this House as have the qualifications to be Ministers. I am

not making any allegations, but this is about the number of Members on the other side fit to be Ministers; the others should be very good followers. In the States, the size should be 12 or 13 or 14 Ministers, or about one-twentieth. I may remind you that in the State of Madras which, in spite of its political changes, has still a reputation for being a very efficiently-governed State, they have found it not impossible to work with eight or nine Ministers. Therefore, this plethora of Ministers in other governments is like a swarm of fish which lay their eggs in large numbers in the hope that some would come out. This must stop if democracy is to mean anything. I would, therefore, urge that my amendment may be accepted and that without delay we stop this proliferation.

SHRI RANE (Buldana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make certain observations on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. Perhaps, this is the first occasion that I am agreeing, though not entirely, with Shri Madhu Limaye substantially in certain respects.

I agree, in principle, that there should be a limit placed on the number of Ministers at the Centre as well as at the State level. Secondly, I agree with the observations he has made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is quite true that the Congress Party at the Centre or even the Congress Ministry at the Centre has not laid down any healthy conventions about the formation of the ministry. If you look at the number of Ministers, in 1952, the Cabinet Ministers were 12 and the Ministers of State were 5. In 1957, the Cabinet Ministers were 14 and the Ministers of State were 8. In 1962, the number of the Cabinet Ministers went up to 17 and the number of Ministers of State were 11. Now, in 1967, the number of Cabinet Ministers has gone up to 18 and the number of Ministers of State has gone upto 17. This itself shows



[Shri Rane]

that the Centre or the Central Government or the Prime Minister has not taken that much care to see that the number should be the minimum. I would, therefore, submit that what Shri Madhu Limaye has said that the Congress Party has not laid down a healthy convention for the formation of the Ministry is correct.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to include Deputy Ministers in the Council of Ministers?

SHRI RANE: I have not purposefully included them because I wanted to place before the House the increase in the number of Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State from 1952 to 1967.

As regards the merits of the Bill, I do not agree with Shri Madhu Limaye's sub-clause (ii) of clause 1. It says that it shall come into force immediately. I do not want that the *status quo* should be disturbed after passing this legislation.

As regards clause 2, it says that the ratio of Ministers should be 1/2 of the elected Members of the Lok Sabha. I agree with that in principle. But I differ when it comes to clause 3. In the State Legislatures, I think, the ratio should be 1/20 as stated by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

After Shri Madhu Limaye moved his Bill that is before the House, it has appeared in the press that the legal expert committee on defections have made certain suggestions about the formation of the Ministry and about the prevention of defections. They have suggested that the ministers should be 1/10 of the total number of Members of the legislature including the Upper House. At present the number of Ministers at the Centre is about 57. Now, if we accept the suggestion made by the legal expert committee on defections, it may come to 80 at the Centre and, in different States, it may perhaps be double or more than double. Take

for instance, Madras. At present, Madras has only 9 Ministers. If we take this suggestion, the number may go upto 40. So, my submission is that the suggestion made by the legal expert committee on defections is rather unreasonable or, perhaps, one can say, it is absurd.

I quite agree with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which says that the more the Ministers, the more the expenditure. I have come to know that though we have got 18 Ministers of the Cabinet rank, our Departments exceed more than 100. It means increase in expenditure. I do not want to go into details. My submission is that the Departments themselves incur heavy expenditure.

With these words, I submit that I quite agree with Shri Madhu Limaye in principle, and with whatever I have suggested I support the Bill.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill, whether it is accepted today or not, embodies in itself a very good principle. Although there may be disagreement on the actual numerical factor, namely, 1/12, still there should be general agreement on the question whether the Ministries' size should be under-sized, over-sized or sized properly. Now after four General Elections, after the 1952 and the subsequent elections, we have found that in the various States as well as in the Centre, the tendency has been to increase the size of the Ministries. I do not like to offend any one who is at present a Minister either here or in the States. I am talking of a proposition which is academic in nature except where Mr. Limaye says that the Act must come into effect at once; that is, to say so is an invitation to the Government to oppose it at once because if it should come into effect at once, the present Ministers cannot be expected to pass it; they are not so bad as to pass such self-denying ordinances on themselves immediately.

The position is that there is absolutely no doubt that ministries are oversized to a disgusting extent. I should say that the Central Government can be run with 30 Ministers; I have no doubt about it. Those Ministers who are now working know that 30 of them are good enough to deal with any problem that arises before the Central Government. But now are the Ministers selected? They are rarely selected with reference to the volume of work. Those who have got any part or lot in making a Ministry or being in a Ministry know perfectly well that they have got a lot of varied pressures and it is to satisfy those pressures that a Prime Minister or a Chief Minister has got to give Ministerships. Of course, the first 10 or 15 members in a Central Ministry or the first five or six members in a State Ministry come there because they are inevitable; they are qualified or are, on account of their political strength are inevitable, but the rest come due to unhealthy pressures. The Prime Minister or Chief Minister tries to spread the net far and wide and see that as many people as possible are brought under their protective wings. Of course, we cannot blame the members if they are a little ambitious and we cannot blame also a Prime Minister or a Chief Minister if he is a little over-ambitious; he wants to be as strong as possible and, therefore, whenever there is a pressure, he would certainly try to accommodate and that is what is happening. That is the reason why before a Session begins, new items appear with reference to either State or Centre that the Prime Minister or Chief Minister is thinking of expanding the Ministry. During the Session therefore, all ambitious members are bound to be silent and when the Session is over, again speculation goes on and people would be going about expecting as to who is to become the next Minister. And there are always some obliging reporters who mention a few names and then the game goes on until again the next Session comes. Then, again there are reports that the Chief Minister is thinking of so and so to fill the

gap caused by so and so on account of certain reasons or that the Prime Minister is going to do it. Our reporters are very excellent reporters. I think, they beat the best reporters in the world and they give you such nice assessments that every day when we come to Parliament or go to an Assembly, we really think that the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister is going to make an actual announcement on the floor of the House that so and so is appointed a Minister, but that nothing comes. We ask important reporters, 'What has happened?' They reply, 'Well, not now, it will be tomorrow'. Then tomorrow and tomorrow, is on the wall. Ambition is our weakness and Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers are able to play upon it. Their strength lies in this that they are somehow able to command the majority of the party and they continue the game; when they feel they are failing, they expand the Ministry automatically and succeed.

This tendency is a very bad one. That is why the principle embodied in the Bill is very good. As suggested, I believe the Central Government can run with 30 Ministers and the State Government with 10. I have absolutely no doubt about that.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): If it is fixed at 30, still they will be able to play on that ambition.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: True. But it will be limited to that extent.

Now on the question of a statutory limit, the point is whether we can impose such a limit. If you are a Chief Minister, you will oppose it. It will be almost impossible in the present context of events to have a convention. Conventions are honoured more, in the breach than in the observance. That is the reason why Shri Limaye has prescribed a limit statutorily in his Bill. If we are able to agree on a statutory limit, ambitions can be cut down to size and the pressure upon the Chief Ministers and

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

the Prime Minister will also be reduced.

Then the race will be among the qualified people or the politically-strong ones within the party to come up to the level and into the first 30 in the Centre or the first 10 in the States. After a time, this will become an accepted practice in the country. It is a question of our willingness to take a decision. This decision must be taken at some time or other. The objection taken would be that such a decision has not been taken in other countries.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON):** There is a law in England on the matter.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:** In England, there were 125 Ministers at one time. For us here, there cannot be more than 30. If there is a law, let it be observed. If we make a law and observe it as in the case of the law on prohibition, what is the purpose behind having such a law? It will simply be violated at will.

I heartily support the principle of the Bill. We should also be able to say, "This Government at the Centre should not consist of more than 30 Ministers and the State Governments should not have more than 10 Ministers, whatever may be the size of the State concerned. This will not come into effect immediately, but after the next elections."

**श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) :** डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, तपेदिक के मर्ज का इलाज है, कैंसर का भी इलाज हो गया और अब तो यह है कि मोत पर भी आदमी काबू पा चला लेकिन कुर्सी के काटे का इलाज नहीं मिलता कहीं और हिन्दुस्तान में अगर किसी को कुर्सी काट लेती है तो वह आदमी फिर धरती नहीं और इस से न सिर्फ हमारा मुल्क बदनाम हुआ बल्कि हमारी

कीम भी बेगैरत हुई । . . . . .  
(व्यवधान) . . . . . हरयाने को छोड़ दो । यहां तो सारा देश ही हरयाना बन गया । यू० पी० में यह हाल है, बिहार आगे बाजी ले गया, तीन हरयाने के मुकाबिले का अकेले बिहार बन गया, मध्य प्रदेश में उससे बुरी हालत हुई और बंगाल तो सब को मात दे गया, पीछे छोड़ गया । तो इस मर्ज की दवा के लिए, जो इधर से उधर मेढकों की तरह से बजोर बढ़ रहे थे, इस का इलाज सोचा गया । सब पार्टियों की तरफ से देश में ख्याल आया । डिफेंशनस का इलाज सोचा गया और पार्लियामेंट ने इसके ऊपर और किया । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . हिन्दुस्तान का एक मजाक उड़ाया जाने लगा । एक अनपढ़ आदमी भी मजाक उड़ाने लगा और सारी दुनिया मजाक उड़ाने लगी । लोग कहने लगे अंग्रेज बड़ा होशियार था । वह ठीक कहता था कि तुम काबिल नहीं हो कि आज़ादी को कायम रख सको । तो मुझे खुशी है कि उस की एक बात मधु लिमये के इस बिल के मार्फत यहां आप के सामने आई । मैं समझता हूं कि जो कमेटी बनी उस कमेटी में लाइयंस ने तो एक व्यू प्वॉइंट लिया और उस के बाद एक दूसरी कमेटी बैठी उस ने उस सारे को रूल आउट कर दिया । अब यहां कुछ दिमाग हाउस में देखा जा दोनों से ही मुश्किल है । इस बिल में भी जो एक बात कही गई, 1/12 की बात, न्यूमेरिकल स्ट्रेंथ 1/12 हो, मैं कहता हूं यह भी थोड़ी कही गई । जितने बजौर ज्यादा बनेंगे उतनी बीमारी बढ़ेगी, उतने उम्मीदवार बजारत के ज्यादा होंगे और यह सेंटर को भी, बिहार को भी, यू० पी० को भी सब को अप्लाई करता है । हरयाने का तो हमने इलाज बांध दिया, मैं तो कांग्रेस की शिकायत करता हूं कि हम 5 की कैबिनेट बनाने चले थे हरयाने में लेकिन वह 7 की कर दी । इस से पहले इन भाइयों की सरकार

वहाँ थी हरियाने में 32 नायब तहसीलदार और 32 वजीर। और नायब तहसीलदार और पटवारी व गिर्दावर की ज्यादा पोजीशन थी वजीर से। पटवारी और गिर्दावर तो पढ़े लिखे, आठवीं जमात पास कम से कम थे लेकिन वजीर अंगूठा-टेक जो बायलम खुद भी नहीं लिख सकते तो क्या उनकी कदर हो सकती थी। जिन दिनों फजल हुसैन यहाँ मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे, और जिन दिनों सर सिकन्दर और सर छोटू राम हरियाने के मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे तो एक वह वजीर थे कि 100-100 वजीर जो आज के हैं डालडे वाले उन के बराबर वह एक-एक वजीर होते थे। आज क्या वज्जारत रह गई? क्या वज्जारत को सेक्रेटरी समझे, क्या डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी समझे? मामूली क्लर्क और असिस्टेंट भी वजीर साहब की मिफारिश को फेंक देता है जैसे दूध से मक्खी फेंक दी जाती है। उस की वजह क्या है? हमारी भी कमजोरी है। हम एम० एल० ए० बनते हैं, एम० पी० बनते हैं, सीधे वजीर बनने की सोचते हैं और उस को खुदा जैसा मानते हैं। वजीर बनने के लिए एम० पी० हो या एम० एल० ए० हो, सारे हथियार इस्तेमाल करता है। प्रेशर भी करता है, काउंटर प्रेशर भी करता है, मुकाबिले भी होते हैं और जो सारे देश में हुआ वह तो हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। एक मिसाल दे कर मैं खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ एक भाई चंडीगढ़ जाना चाहते थे। वस नहीं मिली। ट्रक को रुकवा लिया, कहा भाई, मुझे चंडीगढ़ ले चलो, काम है। ट्रक वाला बोला कि क्या करोगे चंडीगढ़ जा कर? वहाँ अगर चले गए तो तुम्हें पकड़ कर वजीर बना देंगे। यह वजीर की पोजीशन है। दोपहर को कोई वजीर है, दोपहर बाद कोई वजीर है, शाम को कोई और है और अगले दिन सुबह वह भी डाउन है। क्या डेमोक्रेसी है? क्या पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट है? क्या वज्जारत का स्टैंडर्ड है और क्या

प्रकल है? क्या हमारा इखलाक है? जैसे डंगरों का मेला होता है वैसे वज्जारत के लिये मेला लगता है। 25 हजार रुपया लेंगे डिप्टी वजीरी लेंगे। 10 हजार रुपया लेंगे तो स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री लेंगे और 5 हजार रुपया लेंगे तो फुल मिनिस्ट्री लेंगे। यह केवल हरियाने की बात नहीं है, सारे देश की बात है। मैं मधु लिमये की तारीफ करता हूँ कि यह बिल लाये लेकिन यह बिल तो पुराना हो गया। कागजी बात तो नहीं बनेगी। अगर कांस्टिट्यूशन में भी अमेंडमेंट होगा तो उस से क्या होगा? इस सारे देश के दिमाग और ख्याल को ही बदलना पड़ेगा। कुछ हम लोगों में भी कमी है। वजीर बन गया तो खुदा बन गया और वजीर नहीं है तो वह पूरा आदमी ही नहीं है, ऐसा कुछ ख्याल है। कितने शानदार एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० बैठे हैं जो वजीरों से कई कई गुने ज्यादा हैं लेकिन उन आदमियों की देहात में या और कहीं चले जायें तो पूछ नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एफेक्टिव मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के या एफेक्टिव एम० एल० ए० हों तो वह कई कई वजीरों के बराबर एक एक आदमी है। लेकिन हमारे दिमाग, देहातों के, शहरों के वोटर्स के ऐसे हो गये हैं कि जब तक वजीर की छाप न हो झण्डा न हो, सैल्यूट नहीं मिले तब तक उसको कोई नहीं पूछता। इस देश के वोटर्स के दिमाग से इस ख्याल को निकालना पड़ेगा। वजीरों से एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट है, वजीर तो एक सेवादार है। जो बात अमरीका में है या यह बात जो कि इंग्लैंड में है कि वजीर बसों में चलते हैं, या जैसा हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने केरल में किया कि वजीर साइकल पर चलता है, हालाँकि वह चीज सिर्फ नुमाइशी थी, लेकिन यह चीज सारे देश में आनी चाहिये कि वजीर को कुर्सी खायें नहीं। यह जो दिमाग में एक नई चीज पैदा हो गई है कि वज्जारत मेरे हाथ से चली गई तो मेरी मौत है—यही सारी बीमारी की जड़ है। लोग वज्जारत को अहमियत न दें, एम० पी० वज्जारत के

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

पाछे न फिरें, अगर वज्जारत छिन जाय,  
तो छोड़ दें उसके लिये तपेदिक का मरोज  
न बनें कि वज्जारत नहीं रही।

मैं अपने दोस्त की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को यहाँ पर लाये लेकिन मेरे क्याल में कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेण्ड करने के बजाय हेल्दी कन्वैन्शन कायम की जाती, ता ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेन्स को बात होती। इंग्लैंड में रिटर्न कांस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है सिर्फ कन्वैन्शन पर काम होता है।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का पुरबोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): After the great upheaval in the political map of our country following the general elections in 1967, we have taken a few disastrous strides in the working of parliamentary democracy. The tempo and the speed with which ministries after ministries fell toppled in various States reduced our democracy into public ridicule. I am not singling out any political party to lay the charge at its door. The Bill that is now being discussed would have served a very useful purpose if it could kindle a little rethinking on the part of every political party in this country and also every legislator in this country. A certain degree of introspection is the need of the hour, what is the lesson that we have learnt in the last fifteen months. Should not certain conventions and precedents be evolved as a result of the consensus that would develop by the meeting of the minds and hearts of parties representing various political shades in this country? I am pained to find that we are going in a very wrong direction. I heard two or three speakers from the ruling party and none of them have opposed this Bill. To that extent they stand to be congratulated because we have to move with the

spirit of the time. The condition is acute; the disease is so deep and malignant. That is why my hon. friend has come forward with this Bill to amend the Constitution. I take this opportunity congratulate Mr. Annadorai, the non-Congress Chief Minister of Madras State. He could have a jumbo sized ministry like the one we are having in Mysore or 32 as as they in Bihar had. But he stood by the principle. He said that on principle he was not going to have more than nine Ministers. Pressures were brought upon the Chief Minister of Madras State, but being a strong leader as he is, he did not succumb to those pressures, and he did not surrender himself on the principles. What happened in my State of Mysore? Much was made about the new, dynamic, young Chief Minister. I feel that Mr. Nijalingappa was much better, because he had a Cabinet or a Council of Ministers consisting of only 22, and today, Mysore Ministry consists of 28 persons, and the Chief Minister is holding a threat, he is holding a threat before the people of Mysore, that he is going to add some more Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. I hear a rumbling, a murmur, a whispering campaign that in the Central Ministry, many of our Deputy Ministers, Ministers of State, have gone to the Prime Minister and said—they are reported to have said—"Madam, you do not have enough work at all, and you do not give us any work at all. What do you expect us to do here?" The quorum that is needed in the Lok Sabha is 54, I am given to understand. They have three more; there are 57 Ministers here. It is three more than the quorum that is required. The Prime Minister does not bother about all of us being present, as long as she can command 57 Ministers here to come and sit and be glued to their seats which have been allotted to them! This is the position to which we have reduced parliamentary democracy in this country.

Where we do we go from here? What is going to happen to our democracy? What is going to happen to our values of democracy? Go to Bihar, go to West Bengal, go to Haryana; you walk on the streets of Chandigarh and Patna. You tumble into so many ex-Ministers; and you just cannot keep track of this ever-growing strength of Ministers and ex-Ministers. A time may come when we will be expanding our Government and when we will be expanding the strength of the Ministers, when the Ministers would become the laughing-stock of the nation, and we have to be guarded about it.

Unless there is a constitutional sanction, no Chief Minister is going to bow down to a convention, to sweet reasoning, to persuasiveness. He would like to be whipped by a constitutional mandate, and that is what is sought to be put in by the leader of the Samyukta Socialist Party. With these few words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of this House, with the fond hope that sooner or later, wisdom would dawn on politicians, on legislators, on leaders of political parties.

SHRI ASGHAR HUSAIN (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill in principle inasmuch as that, when we look to the country, we find that everywhere there is a talk or comment that in every State and also at the Centre the size of the Ministry is such that it has become unwieldy and causing unnecessary waste of energy, time and money. However, the main object, as stated in the Bill, is that this would stop defections also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had better come forward; you are not audible.

SHRI ASGHAR HUSAIN: It is also said in the country that these defections which are taking place every now and then in the States would also be stopped if we do not give any encouragement to members by mak-

ing them Ministers. It is also said that the work has increased; no doubt the population has also increased, and the number of members of the legislatures and of Parliament has also increased, and to that extent the number of Ministers must have increased. As my friend Mr. Rane said, in 1952 it was a small number, and looking to the present trend in the country, and to the work which is required to be done effectively, no doubt that size will have to be greater, but not to the extent as it is existing today. Therefore, I request the Government to consider this aspect. I also request the Government to see that the number of Ministers in the Ministry, if not now, at least in future, is regulated.

But the question arises whether there should be a constitutional check on this. That is the moot point to be discussed.

I think we need not go to that extent at this stage. If we make it a point to make it constitutional then it would be very difficult for us to run the Government as effectively as we have been doing. Because, for purposes of the functioning of parliamentary democracy sometimes occasions do arise where many considerations have to be taken into account. Therefore, I think we should not go to that extent of amending our Constitution. But, all the same, we must introduce some healthy conventions whereby we will be able to limit the number of ministers and also, at the same time, do away with the encouragement to likely defectors in legislatures.

Sir, that is all that I have to say.

श्री अश्वरूप हुसैन (मुरादाबाद):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री सिमरने जी को  
हादिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने भाज के  
राजनीतिक धन्यकार में देश के सामने एक  
प्रकाश और आशा उपस्थित की है। बीस  
वर्ष पूर्व जब यह देश स्वतंत्र हुआ तो  
उसके सामने दो मार्ग थे, एक प्रजातन्त्र का

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश शर्मा]

और एक तानाशाही का। इस देश की जनता ने इस देश की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए, इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को अपनाया और उसी दिन से तानाशाही का, चाहे वह किसी भी रूप में हो, चाहे साम्यवाद के रूप में, नाजीज्म और फासीज्म के रूप में या किसी भी रूप में उसका विरोध किया। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य का वह दिन था जबकि इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को समाप्त करने के लिये राजनीति में भ्रष्टाचार आरम्भ हुआ। इस देश में प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार उपस्थित है, जहां जाओ वहां भ्रष्टाचार। परन्तु वह भ्रष्टाचार जिस दिन राजनीति में आकर पदापित हुआ वह दिन देश का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन था। मुझे सबसे अधिक खेद तो इस बात का है कि पूज्य महात्मा गांधी, जिन्होंने इस देश की आधारशिला सत्य और अहिंसा पर आधारित की, आज उसी देश में उन्हीं के अनुयायीयों ने उनकी सत्य और अहिंसा की भावना पर स्वयं कठाराघात किया। और वह यह कि प्रजातांत्रिक आधार पर जब सन 1967 में चुनाव के पश्चात् जनता की भावना सामने उपस्थित हुई—जबकि पिछले 20 वर्षों में स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री रहे, उनकी आवाज के सामने जनमत और प्रजातन्त्र दोनों ही दबे रहे, लेकिन उनके पश्चात् इस देश का जनमत सामने उभर कर आया, जनता की आवाज सामने आई सन 67 में उसने विपरीत रूप धारण किया तो दुर्भाग्यवश कांग्रेस पार्टी उस जनमत को सहन नहीं कर सकी। उसने जनता की उस आवाज को अपने दूषित मार्ग से समाप्त करने की चेष्टा की और वह मार्ग था दल बदलुओं का। यानि दल बदल प्रारम्भ हुई और इस दल-बदल के पीछे और कुछ नहीं था, एक ही चीज थी, या तो यैलियों थीं या मंत्री पद का लोभ था। मंत्री पद का लोभ बहुत बड़ा होता है? तो वह लोभ सामने आया। लोगों ने बाजारों में गाय, भैंस और बकरियों को बिकते देखा

था लेकिन बाद में लोगों ने राजनीति के बाजार में एम० एल० ए० को बिकते हुए देखा। यैलियों के बल पर मंत्री पद के लालच में जनता की चुनी हुई सरकारों को लोगों ने उलटते और पलटते देखा। उसके पश्चात् इस देश में अस्थिरता की स्थिति बनी। इस विधेयक में केवल यही नहीं है कि मंत्री मण्डल को सीमित किया जाये परन्तु इसके पीछे भावना बहुत दूर की है। आज प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में आ गया है अगर इस समय हमने मावधानी नहीं बरती और यह क्रम चालू रहा तो परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि प्रजातन्त्र से जनता का विश्वास ही उठ जायेगा और देश में वह वातावरण उत्पन्न होगा जोकि इस देश में अराजकता उत्पन्न कर देगा, तानाशाही का राज उपस्थित कर देगा। इस देशका वातावरण उन लोगों के हाथ में चला जायेगा जो इस देश में खूनी क्रांति के पक्षपाती हैं। इस लिये हमें मावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है।

सबसे पहली बात यहीं है कि दल बदल समाप्त की जाये। हरियाणा में 81 सदस्यों की विधान सभा में हर दो सदस्यों के पीछे एक मिनिस्टर बना। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया और कहा कि हम क्या करें हमको तो अपनी सरकार कायम रखनी है, जिस रूप से भी यह हो सके, रुपये के बल पर हो या मंत्री पद के प्रलोभन पर हो। तो आज इस बिल के पास करने के पीछे एक ही चीज है, प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा करना। देश को अराजकता की ओर और तानाशाही की ओर जाने से रोकने के लिये आवश्यक है कि हम इस पर ब्रेक लगायें ताकि दल बदल न हो सके। इसके लिये सबसे बड़ा जो पहला पग है वह यह कि हम उस प्रलोभन को समाप्त करें जिसके लिये यह दल बदल होता है यानी मंत्री मंडल का विस्तार। मैं समझता हूँ इसको रोकना चाहिये और इसको रोकने के लिये जैसा कि सरकारो सलाहकार समिति ने मंत्रिमंडल 10 प्रतिशत कहा है लेकिन

में समझता हूँ यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या हो जायेगी उन्होंने कोई आगे सीमा नहीं रखी है कि दस प्रतिशत रहेगी लेकिन अधिक से अधिक 20 या 25 की संख्या हो सकती है। उसके पीछे कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये जिसकी को कि उसने नहीं रखा है।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस में कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। देश पार्टी से ऊपर होता है। पार्टियां देश के लिये हैं, देश पार्टियों के लिये नहीं है। इसमें प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा का प्रश्न है। इसलिये सरकार को पार्टी से ऊपर उठकर उस भावना से जिससे राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो सके कदम उठाना है। इसके लिये पहला पग यह होना चाहिये कि हम मंत्रि मंडल को ही सीमित करें ताकि दल बदल की सम्भावना ही न रहे। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं श्री मधु लिमये जी को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसको पढ़ने से और देखने से मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जिस के लिये उन्होंने यह विधेयक पेश किया है उसके साथ-साथ कुछ और भी होना चाहिये था। उन्होंने सिर्फ क्वान्टिटी पर पाबन्दी लगाई है लेकिन क्वालिटी का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है।

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

अब सवाल यह रहता है कि आज हमारे विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं उनकी क्वालिटी क्या है। जब हम इसको देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि जनता कई बार उनके मुँह पर ही कह देती है कि ये तो किस्मत के अच्छे हैं, एक चपरासी की नौकरी नहीं पा सके लेकिन वजीर बन गये। इस बात का

उदाहरण एक प्रान्त के एक मिनिस्टर से मिला भी है। मेरे एक साथी वहाँ पर थे और एक वजीर साह स्कूल में गये। मंत्री जी स्वागत में पहनाए गए हार को डाले हुए क्लास देखने के लिये भी चले गये। वहाँ पर हन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही थी। वजीर साह कहते हैं कि अरे भाई यह तो अब मेरी भाषा का सूबा बन गया है अब तुम हिन्दी क्यों पढ़ाते हो। तो उन्होंने कहा कि साह यह तो आपकी सरकार का आर्डर है उसके मुताबिक ही यह चल रहा है। फिर वजीर साह कहते हैं सरकार तो मैं हूँ सरकार हुकुम दे रही है कि तुम पढ़ाई बन्द करों। तो जिस मिनिस्टर को यह नहीं मालूम कि सरकार क्या है और आर्डर कहां से आता हैट कैसे भाषा चलती है और कैसे भाषा बन्द होती है यह दिवाला है हमारी योग्यता का और हमारी काबिलियत का। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि हमें क्वान्टिटी के साथ साथ क्वालिटी का भी ध्यान रखना होगा।

दूसरे जहाँ तक वजीरों की तादाद के बारे में 1/12 रखा है मैं समझता हूँ वह ठीक है कोई अधिक नहीं है और बहुत कम भी नहीं नहीं है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कोई ऐसा जाबता भी बनाना चाहिये कि जो मिनिस्टरस हों वे अखलाक के लिहाज से ऊँचे होने चाहिये कोई भी जो कि जगमगा पीता हो उसको वजीर नहीं बनने देना चाहिये।

ऐसा हमारा खयाल होना चाहिए कि हम शराब पीने वाले वजीर को, दाँ बोंबियां रखन वाले वजीर को, ऐसे वजीर को जिस के खिलाफ ऐयाशी का चार्ज हो.....

16.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : और अपने लड़के को प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी रखने वाले वजीर को, यह भी जोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ऐसे वजीर जो कि ऐय्याश हों, करप्ट हों उन्हें वजीर नहीं बनने देना चाहिये। ऐसी चीज जब हम करेंगे उस के बाद ही डेमोक्रेसी के ऊपर लोपों जा जो विश्वास है वह कायम रह सकता है।



[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

एक हमारे भाई ने यहां पर कहा है कि यह मिनिस्टरशिप्स भेड़ों और बकरियों की तरह बिकी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वह भेड़ों और बकरियों की तरह नहीं बल्कि बैलों की तरह बिकी है। वह तो बैलों की मंडी लगती है भेड़, बकरियों की मंडी नहीं है। वह तो बैल है जोकि सवा लाख आदमियों को घोखा देकर भाये है। सवा लाख आदमियों से चुन कर एक आदमी मंत्री बन कर असेम्बली में जाता है और 25,000 रुपये वसूल करता है। 5 साल में इस से ज्यादा और कितना हो सकता है? इस तरह के भ्रष्ट, शराबी व ऐम्पाश लोगों को हमें कतई वजीर नहीं बनने देना चाहिए। ऐसे मिनिस्टर को जोकि इस तरह से मंडी लगाते हैं उस मंडी को रोकने के लिए यह सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि हम उन के ऊपर अंकुश लगायें।

इस के साथ ही साथ अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा है कि वह एक प्रान्त में गये। उस प्रान्त के एक वजीर कहते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि वह किम पार्टी के हैं, तो वह कहते हैं कि वजीरों के लिए पेंशन का इंजाम होना चाहिए। जो आदमी वजीर रहता है वह जब बजारत से चला जाय तो उस को पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। इस तरह की बात इस वक्त उन लोगों के दिमाग में आती है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें डेमोक्रेसी को अगर जिंदा रखना है तो जनता में विश्वास लाना होगा। जनता का जो नुमायन्दा वहां पर जाता है उस का अखलाक क्या है और वह चाहता क्या है यह हमें देखना होगा। अगर वह सेवा के लिए जाता है तो वह सेवा की बात करे लेकिन अगर सेवा के लिए नहीं जाता है और बस पैसों के लिए जाता है तो हमें उस के लिए वहां का दरवाजा बंद करना होगा।

मैं उस के साथ ही साथ एक यह बात भी रख करना चाहूंगा और वह उस में आनी चाहिए। मैं श्री मधु लिमये से कहूंगा कि जब किशो को एम० एल० ए० बनना होता है

तो वह साइकिल पर सवारी करता है। साइकिल पर सवारी करके वह एम० एल० ए० बन गया। लेकिन उस के बाद जब वह वजीर बन जाता है तो उस की पोखीशन क्या होती है? मिनिस्टर बन जाने पर वह कार से नीचे पांव नहीं रखता है। उसे रहने को शानदार आलीशान बंगला मिलता है। मोंटरगाड़ियों, फरनीचर, अपड़ासों और सेक्रेटरी वगैरह भी मिलते हैं। जिस विभाग के वह मंत्री बनते हैं उस सबजेक्ट के विषय में क्या वह कुछ जानते बूझते हैं? कुछ जानते जरूर हैं लेकिन सवाल तो यह आकर पड़ता है कि क्या वह उस विषय के बारे में भी ज्ञान रखते हैं जिस विभाग के कि वह मिनिस्टर बने हैं? कभी शायद ही उन्होंने कोई साइंस का पर्चा दिया होगा लेकिन मिनिस्टर बन जाते हैं वह हेल्थ के। अब आप ही समझ सकते हैं कि वह डाक्टरों को क्या पूछेगा? इस लिये इस तरह की जो बातें हैं इस तरह की जो सारी चीजें हैं उन सब चीजों पर बगैर किसी पार्टी के बगैर किसी भेद-भाव के हम सब को इकट्ठे होकर विचार करना होगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उन तमाम बातों को रोकें जिन बातों से कि यह चीजें बढ़ती हैं। मैं तो यह भी चाहूंगा कि अगर कोई आदमी पार्टी बदलता है तो ऐसे दल बदलू को एक साल, दो साल तक वही पर भी वजीर नहीं बनने देना चाहिए और इस तरह की बात इस बिल में कहीं न कहीं आनी चाहिए। सजा मिल जाये तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन देखने में आता है कि कल्ल करने वाले को भी सजा नहीं मिलती है। हमारे बहुत से कानून बने हुए हैं लेकिन वह महज कागजों तक ही सीमित हो कर रह गये हैं। वह अमल में नहीं आ रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह कानून उन कानूनों की तरह नहीं होना चाहिए जैसे कि वह शराब बंदी या छोटी उम्र के बच्चों की शादी का कानून बना हुआ है। उस कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाई जाती हैं और कानून बनाने वालों

की धजियां उड़ायी जाती हैं। यह धजियां यहां भी उड़ाते हैं और वहां प्रेम्बलीज में भी उड़ाते हैं। इसलिए मैं हाउस के सामने इस बात को रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस कानून को बनाना है, इस को मंजूर करना है, रेजोल्यूशन मंजूर हो जाय और मैं इस की हिमायत करता हूँ कि इसे मंजूर होना चाहिए। उस के बाद कानून बने। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कानून बने तो कड़ा कानून बने और उस में ऐसा प्रावजन रक्खा जाय कि अगर उस पर अमल नहीं होता है, कोई उस की खिलाफ़ वर्जी करता है तो उसे सख्त से नज़र बन्दा दी जानी चाहिए। समय दिये जाने के लिए मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

**SHRI RAJARAM (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really happy to support Shri Madhu Limaye's Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is before the House. We have amended the Constitution so many times in the past. For various reasons, this is a fine Constitution amendment that has been proposed by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye and which is an essential one at this time for our country.

My hon. friend, Shri S. M. Krishna, has said very fine things about my State and about the administration given by the D.M.K. party in Madras State. So, I think, I am competent enough to say a few words about this Bill because my State is ruled by only 9 Ministers. Not only now. It is not a new thing in Madras State. From time immemorial, Madras State has been ruled by only a few persons. Even when the Britishers were having a diarchy form of Government, there were only 4 I.C.S. persons and 4 democratic persons and, on the whole, 8 persons ruled Andhra, Kerala and Madras, all the 3 States, and a part of Mysore State. All these States were ruled only by 8 or 9 persons in those days, under the Ministership of Dr. Subbarayan, Raja of Bobbili, Raja of Panagal and others who ruled very well without any corruption. They even spent their

money. They have lost their property. In those days, there were all big zamindars, rajas and everything. Now they are paupers. But these these days, paupers have come to politics and have become rajas, multi-millionaires and everything. Politics gives them all these things. So, everyone wants to become a Minister one day or other. Take, for instance, Haryana.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH:** Now, we are 7 only.

**SHRI RAJARAM:** I think, in Punjab, everyone is an ex-Minister. I have read in papers that in Bihar new parties are coming up for the sake of contesting elections. Every party has been formed by an ex-Chief Minister. I do not know how many ex-Chief Ministers ruled Bihar.

So, here is a fine Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The stage has come when we must do something here. At the Centre, from Nehru's days, it is like that. Everyone will say that he will become a Minister tomorrow so that he will pull his wires continuously with so many other Members of Parliament to catch the eye of the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister or even to join one of the groups of the Congress Parliamentary Party to get a Ministership. This is a normal thing. This is a common thing. The Centre has not given a model to the country. So, as Shri Madhu Limaye has rightly pointed out, here is a fine Constitution, (Amendment) Bill by which we can create a model Cabinet and we can create a quality Cabinet. My hon. friend has suggested that we must create quality Ministers. Of course, it is rather difficult to create quality Ministers. Anyhow, we can try to do something to give a model to the country and show it to other countries. We must minimise the number of Ministers. We have got an army of Ministers here, nearly 57 persons. They can even burn the whole coun-

[Shri Raja Ram]

try. They have got such powers in their hands. That must be curtailed. We are having a democracy. But we must not spend so much of money over all these things. The number of Ministers must be reduced. Then only the people will respect us. Already, respect for the politicians is going down and down. Every day people are laughing at us—every Member of Parliament or Minister wants to enjoy himself. Nowadays, however, they are not complacent. As far as Madras and Kerala are concerned, people are studying so many papers. At Delhi there are no dailies in the morning and in the evening. In Madras State there are vernacular papers which are going even to remote villages—big dailies. So every villager knows what is going on at the Centre, what is going on in Madras and in every other State. People are now educating themselves. They know what is politics in India. So, do not think that you can continue to fool the people and live on the foolishness of the people for ever.

I accept the proposal of Mr. Madhu Limaye. I think, all other parties also will accept it. We must unite together and bring a Constitutional amendment and cut down not only the strength of the Ministry at the Centre but also the strength of the Ministries in all the States, so that we can maintain a true and good democracy in this country.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चिन्नीगढ़) :** सभापति महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये ने जो सामयिक बिल संविधान में संशोधन के लिये प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सचमुच चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद हमारे देश में जो राजनीतिक वातावरण उत्पन्न हुआ है उससे प्रजातन्त्र को एक चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं इस बात को तहेदिल से मानता हूँ कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र का विकास होना चाहिये, लेकिन केवल

मतदाताओं से मत ले कर मंत्रिमंडलों का निर्माण करना ही अपने आप में प्रजातन्त्र नहीं है। सचमुच मैं प्रजातन्त्र को विकसित करना होता है, प्रजातन्त्र का पोषण करना होता है और जातन्त्र की रक्षा करनी ही है।

मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा खेद होता है कि पिछले बीस वर्ष में हमने इस तरह की परम्परा विकसित नहीं की जिस से आने वाली पीढ़ी यह सोचे कि हम ने प्रजातन्त्र का बड़ा अच्छा प्रारंभ सुचारु रूप से विकास किया है। सही बात तो यह है कि पहले हम बुनियादी तौर से इस बात को स्वीकार करें कि हमने मंत्रिमंडल में या विधान सभाओं में अथवा संसद् में केवल प्रजातन्त्र का ढांचा रखा है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र की आत्मा का विकास हो, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र की परम्परा का विकास हो, यदि हम चाहते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र फले फूले तो हम इस बात को कबूल करें कि हमारे पूर्वजों ने बहुत थोड़े समय में प्रजातन्त्र का एक स्वस्थ रूप विकसित किया था, और यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, संसद् में और विधान सभाओं में बैठने वालों की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि, हम प्रजातन्त्र के ढांचे का ही निर्माण न करें प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा और पोषण भी करें।

इस दृष्टि से इस बिल में जो बुनियादी बात है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, और वह बुनियादी बात यह है कि प्रजातन्त्र का पोषण प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा प्रजातन्त्र के नुमाइन्दों के द्वारा ही होती है। प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर जो लोग प्रजा के द्वारा चुने जाते हैं, चाहे वह असेम्बली के मेम्बर हों, चाहे संसद् के मेम्बर हों, चाहे मंत्रिमंडल के मेम्बर हों, उन पर सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आती है कि वे अपने आचरण के द्वारा, अपने चरित्र के द्वारा और अपने विचारों अथवा कार्यों के द्वारा प्रजातन्त्र का पोषण किस तरह करते हैं। मैं आप के सामने विदेशों में प्रजातन्त्र की

रक्षा और पोषण के लिये जिन लोगों ने जो जो काम किये हैं और आदर्श उपस्थित किये हैं उन का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, जैसे कि कई मेम्बर उदाहरण के रूप में सुनाया करते हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौथे आम चुनाव के परिणाम आने के बाद हरियाणा में, बंगाल में, बिहार में, मध्य प्रदेश में, पंजाब में और यहाँ तक कि राजस्थान में जिस तरह से मंत्रिमंडलों का निर्माण और विस्तार कर के हम ने प्रजातन्त्र को कायम करने की कोशिश की है, उस तरह से यह प्रजातन्त्र हमारे लिये मंहगा पड़ने वाला है। प्रजातन्त्र के लिये यह शुभ चिह्न नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रिमंडलों का विस्तार इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारी दिलचस्पी देश की सेवा में, राष्ट्र की सेवा में या सार्वजनिक सेवा में उतनी नहीं है जितनी मंत्री बनने में है या पद प्राप्त करने में है। यह जो पदचोल्पना है यह सचमुच हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये एक भयंकर खतरा के रूप में सामने आई है। इस लिये मैं खाम तौर से उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो गांधीजी से अनुप्राणित रहे हैं या जो गांधी जी का उदाहरण दिया करते हैं कि उन को विशेष रूप से इस समस्या पर विचार करना है, क्योंकि जो स्वयं उल्टादायित्व के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, स्वयं सत्ता-परस्ती और पद चोल्पना के अथवा कुर्सी के शिकार हैं वह समाज और देश का विकास क्या करेंगे ? इस लिये मुझ को इस बिल का हृदय से स्वागत करना है।

यह बिल केवल किमी पाटी के लिये नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय विषय है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य है और राष्ट्रीय जिम्मेदारी है। चौथे आम चुनाव के बाद सभी पार्टियों ने यह रूप सामने रक्खा है कि उन्हें सार्वजनिक सेवा और राष्ट्र से अधिक चिन्ता अपने स्वार्थ-पूति की है। चाहे मध्य प्रदेश में हो, चाहे हरियाणा में हो या कहीं और हो, उन्होंने इस बात की चेष्टा की कि जिस तरह से भी हो उनको मंत्रिमंडल कायम रखना चाहिये

और अपने शासन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है कि लोगों ने दिल खोल कर कांग्रेस का विरोध किया और जनता ने दिल खोल कर उनका साथ दिया। लेकिन सरकार में आने के बाद और मंत्रिमंडल बनाने के बाद वह देश के सामने कोई आदर्श की तस्वीर पेश करते। कांग्रेस से नाराज होकर जिन्होंने जनता का मत प्राप्त किया और लोगों ने दिल खोल कर जिन को चुनकर भेजा उन से उस ने यह आशा की थी कि वह नये मंत्रिमंडल एक आदर्श उपस्थित करेंगे लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है विरोधी पार्टियों की जो संविद सरकारें थी उन्होंने तारीफ के योग्य कोई आदर्श उपस्थित नहीं किया। इस सम्बन्ध में एक बीमारी हो गई है। प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर और यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हम प्रजातंत्र को इस बीमारी से मुक्त करें तो यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। भारत सरकार और यह संसद इस बात को अपने सामने रक्खे कि यदि हमको प्रजातंत्र को इस देश में विकसित करना है। तो वह केवल प्रजातंत्र के ढाँचे और कानून से विकसित नहीं होगा। वह हमारी अन्तरात्मा और हमारे नैतिकता के विचारों से विकसित होगा। प्रजातंत्र तभी पनप सकता है जब हृदय से देश के सामने और आने वाली पीढ़ी के सामने एक परम्परा विकसित करें।

इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास, आंध्र जैसे प्रदेशों में, जैसा श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा, बहुत बड़े मंत्रिमंडल न बनाये जायें। इन प्रदेशों में मंत्रियों की संख्या 25 की निर्धारित कर दी जाये और असम, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा ऐसे राज्यों के लिये निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि अधिक से अधिक 15 मंत्री रहेंगे जिनमें उपमंत्री और मंत्री दोनों सम्मिलित हों। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितनी अधिक मंत्रिमंडल की संख्या रहेगी, जितना बड़ा उसका कलेवर रहेगा, उतना ही उसका

## [श्री श्रीराम लाल बोहरा]

प्रभाव जनता पर कम पड़ेगा। जितनी कम उनकी संख्या रहेगी उतनी ही उसकी कार्य करने की क्षमता और सार्वजनिक सेवा का रूप सामने आयेगा। हमें इस बात को ईमान्दारी से कबूल करना चाहिये कि आज हमारे देश में सेवा का रूप बहुत कम है। इसलिये यदि हम मंत्रिमंडल का अधिक विस्तार करेंगे और बड़ा कलेवर रखेंगे तो हम अच्छी क्वालिटी देश के सामने नहीं रख सकेंगे। इसलिये मंत्रिमंडलों का निर्माण करते समय, मंत्रियों का चयन करते समय राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जिन मंत्रियों को वह रखें उनकी सार्वजनिक सेवा का रेकार्ड भी हो। उन का केवल कुछ सीटों से सम्बन्ध न हो या यह तर्क नहीं होना चाहिये कि उसके पाम-पांच या सात एम एल ए या एम पी हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन में उनकी कुछ इमेज होनी चाहिये, उनका चरित्र और आचरण लोक-पवाद से दूर रहना चाहिये। तभी हम देश को कुछ दे सकेंगे।

मैं आपका समय अधिक न लेता हुआ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रियों की संख्या अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज तो यह स्थिति हो गई है कि जो एक बार मंत्री बन गया, जब तक वह हारे नहीं या जब तक उसकी मृत्यु न हो जाये तब तक उसके लिये मंत्रि पद सुरक्षित है। यह कितने बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो भी चीफ मिनिस्टर आज होता है उस पर इस बात का दबाव पड़ता है, आग्रह होता है कि जो एक बार मंत्री बन गया वह सदा के लिये मंत्री बना रहे। जो भी 1952 में मंत्री बन गया जब तक वह हारे नहीं या जब तक उसकी मृत्यु न हो जाय तब तक वह मंत्री के रूप में रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी सामन्तवादी मनोवृत्ति है, पूँजिवादी मनोवृत्ति है जो प्रजातंत्र का गला घोटती है। इसलिये

मंत्रियों का चयन करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि एक आदमी लम्बे समय तक मंत्री न बना रहे। रोटेशन चलता रहे और नये और अच्छे आदमियों को मौका मिलता रहे। लेकिन आज होता यह है कि एक बार मंत्री बनने के बाद अगर किसी को दुबारा मंत्री पद नहीं मिलता तो वह मंत्रिमंडल को गिराने की पार्टी को गिराने कोशिश करता है। इस तरह की राजनीति का खून उसके लग गया है। आज यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या हो गई है। आज जो भी चीफ मिनिस्टर बनता है उसके सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह हो गई है कि वह किस को खुश रखे किम को न रखे। जब तक यह स्थिति रहेगी मंत्रिमंडल पर दबाव रहेगा और हमारे प्रजातंत्र का वह गला घंट देगी जो कि अभी अपनी शिशु अवस्था में है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि मंचमुख मंचे रूप में प्रजातंत्र का विकास हो और स्वच्छ परम्पराओं का प्रारम्भ हो तो न केवल मंत्रियों की संख्या घटनी चाहिये बल्कि उनकी सार्वजनिक सेवा का रेकार्ड भी होना चाहिये। और उनकी सेवा के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखना चाहिये। तभी हम देश को प्रजातंत्र का एक अच्छा रूप दे सकेंगे।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन में आया है उसका ग्राम तौर से सभी सदस्यों ने अनुमोदन किया है और मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मगर मैं दो तीन प्रश्न कांग्रेसी सदस्यों से आपके माध्यम से करना चाहूँगा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऊपरी मन से इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन भीतर भीतर उसमें इस बात का डर मौजूद है कि अगर यह बिल पास हो जायेगा तो इन बेचारे मिनिस्ट्रों का क्या होगा।

श्री श्रीरत्नलाल बोहरा : यह आप गलत सोच रहे हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह ऊपर ऊपर से इस तरह से कहते हैं, लेकिन भीतर से सोचते हैं कि यह बेचारे मंत्री लोग जाबलेस हो जायेंगे और इन गरीबों का क्या होगा । इस लिये इस तरह वह विरोधियों पर हमला कर रहे हैं । और यह कहते हैं कि विरोधियों ने कोई आदर्श उपस्थित नहीं किया है । मैं कहता हूँ कि आपने हमेशा आदर्श को तोड़ा है । आप खुद अपने दामन में झांक कर देखें कि यह जो परम्परा है क्या इसको आपने ही नहीं डाला है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनता ने आप से बहुत आशा की थी लेकिन वह पूरी नहीं हुई ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इससे पहले कि आप हमें गाली दें आपको देखना चाहिये कि आपको पार्लियामेंट देश की सब से बड़ी पार्टी है और आपको बड़ी भारी परम्परा रही है, आपका बड़ा नाम रहा है । लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दल बदलकों को सब से पहले आपने ही प्रोत्साहन दिया है ? किम ने अगोक मेहता नाहब को प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी से निकाल कर कुर्मी पर बिठाया, किम ने उनको मंत्री पद दिया, मंत्री पद के आसन पर बिठाया ? आपने ही तो बिठाया था । हमने तो नहीं बिठाया था । सैकड़ों भिसालें दी जा सकती हैं जिन में आपने विरोधियों को तोड़ कर कुर्मी पर बिठाया । ऐसे लोगों ने जिन्होंने हमेशा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में जनता पर गोलियाँ चलाई, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के जूते चाटे, ऐसे लोग किस दल में हैं ? क्या आपके दल में ही नहीं हैं । इसका मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जबाब दें । किस पार्टी के लोगों ने अब दल बदले हैं ? कांग्रेसियों की ओर से ही तो बदले गये हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी दोनों देखी जानी चाहिये ।

यह भी कहा गया कि विरोधियों ने ऐसे लोगों को मंत्री बनाया जो अंगूठा टेक थे । अगर आप नाम गिनना चाहें तो मैं आपको गिना सकता हूँ कि आप की पार्टी में कैसे कैसे लोग हैं । आप उनका रिकार्ड मंगा कर देख भी सकते हैं कि कितने दर्जे तक वे पड़े हुए हैं । आपने ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को मंत्री बनाया जो खुद तो अंगूठा क्या टेकना, दो दो आदमी पकड़ कर टिकायें तब भी नहीं टिका सकते थे । आप अपनी बात नहीं करते हैं ।

यह कहा गया है कि मंत्री को चरित्रवान होना चाहिये । कितने चरित्रवान मंत्री हैं आपकी पार्टी में इसको आप देखें । कल ही आचार्य कृपलानी ने कहा था कि चाहे कोई कितना ही चरित्रवान हो लेकिन वह ऐसा होना चाहिये कि कोई उसको शक की निगाह से न देख सके । मोटिव चाहे कोई न भी हो लेकिन मुरारजी देसाई जो जैसे लोग भी है जिन्होंने अपने बेटे को अपना प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी बना रखा है । अब वह चाहे कितने ही चरित्रवान हों लोग उनको शूबहे की दृष्टि में देखेंगे ही ।

यह कहा गया है कि विरोधियों ने गड़बड़ी कर दी है । यह ठीक है कि हरियाणा में हो गई, बंगाल में हो गई, बिहार में हो गई । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस सब की जननी आप हैं । देश में जितनी भी गड़बड़ी होती है, जो भी इस तरह के काम होते हैं, आपको तरफ से ही होते हैं ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि विरोधी लोग लालच देते हैं । मेरा उत्तर यह है कि हम क्या लालच दे सकते हैं । हमारे पास है ही क्या । मंत्री पदों का लालच तो आप ही दे सकते हैं । आप देखें कि कांग्रेस सरकारों ने कितने लोगों को मंत्री बनाया और सिर्फ इसलिये बनाया कि वे कांग्रेस में बने रहें । अगर आप में हिम्मत थी तो आपको इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करना चाहिये था । अभी अभी श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी

## [श्रीसरजू पाण्डेय]

पंडित ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह प्रखबारों में छापा है। वह कांग्रेस की बड़ी नेता हैं और बहुत दिनों से कांग्रेस की सेवा की हैं। वह खुद कहती हैं कि मैं बैंक बैंकर बन कर पार्लियामेंट में बैठी नहीं रह सकती थी। अब आप देखें कि कौन फंटे बैंकर हो सकता है? फंटे में कौन बैठता है? मंत्रियों के भलावा और कोई आदमी क्या बैठ सकता है। बाकी सभी आदमी बैंक बैंकर ही तो हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आपका सुधार हो जायेगा तो देश का भी सुधार हो जायेगा। दल बदलुओं के लिये आपके यहाँ स्थान है, देशद्रोहियों के लिये आपके यहाँ स्थान है, उनकी आपके यहाँ इज्जत है, देश के अन्दर जो भी लोग गड़बड़ी करते हैं वे आपके यहाँ ही तरक्की पाते हैं। जितने निरक्षर भट्टाचार्य कांग्रेस में हैं किसी दल में नहीं हैं। शिव नारायण जी को अगली बार अगर मंत्री नहीं बनाया तो वह भी कांग्रेस छोड़ कर इधर आ जायेंगे।

इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो समस्या है इस पर हम सब को मिल कर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रियों की संख्या घटाने से ही दल बदल पर रोक लग सकती है। इसमें मुझे श्रुतवा है कि ऐसा हो सकता है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत हूँ कि पूरे हाउस के मेम्बरों की संख्या के एक बारहवें हिस्से तक को ही मंत्री बनाया जाये। तब भी मंत्रियों की संख्या 41 हो जायेगी उस हिसाब से जितनी इस सदन की सदस्य संख्या है। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रांत में भी 40-41 होगी क्योंकि वहाँ की सदस्य संख्या चार सौ के करीब है। इसको आप और घटाइये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि मंत्रियों की संख्या कम कर देने से आप दल बदल की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगा सकते हैं। असल समस्या तो यह है कि मंत्री पद के लिये जो मोह लोगों में है उसको किसी तरह कम किया जाये। अगर दस आदमियों को भी आप मंत्री बनाते हैं और उनको सुविधायें देते हैं,

उनको भ्रान्त मिलता है, उनके पीछे जनता के लोग या वैस्टिड टरेस्ट्स के लोग घूमते हैं, तो मंत्री तो लोग बनना चाहेंगे ही। तब तो लोग कहेंगे कि चलो मंत्री हो जाओ, हम भी फायदा उठा लें। देश में अगर यह परम्परा कायम रहेगी तो इस एक्ट के पास हो जाने के बाद भी इसका कोई बड़ा लाभ नहीं होगा। ईमानदारी की बात यह थी कि कांग्रेस के लोग विरोधियों पर कीचड़ उछालने के बजाय ईमानदारी से सोचते कि लोग क्यों मंत्री बनने के लिये दलों को छोड़ते हैं और अपनी ईमानदारी फोड़ी करते हैं और इसका कोई रास्ता आपको निकालना चाहिये था। ऐसा करने के बजाय आपने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया कि विरोधी दलों में सब खराबियाँ हैं और हमारे अन्दर कुछ भी खराबियाँ नहीं हैं। आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करो। आपका दल एक बहुत बड़ा दल है। हमारे तो छोटे छोटे दल हैं। हम यह दावा भी नहीं करते हैं कि देश भर में हमारी कोई बहुत बड़ी फालोइंग है और देश हमें नेता मानता है। आपको देश नेता मानता है। आपने जो गलत काम किये हैं उन पर अब भी आप कायम हैं उनको आप अब भी करते आ रहे हैं।

यह सुना जाता था कि देश में आपके सिवाय कोई शक्ति नहीं है जो देश को युनाइटेड कर सके। लेकिन आप तो हम से भी बुरे निकले। बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने एक बार कांग्रेस की मीटिंग में कहा था कि हम तो डूबेंगे मगर यार को ले डूबेंगे। आप तो डूब ही रहे हैं लेकिन औरों को भी साथ ले कर डूबा रहे हैं।

लिमये जी का जो प्रस्ताव है यह बहुत बढ़िया प्रस्ताव है। इस पर आप विचार करें और यह जो मांग की गई है कि इसको पास किया जाये इसको आप मान लें। इससे आप मत खरिये कि मंत्री आप को छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। जो एम० पी० या एम०एस०ए०

नहीं रहता है वह कहाँ जाता, वह भी तो पार्टी में रहता ही है। इसी तरह से जो मंत्री नहीं रहेगा वह भी पार्टी में ही तो रहेगा। इस वास्ते आप देश में जो अवस्था उत्पन्न हो रही है मंत्री पदों के लिये जो मोह बढ़ रहा है इस पर रोक लगायें। आप खुद अपने ऊपर पाबन्दी लगायें। आप खुद ही अगर दल दलुओं को सराहने लग जायेंगे तो फिर दूसरों से आप क्या आशा कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि संविधान में इस परिवर्तन को लाकर आप इस परम्परा को कायम करें ताकि भविष्य में न केवल खर्चा बच सके बल्कि एक स्वस्थ परम्परा का भी श्रीगणेश हो सके।

श्री तुलशदास जाधव (वाराणसी) : महापति महोदय इस बिल की इंटेंशन को अगर देखा जाये तो वह बड़ा अच्छी है। इसमें आर्टिकल 75 और आर्टिकल 164 जो प्रांतीय सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मिनिस्ट्रों की नियुक्ति के बारे में हैं, माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने एमेंड करना चाहा है। इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस को ध्यान दें। इसमें मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद को बढ़ाने या कम करने पर उन्होंने रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने का सुझाव नहीं दिया। उनका कहना यह है :

*The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that "of late the expansion of the Cabinet has been used by the ruling Congress Party to perpetuate itself in office and the Opposition Parties too now in power in several States have been unable to resist the temptation of imitating this bad example"?*

16.36 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

तब हमेशा के लिये उनके हाथ में रहे इसलिये मिनिस्टर ज्यादा न बढ़ायें यह बिल

का उद्देश्य है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो इसके पीछे जो उनकी विचारधारा है वह यह है कि पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर जो डिफिकल्ट हुई हैं और लोग इधर उधर गये हैं उससे अनैतिकता की वृद्धि होती है या जिसको लायल्टी कहते हैं उसकी हवा गड़ गई है लायल्टी की भावना लोगों में कम हो गई है। उनका कहना यह है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी अगर ठीक रीति से चलती हैं तो पब्लिक भी उस ठीक रास्ते पर जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही उनका इंटेंशन है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में उस इंटेंशन की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। यह तो खाली मिनिस्टर्स के लिये है। पिछले छः महीने में या एक साल में जितने लोगों ने डिफिकल्ट किया है उन सब को तो मिनिस्टर बनाया नहीं गया है। उनके साथ और भी पंद्रह, बीस या तीस आदमी इधर उधर गये हैं। मधु लिमये जी का जो इंटेंशन है उससे मैं सवा सोलह आने सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में यह भी कहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का इसको देखना काम था। मैं उनसे इस में भी सहमत हूँ। पिछले बीस साल से कांग्रेस की हकूमत बनती रही है और न केवल लोगों को मंत्री बनाया गया है लेकिन धानु पिल्ले जैसे लोगों को गवर्नर भी बनाया गया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको यहां ये बातें लिखनी होंगी ताकि जो आदमी इधर से उधर आता है तो न केवल उसका मंत्री न बनाया जाये बल्कि उसको किसी कमेटी का चेयरमैन या गवर्नर भी न बनाया जाये या किसी और पद पर उसको आसीन न किया जाये। यह जो रास्ता पद देने का है फिर चाहे कांग्रेस की ओर से निकाला गया हो या किसी दूसरी पार्टी की ओर से, इसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। जब हम रेलों में इधर उधर प्रवास करते हैं तो लोगों का जो देखने का रुख हमारी तरफ रहता था आज वह भी बदल गया है। लोगों के रुख को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा।



## [श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

इसके अन्दर इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इसके बारे में कन्वेंशन होना चाहिये। मैं उससे भी सहमत हूँ। मेरे पास ये तीन पुस्तके हैं, "कैबिनेट रिफार्म इन ब्रिटेन, 1914-63", "स्टुडेंट स्टडीज़ इन ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट" और "कैबिनेट गवर्नमेंट"। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बड़े हुशियार हैं। आप हमेशा इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों में बड़ी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है कि मैं इन पुस्तकों में से कौटुक करूँ। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि चर्चिल और उसके बाद के प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स को भी अपनी कैबिनेट के सदस्यों की संख्या को कम या ज्यादा करना पड़ा। वार के समय केवल नौ मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट में लिये गये, जब कि उसके चौदह साल बाद कभी कभी पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरीज़ और सेक्रेटरीज़ आफ स्टेट को मिला कर कैबिनेट के सदस्यों की संख्या 100 तक हो जाती थी। मेरा कहना यह है कि काम में वृद्धि होने पर मिनिस्टर्स आदि की संख्या में वृद्धि करनी ही पड़ती है। और किसी डेवलपिंग कंट्री में मिनिस्टर्स की संख्या फिक्स करने से काम चलेगा, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है।

जहाँ तक हमारे मिनिस्टर्स का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वे काम करने के बजाये बहुत मते हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों के लिये आफिस में काम करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। शायद वे काम के लिये ही जाते हों। मेरा उद्देश्य किसी की टीका करना नहीं है। जिस देश में डेवेलपमेंट का कार्य होता है, उसमें इस रीति में मंत्रियों की संख्या फिक्स करने से काम चलेगा या नहीं, इस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़ दिये हैं, उन्हें मैं स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन उनकी इनटन्शन से मैं सहमत हूँ। अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपनी पार्टी को छोड़ कर पार्टी इन पावर में आता है, तो उसको किसी भी हालत में कोई

पद नहीं देना चाहिए, इस बात की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर मंत्रियों की संख्या निर्धारित कर दी जाये, तो उस व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन कई तरीकों से हो सकता है। पार्टी इन पावर किसी सदस्य को पंद्रह बीस सदस्यों के साथ डिफेक्ट करने का प्रलाभन दे और अपने वर्तमान मंत्रियों में से एक दो से इस्तीफा दिलवा कर डिफेक्ट करने वाले सदस्य को मंत्री बना दे और इस प्रकार मंत्रियों की निर्धारित संख्या का न बढ़ने दे। बुराई करने के लिये कई रीतियाँ हो सकती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में ला फ़ के सब क्षेत्रों में इतनी कorrupशन और बुराई फैली हुई है कि हर एक आदमी कहता कि इस देश में कोई अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है।

आज कांग्रेस पार्टी पावर में है। हो सकता है कि कल श्री मधु लिमये किसी प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बन जायें। वह विद्वान हैं, हुशियार हैं। डमोक्रेसी में कोई बध्दन नहीं है। जो लोगों का काम करेगा, जो प्रामाणिक और अनेस्ट होगा, वह लोगों का आदर और विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि कोई भी दल कोई प्रलोभन दे कर किसी को डिफ़क्शन करने के लिये प्रेरित न करे। इस उद्देश्य को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। अगर गवर्नमेंट मंत्रियों की संख्या फिक्स करे, तो मुझे कोई नाराजगी नहीं होगी।

इस बिल के उद्देश्यों के स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि दूसरी पार्टियों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी का रास्ता अड्डियार किया है। मेरा कहना है कि दूसरे दलों में भी बहुत से अच्छे और पुराने लोग एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० हैं, पावर में आये हैं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक रास्ता बताना केवल कांग्रेस का ही काम नहीं है, बल्कि उनमें भी रास्ता बताने के लिये बहुत से अच्छे और योग्य आदमी हैं। उन सब को भी इस बारे में रास्ता बताना चाहिये।

श्री अन्नुल गनी बार (गुड़गांव): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं श्री मधु लिमये को बधाई देता हूँ कि उनके बिल को जो नीयत है, उसके पीछे जो विचार है, उसको कांग्रेस और आपोजीशन दोनों के मेम्बरान ने एप्रिशिएट किया है। सरकार इस बारे में क्या करने जा रही है, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन सरकारी पार्टी के काफी अच्छे मेम्बरों ने श्री मधु लिमये की तारीफ की है। लेकिन मैं श्री मधु लिमये से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मज्र बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों ज्यों दवा को। अगर मज्र यही मसीबन हो कि मिनिस्टर्स की तादाद मुनासिब रखी जाये, तो मैं मान सकता हूँ।

बचपन में हम मुना करते थे कि हाथी जीता लाख का और मरा सवा लाख का, लेकिन हमारे दिमाग में नहीं आता था कि कैसे। 1967 के इलेक्शन में हमारे जो मिनिस्टर पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन हार गये, उनको किसी न किसी बड़ी आर्गनाइजेशन, कम्पनी या कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। किसी को पेट्रोलियम की आर्गनाइजेशन का और किसी को सीइज की कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस वाले चाहते हैं कि मौजदा हालत में सुधार किया जाये और मैं इसको पसन्द करता हूँ। लेकिन यह मज्र यही थोड़ा खत्म हो गया है ?

जो आदमी मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सका, वह किसी और तरह का रूप धारण कर के, अपनी कम्प्यूनिटी को अपनी बैंक पर ला कर इन्दिरा जी को डराये, कांग्रेस के नेताओं और बड़े बड़े मुसलमान नेताओं के साथ उनके पास जाये और डर के मारे उसको किसी कारपोरेशन वगैरह का चेयरमैन बना दिया जाये, यह कोई अच्छी भावना नहीं है और इससे देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। ऐसे लोगों की तन्क्वाह और एलाउंमज बढ़ जाते हैं। यहाँ तो वे हाउस को जबाबदेह होते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लिए भी इस हाउस में बख्शीश नहीं है। बाहिर में उन्होंने लोगल पहलू को तनाह ली कि उनका बेटा पेंशन लेता है, तन्क्वाह लेता है, सीधे राम्मे से लेता है या उल्टे हाथसे लेता है। वह भी कहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाओ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फ़ैसला यकीनन मोरारजी देसाई के खिलाफ़ जायेगा।

अगर श्री मधु लिमये की स्पिरिट कांग्रेस वालों और आपोजीशन में प्रवेश आपान करे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका फायदा होगा। मैंने और देशों को भी देखा है, लेकिन मैंने यहाँ पर एक ही सरकार देखी है, जो चालीस फ्रीसदी से कम वोट ले और फिर भी राज करे। उसका बहाना यह है कि जनता ने हमें वोट तो ज्यादा नहीं दिये, किन सीट तो हमने ज्यादा ले ली है, क्योंकि दूसरे लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं। इन्दिरा जी को बाहिये कि वह खुद रिजाइन कर के एक अच्छी मिसाल कायम करें और देश का बॉडकट नें कि वह उनके हक में है या नहीं।

मज्र उम्मीद है कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल पर काफी विचार करेंगे। वह भद्र पुरुष हैं और नेक हैं। मैं आप का शुक्रिया अर्दा करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं मधु लिमये को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐसा मज्र नहीं है, जिसका इलाज आसानी से हो सके।

شری عبدالغنی قار (کوڑکوں) :

ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - میں عرض  
مدعو لہو کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ  
ان کے بل کی جو نہت ہے - اس کے  
مخالفہ جو وچار ہے - اس کو کانگریس  
اور آپوزیشن دونوں کے ممبروں نے  
اپہرہست کیا ہے - سگار اس بارے  
میں کیا کر لے جا رہی ہے - یہ میں  
نہیں جانتا ہوں - لیکن سرکاری پارٹی

[شری عبدالغنی قار]

کے کانفرنس، اچھے ممبروں نے شری مدھو لیمے کی تائید کی ہے۔ لیکن میں شری مدھو لیمے سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرض بڑھتا ہے کیا۔ جس جوں دوا کی۔ اگر صرف یہی مصیبت ہو کہ ممبروں کی تعداد مناسب رکھی جائے۔ تو میں مان سکتا ہوں۔

بچپن میں ہم سنا کرتے تھے کہ ہاتھی جھٹا لاکھ کا اور مرا سوا لاکھ کا۔ لیکن ہمارے دماغ میں نہیں آتا تھا کہ کہے۔ ۱۹۶۷ء کے الیکشن میں ہمارے جو ممبر پارلیمنٹ کا الیکشن ہار گئے۔ ان کو کسی نہ کسی بڑی آرگنائزیشن۔ کمپنی یا کارپوریشن کا چیرمین بنا دیا گیا۔ کسی کو پتروم کی آرگنائزیشن کا اور کسی کو سہتی کی کارپوریشن کا چیرمین بنا دیا گیا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ کانگریس والے چاہتے ہیں کہ موجودہ حالت میں سدھار کیا جائے اور میں اس کو پسند کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن یہ مرض یہیں تھوڑا ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

جو آدمی ممبر نہیں بن سکا۔ وہ کسی اور طرح کا روپ دھار کر کے۔ ایلی کمونٹی کو ایلی بھک پر لا کر اندرا جی کو قرائے۔ کانگریس کے نہتاوں اور بڑے بڑے مسلمان نہتاوں کے ساتھ ان کے پاس جائے اور قہ کے مارے اس کسی کارپوریشن وغیرہ کا چیرمین بنا دیا جائے۔ یہ کوئی اچھی بات نہیں

ہے اور اس سے دیہی ترقی نہیں کر سکتا۔ ایسے لوگوں کی تظہواہ اور ایگزٹسز بڑھ جاتے ہیں۔ یہاں تو وہ گاؤں کو جواب دہ ہوتے ہیں۔

شری مرار جی دیسائی کے لئے بھی اس گاؤں میں بخشش نہیں ہے۔ آخر میں انہوں نے لیکل پہلو کی پٹا لئی کہ ان کا بیٹا پلٹن لیتا ہے۔ تظہواہ لیتا ہے۔ سیدھے راستے سے لیتا ہے یا الٹے ہاتھ سے لیتا ہے۔ وہ بھی کہتے ہیں کہ سہریم کورٹ میں جاؤ۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سہریم کورٹ کا فیصلہ یقیناً شری مرار جی دیسائی کے خلاف جائیگا۔

اندر شری مدھولیمے کی سپرٹ کانگریس والوں اور آیوزیشن میں پرموئل اپان کرے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کا فائدہ ہوگا۔ میں نے اور دیہوں کو بھی دیکھا ہے۔ لیکن میں نے یہاں پر ایک ہی سرکار دیکھی ہے۔ جو چالہس فیصدی سے کم ووٹ لے اور پھر بھی راج کرے۔ اس کا بہانہ یہ ہے کہ جلتا نے ہمیں ووٹ تو زیادہ نہیں دیے۔ لیکن سیتیں تو ہم نے زیادہ لے لی ہیں۔ کیونکہ دوسرے لوگ آپس میں لڑتے ہیں۔ اندرا جی کو چاہئے کہ وہ خود ریوائی کر کے ایک اچھی مثال قائم کریں اور دیہی کا ووٹنگ لون کہ وہ ان کے حق میں ہے یا نہیں۔

مجھے امید ہے کہ لا مینسٹر صاحب  
اس بل پر کافی وچار کریں گے۔ وہ  
بہتر پرہی ہیں اور نیک ہیں۔  
میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔  
لیکن میں شری مڈھولسہ کو کہتا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایسا مرض نہیں  
جس کا علاج آسانی سے ہو سکے۔ [

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Bada-gara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill even though it might cause unemployment to some if it is adopted. This Bill has come at a very critical period in the history of our country, when our faith in parliamentary democracy is being eroded and a section of our people are thinking seriously whether the system of democracy which we have in our country should be remoulded and whether we should have a parliamentary form of government or we should go in for some type of presidential form of government. This state of thinking has come about because of the lamentable performance of our Ministry. We have so numerous a number of ministers that you cannot go to a guest house. You ask for a room and they say, the minister is here, his nephew is here, his uncle is here, his private secretaries are here. They have become such a big host that the administration also is suffering. It is always better to have a competent ministry for the efficient running of administration.

I would like to give one or two examples. If only we could bring the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping under one man, that Ministry could be more efficiently run. If only we could bring the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Power under one man, that Ministry could be more effectively run. Today we have too many Ministers and there is clash between Ministries and files take such a long time to mature. Files go on jumping from one Ministry to another. One Ministry objects to it while another Ministry tries to get it through with the result that

even developmental activities are put in cold storage.

History has proved that compact Ministries have done more efficiently than unwieldy ones. We have various types of Ministers—corrupt ones and honest ones, efficient ones and dunces, active ones and passive ones. While making selection political considerations always weigh and cliques and groups exert their influence. By cutting down the number of Ministers alone, I do not think we can change the face of democracy but it blazes its trail. It is for that pioneering effort that I congratulate the mover of this Bill, Shri Madhu Limaye.

Along with this I would like to make a suggestion, and that is this. At least 51 per cent of our Ministers should be women and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward communities.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Why restrict it to 51 per cent? Why not the whole lot?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: If that could be done, the services of talented people like Shri Sheo Narain could be placed at the disposal of the government. A number of other measures are necessary to make our parliamentary system effective. Shri Madhu Limaye has invited the attention of the House and of the country to one among many such measures. I appeal to the Law Minister to accept this Bill. If he does that, Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon will do down in the history as one of those men who saw light and wisdom at the proper stage and my State and the country would be proud of him.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I rise to support the timely Bill that has been introduced by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. I accept the principle on which this Bill is based, but the formula which he wants to recommend by certain calculations, that I want to contest. I would say that it should be re-considered.

[Shri. Sezhiyan]

As explained by the speaker who preceded me, it is high time that we do something to restore the confidence of the people in democratic procedures. The ministerial job should not be used to attract defectors. A friend who was speaking from the Congress benches, Shri Yadhav, said that they have not provided ministerial jobs to all the defectors. That is the only thing that he could find fault with! They have given ministership to almost all of them but not to all.

Some time ago in Madras there was a very satirical play, a modern play by Cho. Muhammad bin Tuglak resurrects, comes to the modern days and contests the election on a party ticket. His party secures about 240 seats and since he is elected the leader of the party, he becomes the Prime Minister. Then there is a clamour not only for Ministership but for Deputy Prime Ministership. Tuglak solves the problem by saying "I am the Prime Minister; I will make all the 239 of you Deputy Prime Ministers". In that way, the modern Tuglaks solve the problem.

The same thing is being done in most of the States. In Punjab, for instance, all the members of the ruling party excepting one have been given ministership. The position of the office of Minister has been reduced to that extent. Therefore, this Bill is a timely one. My only objection to the Bill is to the formula. Shri Madhu Limaye fixes the numerical strength of the Cabinet as one-twelfth of the strength of the lower House or Assembly. But the numerical strength of the Assembly varies from State to State. It is not based on any rational or logical principle. It is not related to the population. Of course, in the case of Lok Sabha the Delimitation Commission goes into the question of population and fixes the constituency. But if you take the Assembly, for instance, in Madras State up to the year 1967, the parliamentary constituency had only five Assembly seats.

Now it has six. But if we go to Mysore or Andhra, for each Parliamentary constituency there are seven Assembly seats. Therefore the numerical strength of the Assembly itself varies and we should not base our calculation on a varying numerical data. We should have some correlation which is fixed and uniform throughout the country. Therefore when the Minister takes this into consideration I would also like him to take into consideration that the formula to be followed should be uniform throughout the country. If we follow this formula, then perhaps for Pondicherry we will have half a Minister or a quarter of a Minister. But we can fix the lowest number, say three or five, and the maximum. But we should calculate on some basis which is uniform and rational.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am today in the happy position of being able to accept the principle underlying the Bill which has been supported by almost all the speakers who participated in the discussion. These speakers came from various parts of the country and belonged to various political parties represented here.

Government also have been thinking about this problem for the last few months. You are aware, Sir, that the Government has appointed a committee, known as the Committee on Defections, in which representatives of all the political parties are there. There are certain leading jurists and lawyers also in that committee.

The occasion for the constitution of that committee was the very depressing spectacle of defections which we witnessed in various Legislatures after the fourth general elections. I shall not mar the consensus which was evident in the speeches today by referring to the question as to who has been responsible for defection and all that. I do not think this is the occasion when we should indulge in that kind of controversy.

It is a fact that there have been defections and to an extent which is deplorable. The object of the constitution of the committee was to recommend to Government the steps which may be taken in order to avoid this kind of political demoralisation in the country. After a few sittings of that committee, wherein a paper was placed by the Government in which one of the recommendations was limitation statutorily of the size of Cabinets, the Home Minister requested me to convene a conference of the lawyer-members of the committee so that we could consider what exactly could be done legally, i.e., by enactment, in order to avoid this trouble. The lawyer-members, three or four of them, eminent people like Shri Setalvad, our Attorney-General, Shri Daphtary, Shri Kumaramangalam, ex-Advocate General of Madras and myself, met and made a report to the Committee on Defections. One of the recommendations which we made was that it would be advisable to limit by an amendment of the Constitution the strength of Cabinets both at the Centre and in the States.

Bloated Cabinets are occasioned on account of the phenomenon of defections, sometimes to avoid defections and sometimes because defections took place. Where a ministry is toppled as a result of defections, those who have defected have been expecting something in return and if that something was not available, they would have re-defected, if that word could be used. Therefore, we see that in many places Cabinets out of size have come into existence. I do not want to indicate where it has happened like that. Apart from defections, it would, certainly, not be liked by the people to see that there are very large Cabinets. The people would not like it and democracy would come to be ridiculed if we have too large or too big Cabinets either in the States or in the Centre. So, it was recommended that there should be an amendment of the Constitution. It would, perhaps, be much

better, as was suggested by my veteran friend, Prof. Ranga, in the Committee, that most of the things sought to be done by legislation could be effected by a moral code which could be evolved by various political parties sitting together. That is true. Whatever be the law which we enact and whatever be the amendments which we effected in the Constitution, it would be much better if we could have a common moral code which would be adhered to by different political parties. But I say this also that we need not be ashamed to limit statutorily the size of the Cabinets in our country because, I find this has been done in other countries also.

In a politically mature country like the United Kingdom, I find that there is a statute enacted in 1957 which replaces earlier statutes under which the size of the Cabinet is statutorily limited. I have before me that legislation of 1957. Now, the wording of that statute is very complicated and, therefore, I would read out a summary of the provisions in that statute from one of the Commentaries of the Constitution of India which I have before me. This is what has been done in the United Kingdom. It says:

"The holders of political offices in excess of the numbers specified in Section 2(1) of the Act are disqualified. This means that Ministers, as a class, are not exempted from the disqualification. Not more than 27 of the Ministers named in Part I of the Second Schedule . . ."

—they are the senior Ministers; they shall not be more than 27—

" . . . and not more than 70 of the Ministers specified in both Part I and Part II of the Second Schedule shall be entitled to sit and vote in the House at any one time."

27 senior Ministers and 43 junior Ministers, together 70, not more than that. The technique adopted is this:

[Shri Gobinda Menon]

"The maximum number of Ministers who are not disqualified will be maintained by the order of their appointment as Ministers so that any Minister who is appointed after the quota is filled up will be disqualified from sitting or voting unless the number of sitting Members is reduced by death or resignation."

That is the technique adopted in England so that if there are 72 Members, the 2 who are last appointed will have to wait in queue to see that one or other of the other 70 either resigns or dies before he could sit and vote in the House. Now, that system of limiting the number of Ministers may not be suitable to our country because we have a written Constitution. As rightly pointed out in the Bill which is now before us, unless the articles relating to the formation of Ministries, namely, 75 and 163, are amended appropriately, the legislation in this respect would be unconstitutional. That is why a Constitutional amendment is necessary. I find this in certain other Constitutions also; the Irish Constitution provides for the number of Ministers to be not less than seven and not more than ten; the Japanese Constitution Empowers the Legislature to fix the number of Ministers; and the Government of India Act, 1935, limited the size of the Ministry at the federal Centre to 15. That is why we found that immediately before Independence whenever the British Government sought to form a national Cabinet at the Centre, they fixed the number at 15. So, this process of limiting by law the size of Ministries is not a novel one. I would, therefore, be happy to accept the principle underlying the Bill produced by Mr. Madhu Limaye here because even before the Bill was introduced, Government was also working along these lines. Now this is not the occasion to discuss whether it should be 1|12th or 1|15th or 1|11th and all that. I request Mr. Limaye to withdraw the Bill in the interest

of the principle which all of us would like to see established because even if I accept the Bill now as it is, being an amendment of the Constitution, it would not become law because the necessary quorum itself is not here. Mr. Limaye himself is a member of the Committee on Defections and I see many other faces also here of the members of that Committee. The last sitting of the Committee is to take place early in August and it would be possible for us, by a consensus, to finalise the provisions which would be necessary in this behalf. After that, I am sure I would be able to bring a Bill before this House on behalf of Government.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): In the next Session?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As soon as it is over.

श्री रवि राय : बहुत जल्दी लाइये ।

श्री गोविन्द मेनन : बहुत जल्दी लाऊंगा ।

So, I would request my hon. friend, Mr. Limaye, to withdraw the Bill. I appreciate the uniformity of opinion, the consensus, in this regard which was visible with respect to this discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून मंत्री ने कहा कि ऐसे मंके कम आते हैं जब सत्ताधारी दल के लोग और हम लोग दोनों के बीच में एक राय हो जाती है। लेकिन मुझे ख़ुशी है कि मेरे दो विधेयकों को लेकर इस तरह की राय हम भवन में व्यक्त हुई है। एक कम्पनी कानून बिल...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये : गलत नहीं कह रहा हूँ, ठीक कह रहा हूँ। आप ही ने अकेले विरोध किया है, बाकी सब ने समर्थन किया है।

श्री रा० ड० भंडारे : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—यह जो नम्बर लिमिट करने की बात है, डिस्कशन के खिलाफ है या दूसरा कोई कारण है ?  
I know the reasons why the number is reduced under the Minister's Salaries Act of 1947.

17 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस का उत्तर दूंगा । मुझे खुशो है कि पिछले वर्ष जब मैंने कम्पनी कानून में संशोधन लाने के लिये विधेयक पेश किया, जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों द्वारा जो राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दा दिया जाता है, उस को खत्म करने का सुझाव मैंने रखा था और मैंने जिग एजेंसी प्रथा को भिटाने का सुझाव भी रखा था । जब माननीय मंत्री ने सिद्धान्त रूप में उस को मान लिया, तो मैंने उन के अनुरोध पर अपने विधेयक को वापस ले लिया था । आज कानून मंत्री ने मेरे विधेयक के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है, जो भावना है, चूँकि उस को कुबूल किया है, इसलिये मैं पहले ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सदन को इजाजत है मैं अपने विधेयक को वापस लेने वाला हूँ । इस चर्चा को लेकर दो चार बातें उठी हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । यह बात सही है कि श्री बंरुडामुब्बया ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा था उसके अनुसार एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई इस उद्देश्य से कि देश में जो दल परिवर्तन का मिलसिला चल रहा है उस पर रोक लगाने के हेतु कुछ सुझाव वह समिति दे और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कानूनी परिवर्तन का सुझाव भी वह समिति दे । इस समिति की जो पहली बैठक हुई उस बैठक में मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था कि मन्त्रिपरिषद् की सभा पर हमें रोक लगाना चाहिए । अब भंडारे साहब ने पूछा कि यह रोक लगाने वाली जो बात है क्या वह केवल दल परिवर्तन की पृष्ठ भूमि में हो

या उस के पीछे कोई और कारण है । तो मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी के सामने भी सबसे पहले मैंने सुझाव दिया था और यह विधेयक भी पेश किया था । जैसा कि मैंने अपने ब्यान में, जो कि इस बिल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, कहा है कि उसके पीछे दो कारण हैं बड़े । दल परिवर्तन पर रोक लगाना, यह प्रमुख कारण नहीं है । प्रमुख कारण यह है कि राजनीति में जो बदलोनूपता और अवसरवादिता बढ़ रही है जिससे लोकतंत्र के लिए एक खतरा उत्पन्न हो रहा है, उस पर रोक लगाना । यह भी एक कारण है । जब कोई बड़ा रोग उत्पन्न होता है तो मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो यह कहते हैं कि एक ही उसका कारण है, उसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं । लेकिन एक-एक करके ही उन कारणों को अगर हम दूर करेंगे तो हो सकता है कि कुछ प्रयास के पश्चात् रोग काबू में आ जाए । इसलिए बदलोनूपता और अवसरवादिता का जो रोग है और दल परिवर्तन को जो बीमारी है, दोनों पर रोक लगाने के लिए कई सुझावों पर हमने विचार किया । उनमें से एक सिद्धान्त यह था । मेरा दावा यह नहीं है कि इस सिद्धान्त को कुबूल करने के पश्चात् राजनीति का बिल्कुल शुद्धिकरण हो जायेगा बल्कि उसके लिए बहुत सी बातें करनी पड़ेंगी ।

रंगा साहब ने कहा कि सभी काम कानून और नियमों के जरिए से नहीं होते हैं, यह मैंने स्वयं भी कहा है । लेकिन बीस साल के अनुभव के बाद मैं अब यह बहस छेड़ना नहीं चाहता कि बोबो कौन है । लेकिन कानून मंत्री कम से कम इतना मानेंगे कि आज की के पश्चात् जब कुछ पुराने लोगों ने कांग्रेस से हटकर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बनाई तो पहली बार आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के नेतृत्व में एक नया आदर्श देश के सामने रखने की हमने कोशिश की । चूँकि कांग्रेस राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे के रूप में भी जो कई लोगों ने कहा कि



[श्री मधु लिमये]

आप कांग्रेस से अलग हो गए लेकिन इस्तीफा देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन चूंकि हमने कांग्रेस का टिकट पाया था और हमने वचन दिया था कि कांग्रेस के प्रति बकादार रहेंगे, इसलिए हमने सोचा कि अपना अलग दल बनाने के पश्चात् हमें विधान मंच में नहीं रहना चाहिए । इसलिए स्वयं आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी ने और उनके साथियों ने इस्तीफा दिया । उसके पश्चात् कांग्रेस पार्टी को चाहिए था कि सभी दलों को वह बुलाती और इस तरह की स्वस्थ परम्पराओं का निर्माण करने की कोशिश करती लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ । मके बावजूद मैंने अपने बयान में अकेले कांग्रेस पार्टी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया । कांग्रेस पार्टी सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है, उसकी पुरानी परम्परायें हैं इसलिए वह गुनहगार नम्बर एक है । इतना ही नहीं मैंने कहा । हम लोगों को भी मौका था, जब हमारे हाथ में सत्ता आई तो उसके बाद हम लोगों का भी कर्तव्य था कि हम कुछ नये आदर्श देश के सामने रखते । लेकिन स्वयं में ने कहा है, मैं आप लोगों की तरह नहीं हूँ, गैरकांग्रेसी सरकारों ने जो गलत काम किए हैं उसकी नुक्ता-चीनी मेरे जैसे लोगों ने हमेशा की है, इस संसद में भी आलोचना की है ।

आज मेरे पास जो सारे आंकड़े हैं, मैंने देखने की कोशिश की है कि मैंने जो सिद्धान्त रखा है कि 1/12 से अधिक मंत्री नहीं तो उसकी पूर्ति कहां तक हुई है—उसमें भी मैं दलबाजी में नहीं जा रहा हूँ—सबसे बड़ा आदर्श रखा है मद्रास ने जहां कि गैर-कांग्रेसी दल की हुकुमत है, डी०एम० के० की हुकुमत है और उसके साथ-साथ आंध्र प्रदेश भी है जहां कि कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है । इसमें दलबाजी की कोई बात नहीं है । सिर्फ दो सूबों में एक बटा बारह से कम मंत्री हैं ।

अभी-अभी कानून मंत्री ने कहा कि वह जो दल परिवर्तन वाली कमेटी है, उसमें

कुछ फंसले किये गये हैं, यह बात सही है, मैं उसका सदस्य भी हूँ लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि कुछ कारणों से पिछली दो बैठकों में मैं जा नहीं सका । लेकिन जो फंसले हुए हैं वे गुप्त नहीं हैं, वह अखबारों में भी आये हैं, सदन की जानकारी के लिए रखता हूँ । दो फंसले अच्छे हुए हैं जिनको पढ़कर सुनना चाहता हूँ :

"There was general agreement that there should be a limit on the strength of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in the States. The limit should not be more than 10% of the strength of the House in the case of unicameral legislatures and not more than 11% of the strength of the Lower House wherever there were two chambers. In fixing the strength of the Council of Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries should be included. Ministers could be drawn from both Houses."

उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है :

"There was wide agreement that no one who was not initially a member of the Lower House should be Prime Minister/Chief Minister. Effect would be given to this recommendation by suitably amending the Constitution."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि 66 में जब राज्य सभा के एक सदस्य को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया गया तो मैंने ऐतराज किया था, इसलिए नहीं कि मेरा कोई व्यक्तिगत झगड़ा था बल्कि मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि जिस तरह से आपको याद होगा कि 1920 के बाद जब इंग्लैंड में कर्जन या वाड्सविन प्रधान मंत्री । बने इस बात को लेकर इंग्लैंड में विवाद शुरू हुआ और उस वक्त यह सिद्धान्त प्रस्थापित हुआ कि लोकतांत्रिक

देश के प्रधान मंत्री हाउस आफ कामन्स के होंगे न कि हाउस आफ लार्ड्स के और इसलिए जब बीच में टोरी पार्टी के नेता डगलस ह्यूम बने तो उनको लार्ड्स से हटना पड़ा और कामन्स का चुनाव लड़कर वे प्रधान मंत्री बने । तो यह जो दोनों सिद्धान्त हैं उनको डिफेक्शन्स कमेटी ने कबूल किया है लेकिन इसमें जो प्रतिशत रखा गया है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ । अभी मैंने कानून मंत्री से बात की, उन्होंने कहा आप बैठक में नहीं थे । अगस्त में बैठक होने वाली है जिसमें अंतिम फैसला होने वाला है, उसमें मौका है आप अपनी बात के लिए लड़ सकते हैं और इस बारे में उनका दिमाग भी खुला हुआ है । यह उन्होंने कहा । तो जो सिद्धान्त है वह तो सर्वमान्य है लेकिन क्या प सेंटेंज, प्रतिशत रहे, 1/12 रहे या 11 परसेन्ट रहे उसके बारे में तो कुछ मतभेद हैं । अगस्त में जो बैठक होने वाली है उसमें मैं वह बातें रखूंगा । मुझे एतराज क्यों है, वह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ । 11 परसेन्ट होने से देश को पता नहीं चलेगा कि कोई परिवर्तन हो रहा है । आज केन्द्र में कितने मंत्री हैं ? 56 या 57 हैं । तो 11 परसेन्ट इसलिए रखा गया है कि 57 आदमी ज्यों के त्यों बने रहें । इस पर मेरा एतराज है । उसमें कुछ त्याग करना पड़ेगा लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार समझती है कि हमने जो कुछ किया है वह सब आदर्श है । आदर्श क्या है वह अलग वस्तुतियों को लेकर हम लोग निश्चित करें और उसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय मंत्रि परिषद् को उसी ढाँचे में ढालने की कोशिश करें न कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल का जो चित्र है उसको देखते हुए अपना ढाँचा बनायें । यह मेरा सबसे बड़ा आक्षेप है । उसमें आपको कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं लेकिन क्या हम लोगों को नहीं हो सकती हैं ? मंत्रि परिषद् की संख्या बढ़ने का, दल परिवर्तन अकेला कारण नहीं है । सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि गैर-कांग्रेसी मोर्चे में चूक दलों की संख्या ज्यादा है और और एक दल

को बहुमत न मिलने के कारण मंत्रिमंडल बनाते समय कई दलों को हमें शुमार करना पड़ता है, यह हमारी मुसीबत है । कांग्रेस पार्टी में तकलीफ यह है कि वह एक पार्टी होते हुए भी कई दलों या गुटों में बंट गई है । मोरारजी भाई का गुट इंदिरा गांधी का गुट, सिन्धीकेट और न जाने क्या-क्या गुट हैं और इसलिए मंत्रिपरिषद् की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए एक हमेशा दबाव बना ही रहता है । यह जो कानून के पंथियों की कमेटी थी उस ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर कानून से कोई सीमा निर्धारित की जायेगी तो उसका एक फायदा यह होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री पर और मुख्य मंत्री पर दबाव नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री फिर कह पायेंगे कि आप को शिवनारायण जी हम मंत्री जरूर बनना चाहते हैं लेकिन क्या करें सीमा की वजह से लाचार हैं । कोई भी हों, भण्डारे जी हों या श्री पील मोडी हों, उन से प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि हम आप को बताना तो चाहते हैं लेकिन कानून ने सीमा निर्धारित की है इसलिए हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि इस सिद्धान्त के बारे में हम लोगों में एक राय है और उन्होंने जैसे कि कहा है यह जो हम लोगों के दो फैसले हैं और दोनों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वह विधेयक ले आयेंगे ।

मैंने अपने संशोधन विधेयक में 1/12 कहा है । कुछ लोगों ने 1/20 कहा है । श्री लोबो प्रभु और राणे जी ने 1/20 कहा है । मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है मद्रास का कोई नुकसान नहीं होना है । वहाँ तो 1/20 आज कायम हो गया है । के अनुसार उन के यहाँ करीब-करीब 10-11 मंत्री बन सकते थे लेकिन उन के वहाँ 9 हैं । दया प्रपोरशन हो वह हम कमेटी में बिचार

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कर लेंगे लेकिन किसी भी कीमत पर मुझे यह 11 प्रतिशत वाला कबूल नहीं है क्योंकि उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है । उसको छोड़ कर बाकी एक राय है । इसलिए सदन की इजाजत से मैं अपने इस विधेयक को मंत्री महोदय के आग्रहानुसार पर और इस भाषा पर कि सरकार जल्द से जल्द स्वयं एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करेगी, वापिस लेना चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात का ब्युत्पत्ति कर देना चाहता हूँ । मंत्री की परिभाषा हमारे नियमों में है इसलिए मैंने यहां पर नहीं की थी । हमारे नियम के अनुसार मंत्री की जो परिभाषा दी गई है उसके अनुसार उस में कैबिनेट मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री, उप मंत्री और पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरीज सभी आते हैं । स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर इसको विधेयक में रखने का विरोध करने की कोई बात नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि नियमों में हमारे वह है लेकिन नियम तो हम बहुमत से बदल सकते हैं इसलिए अच्छा यह होगा कि यह चीज संविधान में आ जाये । कानून व संविधान में अगर यह आ जायेगी तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

जसा मैंने पहले कहा इस भाषा पर कि मंत्री महोदय शीघ्र इस तरह का एक अच्छा विधेयक सदन के सामने मंजूरी के लिये ले आयेगे मैं अपने विधेयक को वापिस लेने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.13 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 120) by  
Shri Sezhiyan

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):  
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

My Bill seeks to amend article 120 of the Constitution. The principle on which this article is based is a very vital one. It has been raised here several times in the past and even in the last Lok Sabha I gave notice of a Private Member's Bill and several other Members belonging to other Parties gave notice of similar Bills. Only now I have the good fortune to have it balloted and get priority. I do not want to go into the entire question of the official language policy of India and that is not under discussion now. This has only limited scope. What should be the language that can be used in Parliament, by Members of Parliament and the discussion is confined to this narrow ambit. When we begin to speak, several Members ask: why don't you speak in your own mother tongue? We readily agree; we want to; it will be a happy occasion when we can do so. But there is the impediment of the Constitution. Article 120 defines the languages in which the business of Parliament should be conducted.

Article 120 says:

"Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English."

And there is a proviso which reads;

"Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue."

Here comes a very important question. There are two aspects: one is, a Member who can adequately express himself in English can speak in that language, adequately and fully. In the same way, a person whose mother tongue is Hindi can also express himself well. But what about a person whose mother tongue is neither Hindi nor English? He is also elected by the due process of democratic elections; he also represents a million people, but if he does not know and he cannot express himself adequately in either of these two languages, what is the scope of his functioning here? They say that first of all, "He should convince the Speaker that he cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English." But it is natural to say that I can adequately express myself only in my mother tongue. It is the basic truth. Anybody can adequately express himself in his mother tongue. Because I got some English education, they force me to speak in a language which is not my own.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to correct the impression. At the present juncture, we are following a practice wherein a Member is permitted to speak in his mother-tongue. The question is one of technical arrangement only, namely, translation. Today, the practice followed according to the Constitution is that we give him permission to make his submission in his mother tongue.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): That is not recorded in the proceedings of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said that it is a technical difficulty.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I concede that point: in practice they allow us. But as per the Constitution I cannot claim it as a matter of right. I cannot claim it as a matter of right to speak in my own mother tongue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have read the Constitution and when that question was raised I gave my ruling. It is a question of procedure that we are adopting so far. The procedure was that a Member should give an advance copy of the translation and then alone he could make his speech.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He wants that right to be incorporated in the Constitution.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I accept your position. Suppose if we say, "in practice," there is nothing which should prevent the Government to put it in the Constitutional form itself. Therefore, it is very easy from the point of view which you suggested. Just now you said in your ruling that we should give a translation before we make the speech in the mother tongue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was the procedure. We are not following that procedure any more. The only question is, as Dr. Ranen Sen said, that of reporting and translating, and the question of other Members following what one Member is speaking. These are technical difficulties that all of us are experiencing.

बीएस. एम. जोशी (पूना) : हम हिन्दी में बोलें तो . . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was in keeping with the Constitutional provisions.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Constitution overrides any other thing. If anything is found *ultra vires* of the

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Constitution, then the Constitutional provision stands. Today, we have got good Speakers who can understand the sense of the House and they come to our rescue. But as long as the Constitutional provision is there, it does not clearly spell out what you said as a ruling. The Constitutional provision stands. So, to put the matter in order, I have brought this Bill.

Here, I can say one thing. In the State Assemblies, the respective mother tongue, that is, the national language of each region has been allowed to be used as the State language and these languages are being freely used in the State Assemblies. If we go to Tamilnad and sit in the Assembly and watch the proceedings, we find that almost all the speakers—100 per cent—speak in the language which is their mother tongue. All the proceedings are recorded in the same way the members speak. According to the present arrangement here if I make a speech in my mother tongue it has either to be translated by somebody else or I should give a translation myself and only the translation would be recorded. The speech that I make will not be recorded. But if I go to the State Assembly and make a speech in Tamil, say, in the Madras Assembly, it will be recorded in Tamil as I make it. If a member from the State Assembly who can speak only in Tamil which is his mother tongue comes here, even though he may be a very effective speaker, he will not be able to speak. Even if he speaks in his own language, he will not have the benefit of his speech being heard and understood by others. Sir, why do we speak here? We speak here to convey certain thoughts to others. If that purpose is not served, there is no use of our talking. We do not take pleasure in hearing our own voice. But once it is made Constitutional, once this provision is incorporated in the Constitution, then I can insist on my getting all the facilities.

The question to be considered is whether it is desirable and whether it is practicable. I do not think anybody will contest that this is not desirable. Everybody will accept it is desirable and everybody will also agree that the Members who come elected to this House should be allowed to express their thoughts in their own language. After all, if you look into the relevant provision of the Constitution you will find that there is no disqualification to be a Member of this House for not knowing a particular language. There are many disqualifications stated in article 102 but none of them is about absence of knowledge of a particular language. Under the present arrangement if a person who does not know either English or Hindi comes elected to this House, for a major portion of the proceedings he will have to keep mum with the result that he will not be able to function as a true representative of the people who elected and sent him here. We should, therefore, remove this anomaly and that is the purpose of my Bill.

As I said earlier, everybody will agree that this is a desirable method by which democracy can function effectively and we will be making it easier for the effective use of Members and giving opportunities to all persons to get elected and represent their people here. If we continue the present provision in the Constitution and somebody insists that the provision should be followed to the very letter, then we will be cutting away a major portion of the people who can come here. If they come here and cannot express themselves either in English or Hindi, they will not be able to function effectively as representatives of the people. We require that all the people of India who are otherwise qualified are able to come here and function in an effective way.

I think it is possible to do that. Firstly we must see that the Consti-

tution allows it. The Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker may rule that a Member can speak here in any language, but if somebody goes to the court they will stick to the Constitution whatever your ruling may be.

Some may say that we have 13 or 14 languages and it may not be possible to provide translation facilities in all the languages. But we find that in many other countries where many languages are spoken their representatives hold meetings at a particular place and speak many languages. They have found it possible to allow all to speak in their own mother tongue. One classical example is Soviet Russia. There are as many as sixteen republics which go to make the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. If you take their Constitution you will find that there is no clause which state that such and such a language should be learned by all the people in Soviet Russia. There is no compulsion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One thing needs to be clarified. Should the translation be provided in one language or in all the 14 languages? In Russia, if I have understood the position correctly, while a member is allowed to speak in any language he likes, the translation for the benefit of the other members is given only in one language.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: But they are allowed to speak in any one language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking for your views. Would you insist on translation in all the languages mentioned in the Schedule or you want translation only in one language? Which would you accept?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you accept in principle that all the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule can be used on the floor of the House.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is one part. What about the other part?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The question how far it is possible to translate *inter se*, that has to be considered and solved. Technically speaking, I understand that it can be done with the help of modern computers. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, are at it and I think they have demonstrated it also. If that process succeeds, it will help us immensely. When I went there, they told me how it would work. They will feed one language, either English or Tamil, at one end and the translation will come out at the other end. It is said that it can be done with the help of computers. So, the technical feasibility of that question should be gone into.

Once you concede the point that a member who comes here can speak in his own mother tongue, that will go a long way in solving the present difficulties felt and experienced by people who do not know either English or Hindi, or those who know it but not sufficiently enough to express themselves adequately in those languages because they are not his mother tongue.

I do not want to take much time. So, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House. Today is a very happy day for us because the Minister just now accepted in principle the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. I hope he will accept in principle this Bill also. We can work out the details later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In practice the House has accepted it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to get constitutional sanction for this practice. That is why I move this Bill.

This is not a new idea. I note that the veteran Congress leader, Shri Govind Das is not here. As early as 1927 he moved a Private Members' Resolution in the House to the effect that English, Hindi and Urdu should be accepted as floor languages in the legislature. So, if he had been here

[Shri Sezhiyan]

I am sure he would have accepted my Bill, because it takes his argument to its logical conclusion, by providing that all the national languages of India could be used here. All the national languages of India should be given equal dignity and opportunity and they should be treated equally at the highest forum where all the people meet. With these words, I again commend my Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है मैं जसमें थोड़ा सा संशोधन करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने 14 भाषाओं की मांग की। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस देश में एक दक्षिण की भाषा और एक उत्तर की भाषा हो। उत्तर की भाषा हिन्दी हो और दक्षिण की कोई भी एक भाषा हो। हम भी सीखें और वह भी सीखें। मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और सदन से भी कहना चाहता हूं, हर मੈम्बर से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम को निहायत ईमानदारी और नेक-नियती से देश को एक रखना है तो हम को और आप को गठबन्धन करना होगा, मिल कर रहना होगा और देश में एकता लाने होंगी क्योंकि हमारे देश की चारों सीमाओं पर लड़ाई के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। इस समय देश में कोशिश की जा रही है कि हम को भाषा के नाम पर लड़वाया जाये, इंटेग्रिटी के नाम पर लड़वाया जाये, दीन के नाम पर लड़वाया जाये और रोटी के नाम पर लड़वाया जाये, रोटी के लिये हम को अमरीका मांगने जाना पड़ता है, मीग मांगने के लिये हम को रूस जाना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सब परेशानियां हल हो और हम छोटी छोटी बातों को खत्म करें। अभी कल इस हाउस में हिन्दी

के नाम पर बड़ा उबाल आया। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ के लोग भी गर्म हो गए। तब मैंने कहा था कि अगर अंग्रेजी बोलनी हो तो करेक्ट अंग्रेजी बोलो, हिन्दी बोलनी हो तो करेक्ट बोलो। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक ही वाक्य में प्रेजेंट टेंस भी और फ्यूचर टेंस भी जुड़े हुए हों। मान्यवर, नब्बे परसेंट यहां गलत अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है। मान्यवर मैं आपके आशीर्वाद से आठ बरस तक इंग्लिश का टीचर रहा हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि नब्बे परसेंट गलत अंग्रेजी लोग बोलते हैं। इस से तो बेहतर यह है कि लंगड़ी लूली हिन्दी बोली जाए, टूटी फूटी तेलुगू, मराठी, बंगला आदि भाषायें बोली जायें। वह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

ज्यादा नहीं चार भाषायें आप लें। एक मराठी लो, एक बंगला लो, एक दक्षिण की भाषा लो और एक हिन्दी लो। चार ले लो लेकिन अंग्रेजी को जरूर सलाम बोलो। चौदह को आप चार करो। इस से देश का काम चल सकता है। बंगला, उड़िया, मराठी गुजराती के अक्षर एक हैं। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने एक सर्जेशन दिया था कि इस देश में एक डिक्शनरी बनाओ जिस में सभी भाषाओं के शब्द देवनागरी में लिखे हों। चार पांच बरस के अन्दर अन्दर देश की सभी भाषाओं के लिए आप देवनागरी लिपि को अपना लें। वही हमारे लिए रोमन लिपि है। इंग्लिश की लिपि रोमन है और हमारी भाषाओं की रोमन लिपि देवनागरी लिपि है।

जहां तक संस्कृत का सम्बन्ध है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगली बार अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

VISIT OF PAKISTANI EXPERTS TO FARAKKA BARRAGE SITE

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

the Farakka Barrage dispute is another blow to our Government's weak policy. We all know that due to our Government's faults, we had to forego all our rights in the Indus waters' dispute and even now we are paying Rs. 10 crores every year to Pakistan for Pakistan to take up additional works. We have to pay about Rs. 100-and-odd crores to Pakistan in foreign exchange due to our Government taking the issue to the World Bank.

17.33 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair.]

Now, again due to our Government's weak policy Pakistan has disputed it. When the Pakistan Government has disputed this, when we do not have good neighbourly relations with Pakistan—our Government was at war with Pakistan when they attacked us—at this juncture our Government had no business to invite the Pakistanis to visit our dams. There were many engineers who visited that dam. God alone knows how many real engineers were there and how many defence personnel were there included as engineers. The defence engineers may have taken the plans of the Farakka Barrage and when hostilities break and when we are at war with Pakistan, they may do harm. The Government had no business to invite the Pakistani engineers to visit our site.

The Farakka Barrage was taken up long ago but so far they have not been able to complete this. I expected very much of our Minister of Irrigation and Power. He is one of the ablest and great engineers in the world, but he is not able to complete this project due to Government's weak policy or due to the Planning Commission's indifferent policy. At the time of the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt he saw that one of the ministers who was in charge of the execution of the Aswan Dam was living there itself and was

supervising the work for quick execution. Here we are having so many ministers. Why does not our Government appoint one minister to be in charge of the Farakka Barrage and ask him to stay at the site so as to quickly complete this project? I do not know why our Government is indifferent to the execution of this project. So far, they have not been able to show much progress.

The hon. Minister once told the Informal Consultative Committee, in June, 1966, that it will be completed by 1970-71. I think, he still holds that view. If that is so, the hon. Minister has to take some steps by which he can complete the project by the time he has mentioned.

Again, the Farakka Barrage was once considered to be an important project. Why should he take so long time to complete the project? Is it because it did not suit Pakistan and that they were interfering in the matter? I may point out that upto March, 1967, out of the total 109 bases of the Barrage, only 32 were completed by April, 1967. It was pointed out by the experts that the total cost of the project would be twice that of the original estimate of Rs. 69 crores. God alone should know what is the total amount they have spent so far.

I ask: Is it not a fact that the project suffered a great deal because of the Centre's indecision? In 1963, the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, suggested the postponement of the project. That shows what interest the Government is having in completing the project.

In June, 1963, a supervisory board was set up in addition to two other committees. I do not know what purpose was served and what work was done by this board and the two other committees. The result is that this board and the committees were able to spend only 30 per cent of the amount allotted for the project and were able to complete only 20



[Shri Sezhiyan]

per cent of the estimated work. Thereafter, nothing has been done. After 1967, they have not spend much on this project. The only amount, I think, they have spent is on taking these Pakistani engineers to the Barrage site, feeding them and entertaining them.

There are two reasons for irritating opposition from Pakistan. One is that it wants to win concessions for itself similar to those which it got under the Indus Water Treaty signed under the auspices of the World Bank and the other is the habitual hostility towards India's interests. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Shri Arshad Hussain, told the National Assembly of Pakistan, on 20th June, 1968 that the Farakka Barrage issue will not be allowed to be continued any more and that it must be resolved at an early date through recourse to an international forum. It shows that Pakistan is not interested about the project but it is only to defame India internationally. I may warn the Government that the experts view is that if the project is not completed soon, the port of an international important might be lost for ever at Calcutta.

I want to know why should the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. dare to write a letter suggesting to settle the Farakka Barrage issue with Pakistan on the pattern of the Indus Water Treaty? May I ask whether it does not amount to interference of our internal affairs? I demand that the letter of the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. at least the portion of the letter which related to the Farakka Barrage, may be placed before Parliament. I have got a definite information that the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. has threatened our Government that if we do not settle this Farakka Barrage issue with Pakistan, they are going to help Pakistan by giving more arms to them.

Regarding Farakka Barrage, our Government's indifference is not in

the interest of our country. They have only started the construction of Farakka Barrage and the feeder canal. It is not enough. They must try to connect the feeder canal so that it might join the river Bagirathi and there is a good flow of water towards Calcutta. They must also start dredging in the Bagirathi river so that it will be useful for navigational purposes.

There is another important point. In the interest of our country they must start another irrigational canal from Farakka Barrage to Assam. At present we are connected with Assam only by railway line and whenever there are floods and rains, the railway line is washed away. Now Pakistanis are not allowing our boats to go to Assam. So, there is no navigation at present. They seized our boats also at the time of war. In the interest of our country, in the interest of defence also, we must provide a canal from Farakka Barrage to Assam so that we might use it for navigational purposes and also for defence purposes. If the amount is too much, Government can do one thing: they can take up this project and part by part at least they can complete the navigational canal within a period of five years or so. These things must be done on a war-footing, and they must complete this project. They must connect this feeder canal with the Bagirathi river and they must re-align and see that dredging is completed. If this is not done, the international port at Calcutta will become useless; it will not serve us any purpose if Government neglects this.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR** (Sambalpur): I am glad that the hon. Minister will now have an opportunity to clear the whole issue regarding the Farakka Barrage. Pakistan has been creating trouble regarding its share in the Ganges water and the matter has gone so far that the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. on behalf of the Government of Pakistan has addressed a

letter to the Prime Minister of India on this subject. Uptil now Pakistan was harping on the Kashmir issue and evidently from now onwards they will also be harping on the sharing of Ganges water. Therefore, in this context, it has not only a scientific and hydrological significance but also a political significance. I am glad that in the answer that has been given to the original question it has been definitely pointed out by the hon. Minister that they will never be agreeable to refer this alleged dispute with Pakistan to any third party or to any arbitrator. I hope that they will stick to this stand to the last and there will be no outside interference in this matter . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may ask his question.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I want a definite assurance from the Government that they will stick to this stand and I want to know what is the point at dispute and when the specialists from Pakistan came to India to discuss this matter and for an inspection on the spot, what were the points at issue, what were their demands and what is our stand, and when the data were collected by both sides, whether we could satisfy them. This is the proper forum to satisfy not only the members here but the people of India and also the entire world that our stand is justified. I am glad the Minister has that opportunity now to explain the whole matter to the satisfaction of this House and of the entire world.

श्री सधु लिनये (मुंगेर): सभापति महोदय इस सवाल के जो दो पहलू हैं, उन के बारे में मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में उप प्रधान मंत्री ने तीन दिन पहले हम से कहा

"In the matter of the Farakka Barrage or Ganges waters, Soviet Russia has not told us that we should go to arbitration or we should take anybody as mediator.

They have not told us. They only tell us 'Please talk on these matters' because they must have told them that we are not talking on these matters"

उसी तरह हमारे सिचाई मंत्री ने भी साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि रूस ने हम को मध्यस्थता स्वीकार करने के लिए, या पंचों के आगमने जाने के लिए नहीं कहा है। मैं उन से एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास ढाका, पाकिस्तान, से एक खबर आई है, जिस को मैं संक्षेप में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। यह भारत की 23 तारीख की खबर है :

"A high government official of Pakistan claimed today that international opinion was in favour of a settlement between India and Pakistan by a third party over the Farakka Barrage which India is building on the Ganges".

आगे वह कहते हैं :

"The Soviet Union made the suggestion of a third party settlement in a letter to the Indian Government on July 5".

क्या सिचाई मंत्री ने या उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं कोसीगिन साहब का पत्र पढ़ा है : यदि पढ़ा है, तो हमारे मन में इस खबर से जो संदेह उत्पन्न हुआ है, उस को दूर करने के लिये श्री इस बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए, क्या वह कोसीगिन साहब के उस पत्र को सदन के टेबल पर रखेंगे ?

कुछ दिनों पहले मैं ने यहां पर सवाल किया था कि क्या फरक्का बैरज पर काम करने वाले कुछ इंजीनियरों ने फरक्का बैरज के नक्शे, ब्लूप्रिंट्स, पाकिस्तान को दिये थे और क्या उस के बारे में एक मुकदमा दायर किया गया था। उस के जवाब में कहा गया है कि यह बात सही है। जब इस तरह का जासूसी का काम हो रहा है और उस के बारे में मुकदमा चल रहा है, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कि क्या ऐसी हालत में यह उचित है कि वह पाकिस्तान के लोगों को दावत दे कर बुलायें कि वे आ कर सब चीज देखें। मैं इस सवाल के दोनों अंगों, पहलुओं, के बारे साफ साफ जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : सभापति भेहोदय, मैं नायडू जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आधे घंटे की इस चर्चा के जरिए फरक्का बैरेज के सवाल को वह सदन में उठाए। मैं कोई लम्बा भाषण देने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि नायडू साहब ने आसवान बांध के बारे में जिक्र किया। आसवान बांध को बनाने के लिए अमेरिका सरकार ने जब रुपया देने के लिए मना कर दिया तो नासिर साहब ने हिम्मत कर के स्वैज कैनल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। यह तो एक बढ़िया साहसी कदम एक तरफ नासिर साहब ने दिखाया लेकिन दूसरी तरफ फरक्का बैरेज के बारे में और उस के पहले सिन्धु 'नदी' के करार के बारे में वर्ल्ड बैंक जो कि अमेरिका के दबाव में काम करता है उस के दबाव में आ कर भारत सरकार ने सिन्धु नदी के इकरार नामे को मान लिया। अभी फिर मधु लिमये जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है मैं उसी को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि कोसीगन साहब ने जो चिट्ठी के जरिए फरक्का बांध के सवाल को मध्यस्थता और पंच के जिम्मे सुपुर्द करने को कहा है, मंत्री महोदय को आज सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि वह सदन के पटल पर कोसीगन साहब का वह पत्र रखने हैं, और उन्हें सदन का यह भी आश्वासन देना चाहिए कि गवर्नमेंट फरक्का बांध के सवाल को पंच-निर्णय या मध्यस्थता के लिए नहीं भेजेगी।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I am afraid that our otherwise well-intentioned Minister has allowed himself

to be led into the through of the intriguing politics of Pakistan. I come from East Bengal and I know everything about it. The problem of East Bengal is not of getting more water, but of less water. Therefore, East Bengal will be much benefited by the Farakka Barrage. Also, demands are being made that the Brahmaputra and the Ganga should be connected. If that is done, that will also benefit East Bengal.

The reason is this. The Ganga that flows through East Bengal is known as Padma. The Teesta coming from North Bengal also runs through East Bengal and is known as the Jamuna. In the other area the Brahmaputra is known as Meghna. These three are very voluminous rivers and it is the problem of East Bengal.

I do not know how many of you know it, but for six months in the year the major portion of East Bengal remains submerged not in knee-deep water, but double the height of a man. For six months in the year, without a boat you cannot travel there. (Interruption). I still consider it to be my homeland, although these people have betrayed it. So many people talk about Kashmir and other things. Do you think we can forget our homeland?

I do not know how the Irrigation Minister has been misled by his advisers. Pakistan wants to involve India in as many international disputes as they can create. Secondly, by artificial propaganda they try to create an impression in the minds of the East Bengal people that the Ganga Barrage will do a lot of harm to them, to divert their attention from the conflict with West Pakistan.

Therefore, if Government can prepare a good booklet explaining how by the Farakka Barrage East Bengal will be benefited by way of flood control and in other ways, that will convince international opinion that the

whole demand of Pakistan to have a dispute on Farakka Barrage is nothing but politically motivated.

It would be extremely wrong, unjust and I should say diplomatically peurile to allow the Pakistan experts to visit the Farakka Barrage. It is absolutely wrong. Will Russia like India to suggest to her that she should solve her dispute with China about the Siberian border or Chinese Turkestan? Will they like to have international arbitration? If they would not like, it is some sort of an insult to the whole personality of the Indian nation for Mr. Kosygin to suggest that the dispute about the Ganga barrage should be settled by international arbitration. I think that India should have the courage to reply with national dignity and say that no outsider has anyright or business to interfere in the internal affairs of our country.

So, my questions are: whether the Government will prepare a statement or white paper for international consumption describing how a barrage on Farraka or in Brahmaputra would not hinder but in fact would immensely help the people of East Bengal to control floods there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): This half an hour discussion is mainly about the visit of the Pakistani experts to the Ganga barrage and Mr. Naidu made two or three points, whether the engineers should have been allowed to visit the barrage; whether the team included some agents of Pakistan who could take advantage of this visit for some aggressive purposes and whether Mr. Kosygin's letter to the Prime Minister suggests third party's help to settle this dispute. This barrage will go a long way to improve the Calcutta port and offer navigational facilities. I should ask whether this had happened because of the Tashkant agreement by which India and Pakistan agreed to settle among themselves any disputes that might arise. I want

to know whether Mr. Kosygin's letter to the Prime Minister is in pursuance of the agreement reached at Tashkant and if so what is the exact wording used by him and also whether it goes against the agreement that we have reached in Tashkant. It is alleged that he has suggested that the Indus Water Treaty Agreement could be made the basis of settlement of these disputes with regard to the Farraka barrage. I want to know if he has mentioned it in that letter. Due to the mishandling of our case by one of our officers who had been deputed for this purpose, we had been the losers in the Indus Water Treaty and posterity had to pay for it. So, I wanted a categorical answer from the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to say that there has been no pressure from the Soviet Government and this matter will not be referred to a third party; that it will be in the best interests of the country and we will adhere to what we have been doing so far as the Farakka barrage is concerned, and also give an assurance to this House that this gigantic project, which has got a multi-purpose utility not only for West Bengal but for the country as a whole, will be completed as expeditiously as possible.

18 hrs.

श्री कं. र. ज्ञान गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : सभापति महोदय, कोसिगिन ने हमारी सरकार को जो पत्र लिखा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि आपस में आप पाकिस्तान के साथ बैठ कर बातचीत करिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सजेशन देना भी हमारे देश के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखल है । मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उन को साफ तौर से बता दे कि हम इस प्रकार का दखल ग्रच्छा नहीं समझते और इस के खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट करते हैं । सभापति जी, शुरू में ऐसी ही सजेशन आया करती है, फिर कोई डैफिनेट सजेशन आ जाती है, फिर कं ई इन्टरफीयेरेन्स आजाती है—हमेशा

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इसी तरह से होता है। मैं ने यह सुना है कि एक प्रोपोजल यह भी है कि यह मामला वर्ल्ड बैंक को सौंप दिया जाय। हम ने जो चिट्ठी इस के बारे में कोसीगिन जी को लिखी है, वह भी एपोलोजिटिक टोन में लिखी है, उन को सफाई से नहीं बताया है कि हमारे मामले में दखल देना ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के सामने यह घोषणा करें कि वह रूस को बतायेंगे—हैंड्स आफ, अब इस मामले में हम दखल नहीं चाहते।

दूसरी चीज—हमें आप के लवर-पचर जवाब में विश्वास नहीं है, आप कहते कुछ हैं, करते कुछ हैं, खाली बातें बनाना चाहते हैं। कोसिगिन साहब की कौन कौन सी चिट्ठियां आई हैं और आप ने उन के क्या क्या जवाब दिये हैं, अगर आप देश को विश्वास में लेना चाहते हैं तो वे सदन के पटल पर रखे जाने चाहियें। इसलिये मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि आप रूस के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को "हैंड्स आफ" कहने की नीति अपनायेंगे—दूसरे, क्या वह सारी कार्रवाइयें आप सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे, अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

तीसरी चीज पाकिस्तान के अफ़ारों को आप ने बैरेज दिखाने की बात कही है—गंगा नदी हमारे देश की नदी है, यह हमारी नदी है और इस के बारे में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, इस के साथ पाकिस्तान का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप हर एक चीज को झगड़े में क्यों डालते हैं। क्या आप पाकिस्तान को सफाई से कहेंगे कि हम आपसे इसके बारे में कोई बात-चीत नहीं करना चाहते। यह हमारे देश की नदी है, यह हमारा बैरेज है, इस के बारे में कोई अफसरों की बातचीत, कोई मिनिस्ट्रों की बातचीत, किसी तीसरे की बातचीत, हम बिल्कुल नहीं करेंगे। क्या आप यह एटीचूड लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं, यदि नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं?

आखिरी प्रश्न—इस बैरेज को जल्द से जल्द बनाने के लिये आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि जब तक यह बैरेज नहीं बनता, कलकत्ते के पोर्ट का इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकता। इस के लिये आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, इस काम को जल्द पूरा करने के लिये क्या कोशिशें कर रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

SHRI TENNETI VISVANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): No, Sir; thank you. I leave it to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): What about my name? I gave my name. What is this? Ask your office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I read the rule for you?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I do not want the rules. I gave my name to the office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. May I tell you the rules?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I gave my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule is, if there are more than four names there ought to be a ballot and, unfortunately, the hon. Member's name has not come in the ballot. Therefore, I call upon the hon. Minister to reply to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad the House is taking a lot of interest in this very important project of our country. I shall first clear up the points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Naidu, and later on answer the questions put by other hon. Members.

The first question raised was about the progress of the project. I want to say that the progress of this project is going even ahead of what we thought. We originally thought that this project will be ready only in June, 1971. But we are proceeding at such a rapid rate—and I must say the river has been very kind to us so far—that we hope now that this barrage will be completed by June 1970—i.e. one year ahead. I must also tell hon. Members that this is one of the most difficult engineering feats of the world. It is not an ordinary thing to construct a barrage at the very end of Ganga. It is a very difficult problem and such a thing has not been attempted so far in any country. In fact, Pakistan was afraid of constructing a barrage in their own territory, otherwise they would have suggested one long ago. Only after seeing our work they are more courageous and they are suggesting a barrage lower down in their country. As I said, it is a very difficult project and it involves an expenditure of more than Rs. 150 crores. The Government of India is very anxious about this project. We are doing everything possible to see that this project is completed as early as possible. In view of the very difficult conditions it is not possible to switch on the date of progress beyond what we are doing. Two-third work has been done on the barrage and 40 per cent work has been done on the feeder canals. These are the two main components of this project. Therefore, the House should really be glad to know that we are going to do this work one year ahead of schedule.

The second question was about the invitation given to their engineers to visit the project. It is not correct. No such invitation was made. What happened was, we agreed for a bilateral discussion between this country and Pakistan at the experts level.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Why? Why did you do that when there was no dispute

DR. K. L. RAO: After all, in any problem we can always have bilateral discussions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
When this is not under dispute, why do you make it a disputed case?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not a question of any dispute. Ganga was originally flowing into Bhagirathi. It was flowing by Calcutta. Padma was another branch. River Ganga was having two outlets—one was Bhagirathi and the other was Padma. This was 400 years back. Then, 400 years ago there was an avulsion and Padma became the main Ganga and Hoogly became the smaller Ganga without much water except during the monsoons. Therefore, a major portion of Ganga flows through India and a part of its waters enter into the sea through Pakistan. You can have a discussion on this problem between the two countries. That was agreed to as far back as 1957, that we shall have discussion at the experts level or the technical level. In pursuance of that we had four meetings and the fifth meeting was held recently in the month of May. In that meeting they said that they would like to visit the project. We said that we would like to show them the project at a later date. But they said that they would like to see it . . . (Interruptions) . . . immediately. Their engineers wanted to see the project. We have come to a stage at which we would like their engineers to come and see the project. They were under the impression that this project was not completed, it had not reached such a stage of development as we had stated. They were thinking that we were stating lies. So, when they said "all right, we want to come and see the project", we said "all right". And when they saw the project, what impression did they get? They have expressed the view that a major portion of the work has been done, more than two-thirds, there is nothing more which can be done and the project can be treated as a completed project.

**SHRI RABI RAY:** Not very convincing.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** At the same time, we insisted that our engineers should see their project, that project for which they were claiming waters, that is, Ganga-Kabadak-Fardipur-Barisal project. We said "let our engineers see the project" and they agreed. So, we are sending our engineers in the month of October/November to see what progress they have made.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** That project does not affect us in any way. You have fallen into their trap and allowed their experts to come and see your project. Your experts going there does not help you in any way.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** I will submit that there is nothing wrong in showing them a project which is completed. After seeing the project they are convinced that it is over. Their experts visited the project on 21st and 22nd June when the Ganga was flowing full. This has convinced them that two-thirds of the work has been done. So much for the Ganga.

With regard to the other question, he has made two suggestions.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** You have failed to see that there is politics behind it. In East Bengal in every paper they are propagating against India. In East Bengal they were all pro-Indians; now they are creating anti-Indian feeling in them by misleading them. You have forgotten the politics. That is the tragedy.

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The hon. Member has made two valuable suggestions. We should look to the destination of Bhagirathi to ensure that the Canal and river lower down are ready to take up the water which can be used

for the Calcutta port. That is a very good suggestion; in fact, we are aware of that, but that is a work which has to be done in consultation with the Ministry of Transport. We will do that; it is a question of funds.

Another important question which he has raised is this. It is desirable to have a navigation canal from Farakka to Assam through Indian territory completely so as to avoid passage through Pakistan which our vessels have to take in normal conditions. Actually, this project is Farakka-Dhubri Project through Tista. This project has not been taken up so far only because of the financial difficulties. The project costs Rs. 200 crores and we cannot afford to spend that much money now. It will be taken up as soon as we are in a position to find the funds for it. The project has been fully investigated and we can put it on the field straightway. It consists of canals 300 miles long and it will enable our vessels to go from Ganga to Brahmaputra through Tista. It is a very valuable project and we will take it up as soon as we get a little better financially.

There is one point on which hon. Members were very critical. They have given various versions of it, specially its repercussions in East Pakistan and so on.

About that particular letter I want to submit and categorically state that the only sentence that it has got about this project expressed a desire that both countries should show goodwill in the search of a mutually acceptable solution as in the past in the case of the Indus system.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप यह बतायें कि इन्डस का डिस्प्यूट और यह डिस्प्यूट एक है ?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** My hon. friend must be patient. I am just giving you the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या स्वयं आपने यह पत्र देखा है और पढ़ा है या किसी के कहने सुनने पर ही कह रहे हैं ? और अगर उस को आप ने स्वयं पढ़ा है तो उस को यहां पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am not giving you any quotation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): No quotation. Thank you.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Have you read the letter yourself and will you lay it on the Table?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have read the letter and the letter contains this statement that both will show goodwill.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You give us a direct quotation.

DR. K. L. RAO: This is the main idea that is there, namely, that both will show goodwill in trying to solve this problem on a mutually acceptable basis as in the past in the case of the Indus river waters.

With regard to the laying of the letter on the Table, it is a letter written by the hon. Prime Minister of USSR to the Prime Minister of India and, therefore, it is a question which you should ask the hon. Prime Minister. But I can say that generally letters of this type cannot be laid on the Table unilaterally; it has to be done after getting the consent of the heads of both the Governments.

Irrespective of that I would like to say that as in the case of the "Indus waters", does not mean that the world Bank has to come in. I can tell you that the USSR will be the last person to suggest the World Bank because the USSR is not a member of the World Bank.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Third party mediation.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no question of a third party. What it meant was that he wished that there might be an acceptable solution found out by the efforts of these two people. That is a general wish which anybody can express. We do not mind that. Our policy is very distinct and clear in the case of the Ganga and the use of its waters.

The case of the Ganga waters is entirely different from that of the Indus waters. The Indus has an intricate system of canals and rivers. Part of the headworks are in India and the canals are in Pakistan. It was an intricately connected system there, but in the case of the Ganga there is no such inter-connected system.

There are many other reasons why the Indus and Ganga systems are entirely different. For example, the Indus system irrigates an area where there is no rainfall—it is very highly dry and it is a completely dry system—whereas in the case of the Ganga system the rainfall in East Bengal is of the order of 100 to 150 inches.

What I mean to say is that they are two entirely dissimilar problems and there is no question about it. We are very definite that there is no necessity for any third party intervention and we will not allow any kind of intervention or induction of a third party into the question.

If anybody studies the problem in its scientific bearing, the legal issues and in its proper style, one would feel that the claims of Pakistan are rather unfortunately and unnecessarily exaggerated. For example, in the first meeting they wanted 3,500 cusecs; now they have gone to 49,000 cusecs. If really this water is granted to them, Professor Guha will be able to tell you that this will do them more harm than good because it is an area where really a drainage system is more indicated than irrigation. We know all the facts very thoroughly about the



[Dr. K. L. Rao]

whole thing. I will be very happy to consult Professor Guha if this problem comes up, because he comes from East Bengal and he will be able to help us very much if anything really comes up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Shri Madhu Limaye raised a very direct question. Certain documents were passed on to Pakistan. In that case Sunil Das, Mohit Chowdhury and, I am told, Atulya Ghosh are involved.

DR. K. L. RAO: I do not think Pakistan is really serious about the discussions when they suggest such a large volume of water. Nobody would, normally, suggest any such thing. If one is really interested in getting something, one must make a reasonable demand. No one goes to the extent of this absurd exaggeration. That defeats their case itself. I know the case. There is very little for us to feel, in any way, about having any kind of doubt on our stand about this issue. After all, Ganga river is an Indian river. It is entirely an Indian river. It serves about 40 per cent of India's population and the entire water, more than 99½ per cent, comes from India. Generally there should be no question of any discussion on the subject. But still if a neighbouring country wants to have a discussion, we do not want to deny it at the technical level. That is all to which we have committed so far.

Then, as I submitted, unfortunately, there is a misunderstanding about the letter of the hon. Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. As far as I know about the subject, there has been no such suggestion at all in that letter either for a third party or the World Bank or anything of that kind. All that it says is, "You please, both of you, discuss and come to a settlement." There is nothing wrong in that. It is

purely a bilateral discussion to which we have committed so far. Nothing more than that.

The hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, asked about a pending legal case. There is nothing that we need to be afraid of because these plans of Farakka Barrage are entirely with us. Anyway, the Project is nearing completion. But about the pending suit I am not up to-date. I know that there was something like that. I shall write to the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, separately about that after I get the information on the subject.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL (Samastipur): What about the submergence of some villages in Bihar?

DR. K. L. RAO: Then hon. Member from Bihar, which is a State upstream of the Barrage, is afraid of the Farakka Barrage itself. I only want to say, how much more vigilant we should be when Pakistan is trying to construct Barrage lower down. There is no question that anything of the type will be allowed to be done. We are the complete masters of the Ganga river. There is nothing to be afraid of.

I am most thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. Be rest assured that the Government of India will never allow any kind of a third party intervention in this case and it will be entirely, if any discussions are held, bilateral discussions only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 29, 1968/Sharada, 7, 1890 (Saka).