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Friday, November 28, 1969
Agrahayana 7, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 28, 1969/
Agrahayana 7, 1891 (Saka).

[The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock].

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : The first question—Question No. 271—has been transferred to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It was wrongly addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : This is about amendment of the Constitution. It can be transferred to Law Ministry, but how can it be transferred to Food and Agriculture Ministry ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is quite possible that ministries are mixed up these days and these mistakes occur.

MR. SPEAKER : Ministries are all part of the same Government. But this relates to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Question 272—Mr. Tiwary.

उत्तर बिहार के विकास के सम्बन्ध में जापन

*272. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार के विकास के बारे में बिहार के सभी राजनीतिक वर्गों के संसद सदस्यों और विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने 30 अगस्त, 1969 को एक जापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से जापन की सावधानी से जाँच की जा रही है । उत्तर बिहार के कुछ जिले अपेक्षा-कृत कम विकसित हैं । किन्तु कोसी तथा गण्डक सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के सफलतापूर्वक पूरे हो जाने पर इस क्षेत्र की ग्रह-व्यवस्था को पर्याप्त बल मिलेगा । इस क्षेत्र के तेजी से आर्थिक विकास के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों का पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने भी इन नदी-घाटी-क्षेत्रों के लिए संघटित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किये हैं । सिंचाई किए जाने वाले क्षेत्रफल में विशेषतया सरन, चम्पारन, सहरसा तथा पूर्णिया जिलों में वृद्धि हो जायेगी । रासायनिक खाद, बीजों की अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्मों और कृषि ऋण की अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पूरक कार्यक्रमों को कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है । बरौनी के ताप बिजली घर के अलावा एक और बिजली घर का कोसी डेल्टा-वर्क्स के निकट निर्माण किया जा रहा है । उत्तर बिहार में उचित स्थानों पर औद्योगिक इस्तिया, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक अभिन परियोजनाएं, हस्के इंजीनियरी कारखाने तथा ट्रंकटर मरम्मत एक स्थापित करने का विचार है । परिष्कृत क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं पर भी निरन्तर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । संघटित

क्षेत्र विकास के प्रस्ताव में संघटित जिला योजनाएं तैयार करना भी निहित है।

इस प्रकार, जहाँ राज्य सरकार उत्तर बिहार में संघटित योजनाओं के आधार पर तेजी से विकास करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से बचन बद्ध है, वहाँ कुल मिलाकर वित्तीय साधनों की कमी एक ऐसा कारण है जो इस दिशा में राज्य सरकार के प्रयत्नों को सीमित करता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नार्थ बिहार अभी तक नेग्लेक्टेड रहा है। तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ समाप्त हो चुकी हैं और चौथी योजना यद्यपि अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है लेकिन उसकी अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट नार्थ बिहार में किया गया ? इसके अतिरिक्त जितनी वहाँ की पापुलेशन है क्या उसके अनुपात में वहाँ पर इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली तीन योजनाओं के काल में जो धनराशि वहाँ पर व्यय की गई वह वहाँ की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप व्यय की गई या नहीं, इसके सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न रायें हो सकती हैं...

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : वहाँ की पापुलेशन और इन्वेस्टमेंट का अनुपात तो आपको मालूम होगा।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अनुपात जो है वह ठीक है या गलत, इसके बारे में रायें भिन्न हो सकती हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि नार्थ बिहार को किसी तरह से कोई कम प्रिफरेंस नहीं दिया गया जितना कि देश के दूसरे पिछड़े हुए भागों को दिया गया है। यदि माननीय सदस्य देश के अन्य पिछड़े हुए भागों को देखें जैसे मध्य प्रदेश का पिछड़ा हुआ भाग है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, आंध्र प्रदेश का रायल सीमा है, या महाराष्ट्र का पिछड़ा हुआ

भाग है—इनसे अगर तुलना की जाये तो मैं नहीं समझता कि नार्थ बिहार इनसे तुलना में कम उतरेगा। यह ठीक है कि नार्थ बिहार की आवश्यकताएँ बहुत हैं, साथ ही वहाँ की जनसंख्या भी अधिक है इसलिए वहाँ पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है जैसे कि कुछ और दूसरी जगहों पर है। इसलिए सरकार के पास जब माननीय सदस्यों का ज्ञापन आया तो हमने जांच कराई कि वहाँ पर क्या कार्य हुआ है और क्या कार्य होता चाहिए। जब वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार थी तब वहाँ पर क्या कार्य हुआ। हमने देखा कि काम काफी हुआ है लेकिन जितनी वहाँ पर आवश्यकताएँ हैं और जितनी वहाँ पर जनसंख्या है उसके अनुपात में काम नहीं हो पाया है जिस की हम उम्मीद करते थे इसलिए मैं इस बात में माननीय सदस्यों से सहमत हूँ कि वहाँ पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : नार्थ बिहार की आबादी दो करोड़ से अधिक है। जितनी पंजाब और हरियाणा की आबादी है उतनी केवल नार्थ बिहार की है, सारे भारतवर्ष में लोयट पर-कैपिटा इनकम नार्थ बिहार की है। वहाँ के कुछ ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जहाँ पर-कैपिटा इनकम सौ रुपए से भी नीचे है—जैसे दरभंगा और सारन। चीनी उद्योग को छोड़कर जिसकी मशीनरी भी आउट-मोडेड हो चुकी है, वहाँ पर अभी तक कोई भी इन्डस्ट्रीज कायम नहीं की गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है और इन सब बातों को देखते हुए कि नार्थ बिहार की पर-कैपिटा इनकम सबसे कम है, वहाँ के लोग सफर करते हैं, उनका पेट नहीं भरता है इसलिए सारे संसार में क्लीगरी करने के लिए फँसे हुए हैं, पिछले 22 वर्षों में सरकार की नींद नहीं टूटी है, तो अब सरकार वहाँ के लिए क्या करने जा रही है ? जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए भाग और रायलसीमा के सम्बन्ध में एक कमिशन बिठाकर इन्क्वायरी कराई थी, क्या उसी प्रकार से सरकार नार्थ बिहार के

सम्बन्ध में इन्क्वायरी कराने के बाद कोई योजना बनाकर चालू करेगी ?

नहीं बहाल करती है ? यदि नहीं करती है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने पर-कंपिटा इनकम के बारे में कहा। उसके बारे में भी हमने जांच पड़ताल की थी और उससे पता लगा कि वहां की पर-कंपिटा इनकम अवश्य कम है। वैसे तो पर-कंपिटा इनकम के जो आंकड़े हैं उनमें कुछ फर्क है। डा० केदारनाथ ने आंकड़े दिये हैं और कुछ दूसरे एक्सपर्ट्स ने दिये हैं उनमें कुछ भिन्नता है लेकिन उस भिन्नता को दूर रखते हुए भी कोई इस बात का खंडन नहीं कर सकता कि उस एरिया में पर-कंपिटा इनकम बहुत कम है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो मुझसे दिये हैं मैं यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि उस पर विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नार्थ बिहार पिछड़े हुए बिहार में भी सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां की दो विशेषतायें हैं—एक तो वहां पर जो आबादी का घनत्व है वह परस्ववायव्य माइल एक हजार से भी अधिक है जो कि केरल के बाद सबसे अधिक डेंसिटी है, और दूसरे यह कि वहां पर औद्योगिकरण का सर्वथा अभाव है। तो एक तरफ आबादी अधिक और दूसरी तरफ कोई औद्योगिकरण नहीं और उसके साथ ही वहां पर हर साल बड़ी बड़ी नदियों की बाढ़ की विभीषिका आती है चौथी बात यह है कि पटना में गंगा पर पुल न होने के कारण उत्तर बिहार औद्योगिक बिहार से बिल्कुल अलग-थलग है। हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि यदि उत्तरी बिहार के सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिकरण की विशेष कोशिश नहीं की गई तो बिहार का बटवारा भी ही सकता है। ऐसी हालत में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से पूर्वी यू० पी० के विकास के लिए एक कमिशन बहाल किया था, उसी तरह से उत्तरी बिहार के विकास के लिए एक विशेष कमिशन क्यों

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने पूर्व प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनपर हम गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे। इस समय तो मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस तरह का कमिशन एम्पाइन्ट होगा या नहीं पर जब इन सब चीजों पर विचार होगा, उस समय यदि इसकी आवश्यकता प्रतीत होगी कि कमिशन बिठाकर इन्क्वायरी कराने से ज्यादा फायदा होगा और तथ्यों तक आसानी से पहुंचा जा सकेगा तो उसपर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमने यह कहा हो कि कमिशन नहीं बिठाएंगे। परन्तु जबतक इसके बारे में पूर्णरूप से देखभाल नहीं कर ली जाती, तब तक यह कहना मुश्किल है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : देखभाल के लिए ही कमिशन की आवश्यकता है।

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछले वर्ष राष्ट्रपति जी को उत्तर बिहार के बारे में एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया था जबकि बिहार में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनका ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि लोकनाथन का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है उसके द्वारा जो जांच की गई, ज़िलेवार आमदनी की, उस जांच के दस साल पहले या 13 साल पहले जो नतीजे निकले थे उसमें यह साबित हुआ था कि उत्तर बिहार के कुछ जिले हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे गरीब जिले हैं—सबसे अधिक आमदनी वाला जिला या इलाका और उत्तर बिहार का यह गरीब इलाका, इनमें चार गुने का फर्क है—यदि मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस की तरफ गया है तो क्या प्लानिंग कमिशन के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के सभी जिलों के बारे में फी व्यक्ति आमदनी के आंकड़े वे इकट्ठा करेंगे और सबन को आश्वासन देंगे कि कोसी कि जो पश्चिम नहर है जिसके कार्य का उद्घाटन

करने का समारोह, मेरा ख्याल है दर्जन दफे कर चुके हैं...लेकिन अभी तक इसके बारे में काम नहीं हुआ है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, जैसा उन्होंने उत्तर में कह है कि इस योजना को पूरा करने के लिये, कोसी पश्चिम कैनाल योजना की बात में कर रहा हूं, तो उसके बारे में नेपाल के साथ बात करके आप लोग क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात ठीक कही कि कोसी की जो योजना है उसे हमें जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना है, और उसके साथ-साथ गंडक योजना भी है। ये दोनों योजनाएँ जब पूर्ण हो जायेंगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि नौर्य बिहार के किसानों को उन से फायदा पहुंचेगा।

जहां तक कि जिलेवार पर-कैपिटा इन्कम के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने का सवाल है, मैं सतर्कता हूँ कि इस तरह के आंकड़े प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : न होंगे, तो हम उन से अवश्य निवेदन करेंगे कि वे इस तरह के आंकड़े लें। और पश्चिम कोसी कैनाल के बारे में मैं देखूंगा, मेरे पास इस समय सूचना नहीं है कि नेपाल से क्या बात हो रही है, क्या रोड़े अटक रहे हैं।

नौर्य बिहार के डेवलपमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है, आप के शासन का भी मुझे ध्यान है और उस के अन्तर्गत दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी मिले, कुछ बिहार के नेताओं ने भी इस तरह का शासन गवर्नर साहब को दिया था। इसके सम्बन्ध में जांच पड़ताल कर के ही यह तथ्य आपके सामने रहे हैं।

the Government that in Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana is the most underdeveloped area. There is no doubt that this area is inhabited by the poorest people. Very few people know that Chhota Nagpur is being treated as a colony of North Bihar. I would like to know from the Government the revenue received from and the revenue expenditure for the development of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana as also the *per capita* income of that area.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not have these figures ready with me but I would say that it is not a fact that North Bihar treats South Bihar as a colony of North Bihar. That is not a fact. It is one State and the whole State has to be developed in a proper manner. I agree that South Bihar also requires attention. But it is unfair to allege that North Bihar exploits South Bihar.

श्री फ० गो० सेन : यह यही बात है कि नौर्य बिहार की उन्नति बहुत कम हुई है और खाम कर के सड़कों की वहां बहुत कमी है। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस मैमोरेण्डम में लैटरल रोड प्रोजेक्ट का जो काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है, उसका भी जिक्र है? क्या वह काम जारी होगा।

इस के अलावा नई इंडस्ट्रीज जो वहां चालू करने को दी गई हैं, आज 10 वर्ष से पूर्णिया धुगर मिल नहीं खुल पायी है। इस के अलावा मैच फ्रंट्री, कटिहार जूट मिल्स कटिहार जो बन्द पड़ी है खोलने की भी क्या सरकार ने कोशिश की है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो माननीय सदस्य ने बातें उठायी हैं उनकी तरफ जरूर बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करेंगे।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : उत्तर बिहार सरहद का इलाका है जहां नेपाल की सीमा, पूर्वी पकिस्तान की सीमा, सिक्किम और भूटान की सीमा, ये सब सीमाएँ उस के आस-पास लगती

हैं। सिर्फ मुकामा पुल के अलावा उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार का कोई लिंक नहीं है। मैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बताऊँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उत्तर बिहार में सिर्फ एक विश्वविद्यालय है। दरभंगा और सहरसा का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, पूर्णिया का भी सब रास्ता कटा हुआ है और यातायात के मामले में वह क्षेत्र सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से भी क्या सरकार उत्तर बिहार के विकास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना बनाने जा रही है? इस सवाल पर तमाम पाटियाँ एक मत हैं और हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री को इस सम्बन्ध में मेमोरेन्डम भी दिया था।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : बहुत से कारण हैं जिनके कारण उत्तर बिहार की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना आवश्यक है, उस में से माननीय सदस्य ने एक कारण जो बताया वह भी एक कारण है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि सभी पाटियों के लोगों ने उत्तर बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मेमोरेन्डम होम मिनिस्टर और प्रधान मंत्री को दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बाद कौन सी कार्यवाही की गयी है? और उत्तर बिहार में इंडस्ट्री बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये हैं, या उस विभाग से कोई बातचीत हुई या नहीं? अगर हुई है तो क्या बातचीत हुई?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जापन मिलने के बाद हमने सर्वप्रथम जापन में जो मुद्दे उठाये गये थे उनकी जांच की। जांच करने से यह पता लगा कि जहाँ तक औद्योगीकरण का सवाल है,

रूरल इंडस्ट्रियल ऐस्टेट कुछ खोली गयी थीं। उस के साथ-साथ कई तरह की छोटी या मध्यम श्रेणी की इंडस्ट्रीज नोर्च बिहार में खोली थीं जिन में से कुछ चल रही हैं और कुछ बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। उन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि जो-जो उन्होंने इस के ऊपर सवाल उठाये थे उन के ऊपर जो कार्यवाही हम से हो सकती थी वह हम ने की है। और जो खामी है उस के दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उन सब के बारे में इस समय मैं विस्तार से नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

De-Mobbed Gurkha Soldiers Joining Mao's Forces

*273. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that de-mobbed Gurkha soldiers of the British Imperial Army living in Gorakhpur have joined Mao's Forces ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been made in this regard ; and

(c) If so, the findings thereof ?

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

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

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में इस वक्त गोरखा सैनिक कितने हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्हें क्या पता होगा। यह सवाल तो आपको डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से करना चाहिये।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : सवाल यह है कि जो मुक्त हुये हैं, ब्रिटिश सरकार के वक्त में दो लाख गोरखा थे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रक्षा मंत्रालय से यह पूछिये ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : वे यहां के नागरिक थे । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो सेना से मुक्त हुये हैं गोरखा लोग, वे कितने हैं और उनकी क्या हालत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में से यह पैदा नहीं होता । आप अलग सवाल दे दें मैं एडमिट कर लूंगा ।

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : जो सेना से मुक्त गोरखा लोग हैं उन्हें पेंशन मिलती है कि नहीं? अगर मिलती है तो क्या उन पर ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध है, या नैतिक बन्धन है कि जिससे वे किसी ऐसे देश में नौकरी न कर सकें जो भारत का दुश्मन देश है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो कानून बने हुए हैं, सेना के नियम हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत जो लोग आते हैं उनको एक खास अवधि तक पेंशन मिलती है और जब तक पेंशन मिलती है तब तक बन्धन भी रहता है । उसके बाद भी कोई इस तरह की कार्यवाही करे विदेशी शक्ति से मिल कर, जो हमारा दुश्मन है, तो सचमुच वह देश द्रोह का कार्य कहा जा सकता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में समाचार छपा है, 28 मई को जिसमें कहा गया है कि दो लाख गोरखा ब्रिटिश राज्य की सेना में थे और उसके बाद उन्होंने 15,000 बाकी लोगों को रिटायर कर दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेष बचे उन में से कितने लोगों को पेंशन दी जाती है और वे लोग इस समय कहाँ-कहाँ हैं, किन-किन प्रान्तों में हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इससे संबंधित नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह समाचारपत्र में छपा है कि गोरखा दूसरे देशों की सेना में भर्ती हुये हैं । यह समाचार है कि चीन की सेना में वे गोरखा भर्ती हुए हैं । तो आप ने इस की कोई छानबीन की है ? यदि नहीं, तो आप इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करने वाले हैं ? इसकी आपकी जानकारी करनी चाहिए ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने पूर्व उत्तर में जवाब दिया है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । और अगर ऐसी बात होती तो जरूर सदन को सूचना देता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : समाचारपत्रों में यह आता है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से टाल रहे हैं । दिखाई ऐसा देता है कि सरकार की एजेंसी बड़ी कमजोर है और यह सरकार भी कमजोर हो रही है ।

Proposal for Dry Dock at Madras Port

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*274. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research was entrusted with the survey of traffic conditions at Madras Port ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Council has recommended Dry Dock at Madras ;

(c) If so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Council ; and

(d) whether Government propose to construct a Dry Dock at Madras ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARALIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

At the instance of the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission, the National Council of Applied Economic Research undertook a study on the 'Regional Transport Survey of Madras'. As part of this study, the Council prepared a report on the 'Traffic Survey of Madras Port'. The Council has recommended the construction of a dry dock in the Fifth Plan to meet the requirements of large ships. This will be kept in view by the Madras Port Trust in the formulation of their programme for development in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the meanwhile, as recommended by the Council, a proposal for the construction of a second slipway in the existing Boat Basin to meet the requirements of the Port's own craft for dry docking and repairs is under consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The National Council of Applied Economic Research was entrusted to carry out a survey of the traffic conditions in the Madras port. It has recommended construction of a dry dock at Madras. I would like to know on what date this Council of Applied Economic Research has recommended for such dry dock being constructed at Madras and as to why this Government has not implemented it.

SHRI UMANATH : It is a lazy Government.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : The National Council of Applied Economic Research was asked by the Planning Commission to conduct a traffic survey in Madras port. They have made a recommendation for construction of a dry dock but that recommendation is for the fifth Plan to be taken up in the second year of the Fifth Plan. For the Fourth Plan they have recommended the construction of a slipway. That we have accepted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is only a paper recommendation and when even the Fourth Five Year Plan is in doldrums, how can it be included in the Fifth Plan? I cannot understand the logic of the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that the Planning Commission is completely in the hands of the people who are the pen-pushing bureaucrats and who have no understanding whatsoever of the needs of the State and Madras State has all along been urging for these things and as it is a South Indian State, it has been neglected.

MR. SPEAKER : How does that question arise here?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The reason behind that is that the private sector is bullying and scuttling this public sector dry dock at Madras because the State Government proposed it in the public sector. Will this Government give an assurance that they would implement it even before the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I would like to say that there is no question of plans remaining only on paper. My hon. friend is probably aware that apart from this dry dock we have got so many other plans for Madras port—an outer harbour programme including an oil berth and also provision of fast iron ore loading facilities. The oil berth alone is expected to cost about Rs. 13 crores. It is not as if Madras or any other State in the south is being neglected. We are fully conscious of the requirements of the traffic there and we are doing our best in this regard. The question here is wholly different. The particular recommendation is with regard to the construction of a dry dock and this particular dry dock they have recommended for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. I cannot help it if it is so. Apart from that they have also said that facilities for slipway should be improved. So we have on hand proposals for improving and remodelling the Boat Basin which includes a provision of Rs. 34 lakhs for the construction of the second slipway. We cannot do everything on one day and concentrate everything at one port. We have to take into account all the ports all over India, their financial resources, their

ability to construct them and they will be processed accordingly.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : May I know whether the Government have accepted the recommendation of the National Council of Applied Economic Research for the construction of a dry dock in the Fifth Plan? They have also recommended a second slipway to be constructed in the Fourth Plan. I just want to know what progress has been made by the Government in implementing that recommendation and what is the capacity and the amount earmarked in the current Fourth Plan for construction of the second slipway in the Madras port?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : Regarding the second slipway, my senior colleague has said just now that a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been allotted. We will take this up next year because this year we have taken up the construction of the oil dock costing about Rs. 13 crores and improvement of iron ore handling facilities costing Rs. 9.7 crores. The total outlay for the Madras harbour for the Fourth Plan will be Rs. 23 crores. This is included in that and that will be taken up next year.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The reply given here appears to be slightly dubious. It is said that 'the Council has recommended the construction of dry-dock in the 5th Plan' and the subsequent sentence says 'that this will be kept in view by the Madras Port Trust in the formulation of their programme for development in the fifth Five-year Plan.' The question is whether Government has nothing to do to initiate this programme of construction. Is the Government going to leave it completely to the Port Trust authorities, in respect of such an important matter?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : No, Sir. Regarding the Fifth Five-year Plan they will recommend to us. And then we will recommend to the Planning Commission. That is what has been said.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Planning Commission is a big hoax. They have not implemented anything so far and they have not formulated any Plan. As for the Plan, nothing has been implemented.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : That is the procedure and we have to follow the procedure. We have explained the procedure.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We are told that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made a recommendation to the Planning Commission and that the Planning Commission has recommended to the Government of India. Sir, I do not know, the Government of India is going to recommend to whom. I want to know whether this recommendation is going to end somewhere or not. I want to know categorically from the Minister as to what will be the total cost of the dry-dock in Madras and in which year it will be completed?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : The total cost of the dry dock at Madras will come to Rs. 8 crores and they have recommended that it should start from 1975-76.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : When will it be finished? When will it be over?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It will be over within the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Are you sure that the Fifth Plan is coming?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : May I know, when the Government said that the dry-dock will be included and that the Port Trust will have that in view in formulating the Fifth Plan, that the Government has given its approval to have it in the Fifth Plan? And then, Sir, my second question is, what is the size of the dry dock?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I cannot understand the last point.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Length, breadth, depth etc. of the dry dock.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I will try to collect the information. I can supply that information to the Hon. Member.

The total cost will be Rs. 8 crores and it will be one of the biggest dry-docks. The biggest dry-dock so far is that of the Hindustan Shipyard. That cost about

Rs. 4½ crores, whereas the total cost of this one will be about Rs. 8 crores, which has been mentioned already. It will be bigger than that. The capacity of the Hindustan Shipyard dock is 60,000 tonnes. This will be bigger than that.

Sheikh Abdullah's Formula for settlement of Kashmir Question

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- *275. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR
SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has suggested a formula to Government for the settlement of Kashmir question;

(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) No Sir,

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

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा गृह-कार्य मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यदि कश्मीर की समस्या जैसा कोई प्रश्न नहीं है और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब में कहा है कि उस सम्बन्ध में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने इस कश्मीर की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई फारमूला नहीं दिया है तो सरकार को क्या इस बात की खबर है कि 15 अक्टूबर को शेख अब्दुल्ला ने प्रेस क्लब में एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस को एड्रेस करते हुये यह कहा कि उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को कश्मीर की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक फारमूला दिया है यदि हाँ तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर जोकि भारतीय

संविधानके अन्तर्गत हमारा अन्य इलाकों की तरह ही एक भाग है तो फिर यह प्रश्न शेख अब्दुल्ला क्यों उठाते हैं और इस पर क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही की या कोई सुझाव दिया जिससे कि यह चीज बिलकुल एक बार फिर स्पष्ट हो जाय कि कश्मीर की कोई समस्या देश के सामने नहीं है। कश्मीर हमारा एक भाग है, इसलिये कश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान के एक भाग के रूप में समझा जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस भाग के सम्बन्ध में कोई फारमूला दिया था ? अगर दिया था तो वह क्या था ? उसके उत्तर में क्या आप ने स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि यह कोई समस्या हमारे सामने नहीं है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) : As far as the Government of India's position is concerned, it has been made amply clear. It is not necessary to define it and re-define it whenever Sheikh Abdullah wants it to be re-defined.

SHRI RANGA : The question has not been fully answered.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given a categorical answer. Why is the hon. Member rising now ?

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : I am entitled to ask my second supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : The reply has been given to both parts of the question and the answer is 'No'. Wherefrom does the supplementary question arise ?

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : I have my right to put my second supplementary question. That is why I want to put it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his right when there is some answer. But when the answer is 'No', what will he use his right for ? Supplementary questions arise from some answer. When the answer is 'No', how does his right arise ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : On a point of order. The question is whether Sheikh Abdullah has suggested a formula. The reply is that the Government's views are known. Is that a reply to the question that has been asked ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is no point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : No point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that the hon. Member himself has said 'No point of order'.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Are you satisfied that it is the reply to the question ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why should we discuss about what Sheikh Abdullah said ? Why should we build up the man ? I cannot understand this.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is becoming a regular commentator on every question and every reply. Let him not adopt this role.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : मैं आप के द्वारा गृह-मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उसी 15 अक्टूबर की प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में यह कहा था कि उनकी मांग किसी भी तरह काश्मीर को भारत से अलग करने की नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो आपस के मतभेद हैं क्या उनके समाधान के बारे में उन्होंने कोई फार्मूला दिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already said that he has given no formula and he has given no proposals. Sheikh Abdullah has from time to time explained his point of view, which really speaking does not indicate any formula. He has his own way of presenting things.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : इस सदन में बार-बार यह कहा गया है, और अभी भी कहा गया है कि काश्मीर की समस्या हमारे लिये कोई समस्या नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब काश्मीर भारत का एक अविभाज्य अंग

है तब हमारे संविधान में काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो पृथक प्रावधान रखे बनाये गये हैं उनको कांस्टिट्यूशन में से कब तक हटाया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न में यह सवाल नहीं पैदा होता।

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : This is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : It is a very relevant question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इससे यह सवाल पैदा होता है। यह काश्मीर का सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am here to decide it. It is not for the hon. Member to decide it.

हर एक बात में आप मेरी जगह घ्रा रहें हैं :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शीघ्र ही वह समय आयेगा जब हम वहाँ बैठेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not an easy place. अगर आपका दिल है तो आप आ जाइये।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : शेख अब्दुल्ला ये कहते हैं, काश्मीर समस्या के लिये कोई फार्मूला दिया है। अगर आप कांस्टिट्यूशन से इन प्राविजन्स को हटा दें तो न रहेगा बांस न बजेगी बांमुरी। न कोई समस्या रहेगी और न कोई सुझाव ही दे सकेगा।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : अखबारों में यह बात प्रकाशित हुई है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो पीपल्स कंवेनशन श्रीनगर में बुलाया था उस की स्टिअरिंग कमेटी ने इंटरनेशनल कांस्टिट्यूशनल सेट अप बनाया है और उस के डिटेल्स अखबारों में निकले हैं। उस के बाद शेख अब्दुल्ला दो बार पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर

से मिले और उनसे बात चीत कर चुके हैं। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इसी कांस्टिट्यूशन सेट अप के बारे में उन से बात चीत की थी? क्योंकि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपनी प्रेस कांफेस में यह भी कहा है कि कम्यूनिकेशन, डिफेन्स और फारेन अफेअर्स, यह तीन विषय जो भी केन्द्रीय सत्ता मानेंगी मैं उसी सत्ता को मानूंगा चाहे वह इंडिया हो चाहे पाकिस्तान हो। इस कंटेक्स्ट में शेख अब्दुल्ला जैसे व्यक्ति ने पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशनर से जो बात चीत की उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

साथ ही क्या यह भी ठीक है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने एक लेटर खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को लिखा था कि अगर आप को काश्मीर आने पर मुजाहिद मंजिल से ठहरना हो तो आइये नहीं तो न आइये क्योंकि वह उन का बायकाट करेंगे। क्या इसी लिए बादशाह खां ने अपनी विजिट को स्थगित कर दिया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has asked me two questions, if I have understood him well. One is whether we have any information as to what subjects he discussed with the Pakistan High Commissioner. I have no information as to what matters he discussed with the Pakistan High Commissioner. Sheikh Abdullah is having some sort of academic exercise about the problems of Kashmir. It is his pleasure to do that. But as far as the Government of India are concerned we have not taken cognisance of what he is doing or saying in this direction. But naturally, he is a citizen of India and he is doing some academic exercise. We treat him as a citizen of India, and he is doing some.....

श्री रवि राय : अकेडेमिक नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्त राव खन्हाण : हमारे लिए अकेडेमिक है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का

जवाब नहीं आया। एक तो था खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के बारे में

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not completed my answer yet. Let me complete it. We have no information about any letter that Sheikh Abdullah has written to Badshah Khan on this matter. We only know about the statement that Badshah Khan issued about the cancellation of his visit to Kashmir. I have no further information on this subject.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरी एक बात का उत्तर नहीं मिला मंत्री महोदय से। काश्मीर के विषय में शेख अब्दुल्ला जैसे आदमी को क्या यह छुट्टी है कि वह पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर से दो दो बार जा कर मिले? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई बात करने जा रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not think that any action can be taken against him. The hon. Member also can meet the Pakistan High Commissioner if he wants.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मेरा स्पेसिफिक सवाल है। 15 अक्तूबर के दिन प्रेस क्लब में अखबार-नवीसों से बात करते हुए शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो कुछ कहा वह बात सरकार की नोटिस में आई या नहीं। अगर नहीं आई तो सरकार का इन्फार्मेशन डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है? वह ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बात को सरकार की नोटिस में क्यों नहीं ले आया?

दूसरी बात यह है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने साफ कहा है कि भारती शहरी नहीं हैं। अगर वह भारतीय शहरी नहीं है तो वह काश्मीर के मामले में किस रूप में बात करते हैं और उस को किस रूप में लेती है?

तीसरी बात यह है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप एक सप्लिमेंटरी में पराग्राफों की नम्बरिंग करेंगे तो मैं एक ही अलाउ करूंगा।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : जब शेख अब्दुल्ला इस मसले पर बोलते हैं तो वह अपने आप को भारतीय शहरी नहीं कहते। वह पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को एक ही साथ रखते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का इस बारे में क्या रिएक्शन है और वह उन को क्या जबर्द-दस्ती भारत का शहरी मानती है ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : It is a very strange question that the hon. Member is asking me. As far as his press interview and his statements at the press club are concerned, certainly, I have read with great interest what he said there, but reading them is one thing, and taking official cognisance or notice of what he said is another thing.

As far as the citizenship of Sheikh Abdullah is concerned, I have never seen any statement by him saying that he is not a citizen of India; he is behaving as a citizen of India; he is living as a citizen of India, and we consider him a citizen of India.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय के इस बक्तव्य का स्वागत करता हूँ कि हम शेख अब्दुल्ला को कहते हैं, उसका कागनिजेंस नहीं लेते हैं।

फार्मुला शेख साहब ने कोई दिया नहीं लेकिन वह कई बार कहते हैं कि तीन पार्टियाँ हैं, एक हिन्दुस्तान है, एक पाकिस्तान है और तीसरे काश्मीर के लोग हैं। क्या सरकार यह कंटेनरिक्ल एश्योरेंस हाउस को देगी कि हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान को काश्मीर के बारे में कोई पार्टी नहीं मानती और कोई बात काश्मीर के बारे में वह पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं करेगी, कोई कम्प्रोमाइज उसके साथ नहीं करेगी और वह कहेगी कि काश्मीर हमारा है और हमारा रहेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think this point has been amply made clear umpteenth

times on the floor of this House that Pakistan has nothing to do with the problem of Kashmir. It is an internal problem of ours except that Pakistan has illegally occupied some territory of ours which has to be got back.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am thankful to him.

SHRI R.K. AMIN : Is the hon. Minister aware that quite recently 'Pakistan Day' was celebrated in Kashmir openly and Sheikh Abdullah's men instigated people to shout 'Pakistan zindabad' and, because Sheikh Abdullah has been given a great importance by his meeting the Pakistan High Commissioner and our Home Minister, a feeling has been created that instead of considering the Kashmir question as settled, it is now open ? Are Government aware of this, and if so what action would they like to take in this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been answered.

SHRI R.K. AMIN : A feeling like that has been created in Kashmir because of these three things.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of opinion; it cannot be the subject of a supplementary.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर के साथ मिले हैं लेकिन उनकी उनके साथ क्या बातचीत हुई है इसके सम्बन्ध में उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के सम्बन्धों के बारे में गृह मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं, शेख साहब से भी अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं और गृह मंत्री जी को तीन तीन बार उनको जेल में रखना भी पड़ा है और आज भी वह उनकी गतिविधियों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं तो इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर से जा कर सीधे मिले और भारत सरकार उससे

सर्वथा अनभिज्ञ रहे, यह बात कहाँ तक उचित है ?

उनकी जो स्टीयरिंग कमेटी है, उसने जो फार्मुला बनाया है, अगर वह सीधा आपको उन्होंने नहीं भेजा तो घापका जो गुप्तचर विभाग काश्मीर में है, उनसे क्या किसी प्रकार की कोई जानकारी आपको दी है और अगर दी है तो उस पर आपकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : The hon. member is, really speaking, confusing two things. He asked whether we have got information. I have information. But having information is one thing and taking cognisance another.

Recruitment of Muslims in Armed Forces and Police Deptts.

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*276. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:
SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports wherein he is reported to have stated that the Muslim community should be recruited in the Armed Forces and Police Departments ;

(b) the texts of these newspaper reports;

(c) the actual words used by him ;

(d) whether he has stated the same after taking consent of his Cabinet Colleagues or the decision has been taken in the Cabinet ; and

(e) the reaction of the same on our secular policy ?

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

(b) The Home Minister was reported to have informed the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs that instructions had been given to State to recruit Muslims to the Police Forces and that in regard to forces under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, this was already being done.

(c) In the meeting of the Consultative Committee held on 8th October, one Member complained that the number Muslims in the services was going down. Home Minister had then explained that there was no discrimination whatsoever in the appointment of minorities to the services or in their postings.

(d) and (e). While no instructions have been given to the State Governments to give any preference to Muslims for recruitment in Police service, it is the policy of the Government to ensure that no prejudices operate against any community and that adequate opportunities are provided to members of minority communities. This has been brought to the notice of the State Governments also.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : भारत एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राष्ट्र है। भारत में हर धर्म और मजहब के लोगों को पूरी आजादी है। सरकार ने अभी कहा है कि हम मुसलमानों को सेना में भरती करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं या उनको भरती करने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 22 साल से सरकार क्यों इस बात से मुकर रही थी कि मुसलमानों को सेना में भरती नहीं किया जाएगा, क्या मुसलमानों को सरकार सेनाओं में भरती नहीं करती थी ? जो विलम्ब हुआ है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह बात गलत है कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में इनको भरती करने में कोई कठिनाई थी या सरकार मुकर रही थी। हमने जब देखा कि कहीं कहीं संख्या में कमी है

तो इस बात को हमने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाया और उन से कहा कि यदि ऐसी कुछ कमी है तो इसको दूर किया जाए। यद्यपि हम घर्ष के आधार पर कोई स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं करते हैं तो भी हम चाहते हैं कि जितने हमारे यहां के अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, उनका भी प्रतिनिधित्व हमारी ग्राम्स फोसिस में, हमारी पुलिस में तथा दूसरी संस्थाओं में हो।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, मैंने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह संख्या ठीक है, इस में हमें कोई मुश्किल नहीं दीखती। पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकार में की पुलिस फोसिस में संख्या में कुछ कमी थी, इसलिए यह बात हमने उनके ध्यान में लाई।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम मॅरिट्स के ऊपर पुलिस में भरती करते हैं और दूसरे यह कहा है कि कुछ स्टेट्स में मुसलमानों की संख्या पुलिस में कम है, इसलिए ज्यादा भरती करने को कहा गया है। ये दोनों कैसे कंसिस्टेंट हैं? ये तो इनकंसिस्टेंट बातें हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please do not interrupt every time.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सेना में भरती जाति या मजहब के आधार पर नहीं होती बल्कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य, उनके क्रिया कलापों, उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता आदि देख कर होती है। पिछले 22 साल में क्यों सरकार ने एक मेजर अल्पसंख्यक जाति को इससे अलग रखा क्या उसके ऊपर अविश्वास था? अगर नहीं था तो सरकार अब क्यों उनको भरती करती जा रही है? यह शंका की बात हो जाती है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसका स्पष्टीकरण करे।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I think the hon. member's presumption is absolutely incorrect. He is suggesting that the army

was kept as a sort of reserve barred to the Muslims. It is not true. Even in the army, in the officers' cadre and in the rank and file, there were a number of Muslim recruits. There are two different points. There is no question of giving any reservation to any minority as such in the police forces or military forces, but at the same time, it is the duty of the Government to see that no prejudice works against any minority. When we informed certain State Governments about this matter, the feeling was that there was prejudice against certain minorities.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह माइनोरिटीज का सवाल नहीं है। यह एपीजमेंट की पालिसी है ऐसा करके आप कम्युनल भावना को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The difficulty with some of the friends is that when we want to do justice to the minorities, they consider it appeasement. Your philosophy and psychology is wrong.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Was there any prejudice, you let us know. Where was the prejudice?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There was no prejudice, but if somebody has a feeling of prejudice, it should be removed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How did you sense that prejudice, I want to know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a reality.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इतने दिनों तक जो कम भरती मुसलमानों की रही है, इसके तीन कारण हो सकते हैं। (1) मुसलमान खुद स्वाहिशमन्द नहीं थे, (2) उनके ऊपर विश्वास नहीं था और (3) कांग्रेस राज में मुसलमान इतने बीक हो गये थे कि उनकी हाइट और चैस्ट भरती के काबिल नहीं रह गई थी। इन में से कौन सा कारण है और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not true. Normally recruitment is made on the basis of the merits of the person; that is true. But at the same time we have to see the feeling of the people also. Certainly there was a feeling among certain sections of our people. The answer that I gave in the consultative committee was to a question raised by one of the members who belonged to the minority community who asked whether there was a prejudice working against the minority people. Naturally I had to explain the matter to him.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to make it clear that we would like the minority community to be properly represented in all the central and the State Government services and if there is any prejudice it should be done away with not only by words but by positive action. The reply of the Home Minister came at a time when the country was setting with Communal trouble at Ahmedabad and a statement by the Home Minister at that particular time does give the impression that perhaps the Home Minister was not properly nourishing secular democracy of our country. What are the specific steps he proposed to take attempt and which are the States where he finds there is a certain prejudice against the Muslims.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know what question he is asking.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that if you feel there are certain prejudice working against them, what do you propose to do about them ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If there are prejudices we have to bring them to the notice of the State Governments, and I shall have to depend upon the sense of justice of the recruiting authorities and the State Governments in this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When a Minister makes a statement he should have certain facts. Which are the States from where this sort of feeling was expressed ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member has not understood the basic question and the answer. I did not make a statement *suo motu*. In the consultative

committee the Member the Parliament asked me a question whether there was any prejudice against the recruitment of minorities in Government service. In answer to that I said that it was not true. I explained to them that in the case of the central police service, since I was answering questions on the three police organisations of the Government of India, namely, border security force, CRP and the CBI, I told him that it so happened that all the three were headed by officers of the minority communities. At the same time I told him that if he had any feeling that there was some prejudice against minority communities, we would bring the matter to the notice of the State Governments so that there might not be such prejudice. That statement was misunderstood and the hon. Member rightly pointed out that there was communal feeling in a particular part of the country at that time. Only communalists misunderstood my statement.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I refer to the feeling that the minority community are not getting considerable positions in Government employment. In 1957, when the new Government came to power in Kerala, they reserved 10 per cent of the seats for the Muslims to get employment in the Government services. (Interruptions) 10 per cent was reserved for the Muslim community.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question arising out of the subject.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I want to know whether the Central Government will ask the State Governments to see to it that the minority communities including the Muslim community get adequate representation in the government services or if there is any inadequate representation, they will have to fulfil it and take serious consideration about the minorities and the Muslims.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied to it.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while deeply appreciating the desire of the Government to do justice to the minorities particularly to the Muslim community which is almost unrepresented in the services all over the country, I want to ask this Government how many Muslims

are there out of seven millions of gazetted and non-gazetted officers in the administration. I want the Government to do bare justice, to the Muslims. I would request the Government to get the Muslims adequately represented in the Executive, the Judiciary more so in the police which can alone provide natural protection to the minority communities. I truly appreciate the gesture of the Government to do justice to the Muslims, justice that has been denied unto them for the last 22 years. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has not asked me any question. He has expressed his own view, and I am afraid this is another communal approach to the problem. I can certainly understand his concern about the minorities and can appreciate his concern that they should be represented in the security force, etc., but to think that merely their presence or their presence alone is a guarantee of the security of minorities is not the right proposition. We have to take a very practical and balanced view in this matter. I would assure the hon. Member that I quite understand his concern and I am sympathetic towards his concern, but the way in which he is trying to present the problem will unnecessarily make it communal; he should not do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI J. B. KRIPLANI : Sir, I would request you to give me a chance to put a question about the minorities. Perhaps you did not want to do it. I wanted to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my intention at all. You might have failed to catch my eye. I have passed on to the next question.

Unofficial Tours by Union Ministers

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that three Congress M.Ps, Sharvashri Rama Reddy, S.A. Agadi and C.M. Kedaria have asked clarification from the Govern-

ment whether the Ministers who have been touring the states to collect signatures for the requisition to call an early session of A.I.C.C., claimed T.A. and D.A. bills from the Government or did they purchase their own tickets;

(b) if so, whether Government have made an inquiry in this regard;

(c) what is the result of the inquiry; and

(d) what are the names of the Ministers who claimed T.A./D.A. from Government in the month of October, 1969 in such cases giving the details of the amount of money, place(s) they visited and the reasons given by them for visiting those places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No such clarification has been sought for from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

(d) No T.A./D.A. is admissible to the Ministers for non-official journeys. The question of any Minister claiming it from the Government in such cases does not arise.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने इस चीज को मना किया है कि किसी भी मंत्री ने इस प्रकार की टी० ए० और डी० ए० सरकार से नहीं लिया जब कि नान-आफिशियल विजिट पर वह होते हैं। तो क्या यह सही है कि कोई मंत्री जहाँ नान-आफिशियल विजिट उन को करना होता है या अपनी पार्टी की मीटिंग होती है वहाँ जाने के लिए और विशेषतः राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में और जो ए आई सी सी का अभी सेशन हुआ उस के लिए बहुत सारे मंत्रियों ने दोरे किए भिन्न-भिन्न स्टेट्स के और मेरा यह चार्ज है कि उन मंत्रियों ने अपनी जेब से पैसा खर्च करने के बजाय सरकार से पैसा लिया हवाई जहाज का और दूसरा तीसरा खर्चा सारा सरकारी हुवा है ? अगर यह चीज सरकार कहती है कि

गलत है तो क्या सरकार इस दो पीरियड का - 15 जुलाई से 15 अगस्त तक का और 20 अक्टूबर से लेकर 25 नवम्बर तक का व्यौरा कि मंत्री कहां कहां गये, उन्होंने वहां क्या क्या काम किया—इस की एन्कवायरी करावेंगे और सदन के सामने रखेंगे ? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह का प्रश्न अलग से पूछेंगे तो हर एक तरह की सूचना सदन को दी जा सकती है। जो लम्बा चौड़ा प्रश्न उन्होंने पूछा है कि मंत्री कहां कहां गये, कौन कौन गये—इस सूचना के देने में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, पूरी सूचना हम सदन को देने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन जहां तक प्रश्न है कि मंत्रियों ने प्राइवेट काम किया या राजनीतिक काम किया, जब भी मंत्री सरकारी दौरे पर जाते हैं, केवल सरकारी काम किया जाता है ऐसी बात नहीं है, लोगों से मिलने जुलने भी है। जो मिलने आयेगा उस से हम बात भी करेंगे, मित्रों भी, लेकिन मुख्यतः सरकारी काम होता है व्यक्तिगत कामों के लिये सरकारी दौरा करें, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा सीरियस सवाल है, इसकी एन्कवायरी करानी चाहिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप एन्कवायरी करावेंगे—कम से कम एन्कवायरी का जवाब तो दिलवाइये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एन्कवायरी करावेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : एन्कवायरी कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि हम तो आप को पूरी सूचना देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकारी हवाई जहाजों का मिसयूज किया है, सरकारी मशीनरी को यूज किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे एन्कवायरी स्टाफ दें तो यही काम किया करूं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर आप नहीं करावेंगे तो हमारे साथ इंसान कौन करेगा।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त : हर स्टेट में मिनिस्टर गये हैं साइन करवाने के लिये, प्लेन्ज तक भेजे गये हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Misuse of Funds of Religious Trusts

*277. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiries into the misuse of funds of religious trusts for political and other purposes in the country ;

(b) If so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulters and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). According to information received from Government of Kerala no instances of misuse of funds of religious trusts for political and non-religious purposes have come to notice. There have been some cases in which funds of religious trusts were misused for personal purposes of trustees in the Malabar area. The authorities have taken necessary action for the recovery of misappropriated amounts from the parties concerned. Consequent on certain allegations made against the Chairman and the members of the Travancore Devaswom Board, an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, has been ordered against the Chairman and the members of the Board. In Pondicherry the Jewels of Shri Ragunatha Perumal Shri Venkatesa Perumal temples of Thirumala-

rayanpattinam were reported to have been misappropriated by the President of the Board of Trustees of the temples for personal use. The jewels have been redeemed subsequently and the Board of Trustees of the temple have been changed. Arrangements for appointing a separate audit wing are being made with a view to have audit of the accounts of all the religious institutions. Information from Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is still awaited. The remaining States/Union territories have no information of any funds of religious trusts having been misused for political and other purposes.

Construction of a Bridge over River Ganga near Patna

*278. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been persistent demand for a bridge over river Ganga near Patna ; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government contemplate to undertake such construction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As it is a State Project, the Government of Bihar are primarily concerned with its construction. However, in order to render financial assistance to the State in regard to this project, the Government of India have agreed to give a non-Plan loan to the Government of Bihar upto 50% expenditure on the bridge over the river Ganga at Patna during the Fourth Plan period subject to a maximum of Rs. 4.5 crores, the balance 50% expenditure to be met by the State Government being accommodated by them within the overall State Plan. Further action to go ahead with the project now rests with the State Government.

Political Murders in Coal Belt in Bihar State

*279. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 28th September, 1969 wherein it has been stated that there had been political murders in the Coal belt in Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the number of political murders in each coal belt during the last three years ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen the press reports.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Basic Education Re-Conservation and Management of Wild Life in Schools

*281. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government that basic education about conservation and management of wild life and forests must be included in the curricula of studies in schools ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the date from which it will be put into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Attitudes for conservation of wild life and forests are kept in mind, while preparing material for text-books in Social Studies, Languages, Biology, Chemistry etc. and the main ideas of conservation are incorporated wherever feasible. The National Council of Education Research and Training is examining how best the students in the primary and secondary stages could be exposed at least in a small measure, to the proper appreciation of the problem.

(b) and (c). A detailed programme is under formulation and it is not, therefore, possible to indicate at this stage the details thereof or the dates from which it will be effective.

Revamping Survey of India

*282. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Planning Commission to recommend measures for revamping the 200 year old Survey of India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN) : (a) and (b). The Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research has undertaken a comprehensive study of the working of some major scientific department of the Central Government. This Committee is also going to suggest measures for improving the organisational structure, management and coordination of the activities of the Survey of India. In addition, Dr. B.D. Nag Chaudhuri, Member (Science) Planning Commission who is also a member of this Committee has at our request agreed to suggest further measures that may be necessary for the re-organisation of the Survey of India.

Review of Cases of Central Government Employees who Participated in 19th September, 1968 Strike

*283. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :
SHRI BHOGENRA JHA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of Central Government employees who participated in the 19th September, 1968 strike, have since been reviewed in view of Government's further leniency announced in Lok Sabha on the 26th August, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the temporary employees have also been treated at par with the permanent employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and the number of employees also benefited by such announcement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The review is in progress.

(b) The review would cover both temporary and permanent employees.

(c) 594 employees have been benefited as a result of the review.

Role of Universities and Educational Institutions in spreading ideals of secularism and communal harmony

*284. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHERIFF :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the role of Universities and educational institutions in spreading the ideals of secularism and communal harmony in the country ; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken to enable the Universities and educational institutions to play their role effectively in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government is aware of the important role of universities and educational institutions in ideals of secularism and communal harmony in the country and a number of steps have been taken for utilising the creative energy, idealism and spirit of service of the student community in the cause of unity. The following are some of the important activities in this direction :

(a) At the University level the National Integration Sub-Committee of the National Committee for Gandhi Centenary have taken steps to establish national integration samitis in various universities for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding and appreciation among students and teachers coming from different parts of the country. Active encouragement is given by the universities to these samitis for development of new ideas and implementation of suggestions arising from the deliberations relating to problem of national integration.

(b) The National service programme which has been introduced recently in 37 selected universities/institutions will also promote the cause of national integration by bringing the students into closer contact with the community.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training have brought out after a series of regional seminars, a Handbook for Teachers at the School level which among others provides guideline as to how to secure removal of casteism, provincialism etc. among the teachers and students.

(d) The Government has established a committee of educationists and student leaders which will meet some time in mid-December. The terms of reference of this committee are to examine syllabi, curricula and textbooks with a view to emphasising values that would promote unity and mutual tolerance and excluding material that tend to promote ill-will or hatred between groups and communities on any grounds whatsoever and to recommend measures for eliminating from the organisations of students and teachers any narrow communal or religious

feeling and to imbue them with a sense of national purpose and a fraternal feeling.

(e) Government in cooperation with the National Council of Educational Research and Training have already held four inter-state student-teachers camps to bring about understanding between different regional linguistic groups. They propose to hold a few more camps during the year.

(f) The Government in cooperation with the Central Schools Organisation are also implementing a scheme under which Central Schools are adopting a state school situated in a different region and have been inviting a number of students from that school to come and live as guests of the Central schools for a period of fortnight. The scheme is designed to promote pen-friendship, regional understanding and to learn each other's customs, songs, etc.

(g) As books and learning of different Indian languages has decisive role in the promotion of national integration, a number of steps have been initiated in this direction and important activities in this regard are :—

(i) Funds have been made available to the National Book Trust to translate upto 10 outstanding popular books from each language of the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India into every other Indian language so that the whole country will have one set of common books which they can read and which would give them knowledge of the cultures, social customs, usages and way of life prevalent in different regions of the country. The series of such books will be known as 'Aadan Pradan'.

(ii) The NBT are bringing out popularly priced books on the series 'National Biographies on important all-India figures'.

(iii) The NBT have further been entrusted with the production of core books in certain important disciplines at university level so that there would be some books which would be available as reference literature to all students in India at university level.

(iv) The NBT have also been entrusted with the task of bringing out 100 books to serve as supplementary readers for all school children and this series will be called 'Nehru Library Books'. The subject matter of each book will be selected keeping in view the of importance of promotion of national integration and removal of ignorance, superstition and prejudices that are responsible for divisive tendencies in the country.

(h) Government will shortly establish four Regional Institutes of Languages under which language teachers in Hindi areas could be given training to teach southern languages and languages other than Hindi to their students. Similarly, language teachers from non-Hindi States will also be trained to teach Hindi and other non-regional languages to their students. The effort to make as many citizens as possible multilingual, which in turn, will promote better understanding and thus promote national integration.

Statement of Chief Executive Councillor Re. Delhi Transport Undertaking

*285. SHRI RAM KISAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement made by the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi on the 13th October, 1969 that transport services in the Union Territory of Delhi will deteriorate further if the Central Government did not release funds to the Delhi Transport Undertaking ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The question of granting further loan to the Delhi Transport Undertaking is under active consideration.

Relaxation of Rules and Regulations in Maintenance of Aircraft by I.A.C.

*286. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a communication from a Member of Parliament about the relaxation of and exemption from the rules and Regulations in regard to the maintenance of aircraft by the Indian Airlines Corporation ;

(b) whether exemptions are increasingly being given and the high standards are being relaxed ;

(c) whether the impact of this on accidents has been studied ; and

(d) if so, the results of Government's investigations on the basis of these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 11th July, 1969, was received from Shri D.L. Sen Gupta, Member, Rajya Sabha, to the effect that Indian Airlines were trying to prevail upon the D.G.C.A. to grant them exemption from one of the recommendations of a Court of Inquiry on a flying accident. The recommendation in question was that certification of thoroughflight inspection should be done by a properly licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineer.

(b) No, Sir. No exemptions from the rules and regulations in respect of maintenance of aircraft by Indian Airlines are being given nor are the prescribed standards of airworthiness being relaxed.

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

Menace of eve-teasing in Delhi

*287. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the

eve-teasing menace has been on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stem the rising tide of this evil ?

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

(a) Action is taken in accordance with law whenever such cases are reported. Patrolling (mobile wireless vans etc.) for surveillance of bad characters is done by Delhi Police to prevent such cases. Plain clothed men are also deployed at public places where there is a likelihood of occurrence of such cases.

C. B. I. Raids on a Jute Company Varanasi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. raised the new Central Jute Company Limited, Varanasi about six years ago and found horrible misdeeds and frauds in the accounts of the company belonging to Shanti Prashad Jain Groups and also found that the Company evaded income-tax to the tune of lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. made any report within these six years to his Ministry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the C.B.I. found that the Punjab National Bank advanced a huge amount to the tune of crores of rupees to this company on hypothecation basis; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any action on the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance or the C.B.I. in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There has been no raid by CBI on the premises of the New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd. at Varanasi as alleged.

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

Freedom of Travel in Nagaland

*289. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagaland Chief Minister has turned down the Centre's suggestion for freedom of travel in Nagaland to people from other parts of the country wishing to visit the State;

(b) if so, on what grounds the suggestion has been turned down; and

(c) what is Centre's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) . The question of relaxation of restrictions on the entry into Nagaland of Indian citizens from outside Nagaland was taken up by the Centre with the Government of Nagaland. Government of Nagaland are of the view that time is not yet opportune to remove these restrictions altogether. They stated that the grant of entry permits was exceedingly liberal and that this would continue to be so.

Government of India have given the consideration to the views of the State Government of Nagaland and will take up the matter again with them in due course.

Charges against Central Government Employees Reported by Central Vigilance Commission

*290. SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI C. C. DESAI :

SHRI K. M. Koushik :

SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Government employees, gazetted and non-gazetted, against whom action has been taken or has

been suggested by the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(b) details of various charges made against the erring officers by the Vigilance Commission and what is the reaction of Government in regard to various recommendations made in the recent report of the Vigilance Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-2142, 69.*]

(b) The charges against erring officers vary from case to case. A broad classification of the various charges is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2142 169.*]

Two procedural improvements have been suggested by the Commission. The suggestion regarding amendment of the relevant provisions of the Cr. P. C. relating to prosecution of persons found to have made false complaints against public servants has been referred to the Law Commission for their consideration. The other suggestion regarding a Manual of Instructions in regard to the functions of the Railway Service Commission has already been accepted by the Railway Board.

Statehood for Tripura

*291. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand for raising Tripura to the level of a State was made recently ; 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) Government do not propose at present to alter the status of the Union territory of Tripura.

Atrocities on Harijans

*292. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports of atrocities committed on the Harijans have been received from the various parts of the country in the last four months ;

(b) if so, the number and details of the incidents reported ;

(c) the action taken by the States in these cases ; and

(d) whether the Centre is taking any steps to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Government of Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, NEFA, Pondicherry and Tripura have reported that there has been no report of atrocities on Harijans in the last four months. The Delhi Administration have reported that there was one case of alleged assault on a Harijan by three persons on 13-10-1969. A case under Section 324/14 IPC was registered and all the three accused have been arrested. Information from other State Governments and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is still awaited.

(d) Whenever such reports are brought to the notice of the Central Government the State Government concerned are requested to undertake prompt investigation with a view to initiate action under the law against persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such offences.

**Restoration of Recognition of Central
Government Employees Unions**

- *293. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Unions which
have been derecognised due to 19th Septem-
ber, 1968 strike by the Central Government
employees ;

(b) whether Government of India have
restored recognition to all these unions ;
and

(c) whether still there are certain unions
derecognised and if so, whether recognition
would be restored to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 102
Federations/Unions/Associations were de-
recognised for their participation in the
illegal strike of September, 1968.

(b) and (c) The Ministries/Departments
who are competent to grant recognition to
unions etc., have been advised to grant fresh
recognition to such of the unions/associa-
tions/federations which had been derecog-
nised after the strike of September 1968.
Necessary action is being taken accordingly
by the Ministries/Departments concerned,
and it is expected that all such unions/
associations/federations would be recognised
as soon as the necessary formalities are
completed.

**All Party Conference on Eradicating
Communalism**

- *294. SHRI DHIRESHWAR
KALITA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) what were the decisions taken by
the all party conference convened by the
Prime Minister on November 3rd and 4th
to suggest ways and means for eradicating
communalism ;

(b) the names of parties represented at
the Conference ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the
decisions taken at the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The
all-party conference at its meeting on No-
vember 3 and 4, 1969, adopted a statement
and laid down the guidelines for organising
a joint mass campaign in favour of commu-
nal amity and harmony. A copy of the
statement and guidelines is laid on the table
of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See
No. LT—2143/69]

(b) A statement is laid on the table of
the House, indicating the names of the par-
ties represented at the all party conference.
[*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2143/69]

(c) Further steps in accordance with
the statement and guidelines approved are
under consideration of the Government.

Second Shipping at Cochin

- *295. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the estimates of the Second
Ship-building yard at Cochin have been
finally approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the main details thereof ;

(c) when the construction of the ship-
yard is expected to commence ; and

(d) how long it will take to complete
the work ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The estimate for the Cochin Shipyard Project amounting to Rs 45.42 crores based on the Revised Project Report prepared by M/S. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was approved by Government in October, 1969. The estimate covers civil engineering works like building dock, repair dock, quays, pump rooms, dock gates, building works, electrical facilities, vessels, vehicles tools and plant, machinery and equipment, land acquisition, consultancy fees etc.

(c) and (d). Even prior to the receipt of the Revised Project Report, preparatory works like acquisition of land, land and soil surveys, provision of water and electricity, diversion of road etc. had already been taken in hand and are in progress. Action has also been initiated to enter into an agreement with M/S Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Tokyo covering technical collaboration, consultancy and assistance to be rendered by them in the construction of the Shipyard. A project organisation will also be set up shortly and the actual construction is expected to commence in 1970-71. The work will be progressed on the basis of the allocation of funds from year to year. It is too early to state when the project will be completed.

Recruitment of Muslims in Police

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on 8th October, 1969, at the meeting of the Consultative Committee, he had stated that during the last two years he had been trying to persuade the State Governments to recruit Muslim Police Officers as was being done by the Central Government ;

(b) whether this persuasion is due to any shift in the policy of the Government reserving certain percentage of communal representation of the Muslims in the services ;

(c) is so, what is the percentage reserved for the Muslims and since when ; and

(d) if not, reasons why he is trying to recruit persons on a communal basis contrary to letter and spirit of our Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No Sir. The correct position has been explained in my reply given earlier to-day to starred question No. 276.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal for any reservation in the services for Muslims. Such reservation is possible under the Constitution only in respect of the members of backward classes of citizens e.g. the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Discussion on Berne Copyright Pact

***297. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :**
SHRI YASHWANT SING
KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of the British Minister of State for Education to India, the question of Berne Copyright Pact was discussed ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of the British Ministry in regard thereto ; and

(d) Government's stand in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) An aide memoire was presented to the British Minister of State for Education urging an early adoption of the Stockholm Protocol by the U.K. Government.

(c) The British Minister mentioned that the matter would be got examined by the appropriate authorities in U. K. She, however, expressed the hope that the British Publishers Delegation, which was

coming to India, may meet the interim book requirements even if the Stockholm Protocol still remains to be ratified.

(d) Government's stand remains unchanged on the issue that India and other developing countries should have certain special provisions as in the Stockholm Protocol in the interests of education.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन के किरायों में वृद्धि

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

(क) क्या 1 नवम्बर, 1969 से इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के किरायों में कोई वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस वृद्धि के साथ-साथ यात्रियों को कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने के लिए कोई निर्णय भी किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये सुविधाएं कब तक दी आयेंगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री डा० कर्ण सिंह : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इंडियन एयर लाइन्स आराम व सुविधाओं में सुधार का निरन्तर प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं । किरायों में वृद्धि करना बढ़ी हुई ईंधन की लागत, वेतन वृद्धि, तथा यात्री-सुविधाओं की बढ़ती हुई कीमत के कारण आवश्यक हो गया है ।

Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute

*299. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) what further efforts have been made by the Centre to find a solution to the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute ; and

(b) whether any progress has been made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have been giving thought to this matter and continuing the efforts to solve the dispute as early as possible.

Amount Allotted to Kerala State from Central Road Fund

*300. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala State from the Central Road Fund from 1969-70 ; and

(b) the comparative allotments made to other Southern States during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). From the current year's budget, the following provision has been intimated to the Southern States :

States	(Rs. in lakhs)
Kerala	25.00
Andhra Pradesh	22.00
Mysore	40.00
Tamil Nadu	30.50

Holiday Homes for Central Government Employees

1801. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to build Holiday Homes at different important hill stations for low-paid Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. One of the proposals under consideration is to take a portion of the buildings of the National Academy at Mussoorie for running a holiday home for low-paid Central Government employees when the Academy shifts from there to Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Death of Persons in an Ambush Laid by Nagas on Ukhrul Road

1802. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six persons were killed and eighteen others injured in an ambush laid by Naga hostiles on the Ukhrul Road, Manipur on the 24th September, 1969 ;

(b) whether six persons killed included an Assistant Commandant of Manipur Rifles ; and

(c) whether this happened just after the Prime Minister's visit to Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A party of Manipur Rifles escorting

the Security Commissioner was fired upon by some persons suspected to be Naga hostiles on the 24th September, 1969 at 11.30 A.M. at a place about 18 miles from Imphal towards Ukhrul. As a result of this encounter four personnel of Security Forces including an Assistant Commandant of the Manipur Rifles were killed and eight were injured of whom two died in the hospital. Immediately after the incident the Security Forces undertook combing operations in which some ammunition was recovered. A case has also been registered by the Police.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Transport Facilities for Tourists Visiting Maharashtra

1803. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for proper arrangements for providing transport facilities and other amenities to the tourists visiting places of importance in the State of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Provision of transport facilities is the responsibility of the State Government. However, to meet the needs of foreign tourists, imported cars acquired by the State Trading Corporation are allotted to parties promoting tourism and on the approved list of the Department at various tourist centres including Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur in Maharashtra.

As regards other amenities, the India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to set up a hotel at Aurangabad with a bed capacity of 100 to be built at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs in the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Besides, the Air India has plans to construct two hotels at Bombay as follows :—

Capacity	Estimated Cost
	Rs.
1. Santa Cruz 100 rooms	1 crore
2. Juhu Beach 300 rooms	3 crores

These are likely to be completed by 1973.

In addition, the following amenities have been provided in the State of Maharashtra.

PART I :

- (1) Canteen-cum-retiring rooms and Cloak rooms at Elephanta.
- (2) Canteen-cum-retiring rooms at Ajanta.
- (3) Canteen at Ellora.
- (4) Drinking water supply arrangements at Ellora and Ajanta.
- (5) Jetties at Elephanta.

PART II : (50% subsidy by Central Government)—

- (1) Lower Income Group rest house at Aurangabad.
- (2) LIG Rest House at Ajanta.
- (3) Garden at Ajanta.
- (4) Holiday Home at Karala.
- (5) Tourist Bungalow at Karnala.
- (6) Tourist Bungalow at Wardha.
- (7) Electrification at Karnala Bird Sanctuary.

Tourist Centres in Gujarat State

1804. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tourist Centres under his Ministry in Gujarat State;

(b) the facilities provided to the Tourists at these Centres;

(c) whether Government consider these facilities to be adequate to attract more tourist at these tourist centres; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The facilities provided at tourist centres in Gujarat by or with the help of the Central Government are indicated below :

1. Water supply, approach road and Canteen-cum-Restiring Rooms at Lothal.
2. Improvements to Rest House at Sasan Gir.
3. Transport facilities between Keshod airport and Sasan Gir.
4. Low Income Group Rest House at Porbandar.
5. Holiday Home at Chorwad.
6. Cafeteria at Nalsarover.

(c) and (d) . Facilities have to be created to meet the existing and anticipated demand, subject to availability of resources and order of priorities. This is, however, a continuing process. It is proposed to develop Ahmedabad on an integrated basis during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. It is also proposed to mount a son-et-lumiere show at Sabarmati. A Tourist Bungalow is already under construction there.

Expenditure on Foreign Guests Visiting Gujarat

1805. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of foreign guests who visited the worth seeing sites in Gujarat during the years 1968 and 1969; and

(b) the amount spent by Government on them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . A statement giving requisite information regarding foreigners who visited Gujarat as guests of the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2144/69]

Officers from Gujarat on Deputation to Central Government Offices

1806. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of the Gujarat Cadre of I.A.S. and I.P.S. who have been on deputation to various Ministries/Organisations of the Government of India for more than three years ;

(b) the assignments held by them ;

(c) the names of Officers out of them who have been holding the same assignments in the same Ministry/Organisation for more than three years and whose tenure has been extended more than once ;

(d) whether the continuance of these officers after a period of three years in the same Ministry/Organisation is contrary to the orders by the Ministry in the matter ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for extending their tenure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2145/69]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See LT-2145/69]

(d) and (e). The periods of tenure prescribed under the rules vary from 3 to 5 years. The tenure of the individual officer in the same post, in another post or class of posts, may be extended in public interest

with the concurrence of the lending authority. Such extension is not contrary to the rules governing deputation of IAS/IPS officers to the Centre.

Development of Tourist Places in Gujarat

1807. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India to develop more places of tourist interest in the State of Gujarat during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) If so, the names of the places which are to be developed ;

(c) whether Porbunder in Saurashtra with its added attraction as the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi is visited by a large number of tourists every year ;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to develop Porbunder as a tourist spot in the Fourth Plan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A son-et-lumiere (sound and light spectacle) is being mounted at Sabarmati Ashrama. Some additional facilities will also be provided at the Gir Forest.

(c) According to the information received from the State Government, approximately 1.5 lakhs Indian tourists and 250 foreign tourists visit Porbunder every year.

(d) and (e). The State Government has a scheme to develop Porbunder as a part of the Sasan-Veraval-Porbunder complex for providing additional tourist facilities.

Sound and Light Spectacle in Madurai

1808. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sound and light spec-

tacle is proposed to be arranged in Madurai (Tamilnadu) ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A proposal to mount a sound and light spectacle at Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 21 lakhs is under consideration.

Compulsory Hindi Teaching Giving to Central Government Employees

1809. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of Central Government are asked to attend Hindi classes under threat of disciplinary action ; and

(b) If so, the rules under which such compulsory teaching programme is enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to para 5 of the Presidential Order of 27th April, 1960 in-service training in Hindi is obligatory for non-Hindi knowing Central Government employees who are aged less than 45 years (on 1.1.1961) excluding those below Class III grade, industrial establishments and work-charged staff. As such, it is incumbent on the employees who are deputed for such training to attend the classes which are held during office hours regularly.

Functions of U.P.S.C.

1810. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Union Public Service Commission regarding the recruitment and filling up the vacancies in the various Departments and Ministries of the Government of India ; and

(b) the authority and responsibility of U.P.S.C. regarding recruitment and selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The authority, responsibility and functions of the Union Public Service Commission in these matters are as defined in articles 320 and 323 of the Constitution of India, read with the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from consultation Regulations, 1958.

Rise of port charges in Major Ports

1811. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that port charges in Major Indian Ports like Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin etc., are steadily rising much to the detriment of our exports and imports ;

(b) If so, whether in view of the above facts, fears are being expressed in many quarters that any further rise of port charges may induce shipping lines to by-pass such Indian ports ; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by Government to avert such a situation ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Port charges in some of the major Ports like Bombay, Calcutta, etc., have been increased by the Port Trusts concerned from time to time to meet increases in expenditure due to improvement of the wages of labour, liberalisation of the pay scales and increase in Dearness Allowance of various categories of staff and rise in the cost of labour and materials but these increases have not adversely affected our exports and imports as it constitutes very insignificant part in the ultimate cost of a product.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Honorary Rank of I. A. S. to Officers

1812. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government give honorary rank of I. A. S. to officers ; and

(b) if so, what is the basis on which such ranks are given ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare Society for Central Government Employees at Nagpur

1813. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any welfare society for Central Government employees at Nagpur, which receives grants from the Government ;

(b) if so, the name and activities of that society ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps for the establishment of such a society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a). Yes Sir. Three Residential Welfare Associations in receipt of grant in aid from the Government are functioning at Nagpur for the benefit of Central Government employees residing at Nagpur.

(b) These are :

(i) Civil Lines Residents' Welfare Association Nagpur ;

(ii) Kendriya Chaturth Shreni Karam-

chari Kalyan-Karl Samiti, Type I Qrs. Katol Road, Nagpur ; and

(iii) Katol Road Government Colony Residents Welfare Association.

The activities of the societies *inter alia* include the promotion of corporate life and organisation of sports, cultural and social activities for the benefit of Central Government employees and their families.

(c) Does not arise.

Seniority list for Departmentally promoted Officers and Direct Recruits in Class I and II

1814. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that separate seniority lists are maintained in the Departments for departmentally promoted officers, direct recruit Class II (temporary and permanent) direct recruit Class I (temporary and permanent) etc. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid officers are treated in different manners according to the recruitment made and promoted in a short space of time irrespective of their suitability to hold higher posts ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such procedures and methods do not provide equal chances to all the Government servants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) . The question is not quite clear. However, for officers of Class I and Class II whether they are direct recruits or promotees, separate seniority lists have to be maintained, as the posts in Class I carry higher pay scales, duties and responsibilities compared to those in Class II and there is no common cadre between Class I and Class II Officers. Recruitment to a post is made in accordance with the method of recruitment approved for the post. According to the general principles of seniority issued

by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December 1959, if a group of posts is filled partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion, the relative seniority of direct recruits and of promotees is determined according to the rotation of the vacancies between direct recruits and promotees, which is based on the quotas of vacancies reserved for direct recruitment and promotion respectively in the recruitment rules. These general principles of seniority are subject to the specific seniority rules which might have been framed in regard to any particular service or post.

बिहार में हरिजनों पर प्रहार

1815. श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में गत तीन महीनों में हरिजनों पर कितने हमले किये गये हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस्० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य माँग किये जा रहे हैं ।

Sale of Illicit Liquor in Delhi.

1816. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of illicit liquor selling with the connivance of some Delhi Police personnel in Delhi, have recently come to the notice of higher police officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sale of illicit liquor had become a thriving business in suburban areas of Delhi, especially under the jurisdiction of Thanas like Nizamuddin, Kalkaji, Kotla and Badarpur;

(c) If so, whether surprise raids are

rendered futile because the raiding party first informs the Thanas of its intentions and this information leaks out to the illicit traders much before the arrival of the raiding party; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). During the period from 1-1-1969 to 15-11-1969 the Delhi Police registered 1,055 cases pertaining to the sale and distillation of illicit liquor. The number of cases registered indicate that the sale of illicit liquor does take place in Delhi. During the period from 1st January, 1968 to 15th November, 1969, in two cases departmental action was taken against 8 Delhi Police personnel for their failure to exercise adequate vigilance in respect of such crimes.

The large number of cases registered has been the result of vigilance exercised by the Police and the successful surprise raids conducted by them.

Certain areas e.g., Kalkaji, Kotla Mubarakpur are comparatively more notorious in this matter.

Labour Trouble in Moira Colliery West Bengal

1817. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Bengal Coal-fields Ltd. that the trouble in the Moira Colliery has been due to the rivalry between the two political parties; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to save the collieries from becoming the victim of such party rivalry ?

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

**World Shooting Championships with
Military Rifles**

1818. SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP
SHARMA :
SHRI OM PARKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the World Shooting Championships being
held every year with Military Rifles;

(b) whether India has ever sent a
contingent to this; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal
to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT
DARSHAN) : (a) The World Shooting
Championships are held every four years
and Service Rifle Shooting is one of the
events.

(b) While Indian Shooters have been
participating in the World Shooting
Championships, no shooter has so far
participated in the 'Service Rifle' Shooting
event.

(c) The National Rifle Association of
India has already initiated steps to introduce
civilian type shooting in the Armed Forces.
The Service Sports Control Board is holding
an Inter-Services Shooting Championships
in December, 1969. In case some promising
shooters come upto the international
standards in Service Rifle events in these
competitions, they will be considered for
participation in the World Shooting
Championships.

**Expenditure on Tours by Prime Minister
During August to October, 1969**

1819. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the tours
undertaken by her in India and abroad
during August to October, 1969 ; and

(b) the purpose of these tours and the
benefits achieved from such tours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The
Prime Minister did not visit any foreign
country during the period from August to
October, 1969. The tours in India were
part of the normal process of the Prime
Minister's periodical visits to various places,
and her meetings with State Governments
and other leaders and representatives of
different parties and sections of people.
During these tours the Prime Minister also
explained to the people the significance of
the important measure of nationalization of
the major commercial banks. The visit to
Gujarat was specially undertaken in connec-
tion with serious communal disturbances in
that State. During her visits to U. P.,
Bihar, and West Bengal, she also took the
opportunity to fly over some of the flood
affected areas and to discuss the flood situa-
tion and the relief measures with State
Government representatives. The total ex-
penditure incurred from the budget of the
Prime Minister's Secretariat on account of
the tours of the Prime Minister and the
officers of her Secretariat and her personal
staff who accompanied her came to
Rs. 770.95. Information is not readily
available regarding the expenditure incurred
on security, crowd control and related
arrangements mainly by the State Govern-
ments, or about the travelling and other
allowances drawn by the few officers of the
other Central Ministries who accompanied her.

प्रधान मंत्री की मनाली (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

यात्रा पर व्यय

1820. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :
श्री बे० अमात :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 अक्टूबर, 1969 को "माचं आफ दी नेशन" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में यह वक्तव्य दिया था कि गत मई में प्रधान मंत्री ने मनाली के दो दिन के दौरे के दौरान 688 पुलिस अधिकारी तथा सिपाही और जनसंपर्क विभाग के 11 अधिकारियों को वहां नियुक्त किया गया था तथा 11 मंत्री भी वहां उपस्थित थे और राज्य सरकार को प्रधान मंत्री के वहां ठहरने का प्रबन्ध करने में 75,817.55 रुपये व्यय करने पड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर 'हां' में है, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री का विचार राज्य सरकारों को ऐसा व्यय कम करने के लिए परामर्श देने का है और यदि हां तो मितव्ययता किस मद में की जायेगी ; और

(ग) जनसंपर्क अधिकारियों को वहां किस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों । संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा की जाती है, जिन्हें कि पुलिस, सुरक्षा और इससे संबंधित अन्य व्यवस्थाओं का प्रयाप्त मात्रा में प्रबन्ध करना पड़ता है । इस मामले में संघ-शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन ने पूर्ण रूप से अपने विवेक पर विभिन्न वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को ड्यूटी पर तैनात किया ।

उनके अनुसार, जन-संपर्क विभाग के 11 कर्मचारियों में से केवल दो प्रेस कर्मचारी थे जो कि प्रेस की सहायता करने के लिए ड्यूटी पर थे और शेष 9 तकनीकी कर्मचारी थे जिन्हें

सार्वजनिक भाषण उपकरण, वृत्त-चित्र आवरण और टेप रिकार्ड्स इत्यादि से संबंधित कार्यों के लिए ड्यूटी पर लगाया गया था ।

राजस्थान की सीमा के ग्रामीणों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को गुप्त जानकारी देने के बारे में आरोप

1821. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की सीमा के निकट के ग्रामों में रहने वाले लोग विवाह तथा दूसरे रीति रिवाज खुले आम पाकिस्तान के लोगों के साथ मिलकर मनाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सीमा क्षेत्र के लोग भारत की गुप्त जानकारी खुले आम पर पाकिस्तान को भेजते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार वहां के उपरोक्त उल्लेख किये लोगों को सीमा से दूर के स्थानों में बसा कर उस क्षेत्र को सैनिक क्षेत्र घोषित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Issue of Passes to Members of Parliament for Attending Oath Ceremony of the President in the Central Hall Parliament House

1823. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of Oath Ceremony of the President of India,

the Members of Parliament were not allowed to enter the Central Hall without the valid pass issued by the Home Ministry;

(b) whether it is proper for the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue passes for the Members of Parliament to attend such functions in the Parliament House ; and

(c) whether there has been any instance in the past where the Members of Parliament were issued passes to attend such functions in the Central Hall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The ceremony of assumption of the office of the President of India is an important State function to which besides Member of Parliament a number of other dignitaries are invited. The entry to the Central Hall of the Parliament on that occasion was, therefore, regulated by issue of invitation. This practice had been in vogue since 1952. However, the watch and ward staff on duty had been instructed to ensure that no Member of Parliament was denied entry to the Hall even if he forgot to bring the invitation card, so long as the member possessed his identity card. No instance of any Member of Parliament not having been allowed to enter the Central Hall on that occasion has come to the notice of the Government.

दिल्ली के शिक्षकों से जापन-पत्र

1824. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को दिल्ली के शिक्षकों से कोई जापन-पत्र मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या निर्णय करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्त बर्मान) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली के विभिन्न अध्यापक संघों की ओर से कुछ जापन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। जो नवीनतम

जापन पत्र मिला है, उसमें निम्नलिखित मांगों की गई हैं :—

(1) दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर वेतन मानों का परिशोधन करना।

(2) नए वेतनमान 1-4-67 से लागू होने चाहिए।

(3) दिल्ली के सभी अध्यापकों को कम से कम एक वेतन-वृद्धि दी जाय।

संख्या (1) और (2) वाली मांगों पर विचार किया गया और सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि एक विशेष मामले के तौर पर दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान 21-12-67 से दिल्ली प्रशासन की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान करते हुए, परिशोधित किए जायें।

जहाँ तक तीसरी मांग का संबंध है, सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि 21-12-67 से अध्यापकों के वेतन को उसके परिशोधित वेतन मान में अगली उच्च अवस्था में उनकी वेतन-वृद्धि की तारीख को बदले बिना ही, निश्चित किया जाये। इस विषय पर आदेश 31-12-69 को जारी किए गए थे।

Construction of Bridges on Brahmaputra River

1825 SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to build two bridges over the Brahmaputra, one at Jogighopa and another at Silghat ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government have approached the World Bank for financial aid ; and

(c) if so, the amount of finances asked for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

पूणिया (बिहार) के बाढ़ से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत

1826. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पूणिया जिला की लगभग 3 लाख जनसंख्या में से वहाँ के लगभग 1.20 लाख निवासी बाढ़ और सूखे से बुरी तरह पीड़ित हुए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त 1.20 लाख पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Restrictions on the Inflow of Foreign Funds

1827. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to bring forward legislative measures to impose restrictions on the inflow of funds from foreign organisations, institutions or individuals into India in the shape of assistance to newspapers, journals and for political propaganda ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The legislative proposals are being formulated. The leaders of the opposition will

be consulted before the introduction of the Bill in Parliament.

Gandhi Darshan Exhibition, Delhi

1829. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money spent by Government on the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition in Delhi ;

(b) the contributions made by the States, separately ;

(c) foreign contribution, if any, to this Exhibition ; and

(d) the arrangements made by foreign countries for this Exhibition as also for other Centenary celebration works in Delhi, with the names of countries, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The Sub-Committee for Gandhi Darshan constituted by the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary has estimated that the total expenditure from Government grant will be in excess of Rs. One crore by a small margin. Exact figures of the expenditure incurred will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

(b) The State Governments have not made any financial contribution to the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition. Some State Governments have, however, set up pavilions in the exhibition at their cost.

(c) and (d). The U.K. and the U.S.S.R. have constructed separate pavilions of their own in the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition. Exhibits received from other countries have been accommodated in a pavilion constructed by the Sub-Committee for Gandhi Darshan.

Information regarding arrangements made by foreign countries for other activities connected with the centenary celebration in Delhi is being obtained from the

National Committee and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss of life and property due to Floods

1830. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss of life and property due to floods in September, 1969 with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(b) the assistance provided for the loss, and whether the assistance satisfies the demand of State of Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) As reported by the Government of Rajasthan, the total loss due to floods in August-September, 1969 was estimated at rupees sixteen crores. Standing crops irrigation works and roads suffered the heaviest damage.

According to a preliminary estimate, in Alwar District 27 lives were lost and 10,000 kachcha houses were washed away or collapsed.

Information in respect of other States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) The State Government have assessed their requirement of funds for relief measures at Rs. 776.4 lakhs. On the recommendation of the Central Team which visited Rajasthan for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation arising out of floods and requirement of funds for relief measures, the Government of India have adopted a ceiling of Rs. 293.25 lakhs. The question of release of funds would be considered in the light of the progress of expenditure.

Flood Relief in Bihar

1832. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a review of the relief work in the flood-affected areas in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin;

(b) the total quantum of aid made available from various sources to the flood-affected areas of Bihar which is under President's Rule ;

(c) whether any check has been carried out as to whether the relief has reached the affected people in time; and

(d) If not, the steps taken by Government to improve the organisation of flood relief, temporary and permanent, and punish those who are guilty of negligence and corruption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Relief to Flood Victims in Brahmaputra Valley

1834. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of persons in the Brahmaputra valley have been marooned by the floods ;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to provide relief to the flood-victims; and

(c) the number of villages so inundated by floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Government of Assam have reported that no person was marooned due to floods in Brahmaputra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 2751 villages were affected by the floods.

Scholarship to Students of Chandigarh

1835. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh had given an assurance in 1967 to give scholarship of the value of notional scholarships to these students of Chandigarh who secure position in the merit list considered for the award of national scholarships;

(b) whether it is a fact that the assurance has not been complied with so far; and

(c) the reasons for non-compliance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). No assurance of the type indicated in the question was given by Chandigarh Administration. However, in the meeting of the Home Ministers' Advisory Committee for Chandigarh, it was stated on behalf of the Administration that apart from the national scholarships, extra scholarships on the same standard could be given by them from their own budget. Accordingly, the Administration has created 17 scholarships of varying rates and duration and for different courses of study.

Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Christian Students

1836. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far in the form of scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Christian students for training as Brothers or Clergy or Nuns in the Ranchi University; and

(b) the total number of students who after getting education in the University

have turned to be Clergy or Nuns so far in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

बिहार में भूमि के बलात अर्जन के लिए संयुक्त समाजवादी दल की योजना

1837. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में पड़ती भूमि को बलात अर्जन के लिए संयुक्त समाजवादी दल ने एक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

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

दिल्ली प्रशासन की सहायता

1838. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी की प्रशासन व्यवस्था जनसंघ के हाथ में आने के बाद दिल्ली प्रशासन को केन्द्र से कम वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है ;

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

(ग) मत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । दिल्ली एक संघ-शासित क्षेत्र है, जिसका बजट भारत की संचित निधि के अन्तर्गत आता है । दिल्ली संघ-प्रशासित क्षेत्र के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में दी गई राशियों का संचालन दिल्ली प्रशासन को सौंपी गई शक्तियों के अधीन स्वयं उनके द्वारा किया जा सकता है । दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान या ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जबसे इस संघ-शासित क्षेत्र का

प्रशासन जन-संघ ने संभाला है, दिल्ली के लिए बजट-संबंधी बंटवारे में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान या ऋण के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त नहीं की जाती है । तथापि, गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली संघ-शासित क्षेत्र के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में सम्मिलित बजट-संबंधी बंटवारे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(अंक लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	राजस्व	पूँजी	ऋण	कुल
1966-67	2897.62	1075.64	1428.22	5401.48
1967-68	3560.61	1324.53	1668.12	6553.26
1968-69	4257.23	1748.72	1841.51	7847.46

दिल्ली नगर निगम (सामान्य कक्ष) को गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान दी गई वित्तीय सहायता (अनुदान और ऋण) का विवरण निम्न प्रकार था :—

अंक लाख रुपयों में

वर्ष	ऋण	अनुदान	कुल
1966-67	60.00	956.76	1016.76
1967-68	40.00	1002.13	1042.13
1968-69	10.00	1338.87	1348.87

प्रलोभन देकर धर्म-परिवर्तन

1839. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रलोभन आदि देकर धर्म-परिवर्तन कराने की कुप्रथा को राज्य सरकारों ने विधान बनाकर रोकने की कोशिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों ने ऐसा किया है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार भी केन्द्र में इसी प्रकार का विधान बनाकर समूचे देश को इस कुप्रथा से बचाने का प्रयास करेंगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ने (ग). इस विषय में

उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में विधान अधिनियमित किया गया है। उड़ीसा धर्म स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 1967 तथा मध्य प्रदेश धर्म स्वातंत्र्य, अधिनियम, 1968 की एक प्रति तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 574 के उत्तर में 6 दिसम्बर, 1968 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी गई थी।

इस विषय में केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के विद्यमान उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए बल-प्रयोग के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस विषय का मुख्यतया सम्बन्ध 'लोक-व्यवस्था' से है जो विधान के राज्य क्षेत्र के भीतर आता है।

Petitions pending before High Courts

1840. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN
SINGH :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ petitions pending in each High Court in India for more than six months as on the 1st October, 1969 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite the disposal of these cases ?

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

Andhra Pradesh High Court	—4257
Delhi High Court	—3087
Gujarat High Court	— 2589
Mysore High Court	—4750
Orissa High Court	1062

Information in respect of the other High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) State authorities have been advised to take the following measures :

- (i) the judge-strength in each High Court should be increased to the extent necessary, taking into consideration the institutions and disposals and the arrears to be cleared ;
- (ii) the vacancies in the High Courts should be filled without delay ; and
- (iii) whenever a serving Judge is diverted to other duties and he is not likely to come back to the High Court within six months, an Additional Judge or *ad hoc* Judge should be appointed in his place so that the work in the High Court does not suffer.

A Committee of three Judges with the Chief Justice of India as Chairman has been constituted to go into the question of arrears in the High Courts and to suggest further remedial measures.

Killing of Harijans in Buxar District of Bihar

1841. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ten Harijans were killed as landlords fired on a group of Harijans in the Ismanpur Baira area of Buxar sub-division in Bihar State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that landlords attacked those landless Harijans who had recently been settled in the Ismanpur Bahra area under the Privileged Persons Homestead Act ;

(c) whether any action has been taken against these landlords ;

(d) whether police gave protection to those Harijans ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). Facts are being ascertained,

Legal Provision to stop Defections

1842. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH ;
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL ;
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to make any legal provision to stop defections in the light of the discussions held in the last Session of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Government propose to introduce legislation in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee on Defections and the views expressed thereon in Parliament.

Class I.S.C./S.T. Officers in All India Services

1843. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and percentage of Class I Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, respectively, in various branches of the All India Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information as on 1.1.69, regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below :

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
Indian Administrative Service	163	6%	65	2%
Indian Police Service	89	6%	27	2%
Indian Forest Service	17	2%	10	1%

No information is available regarding other backward classes.

Clash on Assam-East Pakistan Border

1844. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a clash took place between East Pakistan Rangers and Border Security Force on the Assam-East Pakistan Border near Diara village some time in the first week of September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the number of Indian and Pakistani jawans killed or injured ; and

(c) the action taken by Government ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. On the 6th September, 1969 the East Pakistan Rifles personnel fired on our Boarder Outpost at Diara without any provocation. The East Pakistan Rifles personnel fled away when our Security Force returned the fire.

(b) No Indian jawan was killed or injured in this incident. Information regarding casualties on the Pakistani side is not available.

(c) Protests have been lodged with the authorities of Pakistan at appropriate levels.

Statement made by Governor of West Bengal on 19th September, 1969

1845. SHRI BABURAO PATEL ;
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government are aware of a statement made by Shri Dhawan when he took over as Governor of West Bengal on the 19th September, 1969 saying: "I have more faith in the patriotism of the leaders of both the Communist Parties than those gentlemen", just because a few M.Ps. had

urged the President to revoke his appointment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen a press report of such a statement having been made by Shri Dhawan at a press conference held immediately after he was sworn in as Governor of West Bengal. It is understood that this was the reply given by him when asked by a correspondent to comment on an appeal reported to have been made by a Member of Parliament to the Prime Minister to revoke Shri Dhawan's appointment as Governor on the ground that Shri Dhawan had given a clean chit to the Communists.

(b) The reply was obviously intended to make the point that Shri Dhawan had more faith in the patriotism of leaders of both the Communist Parties than the particular Member of Parliament had.

राजस्थान में बोहर जाति के लोगों द्वारा हत्याएँ

1846. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री को राजस्थान में धौलपुर जिले से सितम्बर 1969 में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी कि बोहर जाति के लोग पुलिस की सहायता से कुछ जातियों के लोगों को तग और परेशान (हत्याएँ तथा लूटपाट) करते हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

गरीब विद्यार्थियों में वितरण करने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को प्राप्त हुए दुग्ध-चूर्ण की बिक्री

1848. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा गरीब विद्यार्थियों में वितरण करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों को मिले दुग्ध-चूर्ण की बाजार में बिक्री की जाने के बारे में एक साजिश का पता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह मामला जांच के लिये केन्द्रीय आसूचना ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है और अपराधियों को दण्ड देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). खराब दुग्धचूर्ण के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत दिल्ली नगर निगम को मिली है, जिस की जांच पड़ताल उनके सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Bungalows and Houses for Officers and Staff at Hussainiwala

1849. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to build Bungalows and ware-houses for families of officers at Hussainiwala border near Hussainiwala Station ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) whether Government are also constructing quarters for low-paid staff or labourers who are working day and night at Hussainiwala Border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, permanent office, barrack and storage accommodation for housing the border outpost, customs checkpoint etc. is proposed to be provided at Hussainiwala.

Theft from Bank of India, Chandigarh

1850. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3 lakhs were stolen from the local branch of the Bank of India at Chandigarh on 22nd October, in a daring theft ;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to search and arrest the suspect ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). On 22. 10. 1969 an amount of Rs. 2, 84, 547 was reported to have been stolen from the Chandigarh Branch of the Bank of India. The police at Chandigarh have registered a case in this connection which is under investigation.

Communal Carnage in Gujarat

1851. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the communal carnage in Gujarat has taken a very large toll of life ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of those who have been killed belong to the minority community ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the

Government's handling of the Al Aqsa and Rabat issues gave a fillip to communalism amongst the Muslims and produced a widespread counter reaction among the Hindus ;

(d) whether Government have noted that this time in Ahmedabad and Gujarat large sections of the majority community have been infected by the communal virus ; and

(e) if so, the short-term and long-term measures proposed by Government to remove the canker of communalism from the Indian body politic in general and Gujarat in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Attention is invited to the detailed statement laid on the Table of the House on November 17, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is a matter of opinion. An inquiry into the causes of the disturbances is in progress.

(d) and (e). The communal problem was discussed in all its aspects by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council on October 16, 1969 and the All-Party Conference on November 3 and 4, 1969. The Government are of the view that a joint mass campaigning and education by all political parties in favour of communal amity and harmony will go along way in strengthening the forces of good-will and in preventing the outbreak of communal clashes in future. The Central Government also remain in constant touch with the State Governments to review the action taken by them to implement the agreed decisions.

Communication/Complaint about Travelling Bills forwarded by Some Members of Bhagalpur University Faculty

1852. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any communication/complaint about the travelling bills submitted by some Members of the Bhagalpur University Faculty ;

(b) whether Government have carried out any investigation into the matter ; and

(c) If so, the results of this investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO :

(a) A letter on the subject was received from the Hon' ble Member in October, 1969.

(b) and (c). The State Government had, on receipt of a similar complaint, made investigations and found substance in the complaint. The State Government has accordingly advised the Vice-Chancellor of the Bhagalpur University to take suitable action against the teacher concerned in accordance with the provisions of the University Act and the Statutes. The Vice-Chancellor is placing the matter before the Syndicate for a decision.

Ranchi University

1853. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government/Prime Minister has been drawn to the sad state of affairs of the Ranchi University in the matter of building etc., for the post-graduate course and other purposes ;

(b) whether a suggestion has been made that the second Raj Bhawan at Ranchi should be handed over to the University as in Poona ; and

(c) If so, Government's response to the suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). A letter on the subject was received by the prime Minister from the Hon'ble Member in September, 1969. As stated in the reply sent by the Prime Minister, in the case of Poona University the Raj

Bhawan, which was handed over to the University by the Government of Maharashtra, did not prove sufficient for the purpose of the University and the State Government had to build a new Raj Bhawan at the same time. The proposal to handover the Raj Bhawan at Ranchi to the Ranchi University had to be viewed in the back ground of this experience.

Death rate in India and in Foreign Countries due to Accidents

**1854. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in India 8 persons per 1,000 get killed every year whereas in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the U.S.A. the death figure per 1,000 vehicles is only one;

(b) whether it is also a fact that against an average of 10 fatal accidents per 100 miles in other countries, India has 66 ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure safety on roads ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The following steps, among others, have been or are being, taken by the State Governments and Union Administrations to prevent road accidents :—

(i) Speed "traps" of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against the drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently.

- (li) Vehicles are subjected to surprise check by mobile police patrols and the Flying Squad.
- (iii) Sign boards are installed on the roads warning road users about hazards to traffic.
- (iv) Improvements to the National and other Highways are carried out and inadequacies removed, to the extent possible.

The Government of India have also appointed a five-member Study Group to go into the entire question of road safety. The main terms of reference of this Group are as follows :—

- (i) to enquire into the incidence of road accidents, both in urban areas and on Highways in India, ascertain the causes of such accidents and suggest a suitable organisational set up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents ; and
- (ii) suggest measures for education of road users in road safety and better enforcement of traffic laws and regulations and recommend improvements in roads as may be necessary to ensure the maximum possible safety on roads.

Expenditure on Comex Team

1855. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government on playing host to the Comex Team that visited India during the first week of September, 1969 ;

(b) the extent to which Indian side succeeded in projecting an image of Indian culture on the visiting team ; and

(c) the tangible benefits accruing to India from this visit ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The Comex (India), a voluntary organisation was host to Comex-III. When the organisers approached the Education Minister regarding financial assistance for the Commonwealth Youth Festival, they were informed that there was no budget provision for making a grant for such a purpose. However, the Minister sanctioned payment of Rs. 5,000/- as a token grant out of his Discretionary Fund.

(b) and (c). As far as this Ministry is aware, the Indian students participating in the Comex "meet" were not briefed to project an image of Indian culture. They participated in the experiment of living with foreign students and to that extent probably the students may have been benefited.

Stabbing Cases in Delhi During 1969

1856. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed due to stabbing in Delhi in 1969 so far ; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and punished for rowdyism and the nature of punishment awarded during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 39 (upto 15-11-1969).

(b) During the period from 1-1-1969 to 15-11-69, 78 persons were arrested in connection with stabbing cases. 11 persons have been convicted so far. 6 of them were sentenced for life imprisonment and 5 for rigorous imprisonment for a period of 5 years.

In addition 10255 persons were arrested by Delhi Police during this period, under

Bombay Police Act, u/s 107/151 Cr. P.C. etc. Out of these so far 4987 persons have been fined, 14 were asked to furnish security/surety, and 6 were awarded imprisonment.

Retirement of D.S.P. of Punjab Police on Deputation to Union Territory

1857. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by a gazette notification in July 1969 a Deputy Superintendent of Police belonging to Punjab Circle and deputed to a Union Territory, has been retired from his post since August, 1968, when he was regularly working in September 1968 and was allowed medical leave for four months, and was declared as D.S.P. in the Gazette ;

(b) If so, on what grounds ; and

(c) whether this notification was made for cancellation of any previous notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Shri Gian Chand Bali working as Assistant Excise and taxation commissioner in Himachal Pradesh was declared a permanent Deputy Superintendent of Police of Delhi Police by the Himachal Bench of the High Court of Delhi in a judgement delivered by the Court on 30th May, 1967. Shri Bali attained the age of 58 years on 29th February, 1968. He was granted extension in service up to 31st August, 1968. In the absence of any orders granting him further extension in service he automatically stood retired from service with effect from the afternoon of 31st August, 1968. A notification about his retirement was issued in September 1968. Subsequently it was found that Shri Bali had not handed over charge of the post of Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, in the afternoon of 31st August, 1968, although it was his duty to do so. Taking into account the period during which he actually functioned as Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner in Himachal Pradesh his term had to be extended up to 16th September

1968. A notification cancelling the notification issued in September, 1968, about Shri Bali's retirement with effect from 31-8-1968, and notifying his retirement from service with effect from 17-9-1968, was issued on 2nd July, 1969. Shri Bali could not be granted any leave after 31-8-1968, as he had already retired. The Government of Punjab have never agreed to accept Shri Bali as an officer of their cadre.

Participation by Government Employees in Activities of Anand Marg

1858. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn its earlier order banning participation by Government employees in the activities of Anand Marg ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing the order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). On a Writ Petition and a notice of motion for stay filed before it, the Supreme Court have issued orders restraining the Government from giving effect to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to the association of Government servants with the activities of Anand Marg or any of its organisations, until final disposal of the Writ Petition. Accordingly, instructions have been issued to the Ministries not to act on the earlier instructions until further orders.

Publishing of a Report on Tourist Trade

1859. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) whether the Indian Institute of

Public Opinion, at the instance of the Director-General of Tourism, recently published a report on the impact on tourist trade as a result of devaluation of rupee ;

(b) if so, whether in their report the Institute has stated that the devaluation has resulted in substantial lower earning of foreign exchange from the tourist trade ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard and whether any concrete efforts have been made or steps taken since the devaluation of the rupee to put the tourist trade on its pre-devaluation level ?

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

(a) and (b). At the instance of the Department of Tourism, the Indian Institute of Public Opinion conducted a sample survey of foreign tourists from November 1968 to October 1969 to study patterns of expenditure by tourists and their reactions to tourism facilities available in India. The Institute has submitted a report based on the first six months of the survey, for Departmental use. In this report, the Institute has observed that while in terms of rupees, the per capita expenditure in 1968-69 was higher by 36.6%, in terms of dollars it was lower by 13.3%. The result is that in spite of higher spending by a tourist in terms of rupees and a steady increase in the number of tourists, there has been a marginal decline in the earnings of foreign exchange in terms of dollars as compared to 1965.

(c) The following are some of the steps being taken to attract foreign tourists to India in larger number :—

- (1) Intensive publicity in foreign countries with improved quality of tourist literature.
- (2) Liberalisation of policy on the operation of charter flights.
- (3) Abolition of visas and visa fees on reciprocal basis with certain countries.
- (4) Streamlining of facilitation procedures at airports.

(5) Improvements of approach roads to airports.

(6) Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa for destination traffic.

(7) Provision of more hotel beds and better transport facilities both through public sector activity and by giving loans and incentives to the private sector.

(8) Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.

(9) Efforts to combat nuisances like beggars and touts which constitute irritating factors for tourists.

(10) Major improvements to our four international airports.

Talks between U.K. Minister of State and Minister of State for Education, Government of India, In September, 1969

1860, SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held between the Indian Minister of State for Education and the British Minister of State for Education and Science in New Delhi in the month of September 22, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) whether any aide memoire was handed over to the British Minister and if so, the detailed aspects of the memoire ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). When the Minister of State in the Department of Education and Science, London, met the Minister of Education and Youth Services, matters relating to early ratification of the Stockholm Protocol by the Government of U.K. and wider use of language laboratory for teaching of languages, were discussed. The Education Minister took the opportunity of informing the British Minister that India

attaches great importance to the early ratification of the Stockholm Protocol.

The British Minister mentioned that India's views on the Stockholm Protocol would be placed before the appropriate authorities in U.K. for examination. She also expressed the view that the problem of language teaching through language laboratory could also be discussed further by Indian authorities with the British Council. She further mentioned that the British Publishers Delegation, which were to visit India shortly, may have useful discussions with the Indian Government in order to meet the interim book requirements, even if the Stockholm Protocol still remains to be ratified. An aide memoire, dealing with the question of early ratification of the Stockholm Protocol by the Government of U.K., was made available to the British Minister.

Increase in Ocean Freight Rates

1861. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ocean freight rates to the U.S.A. from India and Pakistan will be increased from the 1st December, 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any discussions were held in this respect and if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The West Coast of India and Pakistan/U.S.A. Conference have announced a general increase of 5% with effect from 1-12-1969.

(b) The reason given by the Conference is increased operational cost.

(c) Discussions were held between the Conference and the representatives of the All India Shippers' Council once in July 1969 and again in October 1969. The Conference have exempted a number of

commodities from the general increase. They have also reduced the present rate on some sensitive commodities and on some others they have imposed an increase of more than 5%.

Formation of Asian Hotels Company

1862. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Asian Hotels Company has been formed in Co-operation with an Indian firm of hoteliers; and

(b) if so, the purpose of forming such a company and its working in details ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is understood from the Oberoi Hotels Private Ltd. that they have entered into a management agreement with the Asian Hotels Company set up by the Cooperative Wholesale Establishment, Colombo, which a statutory Corporation owned by the Ceylon Government for the purpose of building hotels, and that the agreement provides that Oberoi Hotels shall manage and operate the hotel in Colombo for which payments due to them will be repatriable. Further details of the company and its working are not available with the Government.

Appointment of New Education Commission

1863. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the address delivered by the President of India at the convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology at New Delhi on the 27th October, 1969, pointing out that the Education system in India was to be blamed for jobless engineers;

(b) If so, whether in view thereof, Government propose to appoint another Education Commission to go into the Education system in order to make education job-oriented, and if so, the details about the proposed Commission; and

(c) what other steps being taken or programmes involved under the Fourth Five Year Plan to make education more job-oriented in the light of the said address ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) The President has emphasised the importance of practical bias in our education system, *vis-a-vis*, employment.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to appoint another Education Commission, but the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Technical Education has been formulated for improving quality and standards. The Plan provides for faculty development, reorganisation of curriculum, preparation of instructional materials including textbooks and diversification of courses. It is also proposed to examine the entire question of polytechnic education and prepare a plan for its reorganisation on a long-term basis, *vis-a-vis*, the requirements for technicians.

Special programmes are proposed to train engineering graduates and diploma-holders for setting up small scale industry.

Stockholm Convention on Copyright

1865. **SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Britain has not yet ratified the Stockholm Convention of Copyright;

(b) whether India has sent any further communication to the British Government in this respect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) No Sir, they have not ratified it so far.

(b) Government of India present an aid memoire to the British Minister of State for Education and Science when she called upon the Minister of State for Education and Youth Services in September, 1969.

(c) The British Minister mentioned that she will put up the matter to the appropriate authorities in U.K. No further communication has been received from the British Government.

Shortage of Space in National Museum

1866 **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :**
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Museum in Delhi lacks space for display ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to build additional wings for the Museum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : and (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Girls' Education

1867. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :**
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to stage :

(a) whether it is a fact that progress of girls education in the country had been rather very slow ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate the progress of girls education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2146 /69]

Development of Major Ports

1808. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for development of major ports in the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main particulars of the development envisaged for each of the major ports ; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The main particulars of the development envisaged for the major ports is given in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan document, a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The estimated cost of the physical programme for the development of major ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 280 crores, including a spill-over of Rs. 20 crores to the Fifth Plan.

Committee regarding Revision of Pay-Scales of Delhi Teachers

1869. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI V. C. NAIK :
SHRI A. DIPAL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee set up by the Delhi Administration to look into the pay revision of Delhi School teachers has recommended higher pay-scales for them;

(b) If so, the details of the new pay

scales recommended by the Committee; and

(c) whether the Delhi Administration has accepted the recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The report submitted by the Committee is still under examination of the Delhi Administration.

Statement made by General Manager of I.A.C. regarding Its Fleet Position

1870. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager of Indian Airlines stated on the 2nd September, 1969 in Bombay that the fleet position of the Corporation was highly unsatisfactory ; that intensive use of the available aircraft to meet passenger demand was fast wearing out good aircraft and the Airlines was losing rupees one crore every year by being forced to use the Dakotas ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy this state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Speaking to the Station Managers of Indian Airlines at Bombay on the 1st September, 1969, the General Manager, referred to the fleet position of the Corporation in 1970-71 and the commendably high utilisation of its aircraft particularly of the Carvelles, during 1968-69 and 1969-70. There was no reference to "intensive use wearing out good aircrafts". He, however, referred to the need for restricting the use of the piston engined Dakotas as far as possible because their operations were highly uneconomical.

The question of augmenting the fleet of the Corporation has already been taken up.

In addition to the 14 HS-748 aircraft ordered earlier (of which 11 have been received), 10 more have been ordered by Indian Airlines. The question of selecting a jet aircraft for augmenting the capacity on the trunk routes is presently under examination.

Arrest for Possessing Bombs in Biharsharif

1871. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) the names and occupations of the three persons arrested in Biharsharif on August 31, 1969, for possessing bombs ;

(b) the names of localities where bomb manufacturing machines, bombs, pistols bullets, chemicals etc. were seized by the police and the quantity of illegal arms and material seized ; and

(c) the steps taken against the culprits and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

Arrest of Anand Marg Workers in Varanasi.

1872. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) names of Anand Marg suffron robed volunteers arrested in Varanasi on 7th September, 1969 and the reasons for their arrest ;

(b) the name of the owner or occupant of the building in the Sagra area where a large quantity of bombs, knives and other weapons were found by the police and whether Anand Marg was involved in this affair ; and

(c) if so, the number of Anand Marg sadhus arrested and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Douglas DC-9 Aircraft

1873. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Douglas DC-9 manufacturers have not extended the August 31 order placement deadline for the price offer made to the Indian Airlines ;

(b) if so, the total rise of cost of these planes ;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines is negotiating with the Douglas manufacturers in this connection ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Douglas DC-9 offer, which was effective up to 21st August 1969, was subsequently extended but in the extended offer the price for each aircraft was raised by U.S. \$ 260,352 (Rs. 19,52,640). An 'ad hoc' committee has been constituted to advise Government on the selection of a suitable aircraft for Indian Airlines, but the DC-9 has been dropped from consideration because of the fact that a prima facie case of unethical business practice on the part of the Douglas representative in India has come to light and is being legally pursued.

Situation in Andhra Pradesh

1874. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO, DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI S.M. BANERJEE ; SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ; SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI N.K. SOMANI : SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : SHRI HIMATSingka :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the prevailing peaceful atmosphere in Andhra Pradesh, Government propose to initiate some move to resolve the crisis in the State ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government are keeping a constant watch on the implementation of the 8-point programme announced by the Prime Minister on 11th April, 1969, with a view to providing immediate as well as long-term answers to the needs of the people in the Telengana region. Details of action taken in this regard so far have already been furnished to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 889 answered on 21st November, 1969. Government are also considering what further measures need be taken in furtherance of the objectives of the 8-point programme.

बिहार के पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर विश्व-विद्यालयों के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

1876. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्हें बिहार के पटना तथा मुजफ्फरपुर विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रबन्धकों के बारे में गत दो वर्षों में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन शिकायतों पर इस बीच कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राय) : (क) से (ग). पटना और

बिहार विश्वविद्यालयों के विरुद्ध, भारत सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु, राज्य सरकार ने फरवरी, 1966 में, राज्य विश्वविद्यालय जांच आयोग की स्थापना की थी, जिसका कार्य है, राज्य के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के कार्यकारण की जांच करना तथा विशेष रूप से (क) सीनेट, सिडीकेट और विद्या परिषद् और परीक्षा बोर्ड के कार्य-करण, (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकारियों द्वारा अपने सरकारी कार्य के निपटाने में की गई अनियमितताओं, (ग) सम्बद्ध कालेजों के कार्य, (घ) विश्वविद्यालयों की वित्तीय दशा और (ङ) विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में अन्तर-विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई टिप्पणियों पर रिपोर्ट पेश करना। आयोग को, अधिनियमों के उपबन्धों, संविधियों तथा अध्यादेशों तथा विनियमों में किये जाने वाले परिवर्तनों पर भी रिपोर्टें पेश करनी थी, ताकि विश्वविद्यालय के मामलों तथा आयोग के विचार में उपयुक्त ऐसे अन्य मामलों में समग्र रूप से सुधार किया जा सके।

आयोग ने अगस्त, 1967 में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी, जिनमें विश्वविद्यालयों में कुछ अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया गया था। विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन, रिपोर्टों को सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालय सीनेटों को उनकी टिप्पणी के लिये भेजी गयी थी। उनकी टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हो गई हैं और राज्य शिक्षा विभागों द्वारा मामलों में कारवाई की जा रही है।

पटना और बिहार विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य विश्वविद्यालय जांच आयोग की रिपोर्टों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का ध्यान भी आकषित किया गया।

अगस्त, 1967 में हुई अपनी बैठक में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पटना विश्व-

विद्यालय के कार्य पर राज्य विश्वविद्यालय जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया और यह मत प्रकट किया कि रिपोर्ट पर पटना विश्वविद्यालय के विचार प्राप्त किये जायें। पटना विश्वविद्यालय के विचार प्राप्त किये गये और उन्हें राज्य सरकार को टिप्पणी के लिये भेजा गया। फरवरी, 1969 में राज्य सरकार ने आयोग को सूचित किया कि राज्य विश्वविद्यालय आयोग द्वारा स्थापित बिहार में उच्च शिक्षा की समिति ने मामले पर विचार किया है और इस समिति की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकार के परीक्षणधीन हैं। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को अपने निर्णयों की सूचना नहीं दी है।

दिसम्बर, 1967 की बैठक में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बिहार विश्वविद्यालय पर राज्य विश्वविद्यालय जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट विचार किया। आयोग ने राज्य विश्वविद्यालय जांच आयोग द्वारा निराशाजनक स्थिति पर गंभीर चिन्ता प्रकट की और मामले की जांच के लिये और निराकरण के ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिये जिनसे विश्वविद्यालय में फैली स्थिति में सुधार किया जा सके, एक समिति नियुक्त की। एक जुलाई, 1968 की अपनी बैठक में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की और यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकार की टिप्पणी प्राप्त की जाये। अपेक्षित टिप्पणी की अभी भी प्रतीक्षा है।

दिल्ली में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

1878. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामबतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक कुछ प्रभावशाली स्थानीय कांग्रेसजनों के आश्रय के कारण दिल्ली में अवैध रूप से रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ महिलाएँ भी अवैध रूप से भारत में घुस आई थी और झलीगढ़ तथा काश्मीर चली गई थी ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों में ऐसे पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय

1879. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन मूर्ति हाउस, नई दिल्ली में स्थित नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय की पूर्ण रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) अब तक उस पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है और समस्त योजना के पूर्ण होने तक उस पर कितनी धन-राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) क्या उसमें अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती जहानआरा जयपाल सिंह): (क) नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों में जिनकी रूपरेखा नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय के संस्था के ज्ञापन पत्र में दिये हैं, निम्नलिखित बातें परिकल्पित हैं :—

- (1) संग्रहालय की स्थापना तथा उसका अनुरक्षण,
- (2) आधुनिक भारत से सम्बन्धित पुस्तकालय की स्थापना, और
- (3) नेहरू युग के विशेष संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास में अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहित करना। नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय को प्रारम्भ से ही, राजा राम मोहनराय से जवाहरलाल नेहरू तक आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहास के एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र के रूप में आयोजित किया गया है, यद्यपि संग्रहालय एक व्यक्ति परक संग्रहालय है किन्तु इसके कार्यक्षेत्र में भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के विभिन्न पहलू भी आते हैं इसके देखने के लिये, सभी प्रकार के और भारत के सभी भागों से दर्शक बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं, चालू वर्ष के दौरान इनकी संख्या दस लाख से अधिक होगी।

पुस्तकालय के साधनों में, 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के इतिहास से सम्बन्धित अप्रकाशित और प्रकाशित सामग्री है। पुस्तकों और पुराने समाचार पत्रों का एक अच्छा खासा संग्रह दिया गया है। अप्रकाशित कागजों में, गैर-सरकारी विभिन्न संगठनों तथा संस्थाओं के अभिलेख और भारत के विभिन्न राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं से सम्बन्धित विरुद्ध नेताओं के पत्र-व्यवहार शामिल हैं।

नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय ने जीवित व्यक्तियों के ऐसे ज्ञान की, जो लिखित रूप में नहीं पाया जाता है, हासिल तथा लेख-बद्ध करने के लिये, एक मौलिक इतिहास परियोजना शुरू की है, ताकि ऐसा ज्ञान लुप्त न हो सके। महात्मा गांधी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू तथा अन्य नेताओं के निकट सहयोगी तथा संस्थाएं हैं जिनके पास बहुमूल्य सूचना है, जो लिखित अभिलेखों में गृहित करने में सहायक होगी तथा जिसकी वर्तमान तथा भविष्य में अनुसंधान कार्य के प्रयोग के लिये लिपिबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता है।

मुख्य उद्देश्यों, जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लिखित है के अतिरिक्त, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय माक्रोफिल्म तथा 'एक्सरोक्स' प्रतिलिपि जैसी कुछ सहायक सेवाएं भी विद्वानों को उपलब्ध करता है इससे उनके अनुसंधान कार्य में सहायता मिलती है।

(ख) नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय का कुल खर्च इसके आरम्भ अर्थात् 14 नवम्बर, 1964 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1969 तक 34,376 रुपये हैं।

इस संस्था के अनुरक्षण का वार्षिक आवर्ती खर्च 12 लाख रुपये तक का है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक नये पुस्तकालय भवन के निर्माण के लिए, जिसे इस संस्था की स्थापना के समय से ही इसका एक अभिन्न अंग समझा गया है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में 39 लाख रुपये का विनिधान किया गया है।

(ग) पुस्तकालय में अनुसंधान कार्य की व्यवस्था है।

जयपुर, अजमेर राजपथ पर पैराशूट द्वारा एक व्यक्ति का उतारा जाना

1880. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बंशनाारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि हाल ही में एक व्यक्ति को जयपुर, अजमेर राजपथ पर विमान से पेरिशूट के साथ उतारा गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा खोज करने के बावजूद भी उस व्यक्ति का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

Meeting of Directors of C.S.I.R.
with Prime Minister

1882. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 9 out of 32 Directors under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research were invited to a meeting arranged by the C.S.I.R. with the Prime Minister on 26 August, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 23 Directors of various National Laboratories who were not invited have registered their protest against their exclusion from the meeting ; and

(c) If the answer to parts (a) and (b) above in the affirmative, the reason for the exclusion of the 23 Directors and action on their protest ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) (a) and (c). The 9 Directors with whom there were some problems to discuss

were invited to a meeting convened by the Vice President, CSIR. They also called on the Prime Minister on 26.8.1969.

(b) No, Sir.

Preservation of Bungalow in Andaman
where Netaji Subhash Chandra
Bose stayed

1883. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had visited Port Blair in Andamans in the month of December as the Head of the State of the Government of Free India and stayed in the bungalow of former Chief Commissioner in Ross Island with the Indian National Flag flying over its top ;

(b) whether this bungalow is now being demolished by the local authorities ;

(c) whether seven Members of Parliament who visited Andamans during the month of October this year, requested him in a telegram to preserve this bungalow as a national relic ; and

(d) if so, whether steps have been taken to stop demolition of this Ross Island bungalow and whether suitable measures will be taken to preserve and repair this bungalow in honour of Netaji and to preserve the heritage of the Azad Hind struggle for freedom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had visited Port Blair towards the close of the year 1943 when the Andamans were under the Japanese occupation. No authentic records are, however, available to answer the other points raised in part (a) of the question.

(b) The bungalow in Ross Island, which served formerly as Chief Commissioner's residence, is not being demolished, however, the building has been deteriorating due to age and weather conditions and is now in an extremely dilapidated condition.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) There is no question of stopping demolition as no such demolition has been ordered. The bungalow is beyond repairs and so the question of its preservation does not arise. It has already been decided to erect a memorial for Netaji in Port Blair and to preserve the Cellular Jail as a monument.

Gheraos in Educational Institutions and Universities in West Bengal

1884. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received reports that during the last 8 months, educational institutions and heads of such bodies in West Bengal have been subjected to gheraos and many such cases of gheraos turned into violent incidents;

(b) whether the Vice-Chancellors of the various Universities in that State have also been gheraoed and manhandled;

(c) whether many Headmasters and school teachers have been forcibly removed from their institutions by using such violent gheraos by political elements;

(d) whether such gheraos resulted in destruction of properties of educational institutions, killing or injury of many teachers and students and closure of such institutions; and

(e) If so, details of such incidents of gheraos as have been reported to his ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Lootings, Dacoities and Murders in the name of Political Reactionaries

1885. SHRI SHARDANAND :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to deal with those indulging in looting, dacoity and murders in the name of political reactionaries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. Adequate action in respect of persons suspected of such offences is possible under the existing provisions of law.

दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद
की प्रधान मंत्री के साथ भेंट

1886. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा ;
श्री बृजभूषण लाल :
श्री अदिचन :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी परिषद ने 5 सितम्बर (शिक्षा दिवस) को शिक्षकों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री के समक्ष कुछ सुझाव रखे थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वरुण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) चर्चा के दौरान मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद ने यह मुझसे दिया कि दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन मान बढ़ा देने चाहिए और नये वेतन मानों में वेतन वृद्धि निर्धारित करने के सूत्र को परिशोधित करना चाहिए।

इस विषय पर प्राप्त अनेक अभ्यावेदनों को देखते हुये भारत सरकार ने विशेष मामले के तौर पर यह निर्णय किया है कि वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि की तारीख बदले बिना ही, दिल्ली के अध्यापकों का वेतन परिशोधित वेतन मान में अगले उच्च स्तर पर निर्धारित किया जाए। दिल्ली प्रशासन को तथा स्थानीय निकायों को इस निर्णय को लागू करने के लिये आवश्यक आदेश पहले से ही दे दिए हैं।

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा अन्तराज्य परिषद के गठन की सिफारिश

1887. श्री शारदा नन्ब :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अन्तर्गत एक अन्तराज्य परिषद का गठन किया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 263 के अन्तर्गत एक अन्तराज्य परिषद की स्थापना के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश विचाराधीन है।

निर्यात वस्तुओं पर दिये जाने वाला भाड़ा खर्च

1888. श्री शारदा नन्ब :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज मान :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

क्या मौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमें अपने प्रतियोगियों की तुलना में निर्यात से निर्धारित वस्तुओं पर अधिक भाड़ा खर्च देना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या हमारे विदेशी व्यापार के बारे में भाड़ा खर्च के समूचे प्रश्न पर जांच करने के लिए कोई आयोग नियुक्त किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य और मौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) : (क) जिन-जिन निर्यात वस्तुओं पर हमें अपने प्रतियोगियों से अधिक भाड़ा प्रभार देना पड़ता है उन्हें बताना व्यर्थ है। तथापि व्यवस्थित मामले जिन में औभाड़ा प्रभार अधिक लिया जाता है सर-

कार की दृष्टि में आते रहते हैं। प्रत्येक मामले की जांच गुणावगुण के आधार पर की जाती है और उसके बारे में भाड़ा जांच ब्यूरो के मार्फत सम्बन्धित सम्मेलन इत्यादि के साथ लिखा पढ़ी की जाती है। यह ब्यूरो अनेक मामलों में समुचित कमी कराने में सफल हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के विधायी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। अपनी निर्यात वस्तुओं पर उपदान देना जी० ए० टी० टी० के नियमों के विरुद्ध होगा और उस पर 'एंटी डिपिंग' नियम लागू होंगे।

(घ) और (ङ). चूँकि भाड़ा उपदान देने का प्रदन उठता ही नहीं है अतः किसी आयोग की नियुक्ति से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। अतः जिन मामलों में यह निश्चित रूप से बताया जा सकता है कि नौभाड़ा प्रभार अधिक भेदभावपूर्ण अथवा असंगत है उनसे सम्बद्ध शिकायतों के निवारण के लिए सम्बन्धित सम्मेलनों से मांग करने का मौजूदा प्रबन्ध जारी रखना उचित होगा।

जापान स्पेन कारपोरेशन द्वारा भाड़े में वृद्धि

1889. श्री शारदा नन्व :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान स्पेन कारपोरेशन और अन्य कम्पनियों ने भारत से हांग कांग और जापान भेजे जाने वाले माल पर भाड़े में $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत वृद्धि कर दी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही तथा उसके परिणामों का व्यौरा

क्या है और प्रतियोगी विदेशी मंडियों से संतुलन बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से इस संबंध में भविष्य के लिए क्या योजना है ?

संसद-कार्य और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) सरकार को किसी जापान स्पेन कारपोरेशन का पता नहीं है परन्तु जापान/पर्सिया की खाड़ी/जापान सम्मेलन, मालाबार फार ईष्ट रेट एग्ग्रीमेंट और बंगाल की खाड़ी/जापान/बंगाल की खाड़ी सम्मेलन जिनके अंतर्गत प्रसंगत व्यापार आता है, ने 1-10-1969 से भाड़ा दरों में $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है।

(ख) भारत के विदेशी व्यापार में कार्य करने वाले सभी सम्मेलनों पर सरकार जोर दे रही है कि किसी सामान्य भाड़ा वृद्धियों को लगाने के पहले शिपर्स से पूर्व परामर्श के लिए सहमत हो जायें। वर्तमान मामले में, भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों और आल इंडिया शिपर्स कौंसिल के विचार विमर्श के परिणाम-स्वरूप, सम्मेलन ने वृद्धि की मात्रा 10 प्रतिशत से घटाकर $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत कर दी है और वृद्धि की प्रभावशाली तारीख को 1-7-1969 से स्थगित कर 1-10-1969 कर दिया। बहुत सी वस्तुओं को सामान्य वृद्धि से मुक्त कर उनसे विशेष बर्ताव भी किया गया है।

केन्द्र में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी

1890. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रतिनियुक्त पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए महुंगाई भत्ते

के भाग को महंगाई वेतन में मिलाने का लाभ मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के कुछ मंत्रालय महंगाई भत्ते के भाग को महंगाई वेतन का भाग नहीं मान रहे और उसके फलस्वरूप उनको मकान किराया भत्ता और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है ;

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

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ताकि उन लोगों को मिलने वाला लाभ मिल सके ?

यह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). वर्तमान आदेशों के अधीन राज्य सरकार के वे कर्मचारी जो केन्द्र में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आते हैं, राज्य सरकार के अधीन वेतनमानों को यदि चुने, तो राज्य सरकारों के नियमों के अधीन महंगाई वेतन लेने के अधिकारी होते हैं। इसी प्रकार ऐसे मामलों में मकान किराये भत्ते और नगर भत्ते के प्रयोजनों के लिए, महंगाई वेतन को ध्यान में रखा जाता है यदि राज्य सरकार के नियमों में यह व्यवस्था हो कि महंगाई भत्ते को ऐसे प्रयोजनों के लिए ध्यान में रखा जायगा।

Explosion in Daryapur (Gujarat)

1891. SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL ;
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH ;
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA ;
SHRI RAM KISHAN
GUPTA ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons were killed in a bomb explosion in Daryapur area of Gujarat recently ;

(b) if so, their names and whether one of them was associated with the right Communist Party and was a member of the Peace Committee of that area ;

(c) if so, on whose recommendation he was appointed as a member of the Peace Committee ; and

(d) whether Shri Bhupesh Gupta, M.P. had used his car during the Ahmedabad riots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to Information received from the State Government, an explosion took place on October 17, 1969 in Ahmedabad city, as a result of which two persons died.

(b) to (d). One of the deceased persons was named Mohd. Sidiqi. Other facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Enquiry about Involvement of Members of C.P.I. in Communal Riots in Gujarat

1892. SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL ;
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH ;
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have made any enquiry to find out if the members of the Communist Party of India were involved in the recent communal riots in Gujarat ?

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

The Inquiry by the Commission into the recent disturbances is in progress.

Arson Attempt in Jamia Millia, Islamia Delhi

1893. SHRI RAM SINGH
AYARWAL ;
SHRI BANSH NARAIN
SINGH ;

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a case of arson in Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi on the 20th October, 1969 ;

(b) what is the enquiry report of the Police and who are the persons arrested so far ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the police has asked for permission to arrest a Lecturer of the University ; and

(d) if so, the name of the lecturer and reasons why Government have not given permission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration a fire broke out in a portion of the Jamia Millia on October 20, 1969. It was extinguished by the fire brigade. A case was registered by the police and is under investigation. No arrests have been made so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Bridges and Sections of the West Coast

1894. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what bridges and sections of the West Coast remain incomplete ;

(b) the action that has been taken against the contractors for not completing the work within the stipulated time; and

(c) the reasons why Government will not increase the penalties for delay to prevent idling of investment and opportunities of corruption from the discretion improperly exercised by officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Work on six miles of road in Colaba district and approximately 14 miles in Ratnagiri district and construction of a bridge with approaches on mile No. 90 of B. K. G. road in Colaba district in Maharashtra; 35 miles of road, in certain sections of Kumta Bhatkal Mangalore Road and Mangalore Baidur road, six bridges namely Kali bridge near Sadashivgad, Sharavati bridge near Honnavar, Mavinahole bridge, Koneynalla bridge, Balegullinalla bridge and Kudrenalla bridge, and four bypasses at Padubidri, Katpady, Udipi and Bhatkal, In Mysore; two major bridges, Eranholy bridges on the Tellicherry bypass and the Balipatam bridge and five bypasses namely Kasargode, Badagara, Kanhur, Valancherry and Tellicherry in Kerala; the bridge on Mandovi river which is in progress and the Colvale and Zuari bridges, which are to be taken up, in Goa; are incomplete. According to the merits of the case whenever work has been found to have been delayed due to the fault of the contractor penalties according to the terms of the agreement have been imposed or tenders cancelled and the earnest money deposit forfeited by State Governments concerned. Further action is also being taken by them according to the agreements. The present terms and conditions of the agreement are found by State Governments adequate, and so the question of increasing the penalties does not arise.

Air Service to Goa

1895. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why once or twice a week, the plane from Mangalore to Bombay may not touch Goa, as other communication between Mangalore and Goa, take up to 48 hours; and

(b) in the alternative, the reasons why the plane flying from Cochin to Bombay, with stop over at Goa, should not have a stop over at Mangalore also ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Traffic on the Bombay-Mangalore-Bombay sectors of flight nos. IC-159 and IC-160 on the route Bombay-

Mangalore-Bangalore has been quite high. A stop at Goa on this route would mean reduction in the number of seats available for through traffic between Bombay and Mangalore. However, in order to provide an air-link between Goa/Mangalore and Bangalore the question of a halt at Goa on this route on a few days of the week will be examined by Indian Airlines as part of the next summer schedule.

(b) The Bombay-Cochin service operates with a very high load factor and the halt at Goa is more in the nature of a technical halt to uplift fuel and thus carry maximum load *ex-Bombay* and Cochin. It is, therefore, not possible to provide a stop at Mangalore on the Bombay-Cochin flight which operates *via* Goa.

National Service Corps

1896. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2767 on the 8th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to suggest to Universities that where schemes of National Service Corps cannot be organised within the finance available, they may allow students who do not elect for the National Cadet Corps or the National Organisation Programme to work on their own, on approved lines of National Service Corps and submit reports which may be evaluated ;

(b) what are the different allocations for National Cadet Corps, National Services Corps and National Sports in the Fourth Plan ;

(c) how are the differences justified ; and

(d) the reasons why the allocations should not be based on the preferences expressed by the students, which can be ascertained from all the colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (d). The suggestion that where a student cannot join the National Service, NCC or NSO for one reason or the other should be encouraged to work on their own on approved lines of National

Service and submit a report which may be evaluated is welcome and the universities will be informed about this. The Hon'ble Member may be aware that already many universities run social service leagues in which students are participating in social work. There is also a scheme of Planning Forum under which undertaking of social service is possible. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Member when communicated will supplement the existing activities in this direction.

Out of a total provision of Rs. 650 lakhs in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 490 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the development of National Service Programme and Rs. 160 lakhs for the NSO Programme. It is expected that the National Service by the end of the Fourth Plan will cover 6 lakhs students and approximately two lakhs students annually will participate in NSO Programmes. The Central Government expenditure on NCC is not included in the plan expenditure. This is met out of the Defence Ministry's non-plan budget. When the scheme of NSC and NSO was under discussion, the intention was that all students studying in the first two years of college should opt to join the three schemes, viz., NCC, NSC or NSO. Due to constraint of resources, however, the universal coverage was dropped and it was decided to start the NSC/NSO programmes as pilot schemes on voluntary basis.

मनीपुर के युवकों का छापामार युद्ध प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण के लिये पाकिस्तान जाना

1897. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रवाले :
श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री ओम प्रकाश श्यामी :

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

(क) क्या 9 अगस्त, 1969 के समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित ये समाचार सही हैं कि मनीपुर के 200 युवक छापामार युद्ध प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन नागा-लैंड की तरह मनीपुर के लोगों को भी भारत के प्रति विरोधी रुख अपनाने के लिए उकसा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार चीन और पाकिस्तान की मनीपुर सम्बन्धी योजना को विफल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) बताया गया था कि कुछ मनीपुरी युवक मनीपुर में तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियां आयोजित करने के लिए सहायता पाने हेतु पाकिस्तान गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के बारे में चीन का रवैया सभी जानते हैं और ऐसे इरादों को विफल बनाने के लिए उचित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान से अपनी वापसी पर कुछ मनीपुरी युवक तथा तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों से संबंधित कुछ व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । सुरक्षा सेनाएं निरन्तर सतर्कता बरत रही हैं ।

तमिलनाडु के लिए अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग

1898. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तमिल-नाडु सरकार ने राज्य के लिए और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग की थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त मांग के अस्वीकार कर दिये जाने पर उन्होंने आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने की धमकी दी है ; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के बीच हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

1899. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच हिन्दी पत्र व्यवहार में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ;

(ख) किन्न-किन्न राज्यों ने केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के साथ हिन्दी में कोई पत्र व्यवहार नहीं किया ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या प्रयास किये हैं और इन राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा 1968-69 वर्ष की तीन तिमाहियों की अवधि में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों और दिये गये उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण संलग्न है । पिछली अवधि के आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं ।

(ख) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि किस राज्य ने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में नहीं अपनाया है, संघ और उस राज्य के बीच पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जायेगा, जब तक कि वह राज्य हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करने का स्वयं निश्चय न करें । हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों के अलावा अहिन्दी भाषी गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब की सरकारें भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करना शुरू कर चुकी हैं ।

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम के द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाने का काम राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है।

विवरण

1968-69 वर्ष की तीन तिमाहियों के दौरान भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों और उन्हें भेजे गये उत्तरों की संख्या का विवरण।

वर्ष	हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों और भेजे गए उत्तरों की संख्या	हिन्दी में	अंग्रेजी में
1. जुलाई 1968— सितम्बर, 1968	2,525	1,195	
2. अक्टूबर 1968— दिसम्बर 1968	2,377	952	
3. जनवरी 1969— मार्च, 1969	3,709	561	

इसके अलावा भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों, विभागों द्वारा मूल रूप से भी हिन्दी में पत्र भेजे गए हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी

1900. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन कार्यालयों ने राज्य स्तर अथवा केन्द्रीय स्तर पर अब तक हिन्दी में कार्य करना आरम्भ नहीं किया है;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है; और

(ग) 1967-68 की तुलना में 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के

अन्य कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में कार्य करने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) संशोधित राज-भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में संघ के विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों के प्रयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी राजकाज के काम में दोनों भाषाओं में से किसी भाषा का प्रयोग करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। उन कार्यालयों के बारे में, जिनमें अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का प्रयोग आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है, आंकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं किन्तु हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कार्यालय के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के अधिनियमन के बाद उसके उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत प्रशासनिक अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे। उनके कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने को प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग में संयुक्त सचिव के पद के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में हुई प्रगति को गृह मंत्रालय में प्राप्त तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों के द्वारा भी संवीक्षा की जाती है, और यथा-आवश्यक अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जाती है। यह निश्चय किया है कि हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों और दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघशासित प्रशासनों को भेजे जाने वाले सभी मूल पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। इसका प्रपवाद अर्ध-सरकारी पत्रों, तकनीकी और विधायी मामलों से सम्बन्धित पत्रों तथा जो परिपत्र सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले हैं, में आवश्यकतानुसार किया जा सकता है।

(ग) हिन्दी के प्रसार तथा विकास और संघ के विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए, उसके प्रगामी प्रयोग में गति लाने के लिए बनाये गये कार्यक्रम पर वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट 1968-69 में अपेक्षित सूचना पहले ही दी गई है, जो सदन के सभा-पटल पर 29 अगस्त, 1969 को प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है।

Revision of Constitution of Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO

1901. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to revise the Constitution of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO;

(b) If so, the main reasons for revision; and

(c) how far the decision will help Government to achieve desired aim ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Constitution was revised in October, 1969.

(b) The main reasons for revision were the need to remove certain anomalies which had been noticed in the working of the Commission and to make it more vital and effective.

(c) Since all the five sub-commissions viz., (i) Education, (ii) Natural Sciences, (iii) Social Sciences, (iv) Cultural Activities and Humanities and (v) Mass Communication have been made compact bodies with equal membership (ten members each) it is expected that all the five sectors will now receive equal and prompt attention. The

grant of institutional membership to selected non-governmental organisations with the right to vote (previously they could participate in the deliberations of the Commission but did not have the right to vote) will result in better liaison between the Commission and the non-governmental organizations for the implementation of the programmes of UNESCO and the Commission.

Indian Airlines to Purchase more AVRO 748 Planes

1902. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOW-
DHURI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines have decided to buy 10 more Avro 748 planes ;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the planes are at present operating on Feeder routes only ; and

(d) if so, whether Indian Airlines are considering to operate them on other routes also ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. They are expected to be delivered to Indian Airlines during 1971-1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The additional HS-748 aircraft will be utilised to augment capacity on the regional routes.

President's Rule in Bihar

1903. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI ;
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL;
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH
 BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Bihar has submitted a detailed report to the Centre about Bihar ;

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

(c) whether the Governor of Bihar has suggested dissolution of the State Assembly ; and

(d) if not, what steps Union Government is taking to end President's rule there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The Governor of Bihar is continuously exploring the possibility of a stable government and will consult the leaders of political parties at the appropriate time. Hence the Legislative Assembly has also not been dissolved.

Recommendations of Chandra Reddy Committee on Indian School of International Studies

1904. SHRI R. BARUA ;
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
 SHRI MAYAVAN ;
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the recommendations of the Chandra Reddy Committee on the Indian School of International Studies, grants reduction has been reversed ;

(b) If so, whether all the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented ; and

(c) whether any complications will arise after revising earlier decisions of Government regarding grants to the Indian School of International Studies ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) to (c). While Government has not accepted all the recommendations of the Committee having impact on the grant to the School, steps are being taken to enhance the grant beyond the figure recommended by the Committee.

Annual Average Fueling compared with carrying Capacity of Air India

1905. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
 SHRI B. K. MODAK ;
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) the annual average fueling compared with carrying capacity of Air India;

(b) how does it compare with off record fare cuts of other Airlines ; and

(c) whether to get bigger business Air India would consider to reduce fares equivalent to the off record cuts ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Presumably the honourable Member requires information regarding the average filling capacity compared with the carrying capacity of Air India.

Air India's overall load factor (ratio of revenue tonne kilometres to available tonne kilometres usually expressed as a percentage) and the passenger load factor (ratio of revenue passenger kilometres usually expressed as a percentage) for the years 1966-67, 67-68 and 68-69 are as follows :

		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Passenger	(%)	47.0	46.0	46.6
Overall	(%)	49.5	48.0	48.8

(b) Air India's passenger load factor

during 1968-69 was 46.6% as against the industry's passenger load factor for the calendar year 1968 of 51%.

(c) International fares are established at conferences of the International Air Transport Association. No single Member of the Association can unilaterally establish a different international fare. It must receive the *unanimous* support of all the Members of the Association. Like other Members of the Association Air India has been consistently submitting proposals at the Conferences for various promotional fares with a view to improving the passenger load factors on its services.

Control over Officers of All India Services

1906. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) who are supposed to be the employers of the All India Service Officers ;

(b) the nature of control, if any, the State Government have over the All India Service officers working in the States ;

(c) in how many cases, the State Governments' recommendations regarding punishment to, and appointment of I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers were accepted and implemented and in how many cases it had been otherwise, during the last three years ;

(d) the full details of those cases ; and

(e) whether Government will give full authority to the State Governments in the matter of punishment to, and appointment of, All India Service Officers and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The All India Service officers except those borne on the Union Territories cadre are under the administrative control of the State Governments on whose cadre they are borne

when they are serving under the State Government and of the Central Government when they are serving under the Central Government. The Union Territories cadre of the All India Services officers is under the administrative control of the Government of India. Recruitment to the service is made by the Central Government.

(b) The State Governments have adequate control over the All India Services officers. They are competent to initiate disciplinary action against officers serving under the State Governments and to arrange their postings. They can in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission impose all penalties except the penalties of dismissal, removal and compulsory retirement.

(c) and (d). In four cases the recommendations of the State Government were accepted and implemented. If five cases those were not accepted finally. 3 cases are under consideration. The concurrence of the Government of India is not required for the appointment of All India Service officers to different posts under the State Government.

(e) Under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1962, the State Government under whom the officer is serving at the time of commission of the act or omission which renders him liable to any penalty under the Rules, are competent to institute disciplinary proceedings against the officer and to impose on him a penalty other than dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement. The latter three penalties can be imposed on an officer of the All India Services only by an order of the Central Government. As the Central Government is the appointing authority, powers to dismiss, remove or compulsory retire All India Service Officers cannot be delegated to the State Government. For the sake of maintaining the All-India character of the service, their appointment is made by a Central authority.

Indian Aviation and International Air Travel Association

1907. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) how is the Indian Aviation Venture connected with the International Air Travel Association ;

(b) what representation India got in the International Air Travel Association ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the International Air Travel Association is controlled by a set of U.S. Aviation monopolists ;

(d) whether it is a fact that at one time BOAC wanted to come out of IATA because of its unhealthy manipulations and American monopoly interest oriented policies ; and

(e) if so, steps if any, being taken to safeguard the interests of Indian Passengers and Indian Aviation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The International Air Transport Association (*not* International Air Travel Association) is a world organisation of scheduled airlines. Both Indian Airlines and Air India are its members and are represented at its various conferences and meetings where air fares, procedures with which these two airlines are concerned are discussed.

(c) No, Sir. International Air Transport Association is presently comprised of a total of 102 air carriers of which only 30 are American. It functions on the basis of the unanimity rule at its major conferences where fares/rates are established and even a small carrier member can hold up an agreement by casting a negative vote.

(d) Government have no information in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Decisions taken by Tourist Development Council

1908. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the major decisions arrived at in the Tourist Development Council meeting held in October, 1969;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received from the Members that more emphasis should be given to do better propaganda for our Tourists Centres; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A copy of the recommendations made by the 13th meeting of the Tourist Development Council held in Darjeeling in October 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2147/69*]

(b) The need for organising better publicity was expressed in general terms by a number of speakers, and the new set of tourist literature brought out by the ITDC for the Department of Tourism was favourably commented upon.

(c) The Department has already adopted a new market-oriented strategy which highlights not only monuments but also the people of India and their customs and festivals. Accordingly, a completely new set of highly improved publicity material has been brought out. On Continental Europe, more effective publicity is being organised in collaboration with Air-India.

Amendment of Preventive Detention Act

1909. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Preventive Detention Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Refixation of seniority of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees of India Meteorological Department

1910. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 10009 and 10010 on the 16th May, 1969 regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of Indian Meteorological Department and state :

(a) whether the long-pending representations for refixation of seniority have since been decided;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken;

(c) if not, the reasons for further delay; and

(d) the particulars of the advice given by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Home Ministry ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that the *inter-se* seniority of the employees concerned already fixed needs no change.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs have supported the view referred to in (b) above. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has asked for some additional information, which has been furnished to him.

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1911. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I and Class II (Gazetted and non-gazetted) posts, Ministry/Department-wise, reserved for Scheduled

Castes and Tribes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates called for interview by the UPSC or the Ministry concern for these posts during these years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of such candidates selected and appointed to the posts during these years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**बिहार राज्य अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी
संघ को मान्यता देना**

1912. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार राज्य अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी संघ की मान्यता समाप्त कर दी गई है और इस संघ से निकाः गये व्यक्तियों के कुछ बलों को मान्यता देने का निर्णय किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों में भारी रोष है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने उक्त संघ की मान्यता को समाप्त करने के सरकार के निर्णय की क्रियान्विति को रोक दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस समय तक जब तक वहाँ पर लोकप्रिय सरकार बन नहीं जाती तब तक उस संघ को पुनः मान्यता प्रदान करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री

विद्या चरण शुक्ल : (क) से (ग). उक्त संघ की मान्यता समाप्त नहीं की गई है। संघ की इस वर्ष हुई सामान्य वार्षिक बैठक में चुने गये पदाधिकारियों के बारे में एक विवाद था और कर्मचारियों के दोनों वर्गों ने दावा किया कि वे पदाधिकारियों के रूप में चुने गये थे और उन्होंने चुने गये प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में सरकार की मान्यता मांगी। आवश्यक जाँच-पड़ताल करने के बाद राज्य सरकार को मालूम हुआ कि एक वर्ष के प्रतिनिधियों को मान्यता प्राप्त उन 10 सेवा संघों में से छः का सहयोग प्राप्त है जिन्होंने संघ बनाया था। अतः राज्य सरकार ने, पदाधिकारियों को चुनने के लिए नियमित चुनाव होने तक वर्ग की उस तदर्थ समिति को मान्यता देने का निश्चय किया जिनको मान्यता प्राप्त संघों के सदस्यों का अधिकांश बहुमत प्राप्त था। अगले आदेश होने तक इस तदर्थ समिति से सम्बन्ध रखने के लिये राज्य सरकार के विभागों से अनुरोध किया गया। इस बीच दूसरा वर्ग उच्च न्यायालय में गया और राज्य सरकार के निर्णय को चुनौती दी। पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने रिट का फैसला होने तक आदेश जारी किये कि सरकार का उपरोक्त निर्णय स्थापित कर दिया जाय। तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार ने उल्लिखित निर्णय पर कार्यवाही न करने के लिये विभागों को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। राज्य सरकार इस मामले में उच्च न्यायालय के अन्तिम आदेशों की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

Development of Plans of Tourist Interest

1913. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4664 on the 22nd August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to examine the feasibility, costs etc. of developing (i) Goutam Kund and Ahalyasthan, (ii) Bisoul, (iii) Grijas-

than, (iv) Jagban, and (v) Bisfi as tourist centres in order to be able to decide the financial implications and priority thereof ; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to the earlier question, due to limited resources which necessitate the adoption of a strict order of priorities, It is not possible for the Government of India to develop these places as tourist centres in the near future. It is accordingly not proposed to conduct any feasibility studies in respect of them.

Siltation in Cochin Harbour Berths

1914. SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the difficulties experienced due to the backing of siltation at the Cochin Harbour Berths, have eased by now ;

(b) If so, whether any new dredgers have been arranged ; and

(c) the latest position thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A second-hand Dredger 'Gunga' was purchased by the Cochin Port Trust in 1968 to clear the backlog of siltation. Orders have been placed by the Port Trust on M/s. Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta for a new hopper suction dredger and a new grab dredger which are expected to be delivered in 1971.

(c) At present, a draft of 30 feet is available at both the tanker berths and practically all the wharf berths, two alongside jetties and the three stream mooring berths.

Statement by Governor Shri Dharma Vira Regarding Role of Governors.

1915. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of Shri Dharma Vira, Governor of Mysore to the necessity of definite instructions to the Governors regarding their functioning ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the suggestion ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen Press reports in this regard.

(b) and (c) . The Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended in their report on Centre-State relationships that guide-lines on the manner in which discretionary powers should be exercised by the Governor should be formulated by the Inter-State Council whose establishment established under Article 263 of the Constitution has also been recommended by them. The report of the Commission is under examination by the Government.

दिल्ली के हनुमान मन्दिर में गुम लड़के की बरामदगी

1916. श्री अर्जुनसिंह मबोरिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 3 सितम्बर, 1969 को दिल्ली के हनुमान मन्दिर में कराल बाग का श्रवण कुमार नामक एक ग्यारह वर्ष का लड़का बरामद हुआ था जो पिछले 15 दिनों से गुम था ;

(ख) क्या इस मन्दिर के पुजारी को इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 2.9.69 को श्री रोशन लाल आत्मज श्री श्रवण कुमार नाम का एक लड़का, जिसकी उम्र 11 वर्ष की थी, हनुमान मन्दिर, नई दिल्ली में पाया गया। उस लड़के के पिता ने उसके एक माह से गुम होने की सूचना कुछ पहले दे दी थी।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) तथा (घ). आई० पी० सी० की धारा 363 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टाइपिंग और आधुनिक लिपि का प्रशिक्षण देने पर व्यय

1917. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टाइपिंग और आधुनिक लिपि का प्रशिक्षण देने पर कितना धन व्यय किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का जिन्होंने यह प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है तथा परीक्षा पास कर ली है उपयोग इस कार्य के लिये किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पूर्ण रूप से हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना पर होने वाला व्यय संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। हिन्दी टंकण व ग्रायुलेखन पर होने वाले व्यय के आंकड़े पृथक् रूप से नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टंकण तथा आशुलेखन का प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना प्रमुख रूप से केन्द्र के सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी को लागू करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाही के रूप में है। हिन्दी में किये जाने वाले काम का परिणाम बढ़ने पर इन प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का और अधिक लाभ उठाया जा रहा है।

विवरण

'केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना' शीर्षक के अधीन वर्षवार निर्धारित व्यय :

वर्ष	राशि रुपये
1955-56	—
1956-57	1,44,360
1957-58	6,82,579
1958-59	8,98,885
1959-60	9,73,146
1960-61	11,44,766
1961-62	13,07,885
1962-63	17,40,577
1963-64	17,70,321
1964-65	20,40,912
1965-66	22,93,256
1966-67	22,14,200
1967-68	22,64,500
1968-69	26,19,600
1969-70 (बी० इ०)	26,75,000

हिन्दी आशुलिपि की परीक्षा

1918. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों ने अब तक केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल की हिन्दी आशुलिपि की परीक्षा पास की है;

(ख) ऐसे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग उनके सम्बंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा आशुलिपिक (हिन्दी) के रूप में किया जा रहा है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनका उपयोग अभी तक इस रूप में नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या उनका मंत्रालय ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उपयुक्त पदों पर नियुक्त करने की योजना पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण पर खर्च करने का क्या आचित्य है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मार्च, 1969 में सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल से हिन्दी आशुलिपि का पाठ्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने वाले निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की संख्या 42 थी।

(ख) से (घ). संघ के विभिन्न सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगाम प्रयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हिन्दी आशुलिपि में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। ऐसे प्रशिक्षण का आशय यह नहीं है कि निर्धारित परीक्षा पास करने के बाद ये व्यक्ति आवश्यक रूप से हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के पद पर नियुक्त किये जाएंगे।

समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों में शिक्षा का प्रचार

1919. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों में शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिए विशेष जोर देती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त वर्गों में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपनाई गई शिक्षा नीति का ब्योरा क्या है।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सरकार समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों में निःशुल्क शिक्षा की सुविधाओं, छात्रवृत्तियों के अनुदान, पुस्तकों तथा पठन-पाठन सामग्रियों के मुफ्त वितरण और छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था के जरिए शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास कर रही हैं।

Arbitration of Cases Against Raja of Ramgarh

1920. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Raja of Ramgarh, Shri K.N. Singh, has submitted an application to the Government of India pleading that cases against him be compromised through arbitration ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inability of D.T.U. Buses to cope up with Passenger Traffic

1921. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Undertaking is not able to cope up with the passenger traffic in Delhi and people have to wait for hours together to get a bus ;

(b) whether this is one of the main reasons for frequent clashes between D.T.U. staff and passengers especially students ; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government propose to take to rectify the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No. According to the Delhi Transport Undertaking the waiting period ordinarily does not exceed 20 minutes during peak hours. Efforts are being made to reduce the waiting period to 15 minutes.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

1922. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2828 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 23 पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने, जो इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में चोरी छिपे रह रहे हैं, अपने नाम किन-किन तारीखों को रजिस्टर करवाये ;

(ख) उनके छिप जाने से पूर्व उन्होंने अपने बीजा की अवधि को कितनी बार बढ़वाया ;

(ग) उनके बीजा की अवधि को प्रत्येक बार झलग-अलग कितनी बार बढ़ाया गया ; और

(घ) उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के नाम क्या हैं और उनको देश से बाहर निकलवाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत मामले

1923. श्री हनुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :

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

(क) प्रत्येक न्यायालय में इस समय कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) कितने मामले गत पांच वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ग) कितने मामले गत दस वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) अनिर्णीत मामलों का शीघ्रता से निपटाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :

(क) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय 1-11-69
को 15527

उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय 1-11-69
को 8054

(ख) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय 2489
उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय 169

(ग) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय शून्य
उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय 3

प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के सम्बन्ध में अन्य उच्च न्यायालयों से सूचनाएँ

एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) राज्य प्राधिकारियों को निम्न लिखित उपाय करने की सलाह दी गई है :—

(i) संस्थापनों, निपटानों और निपटाए जाने वाले बकाया मुकदमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में यथा-वश्यक वृद्धि की जाय ;

(ii) उच्च न्यायालय में रिक्तियों बर्बलम्ब भरी जाय ; और

(iii) जब कोई सेवारत न्यायाधीश अन्य कर्तव्यों में लगाया जाता है और छः महीनों के भीतर उच्च न्यायालय में उसके वापस आने की सम्भावना न हो तो उसके स्थान में एक अतिरिक्त अथवा तदर्थ न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया जाय ताकि उच्च न्यायालय के कार्य में विलम्ब न हो।

उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े बकाया मुकदमों के प्रश्न की जाँच करने तथा आगे के उपचारीय उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिए भारत के प्रधान न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में तीन न्यायाधीशों की समिति का गठन किया गया है।

Pakistani Nationals in Delhi

1924. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who came to Delhi with valid passport, got themselves registered here and are now living stealthily in various localities of

Delhi even after the expiry of the stipulated period of their stay, according to the information collected by Government ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to cost them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

गुजरात में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

1925. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य के विभिन्न जिलों में ऐसे किन्ने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक रहे जो उपर्युक्त राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों में वैद्य पार-पत्रों पर आये थे और जो यहां पर ठहरने की अवधि के पूरा होने के पश्चात भी वहां चोरी छिपे रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें निष्कासित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Archaeological Circle in Mysore State

1926. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form an Archaeological circle for the Mysore State under the Archaeological Department, Government of India :

(b) If so, when it is likely to come into existence ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under consideration.

सामाजिक बुराइयों की दूर करने के लिए योजनाएं

1927. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री प० मु० सईब :

क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है जिससे हमारे देश के विद्यार्थी देश का आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति में अर्थात् जातिवाद, प्रतिवाद, असृष्ट्यता, सम्प्रदायवाद आदि जैसी सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने में रुचि लें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षा शास्त्रियों और छात्र संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से भी इस योजना के बनाने में परामर्श लिया गया है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार या तो कुछ योजनाओं को सीधे ही कार्यान्वित कर रही है या विशिष्ट प्रायोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विभिन्न संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है ताकि हमारे विद्यार्थी, जातीयता, प्रान्तीयता, असृष्ट्यता और साम्प्रदायिकता जैसी सामाजिक

कुरीतियों को दूर करने में रुचि ले सकें। इस दिशा में मुख्य कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) गांधी शाताब्दी सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय समिति की राष्ट्रीय एकता उप-समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर बहुत सी राष्ट्रीय एकता समितियां स्थापित करने में मदद की है। इस समितियों में विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक शामिल हैं और इनका उद्देश्य विश्व-विद्यालय जीवन में क्षेत्रीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाना है। फिलहाल ऐसी 36 समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं। ये समितियां अपने आप विचार करके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अपने कार्यक्रम तैयार करती हैं।

(ख) एक राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्यपुस्तक बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है। यह बोर्ड राज्य स्तरीय बोर्डों के सहयोग से पाठ्य पुस्तकों की निरन्तर समीक्षा करेगा ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ऐसी पुस्तकें सही दृष्टिकोण कायम करने का एक शक्तिशाली साधन बन सकें जिससे राष्ट्रीय एकता, राष्ट्रीय समता की भावना, धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भावना आधुनिकता और बौद्धिकता के प्रति रुचि उत्पन्न करने और सामाजिक जागरूकता की भावना को प्रोत्साहन मिले।

(ग) बहुत से क्षेत्रीय सेमिनारों के बारे में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद ने स्कूल स्तर पर अध्यापकों के लिए पुस्तिकाएं प्रकाशित की हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह मार्ग दर्शाया गया

है कि अध्यापकों और विद्यार्थियों में से जातीयता, प्रान्तीयता आदि को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सके।

(घ) शैक्षिक जीवन से जातीयता प्रान्तीयता, और भाषावाद को दूर करने के लिए की जाने वाली सुधारात्मक कार्रवाइयों के संबंध में सरकार को सलाह देने के उद्देश्य से शिक्षाविदों और विद्यार्थी नेताओं की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है।

(ङ) सरकार ने, विभिन्न प्रादेशिक और भाषाई वर्गों के बीच सदभावना उत्पन्न करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद के सहयोग से पहले ही चार अन्तर राज्य विद्यार्थी अध्यापक शिविरो का आयोजन किया है। वर्ष के दौरान वह कुछ और शिविरो का आयोजन करना चाहती है। सरकार केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन के सहयोग से एक योजना पर भी ध्यान कर रही जिसके अधीन केन्द्रीय स्कूल, किसी भिन्न क्षेत्र में स्थित एक राज्य स्कूल को अपना रहे हैं और उस स्कूल के बहुत से विद्यार्थी को पन्द्रह दिन की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय स्कूलों के अतिथियों के रूप में आकर रहने के लिए आमन्त्रित कर रहे हैं। योजना का उद्देश्य पत्र मित्रता (पेन फ्रेंडशिप) और क्षेत्रीय सदभावना बढ़ाना और एक दूसरे के रीति रवाज, गीत आदि सीखना है। ऐसे चार दौरों का आयोजन किया जा चुका है।

(च) राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रोत्साहन में नूतन पुस्तकें और विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं

का सीखना एक निर्णायक महत्व रखता है, इस दिशा में बहुत से कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में किए गए प्रमुख कार्यक्रमालाप इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दी गई प्रत्येक भाषा में से 10 उत्कृष्ट लोकप्रिय पुस्तकों तक का प्रत्येक अन्य भारतीय भाषा में अनुवाद करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास को धन उपलब्ध कराया गया है ताकि सारे देश में समान पुस्तकों का एक सेट उपलब्ध हो सके, जिसे सभी पढ़ सकें और जिससे उन्हें देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित संस्कृतियों, सामाजिक प्रथाओं, रीति रिवाजों और रहन सहन के ढंग की जानकारी मिल सकेंगी। पुस्तकों की ऐसी माला का नाम 'आदान प्रदान' होगा।

- (2) 'राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास' प्रमुख अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तियों की राष्ट्रीय जीवनियों माला के अधीन लोकप्रिय सस्ती पुस्तकें प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

- (3) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर, कोर पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने का कार्य भी राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास को सौंपा गया है जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर भारत के सभी विद्यार्थियों को कुछ पुस्तकें संदर्भ साहित्य के रूप में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी।

- (4) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास को 100 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने का कार्य भी सौंपा गया है। जो सभी स्कूली

बच्चों के लिए अनुपूरक सामग्री के रूप में प्रयुक्त की जा सकेंगी और इस माला को 'नेहरू पुस्तकालय पुस्तकें' कहा जाएगा। प्रत्येक पुस्तक की विषय वस्तु, राष्ट्रीय एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने और भारत में अलगाव वाली प्रवृत्तियों के लिए जिम्मेदार अज्ञानता, ग्रंथ विश्वास और अरुचि को दूर करने के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुनी जाचगी।

- (छ) सरकार शीघ्र ही चार क्षेत्रीय भाषा संस्थान स्थापित करेगी जिनके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी क्षेत्रों के भाषा अध्यापकों को अपने विद्यार्थियों को दक्षिणी भाषाएं तथा हिन्दी स्तर भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकेगा। इसी प्रकार, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भाषा-अध्यापकों को भी अपने विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी तथा अन्य गैर क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं पढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा। यह प्रयत्न करना है कि अधिक से अधिक नागरिकों को बहुभाषी बनाया जा सके, जिसके फलस्वरूप अछड़ी सदभावना उत्पन्न होगी और इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढावा मिलेगा।

वार्षिक स्थानों की यात्रा के लिए विशेष सुविधाएँ

1928. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री सा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री प० सु० सईब :

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

(क) क्या हमारे सांस्कृतिक परम्परागत एवं

धार्मिक स्थान जहाँ भारत के हर क्षेत्र के लोग प्रेम और निष्ठा के साथ एकत्रित होते हैं और अपने मतभेद भुलाकर विचारों का आदान प्रदान करते हैं, भारत में भावनात्मक एकता स्थापित करने में बहुत सहायक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों को इन पवित्र स्थानों की यात्रा करने के लिये कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सीमित साधनों के कारण, फिलहाल सरकार इस प्रकार की स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने की स्थिति में नहीं है, यद्यपि पर्यटन विकास की सामान्य योजनाओं में धार्मिक महत्व के कई स्थान सम्मिलित किये गये हैं ।

Use of Boeing-747 by Air India

1929. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact Boeing-747 will be put on international commercial flights early next year ;

(b) the number of services likely to touch Indian Airports regularly ;

(c) in view of the fact that each Boeing 747 aircraft will carry either 362 or 490 travellers, have the necessary landing, transit, customs and handling arrangements been finalised at our International airports ; and

(d) the number of transit hotels to be built near airports for this additional traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH) : (a) Boeing-747s are expected to be introduced on international routes some time in 1970.

(b) The latest schedules filed by various international airlines operating to/through India for the period November, 1969 to March, 1970 do not envisage operations of Boeing-747s at Indian airports.

(c) Government is seized of the problem of facilitation which has two aspects ; (i) provision of added facilities at airport terminals, and (ii) simplification of paper work relating to frontier formalities such as customs, immigration and health clearance.

On (i) above, a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata recently examined the matter and made important recommendations towards modernising the terminal and other facilities at international airports in India. These have generally been accepted by Government.

As regards (ii), a high level Inter-Departmental Committee for facilitation has been meeting periodically to look into the various policy aspects of frontier formalities to ensure that decisions are taken on a broader basis and implemented without delay.

(d) Air India has under consideration a proposal for construction of a transit hotel at Bombay airport. India Tourism Development Corporation also plans to build a transit hotel at Calcutta airport.

Delivery of Boeing-747 Aircrafts to Air-India

1930. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) when are the Boeing-747 aircrafts likely to be delivered to the Air-India ;

(b) how many aircrafts have been ordered and their phase of delivery ;

(c) the likely routes on which these aircrafts will be put ; and

(d) what are the new routes that Air-India would open after these aircrafts are put into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Air-India have placed orders for 3 Boeing 747s ; two of which are expected to be received during March-April 1971 and the third in March 1972.

(c) It is proposed to utilise these aircraft on the India—U. K.—U.S. A. route.

(d) When the Boeing 747s are received, some extra capacity will become available in the Boeing 707 fleet. The proposal is to utilise this for extension of Air-India's services from East Africa to West Africa.

Allocation of Staff to new Departments of National Institute of Education

1931. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criterion has been followed for allocation of staff to the new departments/units of the National Institute of Education (National Council of Educational Research and Training) subsequent to its reorganisation ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Joint Director had made temporary arrangements by distributing the available staff among the new departments. The matter will be reviewed by the Governing Body of the Council.

Remaining Department of Curriculum and Evaluation as Department of Text Books

1932. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Evaluation Unit of the erstwhile Department of Curriculum and Evaluation of the National

Council of Educational Research and Training has been renamed as Department of Text-books with one or two minor changes ; and

(b) If so, the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The functions of the Department of Text-books are different from those of the Evaluation Unit of the former Department of Curriculum and Evaluation. The Unit attended to examination reform. The new Department of Text-books will be incharge of the following work :

- (i) Advise States on Evaluation of text-books and improvement of their quality ;
- (ii) Training of text-book writers, artists etc. ;
- (iii) Producing model text-books and textual materials ;
- (iv) Act as co-ordinating agency in matters of text-book production, printing and distribution.

(b) Does not arise.

Condition of Evaluation Programmes after Abolition of Evaluation Department

1933. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that evaluation programmes are still continuing even though the Curriculum and Evaluation Department of the National Council of Educational Research has been abolished and the Department of Text-books is giving shelter to these programmes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Institute

of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been recently reorganised and in the reorganised set-up, the programme of Examination Reform is envisaged to be carried out by the different departments at different levels of school education. A machinery to develop the programme in a comprehensive manner and to coordinate work in this area, within the Council and outside, is being evolved. In the meanwhile, the committed programmes that have been going on in a number of States and Union Territories are being looked after by evaluation experts posted to the Department of Text-books to maintain continuity.

प्राथमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को अनुदान

1934. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्रमशः प्राथमिक,

माध्यमिक, तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिये वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये पृथक पृथक कितने अनुदान तथा अन्य सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में उपरोक्त राज्यों में से प्रत्येक को कितनी सहायता तथा अनुदान दिये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके लिये उपरोक्त दो राज्यों को प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के आधार पर वार्षिक अनुदान तथा अन्य सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच ऐसा भेद भाव करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्त दशन) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

1967-68 (लाखों में) 1968-69

राज्य का नाम	राज्य की आयोजना-गत योजनाएं	केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	कुल	राज्य की आयोजना-गत योजनाएं	केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजनाएं	कुल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
तमिलनाडु	253.95	3.99	257.94	232.02	1.68	233.70
उत्तर प्रदेश	219.00	5.36	224.36	248.00	2.05	250.05

सहायता समग्र रूप से दी जाता है और क्षेत्रवार नहीं दी जाती है।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान दी जाने वाली सहायता की राशि अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सहायता की राशि सम्बंधित कारणों जैसे राज्य की आयोजना का आधार और इस आयोजना में शिक्षा पर होने वाले परिव्यय को देखकर निश्चित की जाती है। स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले मौजूदा छात्रों की

संख्या पर आधारित सहायता से पिछड़े राज्यों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

एयर इंडिया की आय

1935. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान एयर इंडिया की पृथक्-पृथक् आय क्या है ;

(ख) इस घन राशि में से, केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार मंत्रियों तथा अधिकारियों द्वारा की गई यात्राओं से होने वाली पृथक् आय क्या है ;

(ग) इस अवधि में एयर इंडिया द्वारा अपने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को वेतन, भत्ते तथा बोनस के रूप में कितनी घन राशि दी गई तथा विमानों के रख-रखाव पर कितनी घन राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(घ) इस अवधि में कितनी घन राशि की मुफ्त उड़ानों की अनुमति दी गई तथा उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त उड़ानों की अनुमति दी गई और किन-किन तारीखों को यह अनुमति दी गई ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) एयर इंडिया ने 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के दौरान क्रमशः 5.59 करोड़ रुपये तथा 6.03 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व अर्जित किया।

(ख) इस प्रकार की आय के पृथक् भाँकड़े नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

1967-68 1968-69
(लाख रुपये में)

(i) कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को अगुग्रहपूर्वक की गयी अदायगी सहित वेतन, भत्ते तथा बोनस।

1,082.38 1,195.73

(ii) विमान के संधारण पर व्यय

198.44 271.20

(घ) एयर इंडिया अपने कर्मचारियों को एयर इंडिया कर्मचारी यात्रा विनियम, 1960 के अधीन मुफ्त या घटी दर पर यात्रा टिकट देते हैं। वे आई.ए.टी.ए. विनियमों के अधीन अन्य एयरलाइनों के कर्मचारियों, तथा कुछ अन्य प्राधिकृत श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों, जैसे उद्घाटकीय उड़ानों में भाग लेने वालों, को भी मुफ्त अथवा घटी दर पर यात्रा टिकट देते हैं। क्योंकि इस प्रकार से जाने वाले यात्रा टिकटों की संख्या बहुत अधिक होती है और ऐसे यात्रा टिकट एयर-इंडिया के विभिन्न कार्यालयों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं, इस लिये सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग का पुनर्गठन

1936. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा

तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, इस बारे में प्रमुख रूप-रेखा क्या है तथा यह पुनर्गठन सम्भवतः किस तारीख से होगा;

(ग) नई गठित संस्था में कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की क्या संख्या होगी; और

(घ) अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) (क) से (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Hindi Stenography Examination

1937. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYA-RATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct Hindi Stenography examination also through Union Public Service Commission ;

(b) if so, whether all those employees will be allowed to appear in this examination who have already passed Hindi Stenography examination of the Central Training School ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Hindi Salahkar Samiti in their sixth meeting held on the 28th June, 1969 recommended that just as examinations are held every year by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of English stenographers, in the same way examinations should be conducted every year for Hindi stenographers. The recommendation is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण

1938. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 20 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5282 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिन की आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी, कब तक हिन्दी पढ़ाई जायेगी ;

(ख) हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त सभी 2,10,000 कर्मचारियों को कब तक हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये कहा जायेगा ताकि वास्तविक अर्थों में हिन्दी को राजभाषा और अंग्रेजी को सहभाषा बनाया जा सके ;

(ग) हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों तथा महा-राष्ट्र, गुजरात और पंजाब तथा अन्य जनता से प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर कब तक मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा अनुवाद न करा कर सीधे हिन्दी में भेजे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) किन-किन अनुभागों में सीधा हिन्दी में काम होने लग गया है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) प्रतिवर्ष यथा-सम्भव अधिकतम कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए और अधिक उपाय किये गये हैं। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि शेष कर्मचारी कब तक हिन्दी सीख लेंगे।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 (यथा-संशोधित) के अनुसार संघ-प्रशासन में एक दीर्घकालीन द्विभाषिक स्थिति आ गई है। अतः हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में से कोई भी प्रयोग करने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, और सरकारी कामकाज के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी कोई भी प्रयोग करने के लिए

स्वतंत्र हैं। हाँ, सभी मंत्रालयों। विभागों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को टिप्पण व आलेखन के लिए हिन्दी का प्रारम्भ करने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।

(ग) कुछ पत्रों के मसौदे पहले से ही हिन्दी में तैयार किये जा रहे हैं। ज्यों ज्यों हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों का अनुभव बढ़ेगा, ऐसे पत्रों की संख्या बढ़ने की आशा है।

(घ) सचिवालय के विभागों और मंत्रालयों के 183 अनुभागों में कुछ टिप्पण व आलेखन के लिए हिन्दी प्रयोग की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

1939. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2828 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक कितने हैं जो पांच वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से छिप कर रह रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को इस बीच पाकिस्तान को निष्कासित किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार

1940. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों तथा पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उनके मंत्रालय के

तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्त-शासी निकायों के कितने कार्यालय हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कार्यालयों में संपूर्ण कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है और शेष कार्यालयों द्वारा कार्य कब तक हिन्दी में करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय का विचार इन कार्यालयों के साथ कब तक सम्पूर्ण पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में प्रारम्भ करने का है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों तथा पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उनके मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक कार्यालय तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के कार्यालयों में एक हिन्दी टाईपिस्ट तथा एक अनुवादक नियुक्त करने का है, ताकि वहाँ हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ हो सके; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं तो सरकार का विचार हिन्दी कार्य किस प्रकार करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 22। विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है और आलेखन तथा टिप्पण के लिए इनमें से किसी भाषा का प्रयोग करने के लिए कर्मचारी स्वतंत्र हैं।

(ग) इस समय यह ठीक-ठीक बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन कार्यालयों से कब तक सम्पूर्ण पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में किया जा सकेगा। इसलिए किसी कार्यालय में सम्पूर्ण कार्य केवल हिन्दी में करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रत्येक कार्यालय को अपने कार्य की

मात्रा तथा उसकी संघटनात्मक बनावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी निजी आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करना होता है और वे वह अनुवाद तथा टंकण के लिए अपेक्षित कर्मचारी नियुक्त करता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

विवरण

गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों में और पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में स्थित स्वायत्त निकायों के लिए कार्यालयों का विवरण

1. निदेशक, खुफिया व्यूरो, नार्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली।
2. निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी, चार्ली विल्ले एस्टेट, मसूरी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
3. भारत के महा पजीकार का कार्यालय, कोटा हाउस एनेक्स, 2/ए, मानसिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली।
4. महा निरीक्षक, विशेष पुलिस स्थापना, आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली।
5. निदेशक, सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली।
6. निदेशक, समन्वय (पुलिस बेतार), रेल भवन, नई दिल्ली।
7. निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, माउंट आबू (राजस्थान)।
8. कमांडेंट, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि शमन महाविद्यालय, नागपुर।
9. महा निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस' आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली।
10. निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सिविल सुरक्षा महाविद्यालय, नागपुर-1।
11. विशेष महा निरीक्षक का कार्यालय, भारन-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, V ब्लॉक (पूर्व) आर० के० पुरम, नई दिल्ली-22।
12. गश्ती सिविल आपत्ति-कालोनी दल, सेमीनार सविलियन, एकजीबीशन ग्राउंड्स, नई दिल्ली-1।
13. केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, नई दिल्ली।
14. भाषाजात अल्पसंख्यकों के आयुक्त, 40 हेमिल्टन रोड, इलाहाबाद-2।
15. महा निदेशालय, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, नई दिल्ली।
16. निदेशालय, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अण्डमान और निकोबार सेवाएं, विकास भवन, नई दिल्ली।
17. साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों की जांच का आयोग, रिजर्व बैंक बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली।
18. केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो, फरीदकोट हाऊस, नई दिल्ली।
19. महा निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल, 183, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली।
20. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (उत्तर), हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, जामनगर हाऊस, नई दिल्ली।
21. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (पश्चिम), हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, मानकजी वाडिय बिल्डिंग, बम्बई।

22. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, नई दिल्ली।

tructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

Use of Hindi in Offices and Autonomous Bodies under Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1941. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offices of his Ministry and of the autonomous bodies under his Ministry in the Hindi speaking States and Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra along with the names of the places where they are situated ;

(b) the number out of them in which the entire work is carried on in Hindi and the time by which Government propose to start and carry on the entire work in Hindi in the remaining offices ;

(c) the time by which his Ministry proposes to start entire correspondence with these offices in Hindi ;

(d) whether Government propose to appoint one Hindi Typist and one Translator in each of the offices of his Ministry and those of the autonomous bodies under his Ministry in Hindi-speaking States and Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra so that the work could be started in Hindi ;

(e) if so, the time by which it would be done ; and

(f) if not, the manner in which Hindi work is likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). There are no offices under the control of this Ministry in which the entire work is being done in Hindi at present. It is not possible to indicate the time by which the entire work is likely to be transacted in Hindi. Progressive use of Hindi is, however, being introduced in most of the offices in accordance with the ins-

(d) to (f). Recruitment of Hindi translators and typists has been made in offices where the exigencies of Hindi work warrant the creation of such posts. As the tempo of Hindi work increases, additional posts would be created. In offices where exclusive posts of Hindi translators and Hindi typists have not been created, Hindi work is being disposed of with the help of existing Hindi knowing staff.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of offices in the Hindi speaking States and Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra
1.	Civil Aviation Department	101
2.	India Meteorological Department	79
3.	Department of Tourism	7
4.	Commission of Railway Safety	3
5.	Air-India	16
6.	Indian Airlines	34
7.	India Tourism Development Corporation	20
8.	Ashoka Hotel Limited	1
9.	Janpath Hotels Limited	3

नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों और स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1942. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के कितने कार्यालय तथा स्वायत्त निकाय हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों तथा पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में हैं और उनके स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ वे कार्यालय हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कार्यालयों में सारा कार्य हिन्दी में होता है और शेष कार्यालयों में सम्पूर्ण कार्य कब तक हिन्दी में कराने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) इन कार्यालयों के साथ सम्पूर्ण पत्र-व्यवहार कब तक हिन्दी में करने का उनके मंत्रालय का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक कार्यालय तथा स्वायत्त निकायों में जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में और पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में हैं, एक एक हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और एक एक अनुवादक नियुक्त करने का है, जिससे कि हिन्दी में कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा सके ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी का काम किस प्रकार करवाया जायगा ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग और नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) :

(क) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से (च) . इन कार्यालयों और स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक प्रकार का काम होता है । अतः इस समय इन कार्यालयों तथा निकायों के काम को हिन्दी में करना अथवा हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार करना प्रशासनिक तौर से संभव नहीं है । आजकल इन कार्यालयों में जितना हिन्दी का काम आता है

उसके आधार पर हिन्दी टंककों तथा अनुवादकों की नियुक्ति करना न्यायोचित नहीं है । हिन्दी का काम हिन्दी जानने वाले तथा हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

विवरण

कार्यालय

1. दीप तथा दीप पोत विभाग, नई दिल्ली ।
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय, नई दिल्ली ।
3. अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।
4. अर्द्धमान लक्कादिव हारबर निर्माण कार्य, नई दिल्ली ।
5. नौवहन महानिदेशालय, बम्बई ।
6. नाविक भविष्य निधि संगठन, बम्बई ।
7. लघु पत्तन निकर्षण तथा सर्वेक्षण संगठन, बम्बई ।
8. भारतीय जहाजी कंपनियों के निदेशकों के बोर्ड के सरकारी निदेशक का कार्यालय, बम्बई ।
9. अधीक्षक इंजीनियर का कार्यालय, पोत परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय (सड़क पक्ष), बम्बई ।
10. अधीक्षक इंजीनियर का कार्यालय, पोत परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय (सड़क पक्ष), लखनऊ ।
11. अधीक्षक इंजीनियर का कार्यालय, पोत परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय (सड़क पक्ष), जोधपुर ।
12. अधीक्षक इंजीनियर का कार्यालय, पोत परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय (सड़क पक्ष), पटना ।

13. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निदेशालय, पटना ।

स्वायत्तशासी निकाय

1. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास, बम्बई ।

2. कांडला पत्तन न्यास, गांधीधाम ।

Promotion of Assistants as Section Officers

1943. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistants are being promoted as Section Officers in the Ministries and attached offices governed by the Rules and Regulations framed by his Ministry after decentralisation of the Assistant's grade in the Central Secretariat Service ;

(b) If so, what is the serial number of the Assistants in the seniority list of Assistants, who have been officiating as Section Officers in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power ;

(c) what is the last serial number of the Assistant in the combined civil list of Assistants, who has been officiating as Section Officer in the Department of Works and Housing ;

(d) If the junior Assistants have been promoted and the senior Assistants have not yet been given any chance, what is the reason therefor ; and

(e) whether Government are taking any steps to remove this discrimination ; If so, what are the orders which are likely to be issued or have been issued in this respect ?

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

(b) and (c). The last serial numbers, in the Civil List of Assistants as on 1.10. 1962, of the Assistants officiating as Section Officer on long term basis, in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Department of Works and Housing are 1441 and 804 respectively.

(d) and (e). Disparities in promotions are inevitable in a decentralised set up. The C.S.S. Rules, 1962 have been amended to provide for promotions being made within certain ranges of seniority to be prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Concessions to Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1944. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the concessions, which have been given to the scheduled castes candidates in services *vide* O.M. No.1/12/67 Estt. C dated 12.7.68 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this order does not given reservation to the Scheduled Castes Government servants for promotion on seniority basis ;

(c) if so, how the reserved vacancies at higher level in the Secretariat will be filled up ; and

(d) whether Government are making any relaxations in the rule if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Copy of O.M. No. 1/12/67-Estt (C), dated 11th July, 1968 (not 12th July, 1968) of the Ministry of Home Affairs is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2148/69*]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reference presumably is to administrative posts in the Secretariat of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary. There is no reservation in such posts,

which are generally filled by drawing officers from various Services (I.A.S., I.A.A.S., I.R.S., C.S.S. etc.). Selections are made having regard to the merit suitability and availability of officers in the field of choice.

(d) So far as the rules relating to promotion on seniority basis are concerned, employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take their turn for promotion in order of their seniority and are promoted if not considered unfit. As such there is no question of any relaxation of the present rule, in this regard.

Promotion of Assistants as Section Officers and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them

1945. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Section Officers in the Ministries and attached offices in the Government of India, who are governed by the Rules and Regulations framed by his Ministry ;

(b) how many of them have been promoted on seniority basis ;

(c) what is the number of permanent Assistants, belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe communities, who have rendered more than seven years service ; and

(d) how many permanent Assistants have been promoted as Section Officers since 1956, and what is the total number of promoted Scheduled Caste Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Memorial for Martyrs of Hardinge Bomb Case in Delhi's Erstwhile Jail

1946. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Home Minister, had made a public speech while presiding over the Conference of India Revolutionaries held in 1958 near the Red Fort Delhi, to the effect that the premises of Central Jail, where the martyrs of Hardinge Bomb case were hanged to death, will be converted into a Memorial ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to fulfil this promise ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to raise a memorial for martyrs of Hardinge Bomb case ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). Government have no information about the particular speech made by the late Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. The question of erecting a memorial for the Hardinge Bomb case martyrs was, however, considered in the year 1959-60 but it was decided not to have a separate memorial for this purpose in view of the decision to erect a memorial to all the freedom fighters who fell in the struggle for independence from 1857—1947. This memorial is proposed to be erected opposite the Red Fort. The present assessment is that it will be ready by April, 1972.

Recruitment of Assistants by U.P.S.C.

1947. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only the candidates who applied in the year 1968 are eligible to appear in the advertised competitive examination for recruitment to the Assistants Grade through U.P.S.C. and no fresh applications will be entertained;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of this restriction, several graduates who are eligible this time would be overage in the

next examination for this post and would be deprived of the same; and

(c) If so, the reasons for this restriction and steps being taken to allow each eligible candidate to appear in the said examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Assistants' Grade Examination 1969 was notified on 20th July, 1968 and was scheduled to be held in February, 1969. The crucial date for determining the age limits for the intending candidate is 1.1.1969, viz. the 1st January of the year of the Examination. This Examination which was to have been held in February, 1969 had to be postponed to 30th December, 1969. As this Examination is being held within the year 1969 itself, the crucial date for determining the age limits remains unaltered and the question of any restriction does not arise.

Functioning of 'Officer-oriented system' in Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

1948. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether difficulties were experienced in the successful functioning of the "Officer-oriented System" as an experimental measure in the Works Division of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government ?

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

(b) A review of the working of officer oriented system in the Works Division, made by the Department of Administrative Reforms, showed that the difficulties experienced were due to the following main reasons.

(i) the strength of the basic functionaries, namely under secretaries and

section officers, was somewhat inadequate;

(ii) transfer or absence on leave of basic functionary (under secretary/section officer) created temporary discontinuity, which reduced the speed of work flow.

The strength of the basic functionaries at section officer level was increased. And each basic functionary was provided with an assistant to provide the necessary continuity.

The Administrative Reforms Commission also has examined the officer-oriented system in its report on the Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 13.11.1968. The observations and recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding this system are being examined along with its other recommendations regarding reorganisation of structures, methods and procedures of work of ministries/departments. This examination will cover all the difficulties experienced from time to time in the working of the officer-oriented system.

Recommendations of ARC regarding Pay-Scale of Government Employees

1949. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission, in one of its reports, has recommended that there should be more than 12 pay-scales for the Government employees working in the Ministries/Subordinate Officers and that there should not be any discrimination between employees working in a Ministry and its Subordinate Offices on equivalent post, on this score; and

(b) if so, the reaction of each Ministry to the aforesaid recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Attention is invited to Chapter IV of the report

of the Administrative Reforms Commission on 'Personnel Administration' copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

- (b) There report is under consideration.

Car-Lifters in Delhi.

1950. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of car-lifters was unearthed in Delhi in the first week of September, 1969;

(b) If so, the number of cars recovered and the person arrested; and

(c) the action being taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Three persons were arrested during the first week of September, 1969 in connection with cases of car thefts. It is alleged that these persons were responsible for the theft of 3 cars. One car was recovered and 2 cars were found abandoned earlier.

(b) Cases u/s 379/411 IPC have been registered against the persons and are under investigation.

Pak-Chinese Spies

1951. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1889 on the 1st August, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of Pakistani and Chinese spies who have been prosecuted and convicted out of those arrested in Punjab, Bihar, Tripura, NEFA and Rajasthan during 1966, 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) the number out of these expelled to Pakistan ;

(c) whether information has since been collected from Jammu and Kashmir and Assam Governments, and

(d) if so, 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 Governments.

(c) and (d). The information received from the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam is as follows :

State	Year	No. of foreigners arrested on suspicion of espionage	Countries with which they are connected.
Jammu & Kashmir	During the previous three year upto December 1968.	47	Pakistan
		2	Nepal
		3	Tibet
		1	Chinese
Assam	From 1965 to middle of March, 1969.	4	Pakistan

Fake American Dollars

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

1953. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons have recently been arrested by the

Central Bureau of Investigation for preparing fake American dollars ;

(b) whether the search of houses of two American missionaries has been made by the Police ;

(c) if so, what is the result of the search ;

(d) whether the Vice-Principal of Methodist Girls' School, Moradabad has been involved in this case ; and

(e) whether any enquiries has been made against her ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SAUKLA) : (a) No persons have been arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation for counter-felting American dollars. However, two persons were arrested by the Delhi Branch of the Central Bureau of Investigation a few months ago on certain charges including possession of and trafficking in U. S. Dollars suspected to be forged.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में सेंधवा में साम्प्रदायिक तनाव

1954. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश के खरगांव जिले के सधवा नगर में विद्यमान साम्प्रदायिक तनाव के बारे में सरकार ने कोई जांच की है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि-राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के नागपुर क्षेत्र से मध्य प्रदेश में विशेषकर निमाड़ क्षेत्र में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को फैलाने के आदेश जारी किये गये थे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनुदेश दिये है कि वह साम्प्रदायिक नेताओं पर कड़ी निगाह रखे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बताया जाता है कि 13 अक्तूबर, 1969 को एक छात्र ने एक छात्रा का शीलभंग करने की कोशिश की। छात्रों ने अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए 14 अक्तूबर, 1969 को हड़ताल करने और एक जलूस निकालने का फैसला किया। इस आशंका से कि इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप शान्ति भंग हो सकती है, अधिकारियों ने दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन एक निषेधात्मक आदेश लागू कर दिया। तथापि जलूस निकाला गया और जब पुलिस ने उन्हें तितर-बितर करने की कोशिश की तो उस पर प्रहार किया गया। इसके पश्चात् आगजनी की घटनाएं हुईं। इन घटनाओं में बन्दूक की गोली से एक व्यक्ति मरा। उपद्रवी भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने के लिए तथा आत्म-रक्षा के लिए पुलिस को गोली के पांच राउण्ड चलाने पड़े और कर्फ्यू लगाया गया। राज्य सरकार की दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1969 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विभिन्न घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में 90 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार कर लिए गये थे और साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति के नुकसान होने का अनुमान था। रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया था कि स्थिति सामान्य थी और बड़ी सतर्कता बरती जा रही थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को ऐमे सार्वजनिक भाषणों की संबीक्षा करने के लिए तथा ऐसी गतिविधियों के सम्बंध

में कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए जो विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच शत्रुता अथवा घृणा, दुर्भावना अथवा वैमनस्यता की भावनाओं को बढ़ावा देने हैं अथवा बढ़ावा देने को प्रवृत्त होते हैं। पता चला है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को तदनुसार अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

अहमदाबाद में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

1955. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अहमदाबाद में हुए हाल के दंगों के संबंध में वहां से बर्खास्त या स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : अहमदाबाद में हाल में हुए दंगों के सम्बंध में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा अथवा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा का कोई अधिकारी बर्खास्त या स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया।

साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध

1956. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री हिममतीसहका :

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

श्री रा० बरूआ :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री इसहाक सम्मली :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि देश में कार्य कर रहे साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : हाल के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को देखते हुए, सरकार ऐसे संगठनों की गति-विधियों से निपटने के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है जो ऐसे विभिन्न धार्मिक अथवा अभिजाति-वर्गों के बीच धर्म अथवा जाति के आधार पर वैमनस्य अथवा शत्रुता, घृणा अथवा द्वेष की भावनाओं को बढ़ावा देते हैं अथवा बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों की दयनीय स्थिति

1958. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों की स्थिति दयनीय है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से भी अवगत है कि महिला अध्यापकों को स्वेच्छापूर्वक उनके निवासस्थान से दूरस्थ स्कूलों में नियुक्त किया जाता है तथा उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों की शेष राशि के भुगतान में अनावश्यक रूप से देरी की जाती है और उनको बहुत से अन्य दंगों से भी परेशान किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम के शिक्षा विभाग के कार्य को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वार्शन) : (क) जी नहीं, दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों की स्थिति दयनीय नहीं है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकारियों

ने इन बातों को ठीक नहीं माना है।

(ग) इस बारे में कोई खास प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं, और आशा की जाती है कि जो कुछ भी सुधार जरूरी होंगे उन पर नगर निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा वित्तीय और भौतिक सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अमल किया जावेगा।

जामिया मिलिया दिल्ली में आग

1959. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री इसहाक सम्मली :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 अक्टूबर, 1969 को दिल्ली में जामिया मिलिया भवन की आग लगाने का प्रयत्न किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस ने इस मामले में जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या आपत्तियां हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 20 अक्टूबर, 1969 को जामिया मिलिया के एक हिस्से में आग लग गई। वह दमकल द्वारा बुझाई गई। पुलिस द्वारा एक मामला दर्ज किया गया और अभी तक जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

कामेक्स युवा समारोह के लिए अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी शिकायतें

1960. रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं कि सितम्बर, 1969 में हुए कामेक्स युवा समारोह के लिए कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी और यहां तक की अत्यधिक आवश्यक सुविधाएं भी वहां उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस कामेक्स के उद्देश्य क्या थे और उनको किस सीमा तक प्राप्त किया गया ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) आयोजकों द्वारा किए गए अपर्याप्त प्रबन्धकों की समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा प्रतिकूल आलोचना की गई है। समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्ट के अलावा इस मंत्रालय को किसी अन्य सूत्र में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) कामेक्स, ब्रिटेन के अनुसार, कामेक्स 'सम्मेलन' का उद्देश्य 'नवयुवकों के मस्तिष्क में राष्ट्रमण्डलीय भावना जीती जागती रखना' है। इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजकों से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी उपलब्धियां बताई हों।

Muzaffarpur on Air Map

1961. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to

provide air service to Muzaffarpur in Bihar ;

(b) if so, by what time the said proposal is likely to materialise ; and

(c) whether in view of the big size of Bihar State he would examine inclusion of Purnea also over and above Muzaffarpur for being air linked ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The feasibility of air linking Muzaffarpur by a scheduled service by Indian Airlines or some non-scheduled operator is being examined.

(c) There is no proposal to air link Purnea at present.

Advisers to Governor of Bihar

1962. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of officers appointed as Advisers to the Government of Bihar ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some I. C. S. officers in the Bihar Government who are senior to the presently appointed Advisers ; and

(c) if so, the justification of placing Juniors over Seniors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Sarvashri T. P. Singh and P. K. J. Manon.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Appointments to such posts are not made on considerations of seniority only.

Inquiry into Murder of Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyaya

1963. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by Government for instituting a judicial enquiry into the murder of Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyaya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Shri Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the death of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya. The Commission is expected to complete its inquiry and make its report by April 30, 1970.

Concession in Air Fare given by the Indian Airlines during Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

1964. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation had announced concession in air fare during the Gandhi centenary celebrations to the persons visiting various places connected with Gandhiji's activities ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no concession has been given to the passengers going to Champaran where Gandhiji launched Satyagrah for the first time in India via Patna or Banaras ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The concession was allowed for travel between some selected places.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi's work and activities were spread over the entire country. Only a few places were selected for the concessional fares.

दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली के शिक्षा विभाग में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के रक्षित कोटे में पदोन्नति

1965. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के पत्र संख्या 1/12/67 इस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी) के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटे में प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक, स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापक, उप-प्रधानाचार्य, प्रधानाचार्य, सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी, वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार, वैज्ञानिक परामर्शदाता के पदों में पदोन्नति की गई ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भवत बर्शन) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आरक्षित पदों को सामान्य पदों में बदलना

1966. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1969 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 8/1/69 एस्टेबलिशमेंट (एस०सी० टी०) के अनुसार आरक्षित पदों को सामान्य पदों में बदलने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना जरूरी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यालय ज्ञापन उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1968-69 में मंत्रालय द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय को अनुमोदनार्थ ऐसे कितने मामले भेजे गये तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी०के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का रक्षित कोटा

1967. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून/जुलाई, 1969 में दिल्ली प्रशासन के हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों के लिए इण्टरव्यू लिए गये थे ;

(ख) स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों पर विषयवार इण्टरव्यू के लिए आने वाले उम्मीदवारों के नाम और पते क्या थे ;

(ग) कुल उम्मीदवारों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की विषयवार कुल संख्या कितनी थी और उनके द्वारा इण्टरव्यू में अंकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की विषयवार स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापकों के पदों में आरक्षण कोटा पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वशान) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

धार्मिक पुस्तकों से पाठ पढ़ाया जाना

1968. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2776 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धार्मिक पुस्तकों से चुने गये पाठों के माध्यम से छात्रों की भावनाओं का पता लगाने का सरकार का विचार है,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न पाठ्य पुस्तकों के प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई मानदण्ड अथवा तंत्र है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त वशान) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद से धार्मिक पुस्तकों के पाठों से होने वाले प्रभाव के अध्ययन की संभाव्यताओं की जांच करने के लिए अनुरोध किया जायेगा। यदि उपयुक्त समझा गया तो अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

Complaints by Tourists Visiting Delhi

1969. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists who visited Delhi during the last year, month-wise ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the tourists are harass-

sed by beggars on the streets and pavements ;

(c) whether the tourists have complained about the accommodation in hotels ;

(d) whether they have shown resentment to the high charges of the DLZ cars ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove these difficulties and complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Information is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no shortage of hotel accommodation in Delhi but occasionally, complaints have been received about quality of service in some hotels.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Special Police arrangements will shortly be made at the main tourist centres in Delhi. Complaints against hotels were referred to the management of the hotels concerned for appropriate remedial action.

Statement

The number of tourists who disembarked at Delhi as their first place of halt during 1968, monthwise, were as follows :

Month	
January	5,129
February	4,565
March	4,762
April	4,572
May	4,245
June	4,246
July	5,090
August	4,763
September	4,666
October	6,160
November	6,046
December	5,833
Total	60,077

In addition, there are other tourists who having arrived in India at ports other than

Delhi, came to Delhi later during their tour of this country. No census of these is maintained. However, a sample survey which has been recently, concluded shows that 74.2% of all tourists who come to India visit Delhi.

Hotel Beds in Big Cities

1970. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to double the hotel beds in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to meet the requirements of increasing tourist traffic ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the present capacity of hotel beds in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras separately ; and

(d) the occupancy ratio in these cities separately ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The present hotel accommodation in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is as follows :

Delhi	...	2350 rooms
Bombay	...	1174
Calcutta	...	789
Madras	...	841

The estimated requirement of additional accommodation for these cities by 1973 are :

Delhi	1326 rooms
Bombay	4352
Calcutta	1310
Madras	919

In order to meet this short-fall, Government have announced several incentives such as financial assistance in the shape of loans, tax and fiscal reliefs, sale of Government-owned land for hotel construction on concessional terms and general priority treatment for the needs of the hotel industry. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has plans for the construction of a 100 room hotel at Dum Dum

Airport, Calcutta, and Air India has plans for the construction of 2 hotels at Santa Cruz and Juhu Beach, Bombay, with 100 and 300 rooms respectively. Three projects for luxury hotel complexes in Bombay with foreign collaboration have also been approved by Government.

(d) The information is not available.

Sarin Enquiry Committee Report on Performance of Indian Hockey Team at Mexico Olympics

1971. SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the Sarin Enquiry Committee Report in toto about the performance of our Hockey Team which participated in the Mexico Olympics last Year ;

(b) whether the said Sarin Committee Report has not been accepted by the Indian Hockey Federation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The All India Council of Sports have accepted the recommendations contained in the report, with which the Government also generally agrees.

(b) and (c). The Indian Hockey Federation have accepted a number of the main recommendations contained in the report of the Hockey Committee.

Central University at Shillong

1972. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a Central University

at Shillong for the benefit of the boys and girls belonging to the tribal areas of North-Eastern region; and

(b) if so, by which time the University will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) and (b). Final decision on the setting up of a Central University has yet to be taken. Meanwhile, a proposal for the establishment of a Centre of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University to serve the needs of the region has been taken up for consideration.

I. A.S. Officers on Deputation to Public Sector Undertakings

1973. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of I.A.S. officers now working in the public sector undertakings have given their options to revert back to Government posts;

(b) whether the decision of the deputationists would in any way lead to large scale reversions or surpluses in the Government of India;

(c) if so, in what way Government propose to tackle the issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The last date for exercising option is 28th February 1970 in the case of officers holding posts in the scale of Rs. 2500-3000 and above while it is 29th February 1972 in the case of officers holding posts below Rs. 2500-3000. No report has so far been received from any of the administrative Ministries in regard to the exercise of the options by IAS officers now working in the public sector undertaking.

Role of Governors

1974. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to

state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Governors have urged upon the Centre to take steps to define the role of the Governor so as to facilitate growth of better relationship between the Governor and the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above proposals and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen Press reports in this regard.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended in their report on Centre-State relationships that guide-lines on the manner in which discretionary powers should be exercised by the Governor should be formulated by the Inter-State Council, which has been recommended to be established under article 263 of the Constitution. The report of the Commission is under examination by the Government.

Smuggling of Diamonds by Air India Official

1975. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a top Air India Official was arrested at Santa Cruz airport by customs officials for smuggling diamonds;

(b) if so, whether the Civil Aviation Department have any organisation of their own to keep a guard on their own employees and for preventing them for doing these things;

(c) the number of Air India officials who were found indulging in smuggling during the last two years; and

(d) whether the crime is on the increase?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Deputy Director of Operations, Air-India was arrested by the Customs Department for alleged smuggling of diamonds on the 2nd November, 1969.

(b) No Sir. The officer concerned is an employee of Air-India.

(c) Air-India have stated that no case of any smuggling or attempted smuggling into India by their officials has been reported during the last two years, i. e. 1968 and 1969. A foreign employee of Air-India was however arrested in such a case in another country in October, 1969.

(d) No, Sir.

Abolition of Visa Restrictions

1976. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that both Pakistan and Ceylon have abolished tourist visa restrictions and are thus attracting a fair share of the tourists who would have, otherwise, come to India but for the existing restrictions and the long delays in obtaining visa facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the European countries and many countries in Asia have also abolished the tourist visa system and have gained profitably by an increase in the flow of tourists in their countries; and

(c) If so, the reasons which have prevented Government from falling in line with the practice which has almost become international, and reap the benefits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) It is true that Pakistan and Ceylon have abolished tourist visa restrictions for national of certain specified countries. It cannot, however, be said that

they are thus attracting a share of the tourists who would have otherwise come to India. As regards our visa restrictions, tourists can obtain visas from Indian Missions abroad on application, which are valid for three month's stay, extendable to six months, and for three journeys to India. It has recently been decided that foreign tourists coming to India without visas can be issued Landing Permits up to 21 days.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are aware of the value of relaxations of visa restrictions in the promotion of tourism. Besides the decision about 21 days Landing Permits mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question, they have entered into bilateral agreements with West Germany and the Nordic countries for the abolition of visas.

Terrorist Activities of Naxalities

1977. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI YASWANT SINGH
KUSHAWAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terrorist activities of the Naxalities have been reported to be on the increase during the last three months ;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have the adequate resources to tackle the situation ; and

(c) if not, particular steps taken by the Centre to curb the menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Information regarding the violent activities of the extremists during the six months preceding July 25, 1969, was furnished in answer to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 875 dated 25th July, 1969. Since then no such activities have come to notice in the Union territories and in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Haryana and Rajasthan. In Orissa

the extremists committed two murders—one at Ramanguda on August 13, 1969 and the other at Chepariguda on September 12, 1969 in Koraput district. In Andhra Pradesh the terrorist activities of the extremists have not abated and in Punjab sporadic activities of the extremists have come to notice during the last three months. Information from the remaining State is awaited.

(b) and (c). The Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments are taking vigorous action under the law to deal with violent activities of the extremists. In other States a close watch is being kept on such activities. The Central Government have made available the services of armed police forces under its jurisdiction to the States requiring their services.

Treatment of Family of Late Darshan Singh Pheruman as that of a Political Sufferer

1978. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had made any arrangement for the late Shri Darshan Singh Pheruman while he was on fast ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) If not, the reasons, therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to treat his family as that of a political sufferer; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Construction of a Bridge over River Jiwaebha in Madhubani (Bihar)

1979 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the esti-

mated scheme from the Executive Engineer, District Board, Darbhanga, Bihar, about the construction of a bridge at Katal-Bhakhrauli ghat on the Jiwaebha river in the Madhubani sub-division has been pending before the Patna Head Office for final sanction since long and that no decision has been taken till now ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed for expediting construction of the said bridge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Central Government-Run Schools

1980. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government-run schools in the country at present State-wise ; and

(b) what are the rules and regulations about the teachers' retirements, students' fees, etc., vis-a-vis the non-Central Government-run schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) Exact information about the schools with which Ministries of Defence, Railways etc. associated, is not available. In so far as the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is concerned, no school is run by it directly. There are however 118 Higher Secondary Schools administered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is a registered autonomous society and whose entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government in the form of grant-in-aid. Statement (1) showing the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2150/69.]

(b) Rules and regulations regarding teachers' retirements, students' fees etc. are not uniform for all the State Government schools, aided schools, private recognised schools and unrecognized schools. As regards Kendriya Vidyalayas, Statement (II) giving some details is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in library. See No. LT—5150/69.]

Industrial Plots in Chandigarh

1983. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of allottees of the industrial plots in Chandigarh have not set up any industry at all and have converted these plots into residential accommodation ;

(b) whether it was a part of the contract that the allottees would set up industrial establishments on these plots ; and

(c) whether the Government have held any enquiry to find out the misuse of the industrial plots and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Allegations to this effect have been made to the Chief Commissioner who has constituted a Committee consisting of District Industries Officer and S.D.O. (Buildings) to make detailed inquiries in this behalf. The report of this Committee is awaited by Chandigarh Administration. Under the zoning of the Industrial Area a certain percentage, i.e. 2.5% of the total area can be used for residential purposes with the permission of the Chief Commissioner after getting the plans approved.

Converting of Punjab University into a Central University

1984. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the teachers of Punjab University, Chandigarh for converting the University into Central University ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjabi University, Patiala has extended its jurisdiction by taking out four districts of Punjab from the jurisdiction of the Punjab University, Chandigarh ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Guru Nanak University has been established at Amritsar which is likely to reduce further the area of jurisdiction of the Punjab University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : (a) A representation to this effect was received in March, 1968. A reply was sent in May 1968 to say it was not considered feasible to initiate action in regard to this matter.

(b) The jurisdiction of the Punjabi University, Patiala has been extended to 19 colleges situated in the districts of Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda and Rupar with effect from June 30, 1969. These colleges were under the jurisdiction of the Punjab University, Chandigarh.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Gurunanak University Amritsar Bill, 1969 has been passed by the State Legislature but the territorial jurisdiction of the University has yet to be defined by the State Government.

पटना के निकट गंगा नदी पर पुल

1985. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना के निकट गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के बारे में सरकार को बिहार विधान

परिषद जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त प्रतिवेदन को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ग) क्या इस पुल को बनाने के लिये बिहार सरकार वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

संसद कार्य विभाग और नौबहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि यह राज्य परियोजना से संबंधित है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) चौथी योजना काल में प्रस्तावित पुल के 50 प्र० श० व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये भारत सरकार राज्य सरकार को 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के अधिकतम के अधीन एक गैर-योजना ऋण देने पर सहमत हो गई है । शेष जो राज्य सरकार को वहन करना है उसे समस्त राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार को समायोजन करना होगा ।

Officers Working in National Council of Educational Research and Training

1986. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers working in the National Council of Educational

Research and Training with designations and their pay-scales ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the post of Field Advisers in the pay-scale of Rs. 800-1150 was abolished two years ago but this is now proposed to be revived on a much higher scale of pay viz. Rs. 900-1350 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—2149/69*]

(b) and (c). In a process of rationalisation of designations and pay-scales in the Council, the post of Field Adviser was redesignated as that of Reader in the scale of Rs. 700-1250. Representations have been received from the incumbents of the posts of Field Advisers, the matter is under examination.

Riots in Chainpur, Bibur

1987. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in a Urdu daily '*sangam*' dated the 1st April 1969 from Patna according to which three persons were killed, many injured and houses set on fire in Chainpur riots ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chainpur village is situated at a distance of 3 miles from Daltanganj Town ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he had issued order to the State Government to the effect that proper and immediate action should be taken against those local officers in whose jurisdiction communal riots take place ; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken against the local officers of the said place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen the press report. According to information received from the State Government, on March 27, 1969, at about 7-30 P.M. a person was fatally assaulted by five others in village Chainpur, district Ranchi. This incident was followed by some cases of arson, which resulted in loss of property worth about Rs. 2,000/-. A person was later found carrying the dead body of his father. He told the police that he had himself killed his father. The police registered six cases in respect of the various incidents and are investigating them according to law.

(b) Village Chainpur is at a distance of about 4 miles from Daltanganj.

(c) It was recommended by the National Integration Council that the District Magistrates and the Superintendents of police should be charged with personal responsibility for scrutinizing the Intelligence reports about communal matters and for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances.

(d) Facts are being ascertained.

हरिजन बस्ती पर हमला

1988. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 2 अगस्त, को बोकारो (बिहार) की एक हरिजन बस्ती पर साहूकारों तथा चौकदरों के एक गिरोह द्वारा जिसका अगुया एक सुरक्षा अधिकारी था, हमला किया गया था, जिनमें पांच हरिजन जिनमें कुछ महिलाएँ भी थीं, जख्मी हुए थे ;

(ख) क्या कुछ पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा भी श्रमिकों तथा प्रजा-समाजवादी कार्यकर्ताओं पर 27 जुलाई, 1969 को हमला किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या पुलिस द्वारा हमलावरों के

विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की बजाय ग्यारह हरिजनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को सजा देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). बिहार सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच से ऐसी किसी घटना के होने की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Arrest of Teachers at Patna

1989. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 teachers working under the Patna Municipal Corporation had been arrested at Patna in the first week of August 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was a lathi charge on women primary teachers injuring several of them ; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken against those responsible for the lathi charge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The State Government has reported that 330 teachers, working under the Patna Municipal Corporation, were arrested at Patna during the period 4th August to 9th August, 1969.

(b) It has been reported by the State Government that the enquiry conducted by the Commissioner, Patna Division, had shown that there had been no lathi charge.

(c) Does not arise.

Noting of Public Speeches delivered in Delhi

1990. SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special Government reporters have been appointed to note down the public speeches delivered in public meetings organised in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid practice is not followed in meetings organised by Congress party and the Government ;

(c) if so, the reasons for pursuing the policy of discrimination in respect of the meetings of the opposition and the meetings of Congress and the Government ;

(d) whether Government propose to give up such a policy ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Arrangements exist in Delhi for the verbatim reporting of speeches made in all important public meetings, with a view to examine whether any action under law is called for.

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

Allegation of practising of Untouchability by Principal, Government Higher Secondary School, Chirag Delhi, Delhi

1991. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the untouchability being practised by the Principal of Government Higher Secondary School, Chirag, Delhi, Delhi in regard to the scheduled castes employees of his school ;

(b) whether it is a fact that news item in this connection was published at page 12 of the Hindi Weekly '*Patriot*' dated the 5th October, 1969 ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Charges against Bhagwan Das Trust, New Delhi

1992. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious charges have been levelled against Bhagwan Das Trust and All India Eye Relief Society, New Delhi on the 13th July, 1969 and the said charges were referred to the Superintendent of Police, Crime and Railways, Tis Hazari, Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A complaint was received by the Delhi Police alleging that some building and other assets belonging to the All India Blind Relief Society had been transferred to the Bhagwan Das Trust. This complaint was enquired into by the South District police and no cognizable offence was found to have been committed.

पब्लिक, कान्वेंट और अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूल

1993. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब सरकार पब्लिक स्कूलों, कान्वेंट स्कूलों अथवा अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों को किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुदान नहीं देती है तो ये स्कूल अपना खर्चा पूरा करने के लिए किन साधनों से धन प्राप्त करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन स्कूलों को विदेशों अथवा

विदेशी सरकारों से सहायता मिलती है अथवा प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इंग्लैंड के कैंम्ब्रिज बिषवविद्यालय द्वारा इनका संचालन होता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वह भारत के संविधान तथा प्रभुसत्ता के विरुद्ध नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को विदेशी सहायता की एवज में इस मामले में सहमत होना पड़ता है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्कूलों के खर्च पर नियन्त्रण लगाने का है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) से (ङ). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आंग्ल भारतीय छात्र

1994. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 266 आंग्ल-भारतीय स्कूलों में आंग्ल-भारतीय तथा अन्य छात्रों की अलग अलग संख्या कुल कितनी है ;

(ख) कितने आंग्ल-भारतीय छात्रों की मातृ भाषा अंग्रेजी है तथा कितने आंग्ल-भारतीय छात्रों की मातृभाषा अन्य कोई भारतीय भाषा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्कूलों में ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने का है कि उन छात्रों का जिनकी मातृ भाषा अंग्रेजी है अंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाए ; और अन्य छात्रों को उनकी अपनी मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन छात्रों पर

पर जिनकी मातृ भाषा अंग्रेजी है, अतिरिक्त भार डालने का विचार है जिससे शिक्षा सम्बन्धी असन्तुजन समाप्त हो जाए ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्शन) : (क) और (ख). एंग्लोइण्डियन स्कूलों, की सही परिभाषा अथवा संदर्भाधीन 266 स्कूलों के नामों के संबंध में सूचना के अभाव में, प्रश्न के इन भागों में मांगी गई संख्या एकत्र करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है ।

(ग) और (घ). किसी राज्य अथवा संघ क्षेत्र विशेष में स्थित स्कूलों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में निश्चय उस क्षेत्र की राज्य सरकार द्वारा, जिस निकाय द्वारा वह स्कूल विशेष सम्बद्ध है उस निकाय द्वारा अथवा उन स्कूलों के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा किया जाता है । देश के किसी विशेष प्रकार के स्कूलों के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम के संबंध में कोई नियम निर्धारित करने का भारत सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

पब्लिक और कान्वेंट आदि स्कूलों के लिये शिक्षा संहिता

1995. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पब्लिक, कान्वेंट और अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों के मुख्य अध्यापकों को असंमित अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और वे अपने स्कूलों में बच्चों को सुधारने के लिए डंडे का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं और ऐसा करते भी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन पर कोई भी शिक्षा संहिता या अन्य कोई केन्द्रीय या राज्य कानून लागू नहीं होता ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन स्कूलों में कार्य करने वाले अध्यापकों की

कोई सेवा की शर्तें नहीं हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको दिल्ली शिक्षा संहिता के अन्तर्गत लाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) इस प्रश्न के (क) भाग में चर्चित शैली के स्कूलों पर कोई केन्द्रीय विधान विशेष रूप से लागू नहीं है । जहां तक राज्य-विधान का संबंध है, सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों तथा कान्वेन्ट स्कूलों में नियुक्त अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तों के बारे में सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि महानगर परिषद्, दिल्ली एक बिल पर विचार कर रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा और सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यालयों, स्थानीय निकाय के स्कूलों तथा दिल्ली के प्राइवेट स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों को व्यवस्थित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्यालय तथा स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1996. श्री प० सु० सईद : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों तथा पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उनके मंत्रालय के तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के कितने कार्यालय हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कार्यालयों में सम्पूर्ण

कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है और शेष कार्यालयों में सारा कार्य कब तक हिन्दी में कराने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय का विचार इन कार्यालयों के साथ कब तक सम्पूर्ण पत्र व्यवहार हिन्दी में आरम्भ करने का है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी भाषा भाषी तथा पंजाब, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में उनके मंत्रालय के प्रत्येक कार्यालय तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के कार्यालयों में एक हिन्दी टाईपिस्ट तथा एक अनुवादक नियुक्त करने का है ताकि वहां हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ हो सके ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब की जायगी और यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी का काम किस प्रकार निपटाए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (श्री० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [सन्ध्यालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2150/69]

Development of Minor Ports of Gopalpur and Chandbali

1997. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in establishing minor ports at Gopalpur and Chandbali in Orissa ; and

(b) the likely investment on these ports during the fourth five-year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The pro-

posals for the development of minor ports during the Fourth Five-Year Plan are under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission. As regards the minor ports in Orissa, a Committee under the chairmanship of the Development Adviser (Ports) in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport was set up on the 1st May, 1969 to report and recommend one of the two minor ports of Gopalpur or Chandbali for development under the Centrally sponsored Schemes during the Fourth Plan period, keeping in view the traffic potential and fisheries requirements. The Committee is examining the matter.

Status of Manipur

1998. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Territory of Manipur has started an agitation for attainment of full statehood and created disturbance during the visit of the Prime Minister to the Territory ; and

(b) whether Government have come to any decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The demand for statehood has been made in the Union territory from time to time and there were some disturbances during the last visit of the Prime Minister to 'Imphal'.

(b) Government's view has been that the demand for Statehood should be considered when the financial resources of the Union territory are sufficiently developed. At present the Union territory is dependent on the Central Assistance to a large extent even to meet its non-plan revenue expenditure. It is, therefore, not proposed to make any change at present in the existing status of Manipur.

Probe into Affairs of National Library, Calcutta

1999. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee to review the working of the National Library, Calcutta has suggested a detailed probe into the affairs of the Library by an Administrator with a judicial bent of mind ;

(b) whether Government have considered this suggestion ; and

(c) If so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Committee which was appointed to review the working of the National Library, Calcutta had suggested the appointment of Committee consisting of one person with high judicial and administrative experience to enquire into the strained relations among the members of the staff, including those at the top level. This suggestion has been considered, and a one-man Committee has already been set up under Shri G. D. Khosla, I.C.S. (Retd), formerly Chief Justice, Punjab, on 31-10-1969.

Role of Foreign Missionaries

2000. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first meeting of the National Christian Democratic Party held recently at Simla had adopted a resolution expressing the view that the foreign missionaries activities in India were anti-national and aimed mainly at intelligence work, subversion of Indian National Culture, and political, economic and ideological domination over Indian Christian community ;

(b) whether the resolution had also urged the Government to expel all foreign missionaries from India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have seen a news item about the resolution.

(c) No information is available to show that all foreign missionaries are engaged in intelligence work or activities prejudicial to national interests. Whenever any individual foreign missionary has come to notice for undesirable activities he has, where appropriate, been asked to leave the country. Where there has been a violation of any law, suitable action has been taken under the provisions of that law.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MASS EXODUS OF MINORITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The Reported mass exodus of minorities from East Pakistan as a sequen to planned atrocities on them by the agents of the Government of Pakistan."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The House is aware that the minorities in East Pakistan continue to suffer from a number of disabilities and hardships resulting in their migration to India in large number over the years. The Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the plight of the minorities there and have urged them to ensure their security, full freedom and equality of rights in accordance with the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950.

Recently there have been reports in the Indian press regarding a campaign to squeeze out the minorities from East

Pakistan. Our enquiries indicate that there has been no significant intensification of the prosecution of the minorities in East Pakistan recently. A certain number of Hindus crossed from East Pakistan into West Bengal recently. According to our reports this was largely due to economic distress caused by the crop failure in parts of East Pakistan. However, during 1969, as in previous years there was a continuous flow of persons belonging to the minority communities from East Pakistan to India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The reply of the Government shows that it is not only divorced from the realities of the situation in East Pakistan but it also betrays a superficial attitude of the Government of India towards the problem of minorities in East Pakistan. Only yesterday the Marxist Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal has told pressmen that not only the refugee influx is continuing, but there has been a spurt recently. Government have said that there is no significant intensification of the prosecution of the minorities in East Pakistan recently. I can give two examples immediately. In Sylhet, 9 Hindu tea garden owners have been jailed and fined to amounts ranging from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. I do not want to encourage or inflame any communal situation. I have hundreds of reports that in the rural areas of the districts of Mymensing, Barisal, Kulnah, Chittagong and other areas the government agents.....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It is not right to have this kind of thing said in Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure the hon. Member is aware that we have decided that no speeches or debate can take place on a Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It has been the usual practice and you have been kind enough to allow a few minutes for the preamble to each of the members in the case of Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : No more speeches or debate on a Calling Attention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I can quote any number of instances. I have the file with me and if the government want I can

[Shri Samar Guha]

supply them information. It is absolutely wrong to say that there has been no intensification of prosecution. There are reports of intensive prosecution. I say that the problem is not communal and it is not inspired by the Bengali Muslims. It is engineered by the agents of the Pakistan government and government inspired people.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a very vital question. You should allow me a few minutes. Many people here have no idea of the problems there. They are making superficial observations. It is not a communal problem. It is patently a political problem.

MR. SPEAKER : To me it is a procedural problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Punjab elements of the Pakistan Government want to convert East Pakistan into a colony of West Pakistan. They have taken all these measures to make East Pakistan into a minority province controlled by West Pakistan, by squeezing out the minorities. At the time of partition, East Pakistan had 67 per cent of the total population of Pakistan. Now it is 54 per cent. Now by squeezing out the rest of the remaining 19 per cent of the minorities it wants to reduce East Pakistan into a minority province. It is liquidating the culturally advanced minorities from the political life of East Pakistan in order to exterminate Bengali language and culture and replace it by Urdu culture under the cover of Islamic reorientation. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I was always hesitant to allow him a question because I knew what would happen.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, after partition I was in Pakistan for five years and I was in a Pakistani jail too. I know the conditions there personally.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly resume his seat. I know that the subject matter is a vital and important one. But I cannot allow him to exploit this opportunity because there is a definite procedure which this House has already decided. We have

taken a decision that after the statement of the Minister only questions will be put without any preamble or preface.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : He will now put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure he will not put the question. I am very definite about that. I find he has two more pages to cover.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At the time of partition our big leaders have said so many things. I want to know whether it is a fact that the main causes of exodus of minorities from East Pakistan are the following : firstly, forcible occupation of house, property and land directly by the government and the government inspired agents and the migrants from India to Pakistan ; secondly, continued atrocities, particularly in the rural areas, on the minorities like threat, harassment, dacoities forcible marriages of girls of minority community to the government agents ; thirdly, denial of police protection to the minorities and denial of their representation in police administration and other government employments ; fourthly, continued arrests, detention and terrorisation of the minority leaders ; fifthly, confiscation of minority properties by the Pak. government as enemy property ; sixthly, continued propaganda against the minorities in Pakistan.

These are the causes and I want to know whether these are the causes for the exodus ?

I also want to know whether Government will try to alleviate the situation there and give protection to the minorities by pressurising the Government of Pakistan to review the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact and set up minority boards at provincial, district and sub-divisional levels and by giving all-out support to Bengali Renaissance Movement and the struggle for self-determination of the Bengali people of East Pakistan and lastly,...

MR. SPEAKER : I have decided not to consider your name in the future.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : By creating powerful international opinion against the sinister policy of Pindi Government directed

to political liquidation and expulsion and atrocities against the minorities.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. I will request you not to exploit this procedure for a debate.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We on this side of the House fully share the views and sentiments that the hon. Member has expressed in regard to the plight of the minority community in East Pakistan.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ (New Delhi) : Will you raise it at the United Nations ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I will come to it later.

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : Give practical expression to that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In my main reply I have said that we cannot consider it as a systematic effort on the part of Pakistan to squeeze out the minorities from East Pakistan. There is a continuous flow of people from East Pakistan to India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have cited the basic causes. Are they correct.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : To support my contention I would like to quote two figures. The total number of people belonging to the minority community who came to India during the course of the whole year 1968 was 11,649 and in 1969, from January to November, the figure is 7,268. This is not very abnormal at all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Assam and Tripura.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have not got the exact figures for Assam and Tripura.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not a piecemeal affair.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have sent a telegram to find out the position.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South

Delhi) : He is deliberately misleading the House. In Sind also...(Interruption).

SHRI M. L. SONDHİ : You have misled the House. Are Assam and Tripura not part of India ? Please rebuke him, Sir. We accept it from you when we are in the wrong. He has insulted the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Please calm down.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You can ask him to place the information on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want your protection. I have categorically stated certain causes for the migration of the minorities, one, two, three four...(Interruption). He should reply to that. He has not replied even to one of my questions.

MR. SPEAKER : I have repeatedly asked Members that they can ask a question as provided in the rules. It is physically impossible for the Minister to give a reply when you mention one, two, three, four, five, six things. You went on till you were interrupted by me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These are the causes for the exodus. There was only one question.

MR. SPEAKER : Can that question take the form of a debate ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can you say that ? It was one question. I may tell you that the Bengali Muslims want to keep the Hindus, Buddhists and Christians but the West Pakistan dominated Government of Pakistan and their agents are trying to squeeze them out. The Bengali community there is trying to defend the minorities. It is a political question and not a communal question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Chanda.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He should answer the question about the basic causes.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it. That is may view.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : The senior Minister is sitting here. He should get up and reply.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : He has replied to one part of it. He was going to reply to other points but you called another Member. Let him give a full reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you anything more to reply ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The reasons mentioned by the hon. Member for the people of minority communities to leave East Pakistan for India are, by and large, correct.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar) : May I know whether the Government of India have recently taken up the matter with the Pakistan Government regarding the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan to India ? I would also like to know from him whether the refugee who are crossing the border and entering India without valid documents are being harassed by the authorities at the border. I also want to know the figures given by the Assam Government and the Tripura Government about the number of refugees who have entered Assam and Tripura States.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As I have already said, in regard to Assam and Tripura, We have not got the figures at the moment. We will enquire from the State Governments and try to get them as soon as possible and we will inform the House when we get them. As far as the taking up of this question with the Pakistan Government is concerned, this has been done recently and on more than one occasion in the past whenever there has been any unusual exodus. This time, as I have already said, there has not been any unusual exodus. We have checked up with the West Bengal Government and they have confirmed that the inflow is normal. We also checked up with our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca who has said the same thing that the inflow is normal. The

Pakistan Government spokesman has denied the allegation in the press that there is any systematic effort to squeeze them out.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : What about harassment to the refugees who are without valid documents ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no harassment. Sometimes people do try and enter the country without any valid documents. But in hard cases, we allow them to come in without even valid documents.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister and the reply just given in reply to a question put by Mr. Samar Guha are quite contradictory. Here, in the statement, the hon. Minister says :

"Our enquiries indicate that there has been no significant intensification of the persecution of the minorities in East Pakistan recently "

But the anguish and anger expressed by Mr. Samar Guha has been completely corroborated by the hon. Minister. So, the statement and the reply just made by the hon. Minister are quite contradictory.

The whole question of East Pakistan minorities needs re-thinking. The question of the perpetration of atrocities on minorities in East Pakistan and their resultant exodus to India has engaged the anguished attention of this House the Government and the country from time to time ever since the country was partitioned.

In this connection, I would like to remind the house and the Government of the commitment that the country made to the minorities in Pakistan that it would see to it that their interests would not be allowed to suffer in any way as a result of the partition. I would also remind this House of the solemn pact entered into by our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his counter-part in Pakistan, late Liaquat Ali Khan in 1950 whereby the proprietary rights of that the minorities in both countries would be safeguarded, but

it was honoured more in the breach than in the observance by the Government of Pakistan.

Further, I would also remind the House and the Government about the resolution adopted by this House in 1964, in the wake of outbreak of unprecedented atrocities on minorities in Pakistan in that year, that the Government would seek world opinion against atrocious treatment on minorities in East Pakistan in order to deal with the matter very effectively.

Again, amidst the current mounting reports of fresh exodus of minorities from East Pakistan ...

MR. SPEAKER : No speech ; please come to the question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will not make long speeches, Sir.

Amidst the current mounting reports of fresh exodus of minorities from East Pakistan as a result of planned Government no action to solve their own political problems; from the Government as to what this Government has done so far in the pursuit of its commitment that I have quoted above and what preparations it has made to receive all the refugees who have arrived and will be arriving from East Pakistan in order to keep its commitment given to them and if you have any such machinery, may I know the details thereof ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I cannot understand how the hon. Member says that there is a contradiction in my statement. The Government has never said that the minority community in Pakistan is not suffering and no difficulties are put in their way. We have all along said that their condition is very bad. There are a number of difficulties in their way. They are being prosecuted in many ways. But I fully share the feelings of the hon Member and concede that their condition is very very poor and pitiable. I merely said that recently there has been no intensification of harassment and there is no attempt on the part of Pakistan authorities in any systematic manner to squeeze them out at this juncture. The influx of refugees was normal last year.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : This word 'normal' is very irritating.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They have been uprooted from their homeland and you say it is normal.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Is there any normal murder ? It is very absurd.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : It is a quarrel over semantics.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I merely said that it was normal compared to past few years. Whenever there has been any disturbance in East Pakistan, the exodus is very large. In 1964 6,93,000 refugees came from East Pakistan. As against that in 1966 it was only 7565 and in it was 11,649. In that sense I said that it was normal. (*interruptions*) But I agree that their condition is pitiable and they are finding it more and more difficult to live there.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : लेकिन "नार्मल" नहीं कहना चाहिये ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I am sorry I used that word. I meant it was normal comparatively.

MR. SPEAKER : They objected to your using the word 'normal' and you have accepted that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I regret the use of the word 'normal'. In the normal sense I meant it.

About Pakistan's commitment, it is already known to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is our commitment and not Pakistan's.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is a commitment on the part of both countries. The Nehru Liaquat pact of 1950 is binding on both the countries, it was agreed that both India and Pakistan would give full protection and freedom to their minorities. I have said this earlier also. But Pakistan, unfortunately, is not fulfilling her obligations under the terms of the agreement and that is why the difficulty has arisen (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the resolution adopted by this

[SHRI B. K. Daschowdhury]

august House? What is the Government doing?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is the international opinion? You have got to say something. This is a political game. This is political explosion.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I am glad to hear that the Minister has said that the exodus is 'normal' and he has used that word as a matter of speech. Sir, by no stretch of imagination it can be called 'normal'. The hon. Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, has said in the United Nations that at the time of partition there were 189 lakhs of minority communities in East Pakistan and that now there are only 83 lakhs or even 54 lakhs. That means that it is not a normal situation. That is the most abnormal situation. A genocide is going on there.

SHRI RANGA : All these years.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : What has the Government done about eliciting world opinion over this matter? There is a genuine case of genocide.

Thirdly I would like to know one thing. It has been reported in the papers that on Saturday last about 100 Hindu families of refugees have come over to India from East Pakistan through Barunhat village in Hasnabad Thana. There were many women amongst them and some of them were assaulted and molested in such a way that it is a shameful thing that they needed immediate medical attention. (Interruptions) Our border authorities made no arrangement to give them medical attention. Nothing was done for them. I want to know whether there is any arrangement on the border to do something for these refugees who come in such a shameful, pitiable and agonising condition. When they come to India, it is our moral duty to give them all facilities. I would like the Minister to answer this.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : If the impression has gone round that the con-

dition is normal, I say, the condition of the people is very bad, and we may say that the condition is abnormal and it is also true that a large number of people are coming over regularly from East Pakistan, and I may inform the House that the non-Muslim population in East Pakistan has decreased from 14% to 11%. That result the exact position there.

As regards the figure of 100 people mentioned by the hon. Member who have come to West Bengal, we have checked up with the Government there and the figure is said to be 42. As regards the question of giving relief, some people come with valid documents, some do not have valid documents, Adequate relief and rehabilitation facilities are given by the State Government and also the Central Government to all deserving people.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The figure given by the hon. Minister is wrong.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

प्रह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से कार्य सूचि के क्रम सख्या तीन में वर्णित पोर्स सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) अखिल भारतीय सेवार्थ अधिनियम, 1951, की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) भारतीय वन सेवा प्रतियोगात्मक परीक्षा द्वारा नियुक्त संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या 300

एस० आर० 1806 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(दो) भारतीय वन सेवा (सेवा-मुक्त आपात-कालीन कमीशन-प्राप्त तथा अल्प सेवा कमीशन-प्राप्त अधिकारी (प्रतियोगात्मक परीक्षा द्वारा नियुक्ति) संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1807 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(तीन) भारतीय वन सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1887 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(चार) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) छठा संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1987 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(पांच) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1954, में 1969 का नवां संशोधन, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1988 में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(छः) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) नियम 1954 में, 1969 का आठवां संशोधन जो दिनांक 23

अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1989 में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(सात) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) पांचवां संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1990 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(आठ) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1954, में 1969 का नवां संशोधन, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1991 में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

(नौ) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) छठा संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1992 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

(दस) जी० एस० आर० 1993, जो दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी और जिसमें दिनांक 19 जून 1969 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1634 का शुद्धि-पत्र दिया हुआ है ।

(ग्यारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) पांचवां संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1969 के

[श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल]

भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2119 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(बारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1954, में 1969 का बारहवां संशोधन, जो दिनांक 6 सितम्बर, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2120 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(तेरह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) सातवां संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2229 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(चौदह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) नियम, 1954, में 1969 का दसवां संशोधन, जो दिनांक 20 सितम्बर, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2230 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(पन्द्रह) जी० एस० आर० 2329, जो दिनांक 4 अक्तूबर, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी और जिसमें दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1969 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1992 का शुद्धिपत्र दिया हुआ है।

(सोलह) जी० एस० आर० 2391, जो दिनांक 11 अक्तूबर 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी और जिसमें दिनांक 23

अगस्त, 1969 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1993 शुद्धि-पत्र दिया हुआ है।

(सत्रह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदालि में संख्या का निर्धारण) बारहवां संशोधन विनियम, 1969, जो दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1969, के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2562 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

(अठारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) नियम 1954, में 1969 का चौदहवां संशोधन जो दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 2563 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(2) उपरोक्त मद (1) के (एक) से लेकर तीन उल्लिखित अधिसूचनाओं को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों का एक विवरण।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2141/69]

ARCHITECTS BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for purposes connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of architects and for purposes connected therewith.

12 28 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 1st December, 1969, will consist of 1

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper,

(2) Consideration and passing of :

The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

(3) Discussion on the recent communal disturbances in the various parts of the country on a motion to be moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and others at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th December, 1969.

I may also inform the House that it is proposed to take up the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 1969, for consideration and passing on Tuesday, the 9th December, 1969.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about the continuation of the discussion initiated by our hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ? We discussed it only for one hour the other day. We have got to find some time for it.

MR. SPEAKER : Some time has to be found.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I have written to you and you have given assurance in this House last time about the announcement and publi-

cation of certain things about bye-elections by the Election Commission. We want a short duration discussion here. We have already given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will try to find some time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Time should be provided in the next week.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मैं माननीय द्विवेदी जी का सरयन करता हूँ कि वह अगले सप्ताह में आना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Is the hon. Minister prepared for a discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I have no objection to having a debate.

MR. SPEAKER : Any time ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes any time.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see if we can find some time next week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You will remember that in the Business Advisory Committee we had decided that the motion regarding communal riots should be moved by Government ; in that case, we could get full five hours for the discussion. But now, the motion is to be moved by a private Member, and so, we would not be able to get five hours for it. Either 5 hours should be given for this motion or the motion should be moved by Government. According to the hon. Minister, the motion is to be moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ; I do not grudge it. But I would request that 5 hours should be given for discussing it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I think we decided in the Business Advisory Committee that the motion will be from the other side. I was under the impression that I was only asked to give my reaction to this motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not only the communal riots in Ahmedabad but

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

in the entire country. So, 5 hours should be given.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I thought that it had been decided that it would be moved by a private Member and we were only asked to give our reaction to it.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of reaction; it was to be moved by Government.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Then, we shall move it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he will have to revise his statement in the light of this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have two more points to urge. I had repeatedly tabled calling-attention-notices on the serious situation in some of the clothing ordnance factories. I know that you are receiving so many calling-attention-notices and you could admit only one on a day. But I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, to convey it to the hon. Defence Minister, that in the clothing factory at Shajahpur, the Parachute Factory at Kanpur and the Harness and Saddles factory at Kanpur, about 3500 people are going to be declared surplus, because the workload has been transferred to the private sector. Let the hon. Defence Minister make a statement on this, even if no calling-attention-notice is allowed on this. Otherwise, there is going to be a strike in all these factories.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection if he makes a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want that you should direct him to make a statement.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Does he want to make some submission on the business of the House or on some other matter ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो अधिवेशनों के लगातार प्रयत्न

करने के बाद तो आप ने यह कृपा की कि इसी अधिवेशन में वह नक्सलवादी ऐक्टिविटीज की चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई। वह एक घंटा चलने के बाद समाप्त हो गई और अगले सप्ताह का जो कार्यक्रम अभी बतलाया गया उस के अनुसार अगले सप्ताह में उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मैं रंगा साहब से सहमत हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर आना चाहिए। संसद कार्य मंत्री की ओर से कोई साफ जवाब आना चाहिए कि उसको कब ला रहे हैं। ऐसा न हो कि उस को टाल दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समाचारपत्रों में नजरबंदी कानून की मियाद बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की प्रतिक्रियाएं आजकल समाचारपत्रों में निकल रही हैं। कहीं सरकार ने मिल जुल कर किसी के साथ कोई सांठगांठ करके इस को दबाने का तो फैसला नहीं कर लिया है ? इस नजरबंदी कानून के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या स्थिति है इसको भी संसद कार्य मंत्री साफ तौर से बतलायें।

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : आज भी खबर छपी है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस कानून को नहीं ला रही है।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar); the resolution that was moved by Shri Samar Guha was in a way accepted by the House, and in pursuance of that, there was going to be an inquiry committee to visit all those places connected with the alleged air crash in South-East Asia.

Now, I do not know what is going to happen ..

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member was the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at that time.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : At that time, I was not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But I knew it as a

member. But now it seems that it is going to be abandoned. I feel, therefore, that something should be done in this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Cabinet had decided to hold an inquiry. But now they have gone back on it. That is a serious thing.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi) : During the last session, all alone, there was on the agenda a discussion on the Report of the Committee on Defections, but they have gone on postponing it. Now, defections have become the rule.

SHRI RABI RAY : This Government is by a party of defectors.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I submit that the report was by an all-party committee, of which the Home Minister was the chairman, and they had made some very useful suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may send it in writing to me.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My submission is that report must be brought before the House at an early date.

Then, the exodus from East Pakistan is a serious problem. Something has been said in that regard. But I would submit that some time must be found for a discussion on this.

Then, there is another question which has been agitating everybody in Delhi, particularly. It had been decided that a statue of Mahatma Gandhi will be put up at the India Gate where for a long time King George's statue had stood. But, for reasons unknown to us, the decision is being deferred or being denied, and they want somebody else's statue to be put up there. We want that a clear answer must come from Government on this matter. Some discussion should be held on this matter also, so that the statue could be put up there during this Centenary Year.

श्री रवि राय : इंडिया गेट पर गांधी जी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई बयान देने वाली है ? अध्यक्ष

महोदय, आप सरकार से गांधी जी की प्रतिमा के बारे में बयान दिलवाइये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मुझे यह जानकारी हुई है हालांकि मैं चाहूंगा कि वह गलत हो । मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार महात्मा गांधी की प्रतिमा को वहां इंडिया गेट पर इसलिए नहीं लगाना चाहती है कि वह उचित स्थान नहीं है और उसी जगह पर किसी दूसरे आदमी का चित्र लगाने का उस का विचार है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में साफ साफ बतलाये कि उस का क्या इरादा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह दूसरा आदमी कौन है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ।

श्री मोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अप्रैल 69 में पेरूमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई थी और वह छप कर सदस्यों में वितरित भी करा दी गई । पिछले सेशन में भी इस पर चर्चा होने वाली थी लेकिन नहीं हुई और यह मौजूदा अधिवेशन भी करीब करीब खत्म होने वाला है लेकिन उस की चर्चा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या सरकार द्वारा उसे रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है अगर नहीं तो क्या वह उस पर चर्चा कराने के लिए तैयार है ? यह खाली समस्याओं की दुकान बनाये रखने से कोई लाभ नहीं है और ससद कार्य मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जानकारी देने की कृपा करें कि कब इस पर चर्चा के लिए समय दिया जायगा ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Guhati) : During the last session we were assured by Government that there would be an expert committee on a second public sector refinery in Assam, and also a committee on the pricing policy in regard to petro-chemicals. These two committees have submitted their reports, but Govern-

[Shri Dhireswal Kalita]

ment are still sitting tight over them. Neither have they released the reports, nor have they laid them on the Table of the House. You should direct the Government that those reports should be laid on the Table of the House, and we should get an opportunity to discuss those reports.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Only for political matters, a lot of time is allotted. But actually for food production nothing is being done. The sugar price has gone down even below the controlled price, and the sugarcane price has also gone down; groundnut price also has gone down. Government had promised to fix a minimum price for groundnut. But they have not fixed any minimum price. I would request you to allow some time to discuss these two points.

MR. SPEAKER : But the hon. Member has not tabled any motion on it.

I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take note of that, and if possible, time should be found for discussion—of Shri Parkash Vir Shastri's motion which was left in the middle; as I have already said, I would ask the Defence Minister also to come forward with a statement on the point raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. I would also request the hon. Minister to take note of the point raised by Shri Dhireswar Kalita and also the point in regard to the Perumal Committee's report.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about food production?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has not given any motion regarding that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : But the prices are going down, and Government should do something in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : There can not be any discussion without a motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I would recall that yesterday we had raised the question about Gandhiji's statue and you had referred it to the hon. Minister. Are Government going to make a statement on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a calling-attention-notice on this point on Monday, and if hon. Members are not satisfied, then we shall see to it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We shall discuss it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : As far as the statue of Gandhiji or the commemoration of Gandhiji on the Central vista is concerned, there is no question about it. It is merely a question of deciding what to do to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi at that place. There is no question of somebody else's statue being put up there or somebody else being commemorated there.

SHRI RANGA : We want that Gandhiji's statue should be put up there. We had been given an assurance about that. There is no question now of any expert coming in the way.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : कमिशनर फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स हर साल अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं। आज भी दो सालों की रिपोर्ट पालियामेंट के पास पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन डिस्कशन नहीं होता।

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of these points. I will also collect all these points and place them before the Business Advisory Committee. The question is only how to find time for these. We will see if they could be adjusted.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi's statue, I have already said last time—and I repeat it now—that we will take it up quite seriously.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : मैं मिनिस्टर साहिब की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया था कि प्रेस कौंसिल बिल इसी सेशन में आयेगा, लेकिन उस के बारे में कोई बात नहीं बतलाई गई है कि वह कब आयेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मिनिस्टर साहब से बात कर लें ।

श्री रवि राय : वह इस लिये कह रहे हैं कि वह पत्रकार है ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Whatever urgent matter is there, we should find time to debate it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक यह परम्परा रही है कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची संसद-कार्य मंत्री पहले बतलाते हैं । उस पर सदस्यों के जो सुझाव होते हैं उनमें से जिन को वह स्वीकार कर लेते हैं उन के लिये समय देते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उस को यह कह कर न टालें कि हम विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में विचार कर लें । इस समय जिन सुझावों का उत्तर वह देना चाहे दे दें । इस समय जो सुझाव दिये जा रहे हैं अगर उनको सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा रहा है कार्य-सूची में तो फिर कब उनको लिया जायेगा ।

श्री समर गुह : (कन्टाइ) मंत्री महोदय ने नेताजी एन्क्वायरी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा ?

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) : मेरी आप से एक विनती है और गवर्नमेंट से भी कि जब हम इस का जवाब मांगते हैं कि कौन कौन से विषय लिये जायेंगे तो बड़ा डिस्ऑर्डर होता है (व्यवधान)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is no disorder. What is he talking about?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. I am not going to allow it. These are not matters to be discussed in the House. The leaders put forward views on this.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Their leader is absent today.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The leader is attending the Chief Ministers' conference.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Whatever it may be, the House is bigger than the Chief Ministers.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The hon. member was a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he knows...

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He is incapable of understanding that this House is Supreme, not the Chief Ministers' conference.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Nobody denies that. I am only submitting that when he was Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he also used to announce business by himself. I am following his example.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : A member from his side raised a question of disorder.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow him to say anything under the cover of a point of order.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is a point of disorder.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मेरी विनती सुन लें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप मुझ को बोलने क्यों नहीं देते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे बोलने दें ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : बोलने के पहले ही आप कह देते हैं कि मत बोलो । जो लोग प्राप की बात नहीं सुनते हैं और जिन की वजह से कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है वह बार बार बोलते हैं । उन को आप कुछ नहीं कहते, लेकिन मेरी बात नहीं सुनते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को इसी तरह

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

से बोलना है तो मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री तुलशी बास आघव : अगर आप की आज्ञा होगी तभी मैं बोलूंगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां पर बड़ी अजीब बात है कि एक आदमी बोलता है तब दूसरे लोग उस को सुनते नहीं हैं, चार पांच खड़े हो जाते हैं । 5 परसेंट आदमी सब गड़बड़ी करते हैं, जो 95 परसेंट आदमी सुनने वाले होते हैं वह बैठे होते हैं । आप को हाउस की मदद करनी चाहिए । कल की बात आप को मालूम है कि राज्य सभा में क्या क्या गड़बड़ हुई । अक्सर में.. (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it. Will you please sit down ?

श्री तुलशी बास आघव : मेरी विनती है कि इस हाउस में हमारे जैसे लोग जो हैं उनका भी कुछ ज्यादा आदर किया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ऐसे आदमियों का आदर नहीं करेंगे जो स्पीकर का कहना नहीं मानते ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have really nothing to add to what you have so wisely remarked at the end of all these speeches. They are very valuable suggestions. Of course, as regards the part-heard discussion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, we will certainly provide for it. It is a question of time. We cannot lose sight of it. It has to be provided.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Next week.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As you have rightly said, we will take note of whatever has been said and whatever can be done will be done.

12.48 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

(Shri Chandrajeet Yadav)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajeet

Yadav wanted to make a personal explanation.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Shri Manubhai Patel is not here. It is better he is also here. You can allow him on Monday. That is my request.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 26 तारीख को मेरी अनुपस्थिति में सदन में श्री मनुभाई पटेल ने मेरा नाम ले कर मेरे सम्बन्ध में एक अत्यन्त आपत्तिजनक आक्षेप किया है जिस का मैं स्पष्टीकरण करने के लिए आप की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

श्री पटेल ने सदन में बोलते हुए कहा कि : "परसों ही कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में जो तीन नये सदस्य लिये गये हैं अर्थात् श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपी और श्री गणेश, उन के बारे में श्री विन्तामणि पाणिग्रही और श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ आदि ने जाकर प्राइम मिनिस्टर से यही शिकायत की है कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं मैं इस लिए विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, मैं विरोध इसलिए करता हूँ कि बे आर एम्बेसी पीपल होने की वजह से उसी दल के साथियों ने उन की शिकायत की है ।"

उपरोक्त आक्षेप शरारतपूर्ण असत्य निराचार और गैर-जिम्मेवारी से भरा हुआ है । मैं इस घृणास्पद आरोप को अस्वीकार करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस माननीय सदन में किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध चाहे वह सदन का सदस्य हो या न हो उसके चरित्र के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप करते हुए पूर्ण सावधानी एवं उत्तरदायित्व का परिचय देना चाहिए ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Shri Manubhai Patel only said what he had read in the papers.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : उन के अपने आदमी कह रहे हैं। उन के प्रेजिडेंट ने खुद कहा कि मैंने गलती की कि उन को वर्किंग कमेटी में लिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that these aspersive remarks were made. The members should always respect each other. After all, we have a number of difficult issues and we differ on them, but this is not the way, to throw all sorts of aspersions on another hon. Member. I am very sorry. I never approve of it. Nor will I allow anybody from this side or any side to do the same.

12.50 hrs.

OATHS BILL—contd.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हाउस के सामने जो बिल है, उसकी मैं हिमायत करता हूँ। हमारे देश की बहुत ज्यादा आबादी है, हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, हमारे देश में मुस्लिम धर्म और मजहबों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं, उनके रस्मों और अलग अलग हैं, उनके खयालात अलग अलग हैं, मुस्लिम देवी देवताओं की यहां पूजा होती है और इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ला कमीशन की तरफ से जो सिफारिशें आई हैं और उनकी वेसिस पर जो बिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हाउस के सामने पेश किया है, उसकी मैं हिमायत करता हूँ।

पहली प्रश्न तो मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक बिल में जो यह रखा जाता है क्लॉज 1 में कि जम्मू और काश्मीर पर यह लागू नहीं होगा, इसकी मैं मुखातिफ करता हूँ। जम्मू काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है और उस पर इसको तथा दूसरे बिलों को लागू न किया जाए, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। उस पर भी इसको लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्लॉज 2 और क्लॉज 3 बी में कंटेडिकशन है। क्लॉज दो सेविंग क्लॉज है। यह कहा गया है कि इस बिल की आर्डर फोर्स पर एप्लीकेशन नहीं होगा। कोर्ट मार्शल के लिए, उनके सामने जाने के लिए ओथ्स की जरूरत नहीं होगी। यह चीज आर्डर परसनल पर एप्लाइ नहीं करेगी। लेकिन साथ ही साथ क्लॉज 3 बी में आप कहते हैं :

"the commanding officer of any military, naval, or air force station or ship occupied by the Armed Forces of the Union....."

इसका मतलब यह है कि उन पर यह लागू होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि 3 बी जो है वह रिडंडेंट है, बेमानी है और इसको डिलीट कर दिया जाए।

बिटनैसिस के लिए, ज्यूरज के लिए खाल तौर पर इस बिल की एप्लीकेशन होगी। कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि क्लॉज 6 और क्लॉज 7 बेकार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये बेकार नहीं हैं। ये तो इस बिल की जान हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा समझ लिया है कि कोई आदमी धर्म की सौमन्य नहीं उठायेगा या एक्मेशन की बात नहीं करेगा तो जितनी प्रोसीडिंग है अदालत के सामने या जितना एबीडेंस है या और कोई इस किस्म की प्रोसीडिंग है वे सारी की सारी नल एंड वायड होंगी। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि आम तौर पर जो हम रोज बात करते हैं वह सारी झूठी बात करते हैं अदालत से बाहर हम बात करते हैं, हाउस में करते हैं या और कहीं करते हैं, उसके बारे में यह प्रिज्यूम कर लिया जाएगा कि सारी झूठी बात है। ओथ इस वास्ते ली जाती है कि प्रोसीडिंग की थोड़ी ज्यादा सेंटेटी हो जाए। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। आप भी अध्यक्ष महोदय, वकील हैं। आप जानते हैं सी० आर० पी० सी० के सेक्शन 537 को। अगर कोई ओमिशन

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

हो जाती है तो उसकी वेसिस पर जो फाईडिंग है उसको उलटा नहीं जा सकता है। अगर कोई अदालत के सामने कसम न उठाये, अगर ओमिशन हो जाए या एफमेशन के बजाय कोई देवी देवताओं के नाम पर कसम खाये, हनुमान का नाम लेकर शपथ खाये, या गुरुओं को मानता है तो गुरु के नाम पर कसम खाये तो उस अवस्था में सारा एवीडेंस इनएडमिसिबल हो गया, अगर यह चोख हो जाती है तो यह वेमानी बात होगी। उस अवस्था में सारा एवीडेंस गलत हो गया या इनएडमिसिबल हो गया कानून की निगाह में, उसकी कार्रवाई बुककत नहीं रही, तो यह वेमानी बात है। क्लाज 6 और सात का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। फर्ज कर लो एक आदमी उफमेशन नहीं करता है, कसम नहीं उठाता है लेकिन वह कहता है कि सच बात कहेगा तो क्यों न उसको मान्यता दी जाए? बहुत से आदमी देहातों में हैं जो कहते हैं कि वे हमेशा सच बात करते हैं, एक दफा अगर किसी को हां कर दी इलैक्शन में, हमेशा हां हो रहेगी, उनका भी आपको खयाल रखना होगा। दस्तखत भी वहां पर नहीं कराये जाते हैं, हां हो गई तो हो गई। ईमानदार आदमी है। हिन्दुस्तान में लाखों नहीं करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो सच बोलते हैं। एक आदमी शपथ नहीं उठाता है, या गंगा जली नहीं उठाता है और अदालत में सच बोलता है, वह कहता है कि धर्म की कसम मैं नहीं उठाऊंगा, बहुत से गरीब लोग हैं, किसान लोग हैं जो किसी कीमत पर भी गंगा जली नहीं उठायेंगे, धर्म के नाम पर शपथ नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन सच बोलेंगे तो क्या मतलब यह हुआ कि अदालत के सामने उनका जो एवीडेंस हो गया वह सारे का सारा झूठा हो गया? अगर क्लाज 7 न होती तो सारे का सारा एवीडेंस झूठा माना जाता। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि क्लाज सात का रहना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर कोई इरेग्युलरिटी हो जाए, सबस्टीट्यूशन हो

जाए, ओमिशन हो जाए, उस हालत में यह होगा कि इनएडमिसिबल नहीं होगा, इनवैलिडेट नहीं होगा और वह सही माना जाएगा।

हमारे देश में अलग अलग रस्मों का बजाव है। अलग अलग तरह के लोग रहते हैं। पंजाब में कोई एक तरह की कसम खाई जाती है, हरियाणा में दूसरी तरह की कसम उठाई जाती है और बंगाल में तीसरी तरह की उठाई जाती है तथा दूसरे प्रांतों में और ही तरह की खाई जाती है। कई जगह कस्टमरी ला भी बहुत से हैं। ओथ्स जो हैं वे कस्टम के आधार पर मुस्तलिफ तरीके पर ली जाती हैं। कहीं पर पीपल के पत्ते को हाथ में उठा लिया जाता है, कहीं पर गाय की पूछ को पकड़ लिया जाता है, कहीं पर मंदिर में जाने की बात होती है, बहुत सी जगह बच्चे को गोद में उठा लेते हैं, लड़के की कसम खाते हैं, बलों की कसम भी खाई जाती है, गऊ की कसम भी खाई जाती है, कई जगह पर सूरज की तरफ हाथ कर देते हैं, सूरज को ही वे भगवान मानते हैं। ओथ और एफमेशन के साथ साथ अगर कोई अपने कस्टमरी वे में कसम खाता है तो उसको मान लिया जाता है वे क्लाज 5 और 6 में आते हैं। यह ठीक है। मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि क्लाज 6 और 7 गलत हैं और मैं उनके साथ सहमत नहीं हूँ।

आप चार क्लाज को देखें। अगर दस साल का बच्चा हुआ तो वह भगवान को नहीं जानता है, देवी देवताओं को नहीं समझता है। उससे आम तौर पर यह पूछा जाता है कि तुम सच बोलते हो या झूठ बोलते हो। अगर वह कहता है कि सच बोलता हूँ और सच बोलूंगा तो उससे पूछ लिया जाता है। अगर वह बालिग न हो, 17-18 साल का न हो और वह समझता है कि सच बोलना अच्छा होता है तो बगैर सोच-विचार के भी रैड घोबर एंड एक्सीप्ट कर दिया जाता है। उसकी बात को सही मान लिया जाता है। उसके सालिडरी

एवीडेंस पर कनविकट को कैपिटल पनिशमेंट मिल जाती है। दस साल के बच्चे के सालि-टरी एवीडेंस पर मरडर केस में एक्ज्यूज्ड को फांसी की सजा मिल जाती है। वह प्राविजन ठीक है। यह पहले भी था।

342 में जो एक्ज्यूज्ड है उसका स्टेटमेंट ओथ पर नहीं होता है। लेकिन जब एक्ज्यूज्ड अपने आप को एज विटनेस पेश करता है तो उसको ओथ लेनी पड़ती है। ये दोनों जो चीजें प्रोसीजर में रखी गई हैं, ठीक हैं।

मैं अदालतों पर कोई रिफॉर्मेशन कास्ट करना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन एक बात मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक तरीका बन गया है कि एक आदमी का बयान हुआ तो वह बयान उसको पढ़ कर सुनाया नहीं जाता है। उसको रैंड ओवर एंड एक्सैम्प्टिड एज करेक्ट कर दिया जाता है। एवीडेंस हो जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि अच्छा, यह लो पैसा और जाओ। उस को पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाया जाता है। आदमी का बयान कुछ होता है और अहलमद कुछ और लिख जाता है और जब वह काफी लेता है तो वह अलग ही तरह का उसको मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्राविजन है उसको स्ट्रिकटली फालो किया जाना चाहिये। जब गवाह दे तो उसको दुबारा उसको पढ़ कर सुनाया जाए। एवीडेंस के बाद उसको वह पढ़ कर सुनाया नहीं जाता है। मैजिस्ट्रेट सर्टिफाई कर देता है कि रैंड ओवर एंड एक्सैम्प्टिड एज करेक्ट। रैंड ओवर होता ही नहीं है क्योंकि वह समझता है कि इस में समय लगेगा। कई बार तो ऐसा भी होता है कि मैजिस्ट्रेट कुछ और ही कर रहा होता है कि जो स्टोनो होता है वह उसकी गैरहाजिरी में लिख देता है कि रैंड ओवर एंड एक्सैम्प्टिड और बाद में मैजिस्ट्रेट उस पर दस्तखत कर देता है।

मैं रिफॉर्मेशन कास्ट अदालतों पर नहीं करता हूँ। यह एक रस्म बन गई है, एक रिवाज बन गया है। जो प्रोविजन है, जो ला में प्रोवाइडिड है, उसका पालन नहीं किया जाता है। तो मैं इन चन्द ग्राबजवेंशंस के साथ जो बिल हाउस में लाया गया है इस की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kandappan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I would like to make a few observations pertaining to the provision....

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair.]

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री अमृत नहाटा ने भूख हड़ताल की हुई है, वहां पर कुछ भील भूख से मर गये हैं, दो लाख गायें मर गई हैं, अकाल की स्थिति फैली हुई है। वहां से लोग पाकिस्तान भाग रहे हैं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि नहाटा साहब जितनी जल्दी हो सके, भूख हड़ताल छोड़ें और समस्या का हल हो।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : शशि भूषण जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

एक दूसरी घटना की ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आल

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इण्डिया रेडियो के विरोध में अभी हमारे जन-संघ के दिल्ली के चुने हुए एम० पीज, मेट्रो-पोलिटन कान्सिल के सदस्यों और दूसरे कार्य-कर्ताओं ने श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा की कोठी पर प्रदर्शन किया है। हमारी शिकायत है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो की तरफ से एक कैंसुलेटेड, प्रोक्लैण्ड पालिसी बरती जा रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत कुछ पार्टियों को बदनाम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है तथा एक पार्टी को हितों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : आल इंडिया रेडियो से दिल्ली के जनसंघ के कुछ लोगों का भी प्रचार होता है, इस तरह की घांघली चल रही है, ज्यादा स्थान इन्हीं लोगों को दिया जाता है, जब कि हम लोगों को स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो लगातार एक ही पार्टी का प्रचार करता है, पर्सनेलिटी कल्ट डेवेलप कर रहा है। मैं आपके जरिये मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस पर इण्डिपेन्डेंट एन्क्वायरी कराये कि हमारी एलीगेशनज कहाँ तक ठीक हैं। सरकार खुद इसको रिप्यूडियेट कर दे कि यह गलत है, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम मांग करते हैं कि चन्दा कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार एक कारपोरेशन बनाई जाय और उसका एक्वाइन्टमेंट पालियामेंट के ग्रू हो। क्योंकि इस समय जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है, हमारे यहां अनएज्यूकेटेड मासेज बहुत हैं, उससे हमारा रेडियो बदनाम हो जाएगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में सरकार जल्द घोषणा करे।

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam) : I support it.

श्री भोगेश्वर झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले दिनों एक ध्यान आकर्षण में

जमशेदपुर की हड़ताल का जिक्र आया था, उस दिन मैं चला गया था और आज वहीं से आ रहा हूँ। डेढ़ लाख मजदूर हड़ताल पर हैं। सरकार के श्रम-आयुक्त वहां गये थे, लेकिन टाटा ने—जैसा माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जिनकी नौकरी छूट गई है, उन को नौकरी में ले लिया जायगा—मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है। श्रम आयुक्त परसों वापस आ गये। आज जमशेदपुर पूरा बन्द है। टाटा का वहां के अधिकारियों पर बहुत ज्यादा असर है, 200 व्यक्तियों के वारन्ट काटे गये हैं। केदार नाथ वहां के एम० एल० ए० हैं, उन का वारन्ट काटा हुआ है। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो बयान उस दिन जगजीवन राम जी ने दिया था, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए टाटा और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलायें और बात करें। नहीं तो खतरा यह है कि विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी। मुझे यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि टाटा का प्रयास है कि इस को हिंसात्मक रूप दिया जाए। उन्होंने उस दिन जो विश्वास दिलाया था उस के अनुसार उन्हें जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : यह 40-50 हजार मजदूरों का सवाल है, पूरा जमशेदपुर बन्द है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot say anything to the Government unless the matter is properly brought before the House. Proper notice has to be given to Government for giving a reply. Anyway ; what you have said is there.

14.09 hrs.

OATHS BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Kandappan may now resume his speech.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I would like to support this Bill. It should

have been brought forward long ago; nevertheless, I am happy that the Government has brought it. In addition to oath-taking there is provision for affirmation and that is quite in keeping with our secular tradition.

Yesterday, when some hon. Members were referring to this particular aspect, they cast some doubt whether a person, who did not owe allegiance to God but only to his conscience, could be relied upon. I would like to say categorically that he can be relied upon more than those who owe allegiance to God. Here I am not arguing about the existence of God. That is a matter of opinion. As far as I am concerned, I do not worry much about God. I do not know whether he is worrying about me. But in day-to-day life we know that some people think that they are under the protection of some divinity; due to the exigencies of circumstances they can commit a crime or tell a lie and afterwards go and do some penance for that, then they think that they will be all right. But that kind of scope is not there for a person who is guided only by his conscience. So, it is in the fitness of things that this provision for affirmation is there.

Since I am not a student of law, I would like to seek clarification from the hon. Minister on one small point. He has said the provision with regard to confirming the judgment on the basis of the oath taken is being done away with. As the hon. Minister himself has stated while introducing the Bill, it is rather a regrading practice, and there is no doubt about it. But in spite of the fact that it is so, they are still today prevalent in various parts of our country where disputes are being settled on the basis of *satya* or some oath or some such thing. I know also that there is a practice of settlement of various disputes by the panchayats. Suppose a party to a decision by a panchayat at any stage flouts the decision and goes to court and that panchayat judgment had been given on the basis of an oath, will that be held as valid or not valid? I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. If in certain remote corners of the country that basis is observed, in spite of our deleting the provision of law, and if it is convenient for the public, then I should think that it will not be good on our part to tamper with it

but we should allow it for some time.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : चेयरमैन महोदय, ओथ बिल, 1968 जो हाउस के सामने है इसके द्वारा, इस समय देश में जो ओथ लेने के तरीके हैं उनकी जगह पर सारे देश में एक तरीका करने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन इसमें जो कहा गया है :

"Where a witness desires to make an oath or affirmation in any other form which is regarded as common amongst or held binding by persons of the class to which he belongs, he should, if it is proposed, be allowed to do so".

मेरी राय यह है कि यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए। क्योंकि अलग-अलग जगह पर कोर्ट्स में कोई आदमी साक्षी देने के लिए जाता है तो किसी के हाथ में कुरान, किसी के हाथ में बाइबिल और किसी के हाथ में गीता रखते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ यह तरीका भी ठीक नहीं है। हर इन्सान की अपनी जो धृढा है उस पर वह अपनी इडिक्विजुअल लाइफ में अमल करे लेकिन सामुदायिक जीवन में जो देश के ऐसे इन्स्टीट्यूशन होते हैं जिनके सामने सभी को आकर के सच्ची बात कहनी होती है वहां पर अलग अलग धर्मों की पुस्तकों को लेकर के ऐसा करना, मैं समझता हूँ यूनिफार्मिटी की दृष्टि से भी ठीक नहीं है। अभी तक हमने देखा है कि जब जब ऐसे मोके आते हैं तो उसके लिए वहां पर भिन्न भिन्न धर्मों की पुस्तकें रखी रहती है और लोग अपने धर्म की पुस्तकों को हाथ में लेकर शपथ लेते हैं। एक देश को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह बात कुछ उचित नहीं आखूँ होती है। पहले एक जमाना था जब अलग अलग कम्युनिटीज थी और अलग अलग सारी बातें थी लेकिन अब हमारा प्रयत्न दूसरा है। अब यह सारा एक देश है और देश के प्रति जो स्वायत्ती है, निष्ठा है, उस दृष्टि से सारे देश के लिए एक ही तरीका होना चाहिए, यही मेरा कहना है।

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

श्री रणधीर सिंह ने जैसा कि अभी कहा कि कोई गाय की शपथ ले, कोई बैल की शपथ ले, इस प्रकार की फ्रीडम देना भी मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं है। यह तो हजारों साल पहले की बात है जबकि लोगों को डर होता था जैसे कि आज भी कहीं-कहीं पर सपेंट की लोग पूजा करते हैं और कहीं-कहीं पर बड़े पत्थर को सिन्दूर लगाते हैं, उसकी पूजा करते हैं। उस समय साइन्स और टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास नहीं हुआ था और आज की तरह से प्रजातन्त्र भी नहीं था इसीलिए ये सारी बातें चलती थीं। लेकिन आज के जमाने में उन सारी बातों को बन्द करके यही होना चाहिए जैसे यहां पर कोई मेम्बर खड़ा हो वह स्वतः के ऊपर विश्वास ले कर शपथ लेने की बात कहे। यही तरीका सभी जगह होना चाहिए—यही मेरा कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : कुछ और लोगों को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : आपके बहुत से अमेंड-मेंट्स हैं, उन पर बोलिएगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : प्रमेंडमेंट्स के समय कन्फाइड होना पड़ता है, लिमिटेड होना पड़ता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the time is up. I shall allow the hon. Member some latitude when he speaks on the amendments. Now, let the hon. Minister reply.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I do not want to speak on all the criticisms made by hon. Members. I shall refer at this stage only to the general points made. Regarding

matters pertaining to particular clauses, I shall speak with your permission when those clauses are taken up.

Many hon. Members have spoken on the clause which says that this law shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Since this is a common criticism levelled against the Mover of a Bill here, whenever it comes up, I shall take five minutes to explain the position.

This particular legislation is covered by entry 12 in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule, and that entry is 'Evidence and oaths etc.', and in footnote 2 to that entry, it is said, 'Not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir' It stands to reason that a Bill introduced and passed here cannot extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The next question then will be why that entry has not been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I shall draw the attention of the House to article 370 where it is said that the provisions of article (1) and of that article shall apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, on 26th January, 1950, when the Constitution was promulgated, the position was that only two articles applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, namely article 1 and article 370. But there is a provision in article 370 that various entries in the Union List and in the Concurrent List may be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir if there be agreement on that matter on the part of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The reason why this process was adopted in the Constitution is well known or should be well known to hon. Members.

At the time the Constitution was enacted, the question regarding the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India was being discussed elsewhere, and the position which the Government of India took at that time was that the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India was supported by the Instrument of Accession executed, by the Maharaja of

Jammu and Kashmir, and since we were taking our stand on the Instrument of Accession, we could not ignore it when the Constitution was enacted, and as the hon. Members are aware, the Instrument of Accession said that the State acceded to the Union with respect to certain subjects, namely defence, foreign affairs and communications etc. Therefore, the Constitution with respect to Jammu and Kashmir was made in the manner in which it was made. One by one, the Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List are being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I would request the hon. Members who are interested in this matter to refer to the text of the Constitution as published authoritatively and refer to the Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List. You will see foot-notes in which it is stated that certain items are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. That means all the other Entries are applicable. So, one by one, during the last 19 years, the Entries in the Union List and the Concurrent List are being made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That is to say, the special position given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the Constitution is being eroded by a gradual process and, in course of time, probably in the next few years, there will not be any Entry either in the Union List or in the Concurrent List which will not be applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That is the reason why, in this Bill, we have said that it is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Kandappan, raised a question whether the Bill which we pass now will be applicable to the panchayat courts. Now, these panchayat courts are established by State administrations after enacting a law to give them the power. As it is, this will be applicable to the panchayat courts because clause 4 says :

"Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons, namely :—

- (a) all witnesses, that is to say, all persons who may lawfully be examined, or give, or be required to give, evidence by or before any court or person..."

Since it is under law which constitutes the panchayat courts that they are empowered to take evidence, this law will apply. But if there is any State which thinks that in the panchayat courts or village courts a more informal procedure should be followed, it is possible for the legislature of that State to amend the Oaths Act because it is in the Concurrent List. That can be considered whenever the situation arises. Today, the position is that it will apply.

It was said that there should be an exemption made in the matter of statements made to the police. That is not necessary because under the Code of Criminal Procedure the police officers are not entitled to take evidence on oath from whomsoever they examine. In one case, the Calcutta High Court had occasion to say that the position that the police officers cannot administer the oath is rudimentary law.

There was also some reference to clause 7. It was asked : What is the use of having this provision ? If it is obligatory on the part of a witness to take the oath, is it not a contradiction to say that an omission to take the oath shall not vitiate the proceedings ? This refers to cases of accidental omission because, when it is said that the oath shall be administered to a witness, if that is not done, it can be only an accidental omission. Unless a provision like this is there—it may be, in the second appellate court or, it may be, in the Supreme Court, somebody says that the oath was not administered—and if that is found to be true, the entire proceedings become infructuous. In order to avoid that, by way of abundant caution, this clause has been incorporated.

The clause will not facilitate perjury because in the next clause—clause 8—it is said :

"Every person giving evidence on any subject before any court or person hereby authorised to administer oaths and affirmations shall be bound to state the truth on such subject."

So that is there. Even where the oath is not administered, clause says 8 that if you are

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giving evidence before a court or person authorised to administer oaths, then you shall speak the truth and if untruth is spoken, then you become guilty of perjury. A reference to the appropriate section in the Penal Code also will make it clear. I think it is Sec. 191.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU UDIPI : Reference to oath is not that section. It is definition of perjury.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Oath is not there. It is perjury. So, there is nothing for me to refer to general matters. Some members said that oath and affirmation, both, should not be there, and it should be only affirmation. In providing what we have provided, we have followed the Third Schedule of the Constitution where the form of oath taken by Members of Parliament, Ministers etc, is given. The Third Schedule relates to forms of oath or affirmation. We have followed that clause.

In these circumstances, I would request that my motion may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to judicial oaths and for certain other purposes, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Power to administer oaths)

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 6—

for "commanding officer" substitute—

"officer in command for the time being." (21)

Sir, sometimes the Officer Commanding may not be present at the station when the oath has been taken. A difficulty has actually arisen in some of the court proceedings. Therefore, I have moved my amendment that the words 'commanding officer' may be substituted by 'officer in command for the time being.' There is only one officer Commanding at a particular station and if he is not present and the affirmation is made before any other officer, it has been held by one of the courts that it is not valid. Therefore, in order to obviate this difficulty, I have given this amendment. There is absolutely no difference in the change.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is a provision in the General Clauses Act which renders this amendment unnecessary. I am referring to Sec. 17(1) of the General Clauses Act which says :

"In any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act it shall be sufficient for the purpose of indicating the application of a law to every person or a number of persons for the time being executing the functions of an office to mention the official title of the officer at present executing the function or that of the officer by whom the functions are commonly executed."

That provision in the General Clauses Act being there, this amendment is not necessary.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

पृष्ठ 2 सेक्शन 3 क्लॉज 2 सब-क्लॉज (बी) के बाद इस प्रकार लिखा जाय :

"तथा ग्राम कचहरियों के सरपंच अथवा अन्य किसी अधिकारी द्वारा जो उस समय सरपंच के अधिकार को प्रयुक्त करता है।" (24)

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ग्राम कचहरियों में

जो ओथ लेने की बात है उस को प्रमाण स्वरूप स्वीकार किया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को साफ ढंग से कानून में शामिल कर लिया जाये कि ग्राम कचहरियों में ओथ ली जायेगी। ओथ के बारे में जो बिल लाया गया है उस में इस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है फिर भी चूँकि ग्राम कचहरियों का बिल पास हुआ है इसलिए स्पष्ट रूप से इस को कहा जाना चाहिये।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is legally provided now. I read out that in connection with what Mr. Kandappan said. In the law as it is, administration of oath will be obligatory in the case of witnesses appearing before the courts.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I move :

page 2, after line 5, insert —

“Provided that no Police Officer shall be competent to administer oath or affirmation in course of any investigation.” (33)

सभापति महोदय, अभी मैं जब मंत्री महोदय को सुन रहा था तब उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस आफिसर के विषय में कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग है जिस में पुलिस आफिसर के सामने ओथ लेने को वैलिड ओथ नहीं समझा जाता है। लेकिन जब हम इस बिल को देखते हैं तो उस में लिखा हुआ है कि :

All parties and persons having by law or consent of the parties authority to receive evidence.

मुझ को इस में सीरियस डाउट है। प्रश्न यह है कि पुलिस आफिसर इन्वेस्टिगेशन करता है। पुलिस आफिसर से डिमांड कि हमारे सामने ओथ ले कर गवाही दी। इसीलिये मैंने यह प्रोवाइजो चाहा था कि :

A proviso may be added that no

Police Officer shall be competent to administer oath or affirmation in the course of any investigation.

आप को मालूम है कि हमारे देश में पुलिस आफिसरों का स्तर कितना नीचे चला गया है। यह किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। रोजमर्रा की बात है कि झूठ होते हैं। राबरी होती है, मईर होते हैं। आज पुलिस आफिसर आनेस्ट नहीं है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस आफिसर के सामने ओथ पर एविडेंस लेने का अधिकार पुलिस को नहीं होना चाहिए। नहीं तो हो सकता है कि जो भ्राम्य पुलिस आफिसर के सामने जा कर एविडेंस दे उस के लिए पुलिस आफिसर लिख दे कि ओथ पर एविडेंस दिया है। उस के खिलाफ पंजरी का भ्रकेंस हो सकता है बाद में। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज जोड़ दी जाय कि पुलिस के आदमियों के सामने ओथ लेने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The persons who by consent of parties can administer the oath, refer to arbitrators. When the Code of Criminal Procedure says that no police officer shall be permitted or shall have power to administer the oath to any one whom they examine,—that is section 161,—it would be redundant to state that in this Bill. I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to what the courts have said. I would like to read from a passage from Sarkar's Criminal Procedure Code wherein it is said :

“It has been held by Courts that a police officer examining witnesses under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure cannot administer any oath or affirmation. In *Queen Empress Versus Bhagwantia* case it was held as far back as 1898 that a person making a false statement to a police officer in reply to questions put to him in the course of investigation by such police officer will not be liable for the offence of perjury under sections 191 and 193 of the IPC. In another case *Calcutta High Court* held that a statement under

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section 101 Cr. P.C. is unsworn, unexamined and recorded behind the back of the accused and is not substantive evidence. The court forcefully observed that this is "one the rudiments of elementary law".

That being so, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put Amendment No. 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 24 to vote.

Amendment No. 24 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Mandal the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

Amendment No. 33 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Oaths or affirmations to be made by witnesses, interpreters and jurors)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 30, after "he" insert "or she" (4)

क्लाज 4 में जो मेरा संशोधन है वह इस प्रकार

का है जिस को मंजूर करने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। वह बिल्कुल कंट्रोवर्शल नहीं है। जरा गौर करेंगे तो बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जायेगी कि यह मानने लायक है।

जब बच्चे की बात आती है तो बिल में कहते हैं कि अगर चाइल्ड को गवाह के रूप में लाया जाता है तो कितने उमर के बच्चे पर यह लागू नहीं होगा। उस के बाद क्लज 4 में यह कहा जाता है कि :

"Provided that where the witness is a child under twelve years of age, and the court or person having authority to examine such witness is of opinion that, though the witness understands the duty of speaking the truth, he does not understand the nature of an oath or affirmation....."

यहां पर 'ही' लिखा गया है। हो सकता है कि बच्ची भी हो। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि 'ही' के बजाय 'ही आर शी' कर दिया जाय। यह बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है और इस को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

श्री क० मि० कषुकर : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

सेक्शन 4 क्लज 1 की उपधारा (सी) के बाद प्रथम पंक्ति में 'बारह वर्ष' की जगह 'चौदह' वर्ष शब्द अंकित किया जाय। (25)

इस क्लज में जहां बच्चे की उम्र की चर्चा की गई है उस में बारह वर्ष रखा गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बारह वर्ष की उम्र पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसके लिए कम से कम चौदह वर्षों की उम्र होनी चाहिये ताकि उस को पता रहे कि वह क्या शोध ले रहा है। यह मेरा छोटा सा संशोधन है और उस को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding Shri Jha's amendment, I would draw his

attention to sec. 13(1) of the General Clauses Act in which it is said :

"In all Central Acts and regulations unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females".

Hence I do not think the amendment is necessary.

Regarding the other one, in the Penal Code, sec. 82 says that no act of a child under seven years of age constitutes an offence and under sec. 83 it is said that an act of a child above seven and under twelve does not constitute an offence if the child has not attained sufficient maturity or understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. That is why here in clause 4, it is said that oath shall not be administered to a child under twelve.

The hon. Member wants to raise the age limit to 15. That will be upsetting the entire scheme of statute law passed by Parliament and unless we revise the scheme and introduce it in all the Central Acts, it will not be possible to accept the amendment for the purpose of the Oaths Act only. I would therefore request him to withdraw his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put amendment No. 4 to the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put amendment No. 25 to the House.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.—(Forms of Oaths and Affirmations)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL (Bareilly): I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 19, insert—

"(3) Special oaths in accordance with religious traditions shall be allowed by the courts, to be administered to a witness, on the request of the other party." (29)

स्पेशल ओथ का प्राविजन 1873 के एक्ट में था। मैंने कल भी अर्ज किया था कि बाज केसिस में ऐसा होता है कि अगर आदमी खुद अपनी मर्जी से दूसरे गवाह के ऊपर छोड़ता है कि अगर वह स्पेशल ओथ ले कर कोई बात कह देगा तो वह आदमी उसको मंजूर कर लेगा। इस चीज को आप खत्म क्यों करते हैं। इस में कोई हानि नहीं होती है, कोई इल्लिगल बात नहीं होती है और साथ ही साथ कोर्ट के टाइम की सेविंग होती है। तजुर्बा बताता है कि बहुत से केसिस जिन में बहुत वक्त लगता, बहुत जल्दी इस तरह से समाप्त हो गए। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस पर आप विचार करें और इसको अगर शामिल करें तो इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपका जो प्रदालती काम है, ऐसा करके वह जल्दी निपट सकेगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 5,—

after "affirmations" insert—

"for those who disclaim belief in God" (30)

My reason for this amendment and bringing God into the picture is that we have very little regard for oaths in this country

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

We have a situation every day in every case in every court of two sets of witnesses not merely differing from each other but contradicting each other. There can be no reasonable doubt in such a situation that one set of witnesses are telling lies.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : That is not a problem peculiar to India.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sorry that his experience of the rest of the world is not so extensive as that of our own courts. In other courts—I have experience of British courts—there may be difference in the evidence, but there is no contradiction as occurs in our courts. I am not inventing something, I am not defaming my country, I am stating a fact that today truth is at a discount in our courts. The common phrase when somebody is lying is *बदामली बात कर रहा है* that he is talking court language. I think my friends are familiar with this phrase. When you have reached the stage when untruth is equated with the language of courts, you have to consider whether by dispensing with this provision of God as a witness, you are going to increase the effectiveness of your oath.

I would like to recall to this House the exact form of the oath : *खुदा को हाज़िर नाज़िर जान कर सच बोलूँगा* i.e., after knowing God and desiring Him to be present, I shall be speaking the truth. Now, I ask the hon. Minister why he is dispensing with this simple provision which is very effective for common people.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : You want to tell him the truth.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You will remember that the provision of solemn affirmation goes back to 1870 when Mr. Bradlaw in that famous case was told that as he did not believe in God, any oath by him would be a form of mockery and therefore under special provision Parliament or the courts at that time invented the solemn affirmation. Where a person does not believe in God, he should not asked to

take the oath in the name of God. Where a person does believe in God, why do you prevent this minor check. If the Government removes this check, it is going to make truth very much more scarce for our courts than it has been so far. That is why I propose a simple amendment that after the word 'affirmation' the words 'those who disclaim belief in God' be added. When a person is asked to disclaim belief in God, he is put to a serious check. He is therefore going to consider very solemnly whether he should first disclaim belief in God and secondly to proceed to tell a lie. I should like the Government to accept this amendment. I know the difficulties of the Minister. He is of the view that once a Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha any amendment made here involves referring back to that House. If that is the basis for refusing amendments, there is no reason to have this procedure at all.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You press it ; we shall accept it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I want to press this amendment with all the force at my command, with what little we have of God in this country we should try to bring God into our courts so that truth may prevail as it did before and it may not be made more scarce.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Two points had been raised by the hon. Members who spoke. The first is regarding special oaths and the second was the point raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu. I hold the view that it is degrading to parties to ask them to settle their disputes by oaths.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : प्वाइंट आफ़ बाइंडर, सर। एक माननीय सदस्य*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Special oath is administered in the following manner. It is not as if the party who requires to have his case settled on oath offers to do so. The opposite party puts a question : are you prepared to take an oath before such and such temple or in such and such Church ? In that case I shall be prepared to accept your contention. It is almost in the

nature of a wager. The court is asked to abdicate its function. So I said that it was degrading. The Law Commission produced an elaborate report after looking on the question and said that we should dispense with that method of disposal of cases.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is not wagers. It is a test. You are making a mistake. The person cannot go to a judge.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not accept Mr. Lobo Prabhu's contention with respect to these matters. A man of God or a man who believes in God and enters the witness box to give evidence will speak only the truth, whether he takes an oath or whether he is called upon to make an affirmation. It is not as if God will not pardon a person for uttering a lie if he has not taken an oath in the name of God and otherwise he will be excused. That is a very peculiar way of looking at the question. It is left to the witness concerned—(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This should not go on record ; this should not go in the press.** It should be expunged. That is our prayer. It should not go on record that a Member of Parliament**

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I entirely agree.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I agree with Shri Randhir Singh ; for once I agree with him. We do not want to give publicity to this.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I support Mr. Randhir Singh, that it should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes; It is expunged.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I wish to put to Mr. Lobo Prabhu and to others who may be agreeing with him whether a person who has come to court determined to speak an untruth in favour of one of the parties would be prevented from doing or would be persuaded from not doing so if the word God is used. He will say "By God I swear" and will pray to God that he may be ex-

cused. That is what would happen. Therefore, if after taking an oath in the name of God you can expect every witness to speak the truth, it is not correct. I am sure the Members here know that during the wars between nations, in the countries belonging to either group, there are prayers in the churches and temples that the country to which that group belongs should win and God would be in a very difficult position when conflicting appeals are made to him thus. But above all, I would draw the attention of Mr. Lobo Prabhu to Schedule III of our Constitution where the forms of oath to be taken are given. It applies to us also, Members of Parliament. It is left to a party whether to swear in the name of God or to make an affirmation. There are persons who are theists, who believe in God and who would refuse to take an oath in the name of God because they think that God should not be brought down to mundane matters ; it does not follow that a person who makes an affirmation and does not swear in the name of God, say, a Member of Parliament here, does not believe in God. Therefore, the question is one of standards among the people in our country.

I am not familiar with the standards in other countries, but in our own country, it may be that there are a large number of witnesses who are prepared to perjure in the courts of law. I think in course of time when our standards improve there would be a lowering of the percentage of persons who will determindly perjure in courts.

SHRI RANGA : Why should he specially mention villages ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not say villages; probably you did not hear me. I said our country. And most of our courts are in towns and not in villages. With these words, I request Mr. Lobo Prabhu not to press the amendment.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what he said? Probably he does not mean what he said. But he is creating the impression that the largest number of people who go into the wit-

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

ness box lie. On the other hand, my experience is that the persons who perjure their number is relatively very small.

There are no statistics before the Minister. But my own experience in courts is that persons who tell lies in witness boxes is not more than 5 per cent. The Minister should not give a bad certificate to our people.

SHRI GOVINDA MEMNON : I agree. Probably he was not here when Mr. Lobo Prabhu was speaking. He was saying that perjury is widely prevalent in the country.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : He must have always come in contact with that 5 per cent.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Without lies, there would be no lawyers.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I protest; I am a lawyer.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I was trying to erase the impression created by Mr. Lobo Prabhu. I agree that as time goes on, people would be more and more reluctant to commit perjury. This oath or affirmation is intended to put them on the guard. There are very few prosecutions for perjury in our country, indicating that perjury is not as prevalent as is attempted to be made out. In the circumstances, I would request Mr. Prabhu to withdraw his amendment, not because this will have to go to Rajya Sabha again, but because in our Constitution we have adopted a particular form for oath and affirmation and in a parliamentary law we should not make a departure.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It is very difficult to resist the Law Minister when he is so sweet. There are many people here who have been on the other side of the court. I have been administering justice while many you have been lawyers helping the court in administering justice. I am speaking the truth when I say that the amount of mendacity in our courts is a thing which we should aim to reduce. If you give more sanctity to your oath, you will succeed in reducing that mendacity. I

would like the minister to excuse me and allow me to press my amendment for what it is worth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 29 of Shri Brij Bhushan Lal.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Mr. Lobo Prabhu's amendment No. 30.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move

Page 3, line 20,

for "omission to take any oath or make any affirmation" substitute—

"oversight in taking any oath or making any affirmation" (31)

15 hrs

I am going to build up my appeal to the Minister on his own words in this House and in Rajya Sabha. It was pointed out to him that when you use the word "omission", there may be a tendency for people not to administer oath at all, but to proceed on the basis that it would be condoned by section 7. The Minister explained there, as he has explained here, that it relates to accidental omission. I am glad that he has repeated that it refers to accidental omission. In that case, why did he not use the term "accidental omission" in the Bill instead of giving a *carte blanche* in respect of the word "omission"? I have used the term accidental omission. But I have sought some economy by using only one word, namely, "oversight". If there is an oversight than the proceedings need not be vitiated.

The Minister thought that this kind of point would be raised at any stage, in the second court of appeal or the Supreme Court. But that applies to everything. Where there is a defect in the law and it remains it is bound to be raised at the lower court or the higher court. The question is whether we should encourage this defect by using the word "omission" without any qualification, whether we should allow the courts to give up or destroy the whole purpose of this Act.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : In other words, the omission should not be fatal.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That is a different matter. The court can take that view.

Another matter which the Minister pressed here, which he did not press before, was the fact that clause 8, which makes it incumbent on everyone to speak the truth before the court, amply covers this omission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is three O'Clock and we will now take up Private Members' Resolutions. Shri Lobo Prabhu may continue his speech the next day.

Report. The Resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is very important and it should be given the maximum time permissible. By no stretch of imagination could we say that unemployment is not important. At the same time, the second Resolution about Shri Jagjivan Ram is also equally important. So, I would suggest that two more hours should be given to the first Resolution and the last 20 minutes to the second one so that it may not lapse but will again come up after a fortnight.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I am in full agreement with that suggestion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं भी इन का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : We have no objection to the suggestion of the hon. Member. The second resolution may be given five minutes today so that it can come up again.

श्री सुरजमान (अम्बाला) : सभापति जी, आप इस तरह से कीजिए कि तीसरा रेजोल्यूशन भी इन्ट्रोड्यूस हो सके । इस सम्बन्ध में पहला रेजोल्यूशन पिछले सेशन में लैप्स हो गया था ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOYMENT—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi,

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, I have given notice of an amendment and it is printed in the agenda. Similarly, Shri Lobo Prabhu also give notice of an

15.2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1969."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to submit something about this

[Shri E. K. Nayanr]

amendment and he has spoken on his amendment'

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are one of the movers of amendments. It is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : May I suggest that I may be given an opportunity to read out the Resolution so that Members can recapitulate it ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Sir, I have to move the next Resolution and you have not heard me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him read the Resolution so that the whole House knows what we are doing.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I have to move the next Resolution and still you have not allowed me to speak and make my submission. The question was discussed in the meeting of the Committee which allots time. 2½ hours were allotted for the Resolution regarding default of Income-tax by the Food Minister. We were also told that the Resolution discussion of which will be resumed now, has already been discussed for about 1½ hours and only 1 hour and 20 minutes remain for it. I have no objection to your taking that 1 hour and 20 minutes but after that my Resolution must be taken up and I must be allowed to move it..... (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is a very important Resolution. Give maximum time to Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We ought to start it and see how it goes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When I suggested that more time should be given to the Resolution of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, I never meant that Shri Imam's Resolution should not be moved. It can be moved in five minutes and then we can discuss it on the next day for Resolutions.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुराबाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, श्री इमाम के रेजोल्यूशन को कटार्ड में डालने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

इस तरह से षडयन्त्र चल रहा है कि श्री बसु के रेजोल्यूशन में टाइम खत्म कर दो, ताकि इन के रेजोल्यूशन को टाइम न मिले। सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री इमाम के रेजोल्यूशन को टाइम अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Unemployment is a national problem while that is a personal matter. We must prefer the national problem to a personal matter. Full time should be devoted to Shri Basu's Resolution.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Time has been allotted by the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know it, but there is a proposal by some hon. Members that more time should be devoted to the present Resolution and to the second Resolution also. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agreed that more time should be given to the present Resolution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : And to the other one.

MR. CHAIRMAN : And to the other one.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Have they not been given more than the originally allotted time for this Resolution ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No.

SHRI RANGA : Have not all parties taken part in this debate ? Our fear is that there is a move to sabotage this Resolution by Shri Imam. Let the Government give an assurance that Shri Imam's Resolution would be allowed to be reached and discussed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I have already agreed to the suggestion that the second Resolution will be taken up today before we go to the half-an-hour discussion. If any extra time is allotted for the first Resolution, it will go to the next time ; but that will be taken up, whether it

is for 5 or 10 minutes. We will certainly take it up before the half-an-hour discussion. I have already given that assurance.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The second Resolution is absolutely insignificant. The first Resolution concerns millions and millions of people.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : You fix a time limit and say that at 4.30 or 5 the second Resolution will be taken up.

श्री ओम प्रकाश ख्यामी : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा प्रयत्न चल रहा है कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के रेजोल्यूशन पर टाइम को इतना खींच कर ले जाया जाय, ताकि इन्हें टाइम न मिले ।

SHRI RAGHURAMAIH : I have already given the assurance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi says that he had heard something to the effect that somebody wanted to scuttle the next resolution on Shri Jagjiwan Ram. If there is any charge against Shri Jagjiwan Ram or Shrimati Indira Gandhi, then they should go. We are all for it. But the question is this. On the resolution on unemployment, hon. Members should get more time. But that does not mean that the resolution by Shri Mohammed Imam should not be moved. We should not be misunderstood on that. We shall see that his resolution is moved today.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIH : In view of the allegation made, I would like to inform the House that Shri Jagjiwan Ram himself is anxious to have this discussed here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I would crave your indulgence for a minute. Let not an impression be gathered that we want to bar that resolution. Allegations are being made and insinuations are being made that we want to postpone it. After what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said, all doubts should have been dispelled that anyone is anxious to postpone the second resolution. In fact, I want to submit to you and through you to the House that

Babu Jagjivan Ram himself wants that the matter should be thrashed out so that all the facts are there before the House and the country. We are not at all interested in having the matter postponed.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Who is the Babu that he is taking about ?

SHRI RANGA : Why do Government want more time for this ? For getting their people here or for what else ? They might send their planes to fetch the people here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's resolution.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Since we are going to have 2 hours for this, and since it is now about 3.15 p.m., let us say that this resolution will be concluded by 5.15 p.m.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Last time, the general discussion had taken place on this resolution and Shri Lobo Prabhu had moved his amendment, and after that, it had been postponed for the next session. Now, we should get a chance to move the rest of our amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : On a point of correction. I had not moved my amendment, but I only spoke for the party on the general discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu may read out his resolution, so that the House may know what it is about.

SHRI JYOTRIMOY BASU : First, may I submit that let it go on record that the discussion is starting on my resolution at fourteen minutes past three O' clock ? My resolution which came up for discussion during the last session read as follows :

"This House expresses its grave concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment in the country and failure of the Plans to create adequate employment potential and recommends immediate formulation of a high power All Party Parliamentary Committee to tackle the problem immediately

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

and frame rules for operating National Financial Assistance Scheme for the unemployed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज के एजेंडे में यह भी था :

"Also further discussion of the amendments (printed on separate list) moved by Sarvashri J.M. Lobo Prabhu, Deorao S. Patil and E. K. Nayanar on the 29th August, 1969."

I would submit that first preference should be given to the Movers of amendments.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur) : At the very outset, I would like to congratulate Shri Jyotirmoy Basu for having once brought forward a resolution which is of national gravity and national importance. Generally, we do not see eye to eye with each other. He and his party are generally devoted to matters of violence while we on this side are devoted to matters of peace. But I am glad to say that for once we have agreed, and he has focussed the attention of the House on a matter which I think deserves the topmost priority. I would request hon. Members to rise above their party affiliations and to consider the future and the hopes and aspirations of the future Indian citizens or the citizens of tomorrow in our country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let Shri Chengalraya Naidu note.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I do not agree that the Plans have failed in providing employment to the people. If we go through the statistics, we find in the course of first three Plans 31 million jobs have been provided to the people here. But the fact still remains that though 31 million jobs have been provided which would be equal to the population of countries like Pakistan or U. K. or West Germany, a stupendous number by itself, there have been a very considerable number of new entrants in the field which can be seen from the figures, I am placing before the House.

In the Second Plan, while additional opportunities were 10 million, the number of new entrants were 11.8 million; in the Third Plan, while additional opportunities were for 14.5 million, the number of new entrants shot up to 17 million and, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, while 18.5 million jobs were provided, we find that the back-log has been increasing consistently and even today, at the end of the Fourth Plan, there is a colossal figure, an army of frustrating young people who are without any job. Therefore, while the Plans have not failed to provide jobs to the people, we still find that because of new entrants in the field, that it has not been sufficient and the entire planning, I would admit, requires a re-orientation, a new approach and a new outlook.

Firstly, I would like to say that all the planning so far has gone, more or less, on the assumption that the volume of employment has been increasing in the same proportion to the additional investment. But we find that has not been so and the reasons will be clearly seen if we go through the course of history for the last 14 to 15 years.

What are the realities which we are facing now? The approach to the Plan requires a change in various sectors. First and foremost, we have to concede that the Plan itself was production-oriented. I feel it was the correct approach because there was a certain stage of economy where we had to produce more in the country in order to meet the basic requirements of the country. But now, in the last 20 years, we have to realise that it is not only production of food, machinery and other raw materials and other things which are required but we have also to see how far the man-power of the country can be harnessed and channelised so that they do not have to live without jobs. That is also a factor.

There is another factor also. I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the fact as to how far the mechanised process of our farm output is going to be considered. I personally agree that mechanisation is a correct thing and it is also necessary in the modern age. In America, we find that 8 per cent of the people are able to produce enough for the country and to dole out to other countries.

But we have to see how far the mechanisation of the farming process is going to help a country like India where we have surplus man-power. That has to be considered in the light of the stark realities which we are facing in our country.

The other point to which I refer is automation. I personally feel that automation is an absolute necessity from the point of view of efficiency of business concerns. But it may also lead to certain number of people being without jobs. We have to view these things from realistic approach. I am sure, the Planning Commission people would be interested in seeing how far that will, ultimately, affect the people and it is with this approach that the Fourth Plan has to be framed.

Then, I admit that the Plans were export-oriented. That was a basic necessity. We could not go on relying on foreign aid and depleting our foreign exchange resources when there was a stage when we had to buy foreign know-how, the technical know-how and other things from outside in order to educate our own masses and to get necessary qualifications to do the jobs. It is extremely heartening to find that our dependence on foreign reserves and our dependence on foreign aid has considerably decreased and that our people are learning to stand on their own feet. It is heartening to learn that we are now depending less and less on foreign aids and less on spending foreign exchange. A stage has come when we have so many people without any job. We have to find avenues of employment for them. The stark realities must be faced. Sir, in order to compete with each other, they must be given all facilities.

Nationalisation of banks has placed more money at our disposal and I would request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to give all financial assistance to the people so that they can build small industries best suited to their genius.

The third factor is that our plans are export-oriented. What is the sense of creating these palatial huge buildings in our country? Is it only to show to the foreigners that we can also have big buildings, we can also have big cars and we can also have airconditioners? How can we

afford to indulge in this luxury when we have so many millions starving and unemployed? Can we starve future generation? Can we not postpone construction of palatial buildings and offices? Can you not allow those people to stay in tents or the present dilapidated buildings? I would beg of the Government to ponder over this matter seriously. I am a mother and I know what it is.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You advise your Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I can speak for the Prime Minister. She is not here. She is also a proud mother.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let her give up her palatial bungalow.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am appealing to you also. I personally feel and you will also agree because you are also a father.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है, प्रधान मंत्री को यहां रहना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would only say that a stage will come for India when it can boast of big buildings. But, now when we have millions of our people unemployed and hungry, there is no point in indulging in this luxury. Can we not wait for ten years so that we can give more jobs to our people from the money saved from these buildings?

SHRI S. KUNDU: People are all right. Don't accuse the people. People want to do exactly what you, Madam, say. Please do it yourself. Appeal to the Government in which you are. People are feeling frustrated.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: He is agreeing with me. I will go even to the extent of saying that our plans are town-oriented. I would ask the Government as to what was the reason for utilising only Rs. 19 crores when Rs. 150 crores were allotted in the Third plan for rural man power projects. It is a charge against the Government and I would ask the Govern-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

ment to explain why this money could not be made available to them? I would go even to the extent of saying that it was due to lack of co-ordination at the stage of formulation of policies, at the time of scrutiny or approval or implementation. Certain co-ordination is necessary in planning. I would ask the Government to remove all these bottlenecks in the interests of planning in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is due to lack of initiative and sincerity.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, certain basic solutions have to be found. I would suggest that first and foremost the main solution is that since three-fourths of our jobless people come from villages, concentration of work in the villages is necessary. There rural electrification plays an important role. Rural electrification and also road transport should be given top priority like Family Planning as these will help them to set up small industries, to build up their own machines and service and maintain them and to do processing also. This will provide a number of jobs.

The next point is that a change in our social and political atmosphere is necessary. I would request Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu to consider particularly with reference to West Bengal the conditions prevailing there. Previously we had a very good industrial climate and base. I am afraid your Government has dislocated the economy. I am sorry to say that during the first nine months of 1967, 50,000 people have been rendered jobless in West Bengal. Less production means less profit and less expansion of work and hence less employment. In this way you decrease the jobs to which the people are entitled. Lockouts and gheraos to destruction and they dislocate the activities of the industries. You are taking away the bread from the people, whom you say you would like to assist. I would like this point to be brought to the attention of the people of the country.

Regarding the political atmosphere, we need the cooperation of all the parties, whether they are communists or the congress. There should be the necessary cooperation between the employers and the

employees also. Strikes, gheraos, and go-slow tactics should be avoided by the labourers. On the part of the employers who employ labourers there should be understanding and cooperation and they should not resort to lockout and there should not be any occasion for unnecessary clashes which make people lose their jobs. If there is such coordination and understanding and sympathy from a human angle and if this problem is looked at from the national point of view, I am sure the position would be improved very much.

In the social context, some people may consider me conservative when I say this, but I am prepared to say this, that an Indian woman is concerned primarily with the family peace and family ties and the peace of the hearth and the home. In this new craze for high bung and employment-seeking, I would beg of my sisters and mothers to think how this would react on the employment potential of our own sons. Coming out in life also somewhat loosens the family ties which are fast disappearing.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Do you want that our girls should not go into employment?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I think you will not misunderstand me. I am not having a conservative view, it is a realistic view. So far as the women of India are concerned, I categorically state that they are equal to any one here or, in fact, better than many in the foreign countries. As I told earlier this is not only a human problem, but it is an economic problem also and must be viewed from that light.

I would draw the attention of the Education Minister to this aspect that we must pause and weigh as to how far we can allow this craze for higher education to go unchecked. Our boys are entering the portals of the university aimlessly and are waiting for their employment and when they do not get employment they get frustrated. I suggest that only those who have a craving for higher academic career must enter the universities. In this way the standard of the university education would also be raised. The Education Minister

should take these factors into consideration. The money thus released could be utilised for opening vocational avenues to others.

Regarding refugees, though we felt that the Government must do all it can for the refugees from the human angle, I wish to say that this problem is there for the last so many years. Refugees from East Pakistan are coming and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon also for whom jobs have to be provided. Why does this Government not take up this matter firmly with the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations? We should see that some disincentives are put in the way of the refugee influx into India, because that dislocates the economy of the States concerned.

In this connection, I would like to quote a small passage from the *Free Press Journal* dated the 22nd September, 1967, It says :

"Search for labour was much more fatiguing than labour itself. It is the social problem which involves the misery of untold millions and the withering of human promise that is truly staggering."

Then, I wish to quote this passage from the speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain dated 3rd March, 1968, He said :

"In this connection, an integrated programme of population control, economic development and educational reconstruction was necessary if the country was to move towards a situation in which every graduate would be given along with the degree or diploma employment as well."

SHRI PILOO MODY : We cannot have that unless there is an integrated government.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : So long as it is not a coalition,

I do not mind it.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : While welcoming this Resolution, I would request

Shri Joyti Basu...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI P. G. SEN : May I request him through Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to bring stability to the Government there ?

No doubt, the Resolution itself is a very laudable one. There is no doubt there is an unprecedented increase in unemployment. I want a request to be sent to West Bengal through our colleague, the Mover and also through the Minister in charge to the Prime Minister because unless and until there is stability, no problem can be solved.

The few months that have passed have brought immense trouble and immense instability which is also reflected here. You will find that where stable governments were running, they are fading away, their majority is fading. This is because of political rivalry engineered by the topmost—what should I say—bosses. We are just pawns. We have been given no opportunity to have our say. No matter was brought before us. But we found something rolling on and then all of a sudden, to my astonishment, I found the Speaker resigned.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Completely irrelevant.

SHRI P. G. SEN : She will have her say.

One fine morning, the Speaker resigned and the Deputy-Speaker took over his duties.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : What is this ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : There is unemployment there, political unemployment. Why this has been engineered, I do not know.

Then I found that even the Vice-President, acting as President, resigned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What has that got to do with unemployment ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : Political instability, political unemployment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. The hon. member is raising certain points about the Vice-President and President. The question before us is the unemployment problem. He may raise the point about Shri Morarji Desai and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh being unemployed. Also Shri Poonacha...

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He is making a speech. What is his point of order? My hon. colleague was explaining that opportunities were provided for them by the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. G. SEN : My point is that unnecessarily the Acting President was obliged to go and take shelter in his daughter's house.

The previous Speaker was applauded by all the sections of the House. He was running this show of democracy very well. Everybody appreciated it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this show?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is Parliament. This is not a show.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My resolution should not be used for party faction fight.

SHRI P. G. SEN : That is only your interpretation.

Because of lack of political stability, everything is at a standstill. You know it, and you read it in the papers every day that instability has brought matters to a standstill in every sphere of life. This is a big country, we are faced with so many problems, we have unfriendly neighbours on our borders, and we have to make arrangements for all this. So, there must be some norm, some standard of human life, and that is wanting in the administration also.

In regard to unemployment, even those who are employed now I find are rendered unemployed because of gherao. If you say it is not a fact, I can withdraw it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly withdraw it.

SHRI P. G. SEN : You may say, but I do not think the other friends will say so. You are saying because of party affiliation.

Those who were uneducated, illiterates, have become educated. What was their aim and ambition in getting education? The parents send their sons to schools and colleges and want them to pass to enter service, because there are surplus hands in the rural areas. We have been multiplying, there has been what they call the population explosion. So, you understand how this unemployment has been swelling, I am one with this Resolution in expressing great concern at the unprecedented increase in unemployment about which there is no doubt.

Again, there is unemployment in the agricultural sector. The whole agricultural sector is going to be revolutionised. People are taking to mechanised farming. There is great demand for tractors, and I am one with Shri Randhir Singh in that. Some ten thousand tractors are coming from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Orders have been placed, it is said. This mechanisation will bring in the problem of lesser employment in the rural areas. Of course, there is the other side that if they cooperate, because of hybrid seeds and fertilisers the yield is sure to increase to the advantage of the agricultural labourers.

There is one solution. There is the employment exchange. You can get your name enrolled there and then rest quite at home.

MR. CHAIRMAN : "You" means the Chair. I do not want to be enrolled in the employment exchange.

SHRI P. G. SEN : There is the employment exchange. People go there and have their names registered, but we are receiving so many letters that even those who passed in 1965 or 1966 are still unemployed. 55,000 engineering graduates are unemployed. All these things had to be considered. I welcome the idea that a Parliamentary Committee should go into them and suggest ways to tackle the problems. We had four

Plans. But all these four Plans could not enable us to give a pinch of salt to the cattle. The father of the nation, Bapuji, undertook salt satyagraha because he felt that salt should be made available to the Indian people. Boys and girls are educated and remain unemployed. Marriage has become another problem. Girls get educated and then for employment because they will get married if they enter service. Educated boys want working girls should be their wives. It is a tremendous problem. There should be stability of the Government. I think that a parliamentary committee should go into these problems and make suggestions.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : This is one of the very important problems facing the country. It is a fact that the number of unemployed is increasing year after year and it is also a fact that the Government is taking some steps to solve that problem. I think the Mover of the resolution could have been a little more specific and said where the Government had failed to tackle this problem. He has made no specific suggestions for improving the situation. That would have provided the House with something concrete to discuss. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu comes from Bengal. For the last two years what is happening in Bengal ? It is one of the most industrially advanced States in India and millions of people are employed producing goods worth hundreds of crores of rupees. Since the Government of his party has come, the percentage of employment has gone down ; the number of unemployed has increased and is increasing. The policy of appeasement they are following is creating more troubles. That policy is coming in the way of industrialisation of that State. To charge this Government with not attempting to solve the problem of unemployment is not correct.

Having said this, there are two points I wish to make in the last twenty years the Government has enabled more and more industrial and agricultural production and that has created more employment opportunities and brought in more revenue to the Government.. (*Interruptions.*)

As far as our consumer goods are

concerned, we are selfsufficient, and we have got surplus capacity for exports also. Last year, our exports of consumer goods alone came to Rs. 600 crores. As far as our heavy engineering is concerned, Government have set up in the public sector such a capacity that we can get more work done than at present. Thousands and millions of people are getting employment there. In agriculture also, production has increased, but side by side, population has also increased. Therefore, the problem is pressing. But it is not only the Government. It is also for the country ; it is also for the public to see this and try to improve matters.

One thing Shri Jyotirmoy Basu did not mention, and I shall mention it. Something should be done to change the pattern of education. At present, most of the young people who have been through schools and colleges are from the rural areas, and after education, they seek service. It is impossible to provide jobs for everybody. If in our educational system, same changes are made so that the students from the primary stage, or the middle or higher secondary stage are trained in certain professional techniques, they can straightway enter the field of production. That is what is required ; if that is done, most of our problems will be solved. It is one suggestion which I hope the Government will consider, and I believe Government is considering such a scheme.

I have just now referred to the students going to schools and colleges, and their coming from the rural areas. If instead of seeking employment after their education instead of that, if they devote their time to the development of agricultural and agricultural production, or setting up of small-scale industries in their own villages or small towns, they can be more helpful and more useful to the country and thus they can get employment by themselves.

The Government has recently nationalised the banks and given facilities for getting finance for different purposes. At present, we are short of foodgrains, and we are also short of other items. If, therefore, the young people settle down in their places and devote their time to increase the produc-

[Shri S. R. Ramani]

tion of agricultural commodities and also industrial goods, the country will be benefited and they themselves will get employed by themselves. If they devote their time to these pursuits, the problem of unemployment can be solved.

It is not only for the Government to provide jobs and give employment to everybody. It is for us, for the public, to see how they can use their intelligence and how they can use their energies and get themselves employed.

I do not think that this resolution is going to benefit anyway. It will only be useful to focus the attention of the public on the need for solving unemployment.

With these words, I oppose the resolution.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I hope the Government will have no difficulty in accepting this resolution. As far as the Parliamentary Committee is concerned, if such a Committee is appointed, they may be able to make certain suggestions and proposals at least for some temporary relief for the millions of unemployed in this country. Also, they may be able to make some proposals about short term measures, about the reshaping of the five year Plan that is yet to take final shape.

Beyond that we do not have any illusions about a parliamentary committee at all. But the problem is so immense and serious that we have to attack it from short-term as well as long-term point of view. We think this kind of committee will help us in evolving certain schemes and programmes for attacking the problem from the short-term point of view.

Unless we make up our minds to have a fundamental departure from the policies we were pursuing till now, it would be impossible to meet the basic problem. It is not possible to tinker with it by half-hearted measures. In a country like ours,

which had a period of more than one and a half centuries of slavery as a result of which there was such stagnation in development, it is absolutely necessary for us to march forward not at the speed of a bullock-cart, but at the top-most possible speed. As some friends rightly said, we are sitting over a volcano. There is no need for me to go into the details of the agony being suffered by the millions of our countrymen, especially the younger generation. What we see today in the country is the result of their frustration mainly due to unemployment. It is futile for my friends from the Congress Opposition or for Mr. Damani to put the whole blame on some agitation or other or find fault with some State Governments or to take shelter behind some scapegoat or other. Agitations are bound to take place. Much more is in store for the country if the situation continues as it is today.

As far as a fundamental reorganisation of our economic structure is concerned, I have serious doubts whether, as things stand at present, the Government or the Planning Commission or any other authority will be in a position to take the proper steps that are needed. They could not take such steps in the past, in spite of the fact that they were claiming that they wanted to build a socialist society. Today there is so much talk of socialism. After the cleavage in the ruling party, there is a competition between the Congress in power and the Congress in Opposition, as far as the socialist goal is concerned, I wonder who is not for socialism in this country today. Even Prof. Ranga and his party may jump into the fray before long.

SHRI RANGA : Before you entered politics, even before you were born, I was a Gandhian socialist and I shall continue to be so.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : What about Shri Masani ? Has he reborn as the agent of the Tatas ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Some of us who have fundamental and absolute faith in the concept of scientific socialism dare to claim that in this part of the world only in a socialist order unemployment could be

dispensed with completely. In spite of the fact that certain countries of the world had an uninterrupted capitalist growth for centuries together, even such countries like USA, U.K. and others have from time to time faced economic crisis and resulting unemployment. It is a fact that a country like the United States had an uninterrupted period of growth and they were not directly affected by the two world wars and there was no devastation. On the other hand, their economy tarived by selling arms during the world wars. Even in spite of that, it remains a fact that their economy very often has to pass through a very serious crisis and even today they have to carry with them millions of people who are unemployed. On the other hand, you have another world, another system which cannot be shied away, which cannot be denied even by the worst anti-communist or anti-socialist, in which the problem of unemployment has been fundamentally and absolutely solved.

In a country like India we have to follow basically our policy. We have to chart out our way of progress. There are certain basic policies which we will have to follow. We are all agreed that industrialisation has to take place in this country. So, anything that stands in the way of a programme of gigantic industrialisation, all-round industrialisation, should be removed from the path of progress. Let us try to find out what is standing in the way of economic, social and cultural progress in this country. The remnants of Imperialist bondage is a hindrance to our progress. Are we prepared to stand together and fight against all the legacies of the Imperialist bondage? If so, let us try to do away with all that is left by imperialism in this country.

Everybody knows that the outmoded feudal structure, the remnants of feudalism, still remains in many parts of our country, and it is a great hindrance to the progress of our society. In spite of all the tall talk of the Congress leaders it is an admitted fact that during the last 22 years when they were in power they were not able to abolish it. Today the Chief Ministers' Conference is going to discuss the question of land reforms. Every student of economics and

political history knows that the greatest hindrance to the progress of a country in the modern era is the remnants of feudalism. Are we, the progressive, forward-looking forces, prepared to stand together and fight against such forces so that we can go forward?

Then, in spite of all the tall talk about socialism we have concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, in the hands of 75 monopoly houses I ask the government: are they prepared to take proper and effective steps to curb these 75 monopoly houses? The economic power of these big groups should be broken. If the government is prepared to take these steps, if there is decentralisation of economic power, if all the human resources, material and financial resources, the hidden wealth and black money, if everything is in the hands of the people for proper development, you can have a big scheme of industrialisation.

16 hrs.

You can have modern agriculture; you can have cultural advance but this is the fundamental question that faces the country today. The question of unemployment is not a question that can be tinkered with and tackled here and there by stopgap arrangements. If that is the approach to the question of solving the unemployment problem, I should say that we do not share that kind of optimism about it. A fundamental approach to this problem is needed and we should all make up our minds and the vast sections of our people, who are prepared to agree on such a programme, should rally together. Meanwhile, if this Resolution is accepted and a proper committee is appointed including Members of Parliament—I am not against associating economic experts and such other people with it—let them sit together and make some proposal for some interim measure. Some interim steps have to be taken but I do not go into that.

In the end I should point out that a petition was presented to this House on the 18th of this month on behalf of the All India Youth Federation and the Students Federation, detailing some of the suggestions that they would like the Government to take

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

to meet the grave problem of unemployment. It was signed by more than a million young people in this country. They demonstrated also before Parliament. It is high time that all of us—I do not talk only of Government—wake up to this serious problem. As my hon. friend said, we are all sitting on a volcano and unless we wake up and act immediately, we will all face the music. I hope that there will be some awareness of the seriousness of the problem at least at this late stage.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Chairman, I had no intention of speaking but when I heard a Congressman speaking and again a Communist friend speaking, I thought that I might make a little contribution of my own.

The Congressman said, "What can the Government do?" The Communist said that in Russia there was no unemployment. Let us examine both these propositions. The Communists have no right to be dissatisfied with the Government because from the beginning with the five-year plans we modelled our economy on the Communist basis. What was the Communist basis? It was heavy investment in capital industry. We began to build our houses from the top and not from the bottom. People wanted food; they wanted clothes; they wanted housing; they wanted medical aid; they wanted same education, but we began our five-year plans by, first of all, putting up one steel plant, then another, then a third and fourth which is bigger than all. I think, the Communists have no right to complain if this Government has followed the Communist policy of first producing steel and then thinking of food.

The Congress people say that it is not the fault of the Government. Whose fault is it then? How many people can you employ if you want to increase employment? I do not know. I cannot employ more than one man, which I do. How can we help in mitigating unemployment. I suppose, it is the Government policy that is wrong. In the capital industry one man is engaged after a capital of Rs. 1½ lakhs is spent. I happen to have an organisation which produces khadi. We produce khadi

worth Rs. 2 crores in the whole of UP and Delhi and I shall give the figures of employment that this industry is able to give the people. One day, I took a mill agent to my organisation and said, "We are producing khadi worth Rs. 2 crores. How much employment would be required in a mill if all this cloth were produced in a mill?" He said, "The employment required would be 6000 persons in all." And we are engaging 4500 organisations in the villages who look after the whole arrangement. We are employing 25,000 artisans, weavers, dyers, printers, carpenters, smiths, dhobis, etc. There are 3 lakh spinners because spinning is a part-time job. Gandhiji kept this decentralised industry before the country. Now, if we had followed Gandhiji's advice, I am sure, by this time, there would not have been so much unemployment as there is today. We would have been able to tackle this problem and, progressively, we would have solved it. Imagine a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 in a mill for the employment of one person. Here, I have to give a kargha worth Rs. 50 to a man and he is able to earn and live. He gets wages that are current in the market. This is the difference between the decentralised and the centralised capital industry.

We wanted to copy these Russian friends. We want more and more of Russianisation. If there is more of Russianisation, let me tell them that there will be more of unemployment here whatever may be the case in Russia or China. Here the conditions are quite different.

Then, there is another cause of unemployment. Our system of education has produced unemployment. What is this system of education? It is absolutely theoretical. Why should an engineer be unemployed? It is because the engineers have learnt only theoretical knowledge. They have never handled things. I find there are Commerce graduates who are seeking for Government service because they have never sat in a shop. There are agricultural graduates who have never handled a plough and who have never sown any seed. They are seeking for Government service. Imagine, in these days of high prices, an agricultural graduate cannot support himself in a village. He must be a damn-fool. And we are producing damn-fools by the hundreds and

thousands. Gandhiji gave us a system of education which was practical in which people worked and learnt, not only worked but worked and also earned and learnt. This is not done here. Further, the emphasis on heavy industry leads to the neglect of our agriculture. The great industrial empire that America has built which is far in excess of Russia and China is built upon a very prosperous agriculture. 10 per cent of the population of America are engaged in agriculture. They feed themselves, they feed us and they feed many other people. 90 per cent of the population of America are engaged in industry. Even Russia with 50 years of communist rule cannot be upto the standard of agricultural production that is in America. Why is it so? Because the Russians began to build from the top and neglected agriculture. Even China is in that condition. They cannot come up to the American standard. If we had only some common-sense, if we had only read a little of history, we would have seen that in England when they were going to build up their industrial empire, there were restrictions put on the import of food. They were called Corn Laws. The first thing that they did was to repeal the Corn Laws so that food grain might come from the colonies and industries could be built in England. Here all such things are neglected. Our education is wrong. One Five Year Plans are capital-heavy. Our steel plants are working only upto 75 to 50 per cent. A big plant lying idle means a loss of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs to the Government every day not every month, but every day. But this loss we are bearing as if we are not able to consume our steel.

Regarding the Fourth Plan we have been hearing of it for the past 3½ years. We know what is happening. Big palatial buildings for officers and for guests are built, but not the factory. The economy of Germany was ruined in the last war. But they re-built their economy. They lived in shacks. The first thing that they did was to build factories, not to build houses, not to build palatial houses for bureaucrats, for these who are considered to be industrialists, but know nothing of industry. They have no experience. Here palatial buildings and houses have been for visiting guests and everything is there except a factory. How do you expect that our economy will grow?

We have gone wrong both ways. We have accepted the Communist theory of building from the heaven downward. In our education also we build from the roof. First there was a Committee appointed to go into higher education. But higher education is based upon secondary education. Then all of a sudden they woke up and appointed a committee for secondary education. They do not know that secondary education depends upon primary education. Primary education in our country is in such a state that no civilised person, no man even with a little income will send his children to the primary schools that the Government or the Municipalities have started. They are not worth going to and the education they get there, the children forget within 2 or 3 years of their leaving the schools.

So I believe that our Plans are wrongly conceived. They were not conceived in the way that was shown to us and that we had accepted. We had accepted decentralised industry as the basis of our industry. It is not that we do not want industrialisation of our country. But we want industrialisation in a manner which will give the maximum employment to our people. They do not know that our men are our capital. We have forgotten that men are our capital. We think that money is the only capital. This is a wrong conception. Gandhiji said that your men are your capital. If you do not employ them, then, of course, your economy cannot progress. Now what happened? These people who sit in the Treasury Benches do not wear khadi. If they wear it, it is not in their homes; and some ex-Princes even denounce khadi. They say 'You are fools. You are thinking of khadi and you are thinking of prohibition. How can you live without liquid vitamins?' They say that plainly. The treasury benches are not serious about prohibition. They blindly follow this policy. We should take away this illusion that only in the Bolshevik way can we industrialise our economy. This illusion should be removed. Unless we do that there will be no diminution in unemployment. It will only go on increasing. It has increased with every Five-year Plan. We are blindly following the economy of the West which was suited for it and which is not suited for a country like ours. We are having a system of education which was to

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

produce clerks to the then rulers. It was meant for that purpose. Therefore you find that this figure of unemployment is going on increasing. And, Sir, May I say why it goes on like this? It is because every Minister, every administrator wants to employ his son-in-law, brother-in-law, cousin-in-law, villager-in-law and caste-in-law. Therefore they have now got this bloated administration. 33 to 50 per centare superfluous men. If you have 50 per cent superfluous men in your office how can you expect that there will be efficiency? That is how this figure of unemployment is increasing. Thank you.

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) :
समापति महोदय, मैं सर्व प्रथम अपने मित्र, श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आज सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। श्री मन्, यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। किसी पार्टी या किसी राजनीतिक दल की समस्या के रूप में इसको देखना अनुचित होगा। बेरोजगारी की समस्या के बारे में जब हम विचार करते हैं तो मुझे याद आता है कि आज हजारों नौजवान इंजीनियर, डाक्टर या इसी तरह से अन्य ट्रेड प्रोफेशन का सर्टिफिकेट लेकर जब दर दर भटकते हैं, उससे मन में बड़ी वेदना होती है। यह वेदना इसलिए होती है कि हमारा 50 करोड़ का देश है परन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले 22 वर्षों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को दूर करके अपने देश का नव निर्माण कर सकते थे, राष्ट्र की पुनर्रचना कर सकते थे लेकिन वह नहीं कर सके। दादा ने ठीक कहा है कि किसी भी देश के निर्माण में मैन मटीरियल की जितनी कीमत करनी चाहिए मनुष्य के श्रम की जितनी कीमत करने चाहिए वह हमने नहीं की। यही कारण है कि इतने बड़े महान देश जिसकी 50 करोड़ की आबादी है उसमें हम नयी समाज व्यवस्था नहीं दे सके। मैं इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ कि आज जब हमारा देश एक संकट से गुजर रहा है, हमारे नागरिकों के पास पहुँचने लिए पूरा

कपड़ा नहीं है, खाने के लिए एक अच्छी डाइट नहीं है, एक अच्छे नागरिक की तरह जीने के लिए पूरी सामाजिक सुविधायें नहीं हैं, रहने के लिए अच्छा मकान नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में हम नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे देश में काम की कमी है। इस देश में हमें बहुत से काम करने हैं—बहुत सा कपड़ा तैयार करना है, बहुत सारे मकान तैयार करने हैं, बहुत सारे अस्पताल और सड़कें तैयार करनी हैं, सिंचाई के लिए बांध और कई तरह के बहुत सारे काम करने हैं। इतने बड़े बड़े काम जिस देश में मौजूद हों, जिस देश में नयी समाज व्यवस्था की पुनर्रचना करनी हो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि देश में बेरोजगारी क्यों हो? काम की कमी न होने पर भी बेरोजगारी क्यों हो? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इन पिछले 22 वर्षों में हमारी राष्ट्रीय पुनर्रचना की जो नीति थी, हमारी योजना निर्धारण की जो नीति थी उसमें कहीं भूल हुई, उसमें हमने कहीं न कहीं गलती की है। यही कारण है कि आज एक विस्फोटक समस्या हमारे सामने मुँह बाँये खड़ी है। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। आज ईमानदारी से स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि पिछले 20, 22 सालों में देश के पीड़ित लोगों के साथ कोई न्याय कहीं किया गया है। अगर न्याय करते तो आज जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं, हजारों लाखों की तादाद में, जो दूसरों की जमीनों पर खेती करते हैं और साल में चार, पांच महीने मजदूरी मिलती है, शेष समय बेकार रहते हैं, ऐसी हालत न होती। इसी तरह से लाखों मजदूरों की हालत है। इस नकार में जो सबसे बड़ा साया आया है वह शिक्षित बेकारी का है। जहाँ हमने एक तरफ यह कहा कि धाराम हराम है, हम ने लोगों को प्रेरणा दी कि कालेजों में पढ़ो और इंजीनियर, डाक्टर बनो, वहाँ उनको काम नहीं दे सके। हम ने स्वयं प्रेरणा दी देश के नौनिहालों को कि तुम आगे

बढ़ो लेकिन आज उन को काम नहीं दे सकते । निश्चित रूप से हमारी योजना में कोई न कोई ऐसी कमी रही जिस से देश की पुनर्रचना सही मानों में नहीं हो सकी । हम ने केवल नारेबाजी की लेकिन काम नहीं दे सके । हम को अपनी कथनी को करनी में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए था । दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि चाहे कांग्रेस का शासन रहा हो, चाहे किसी पार्टी का रहा हो, मैं ज्योतिर्मय वसु से कहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में आप की सरकार है और वह बेरोजगारी को बढ़ा रही है । आप प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कौन हैं, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहे कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ, हम भी उतने ही दोषी हैं, लेकिन आप बात करते हैं तो ताज्जुब होता है । प्रोडक्शन के बिना आप बेकारी कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं ? चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल हो या केरल हो हमें श्रम की अधिक कीमत करनी है । उत्पादन बढ़ाना है । और निश्चित रूप से इस प्रश्न को राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना होगा । इस प्रस्ताव का जो सैंकेन्ड पार्ट है उस से मैं कतई सहमत नहीं हूँ । हमें देश में सदाव्रत नही बांटना है, लोगों को भिक्षा नहीं देनी है, उन में भिक्षा की वृत्ति नहीं पैदा करनी है । इस में लिखा है कि राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय योजना कायम की जाये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो गम्भीरता के साथ हमारी पिछली बुनियादी नीतियों पर विचार करे और उन के कार्यान्वयन में क्या कमियाँ रही उन का अध्ययन करे । केवल नारेबाजी से या अपनी अपनी पार्टियों को महत्व देने की दृष्टि से काम न किया जाय, बल्कि सचमुच देखें कि कहां गलती है । इसलिये मेरी राय में राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सहायता एक प्रकार से सदाव्रत होगा । हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे शिक्षित लोग और मजदूर लोग सहायता के नाम पर सरकार के मुल्तापेयी हो जायें । यह देश के लिये शर्मनाक बात होगी ।

हमारे पास इतना काम है करने के लिये

कि अगर ठीक से योजनायें संचालित करें तो बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है । हम समाजवाद की बात तो करते हैं, लेकिन उस ओर बढ़ नहीं सकें । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी बात करने से ही देश बड़ा नहीं बनता बल्कि बड़े काम करने से ही देश बड़ा होता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो राष्ट्रीय समस्या है बेरोजगारी की इस की न तो हास्य के रूप में लिया जाय और न अपनी पार्टी विशेष को महत्व देने के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय । यह एक गम्भीर समस्या है । जो देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता आयी है यह भी इस बेरोजगारी का एक कारण है । आज जनता में, गरीबों में, मजदूरों में, किसानों में, सब में असंतोष है और उस का मूल कारण यह है कि हम ने उन की आर्थिक पुनर्रचना का काम बड़ी धीमी गति से किया है । हम ने राजनीतिक ग्राजादी तो प्राप्त की, लेकिन एक नई सामाजिक व्यवस्था, जिसमें सब को खाने के लिए, पहनने के लिए और रहने की सुविधायें मिले और सबको समान अवसर मिले काम का, उस दिशा में हम ने कुछ नहीं किया ।

मैं दावा कृपालानी जी से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हम ग्रामोद्योग या विकेन्द्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर भरोसा कर के इस देश को दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में खड़ा कर सकते हैं । गांधी जी के इस विचार से मैं सहमत हूँ कि श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा रहनी चाहिए, और जिस देश में ऐसा नहीं होता वह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता । लेकिन यह अर्थ नहीं है इस का कि खेती या छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योगों के आधार पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । आज विज्ञान का युग है, विज्ञान ने काफी तरक्की की है और उस की उपेक्षा हम नहीं कर सकते । आधुनिक विज्ञान का उपयोग कर के बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सकता है । ग्रामोद्योग में भी हम पावर का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, उस का आधुनिकीकरण करना आज के युग में आवश्यक है । गांधी जी

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

की जो थिंकिंग है कि हम चरित्र और श्रम के आधार पर सामाजिक व्यवस्था बनाना चाहते हैं, उस में मेरा विश्वास है। लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो उनकी नीति है उस के ऊपर हम नये भारत को महल नहीं खड़ा कर सकते। उस के लिए हमें विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी का पूरा उपयोग करना पड़ेगा।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप माननीय सदस्य से कहिए कि वह गांधी जी को पढ़ें। उस के बाद बोलें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : जापान ने अपनी बेरोजगारी को हल किया है। सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों ने पंजाब में एक सीमा तक बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के कदम उठाये थे। अतः मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षित और अशिक्षित, दोनों तरह की बेकारी है। आज हमने कालेज पर कालेज खोल दिये हैं, विश्वविद्यालय पर विश्वविद्यालय खोल दिये हैं लेकिन इस बात की हम ने कोई प्लानिंग नहीं की इन शिक्षा केन्द्रों से जो इंजीनियर और डाक्टर स्नातक निकलेंगे, विज्ञान के स्नातक निकलेंगे उन को हम कहाँ और कैसे काम देंगे ? हम उन को रोजगार की सुविधायें नहीं दे पाते। प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं, हम ने स्टील प्लांट लगाये लेकिन उस का उपयोग कैसे होगा, छोटे छोटे उद्योग कैसे पनपेंगे, इस की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी। छोटे उद्योग धन्यों को स्टील नहीं मिलती जिस का वजह से उन का विस्तार नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह से भूमिहीन किसानों की समस्या है। हमारे यहां सामन्तशाही व्यवस्था रही, जमींदारी और जागीरदारी प्रथा थी जिस के अधीन जमीन पर कुछ लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा था। हजारों, लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी

रही लेकिन हमारे गरीब हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और साधारण लोगों को वह जमीन नहीं मिली, उन पर शिकार खेले जाते रहे। आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में नक्सलवादियों ने जमीनों पर कब्जा जबरदस्ती करना शुरू किया, आखिर उस की गहवाई में जा कर देखा जाय कि कारण क्या है। उस का कारण यही है कि लोगों को जमीन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं इसलिए समस्या का व्यापक रूप है। जिन किसानों के पास जमीन नहीं है उन को जमीन दी जाय और दूसरे साधन दिये जायें जिस से अपनी जमीन का विकास कर के अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें। वर्षों तक बेजमींदारों के गुलाम रहे और कष्ट में अपना जीवन बिताते रहे, और अब भी बिता रहे हैं जो हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

ठीक इसी तरह से आज औद्योगीकरण की वजह से हमारे देश में काम बढ़ा, लेकिन जहां जहां मीडर्नाइजेशन हुआ है वहां वहां बेकारी बढ़ी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने नये नये उद्योग क्यों नहीं खोले, सबसिडियरी उद्योग क्यों नहीं खोले। क्या कारण है कि हम नये उद्योग खोलने में असमर्थ रहे। आज भी जितने उद्योग हैं उन में दस गुने उद्योग स्थापित हो जायें तो भी हमारे देश को इसकी जरूरत है, दुगने कपड़े, सीमेंट आदि के कारखाने, जूट की मिलें खुल जायें तो हम अपने देश की बेकारी काफी हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए काम की कमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। प्लानिंग की कमी है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम प्लानिंग को ठीक ढंग से नहीं सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्निर्माण में उपयोग में नहीं लायेंगे तब तक हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं और ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में सौंप रहे हैं जिनको व्यापार का कोई अनुभव नहीं है। ऐसे लोगों का इस में सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता जो व्यापारका

अनुभव रखते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि थोड़े दिन बाद सहकारिता में चलाया गया काम फेल हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि छोटे दुकानदारों और व्यापारियों को भी आप कानफीडेंस में लें, उन को पर्याप्त सहायता दें ताकि उन की जो प्रतिभा है उस का उपयोग किया जा सके।

आज हम देखते हैं कि बेकारी का बोल-बाला है जिस से लोगों में असंतोष है और इस के कारण राजनीतिक अस्थिरता है। सारे देश में 1967 के चुनाव के बाद जो राजनीतिक अस्थिरता आयी है उस के पीछे सब से बड़ा कारण कोई है तो अर्थ चेतना है। हर आदमी में यह चेतना है कि वह आगे बढ़े, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे। और यह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से देखें, एक दूसरे को नीचे गिराने की दृष्टि से नहीं।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के मेम्बरों से मैं खास तौर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वहां घेराव है, आज जो वहां उत्पादन को घक्का पहुंच रहा है, उस से वह स्वयं उलझ गये हैं। आज अगर पश्चिमी बंगाल के घेराव के कारण कारखाने बन्द होने की नौबत आती है और उस से बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी है, दूसरे लोग नहीं। अगर वह कल-कारखाने खोलते और उत्पादन बढ़ाते तो बात समझ में आती, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि थ्रम की प्रतिष्ठा कायम हो, देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, साथ ही साथ हम गहराई से इस समस्या को हल करें, ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से प्रयत्न करें, नहीं तो आने वाले भविष्य में जनता उठेगी और एक नया विस्फोट होगा तथा हम क्रान्ति के कगार पर खड़े होंगे। लोगों की चेतना इस से भड़की है और वह ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुर्गेर) : सभापति महो-

दय, इस पर समय बांध दिया जाय पांच मिनट का जिस में माननीय सदस्य बोल सकें। दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी आने वाला है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय : अगला प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन उस को भी आना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में उन लोगों का पड़यन्त्र है। यह चीज चलने वाली नहीं है। वह लोग श्री जगजीवन राम से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बाइस सालों तक बेरोजगारी का सवाल दिखलाई नहीं दिया? किसी कांग्रेसी को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : आधे घंटे की चर्चा खत्म कर दी जाय।

SHRI S. KUNDU : At least each party should get five minutes. We are prepared to sit after 6 p. m. This matter should be discussed and then the resolution on Mr. Jagjivan Ram should be allowed to be moved. These two things must be done. We are prepared to sit till 7 p. m. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five minutes for each.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Mr. Chairman, you have been kind enough to allow me to speak. But if the Members also would allow me to speak I should like to point out that the present predicament is a result of not integrating population policy.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. If the House is keen on getting the other resolution moved at 5.15, it will have to be done. The Minister will take about twenty

[Mr. Chairman]

minutes and the Mover will take 5 minutes for reply. If you all agree we can call the Minister at 5 and the next resolution can be taken up.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I expected that this would be your reply, for certain reasons which I am not going to say. I am very unhappy. This is a very important problem. Every party must have its say. Give just five minutes each. I do not know what the Minister has got to say. The Minister can also say, but we are prepared to sit after 6.0' clock. After this, the other business can be taken up, and then there is the half-hour discussion. That can be done with the consent of the House ; If we are prepared to sit here, you must also co-operate. Let us start the discussion and let all parties be accommodated.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurg) : It has been stated in the Order of Business that the Private Members' Bills and resolutions will commence from 3.0' clock and end at 5.30 and from 5.30 the half-an-hour discussion will begin. I was present when the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions took up the consideration of the allotment of time. We were told at that meeting that the remaining time allotted for this resolution was about 1 hour 20 minutes. The original time was two and a half hours out of which about 1 hour 30 minutes had been taken up during the previous sitting. Now, 1 hour 20 minutes remain, so much so, the next resolution ought to be taken up at 4.20; But now it looks as if everything seems to be uncertain.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move that this House should sit today till 6.30. *(Interruption.)*

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM ; No, no. Unless this House on its own extends the time allotted by two hours, I think we have to close. The time allotted was two and a half hours. *(Interruption)* At 5.30 will come the other business. Is it a manoeuvre to scuttle the next resolution ?

AN HON MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : What is it then ? If at 5.30 You take up the

half-an-hour discussion, what else is it ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Let us sit till 7 p. m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot extend private Members' time ; there is no rule whereby we can do so. So, as hon. Members are keen in bringing forward the other resolution,

AN HON. MEMBER : We are keen:

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have fixed some time, and we have already exceeded time allocated to this resolution. Even if five minutes are given, so many Members want to speak. Mr. Kundu, we will give five minutes each.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Please allow me to move my resolution ; afterwards, this discussion can go on.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : We have no objection. *(Interruption.)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this present predicament of the nation seems to me to be a complete misconception of the Plan. The plans have been more on Shvlet lines and the country has been ruled democratically. Therefore, this Plan could not succeed. Heavy industrialisation, this emphasis on the basic industries and not paying enough attention to rural industrialisation have caused this predicament. Also, the industrial policy, the development policy and the population policy—not only the population control policy—have not been integrated. *(Interruption)* Please excuse me ; I would not speak. There is so much conversation going on every where. It is no use speaking ; why should I speak ? Why should I speak if all these disturbances go on all the time ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi). The issue is so important.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I would like to make some important points according to me.

Whether the House considers it important or not is a different matter. To my mind, our population policy and industrial policy are not being integrated. We have not exploited our natural resources. We are very rich in coal, but we have gone in for importing crude oil at the cost of spending a lot of foreign exchange, which we could hardly afford. The coal industry has been completely neglected. The low grade coal which could have been utilised for producing electricity is not being utilised, but more and more crude oil is being imported. Our ICS officers, very polished, with their Oxford and Cambridge accent, tell us : "Look how modern we are and what we are doing to the country. Look how technologically progressive we are."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Her time is up.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : This has spoiled the country altogether. Press a button and from the coalfields to the wagon, everything is done mechanically without paying any heed to the effect it has on the population. I am not at all against industrialisation, and modernisation, not even against automation. But when it comes it must also be equated with the population policy of the country. After all, the plans are meant for the welfare of the people, not for something else.

My hon' friend, Mr. Vasudevan Nair, said that there is no unemployment in the socialist part of the world. I do not think there is much serious unemployment on that side. They must have solved the problem to a very great extent. But at the same time, I would ask him, have they stood the test of full automation and the test of full containerisation of the shipping industry? Even if they do stand that test, will that be a real success or will that be a blot on the cultural development of the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Her time is up.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : I am sorry I cannot speak if you ring the bell repeatedly like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry ; there

is no time; Mr. Kundu. He should conclude in three minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This problem of unemployment is too staggering and huge that if we do not tackle it now, the fabric of democracy may not remain in this country. The educated young people who are starving will not have faith in the basic democratic system however, fine may be the speeches we make here. Time is fast changing and if we do not attune ourselves to the needs of the time, we will lose our precious democracy.

If the Government really want that unemployment problem should be tackled, the least they are called upon is to implement the demand made to the Prime Minister. When we met the Prime Minister with our memorandum, as the representatives of the youth of the country, i.e., the representatives of the Samajvadi Yuvak Samaj, we told her to authorise one Ministry to deal with unemployment. Therefore, please do not ask Mr. Azad to reply, Shri Azad is in charge of employment exchanges, nothing else. Employment exchange is only one of the directorates connected with employment. There are many other bodies like Planning Commission, Home Ministry, Prime Minister's Sect, and the Labour Ministry, concerned with this problem. After 22 years of rule, could they not have a break-through and have one department to coordinate all the activities connected with unemployment? I say with agony, with great sorrow that I feel this is a lifeless government which does not want to act.

By the end of the Fourth Plan we will be faced with forty million unemployed and half-employed people. How are we going to solve this problem? According to the Draft Fourth Plan in August 1968 they set up a committee to find out or collect the statistics about unemployment and the report is yet to come. Even 22 years after being in power they do not have any reliable statistics as to how many people are unemployed and they had to appoint a committee to collect figures. Even in the draft Fourth Plan no positive steps have been mentioned to meet the problems of unemployment and planning has not been reoriented to meet this problem. It continues to be

[Shri S. Kundu]

as in the earlier plans.

If government are very keen and serious about providing employment they must change their objective while fixing the pattern of growth. Instead of fixing certain percentages of targets for agriculture, steel and electricity, the targets must be in relation to the employment which they will provide. Instead of saying so many millions of tons of steel will be produced, they must give the equation as to how many people are employed. Otherwise, you will go on producing more goods people will remain unemployed and hungry and they will not be able to purchase what you produce. I want to forewarn you that according to some economists the population of this country will reach 100 crores soon in about in another 22 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His time is up. He should conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : By establishing heavy mechanised farms you may not be able to solve the problem of unemployment. You will be able to increase your food production but the starving people will not have the capacity to purchase food even though food may be available in plenty in the market. Then, a new affluent class of agriculturists has come into the scene, those who have orchards and grapes vines, whose annual income is Rs. 50,000 per acre. Unless you try to tackle this new class you cannot meet the unemployment problem.

Then, when you have done for the small-scale industries? You have made a mockery of them. Even though price preference has been given to the small scale industries not a single pie had been given to the small-scale industries. What is the reason? According to the statement of government the small-scale industries can compete with large-scale industries. What a joke! The large-scale industries have their contracts with government officials and they have made the officials say that the small-scale industries can compete with large-scale industries in the matter of price. When I asked an officer how he could explain this he told me that actually the cost of production is much higher in the large-scale industry. When this is the mind of the

officials how can we expect them to create employment or solve our unemployment problem. Unless you change their entire mentality it is impossible to solve this problem. As the noted economist Gunnar Myrdle has said, when a challenge comes to the under-developed country there is no adequate response. We fail to respond whenever there is a challenge.

The challenge is of social immobility. The challenge is to provide employment and we will fail. If we fail, we will fail as the African people have failed; in Latin America the system has failed; in Indonesia the system had failed. I forewarn this House. When Hitler came 6 million people were unemployed; there was inflation and one small piece of bread cost about 100 marks. Unless we tackle this problem, the future is dark.

Take the classic example of the handloom industry which employs 75 lakhs of weavers and provides maintenance for 20 million people. Its employment potentiality is going waste because you are, at the behest of the big textile mills, not giving any protection in income-tax and cess and you are putting duty on the products. It is gradually decaying. They have said that if you invest Rs. 500 on a small loom, it will employ 2½ persons and if you invest Rs. 150 crores, half a million people will be employed. Even the banks are nationalised now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have taken seven minutes.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If you say that I am irrelevant, I will sit down.

MR CHAIRMAN : I have not said that you are irrelevant but your time is up. Please give two minutes to Shri Sonthi. If you do not sit down, you will take away his time.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am concluding.

Now-a-days we read in the news paper that special protection is necessary for soap in the big industry. They are fighting with the Government. For soap, ribbons, buckets and even barbed wire, special protection is necessary. They say that it is necessary for big industry to produce these things. There are no preferences. These small industries have been gagged.

Two things are necessary. You must give an infrastructure, and an industrial bias. The people must know how to get a loan, where to get the scheme, which bank to approach and when they go, they will get it immediately. Unless you create such a climate, you cannot provide employment, you cannot build up industrial growth. Japandid it on its own and it is going to be the third, or may be one of the biggest industrial power in the world.

Unemployment and poverty are the biggest monster in the country and if you throw small bits of bread to it you cannot satisfy this monster. Therefore, I want a radical measure to be brought forward. I support this Resolution. I would like not only Members of Parliament but economists also to be there on this Committee. This committee should be a broadbased one. The hon. Minister must announce a broad based committee. The committee must submit a report within three months and on the basis of its recommendation the Government should start implementation.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, the problem of unemployment in our country is a big one. The backlog is of such a volume that is of the utmost importance that a suitable climate should exist in the country to tackle it. It is of the essence, therefore, to understand what we are talking about and whether the climate is such that it promotes clear thinking.

To my mind there come many question. Now they would come to many other people also. What do our friends on the Treasury Benches really mean when they talk of modern economic ideologies? We find that they resemble more certain people who lived in the mediaeval times. We find that they talk of better economic opportunities but they do not know how to creat a forum for national discussion. These days one should have expected in our country a grand national debate on problems of economic policy. Instead of that we find a lot of mutual recrimination going on. To my mind and to that of our Party, the essential point of departure for any fresh thinking on the subject is how far we have achieved technological self-reliance in this country. No amount of words like socialism or any other future economic system will help us if we

do not recognise that the technical know-how and the patents, if they are always obtained from abroad, undermine our will to improve our own economic situation. It is dependence on foreign resources, whether it is foreign ideological resources or it is foreign material resources which undermines the strength of this nation. Therefore, the question today is, with all this massive investment in the public sector, we must improve the public sector. It is inevitable that the public sector should be there. But it is the duty of all of us to see that we creat conditions of work and of social justice which make it a model in the country from the point of vlew of employment. It is essential that these investment decisions should be taken speedily. It is a matter, I think, of some congratulation that the President, Mr. V.V. Giri, has in recent days been speaking about the emphasis on more employment. But one does not know how far the Treasury Benches really echo the thoughts of the President.

We need a clear-cut commitment, a search for technologies which will enable a large number of people to be employed in our country. We find a lot of waste and duplication in Government spending. When we talk of automation, we have not created an environment in the country where labour can trust the Government and the entrepreneurs that these issues will be settled in accordance with national necessity. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to bring to bear some fresh thinking on the subject.

We have to tackle the unemployment problem. But it can be tackled only on the basis of self-reliance. India is a country endowed with natural resources where we should be confident about our future. We have got a mendicant mentality of always borrowing ideas and other things. We should do away with this sort of a mentality. It is no use carrying on a debate which is like empty political boxes being clashed with each other without any essential content. It should be a fruitful discussion. Surplus labour in agriculture should be absorbed in agriculture for the time being and, later on, you find out the possibilities that there are to step up the rate of capital formation and to remove unemployment and under-employment for all time to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister,

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : We have not moved the amendments. I did not move it last time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendments have been moved. Among the Members who moved their amendments, your name is there. That means you have moved your amendment.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But I am not given a chance to explain why I have moved the amendment. Kindly allow me a minute.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Allow him a minute.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is a very serious problem. Kindly give me a chance to explain why I have moved the amendment. I have moved an amendment that compulsory registration of unemployed people should be introduced in all the States of India without any delay. Let me explain it to the honourable House.

Sir, so many hon. Members have spoken about the seriousness of the unemployment problem. I want to place a new point here. There is a draft report prepared by the Kerala Planning Board. There are 10 lakhs people who are unemployed there and 14 lakhs people who are under-employed. The Planning Board discussed the problem seriously and they chalked out a draft report that every unemployed person should be given at least 75 p. to 1 rupee per day. They have prepared a draft. How to accumulate the money? It can be done by levying a special cess or a tax on profit or tax on the landlords. From the accumulated wealth, they will give relief to the unemployed people. They will give either job or relief.

17 hrs.

After the Fourth Five Year Plan 140 lakhs of people are going to be unemployed of India. Why after every five year plan unemployment is growing? Why after every five year plan the monopoly is growing? Why after every five year plan the poverty is growing? Why after every five year plan starvation deaths are growing?

The Government do not realise the seriousness of the economic conditions. Three days ago the Syndicate and Indicate groups have declared their policies. (*Interruptions*). There is nothing in the Indicate policy declaration to eliminate unemployment.

I want that every unemployed person in India should be registered and given relief—at least Re. 1 per day. Government must constitute a committee to go into this problem in detail and their report must be placed before Parliament. Kerala Government Planning Board have prepared a draft report for unemployment relief. Their representatives also must find a place in this Committee. With these words, I move my amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I am thankful to the hon Members who have participated in this debate and also to the mover because I want to make it very clear at the outset that Government appreciate and fully agree with the anxiety of the hon Members on this problem of unemployment. Questions were raised in the House during various sessions and hon. Members would kindly remember that Government have never tried to minimise this problem. So I emphatically say that Government fully realise the importance of this problem. It is an important issue. It is a burning issue one must tackle.

17.03 hrs.

(SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a volcano.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It was our effort in the three Plans to create more and more jobs in this country. In the three Plans during 1951-66 we have able to create 31.5 million jobs. But the fact remains that during the same period we have 38 million labour force coming into the market. So, it is a fact which the hon. member has emphasized that at the end of

the Third Plan we have a backlog of labour force plus the addition that we are getting every day. Therefore, it is a question between the faster growth of labour force and the limitation of financial resources. So it is a question of how to adjust these and strike a balance between the limited financial resources and the fast-growing labour force in the country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Bombay South) : Put a ceiling on expenditure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is one of the measures.

SHRI RABI ROY : This is the measure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There are many other measures as well. I think that is one of the important measures.

When I am talking about the labour force created and the jobs given in the three Plans, doubts have been cast about the assessment itself. Therefore, the Planning Commission has created a Committee under Prof Dantwala to find out as to what can be the mode and methodology and what can be the definition and what can be the yardstick of under-employment and unemployment in the country. I hope that committee would submit its report soon because that will help us in making an assessment of the whole unemployment situation in the country.

Sir, the problem of unemployment is not peculiar to India. It is faced by all the underdeveloped countries, not only the under-developed countries, but also by the developed countries. Therefore, that is not surprising. What is really very important is the volume of unemployment. That is the important point. I agree with the hon. Members that we have to take effective measures to tackle it. I wish to say this to the hon. House, that Government are fully alive to this problem, Government fully realise the necessity, Government appreciate the emphasis and the force that has been brought to bear on the problem by the hon. Members. As to how to tackle this problem, hon. Members have made very many valuable suggestions. They have said that our plan should be re-

oriented, that our Plan should have labour-intensive schemes. Sir, I agree with the hon. Members and therefore, the fourth plan will be recast so that the emphasis will be on labour-intensive schemes. Agriculture which is the mainstay in the country will receive due attention. As Dada Kripalani very much emphasised, in America the ten per cent of their population in that country is engaged on agriculture, but it is they who are creating a very good surplus for the industrial base in their country. Government agree that we have to improve our agriculture and in addition to that we must have roads, minor irrigation and flood control measures.

The hon. Lady Member emphasised about rural electrification. That also will receive a lift or filip in our country in our future programmes. Therefore, I agree with hon. Members that these measures which they have suggested should be considered seriously. I wish to tell hon. Members that Government will give serious consideration to all the suggestions made. In our Fourth Plan itself we are going to spend about Rs. 2217 crores apart from the institutional finance that are going to be afforded to the people of the country. With all the measures I have outlined, we will move in the direction of controlling the problem of unemployment in the country.

Sir, an Hon. Member suggested about the educated unemployed more so, about the engineers. In 1958 Government took certain measures about the unemployed engineers. As you know, our economy faced a recession. We wanted to produce engineers. During the fourth plan period for which we made a scope for the luring out of 50,000 diploma holders and something like 25,000 graduates, but all the engineers could not be absorbed in the economy and our economy could not have that pick up. That problem is still before us and with the measures—plan orientation, emphasis on labour intensive schemes, etc.—it will be possible for us to do this in a more effective way.

In the Ministry itself, I may point out, there is a committee of employment—a high-powered committee, tripartite committee, where employers are there, representatives of employees are there, and also Member of Parliament. This Committee holds meet-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ings often to decide on these aspects of the problem. I do not say that this committee is any substitute for what the hon. Members are saying.

Sir, the need of the hour is production; we must have more and more production. But it is not enough, as an hon. Member pointed out. Along with production, we must see to it, that the share of production goes to those who really toil, who really labour for it. It is not a question only of building a palace or concentrating economic wealth and power, but also, simultaneously to see that they go to the proper sector, and therefore, Sir, we agree with hon. Members on this point.

With the problem having been sized up and we have before us the various measures which have been suggested, the question which now arises is, how to tackle this question administratively. That is the question now. With these measures which hon. Members have suggested, with the re-orientation of the plan, and with the labour-insentive schemes, it is more an administrative problem. Since all hon. Members from all sides of the House have emphasised on this aspect, therefore, it is necessary, and the Government agree to appoint a committee of experts to assess the extent of unemployment in the country in all its aspects and to suggest necessary relief measures. This committee will be a committee of experts. It will have wide and comprehensive power to find out the extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest remedial measures.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the report be received after the completion of the fifth Five-Year Plan?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I would request hon. Members not to start with this presumption. We on this side will try our best to get the report as early as possible because it is an important matter, it affects not only the hon. Members, it affects the Government and the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the expert committee include Members of Parliament also?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes.

In view of the points I have just outlined, I hope the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu will withdraw his Resolution. The Government are going to appoint an expert committee on this issue to go into the whole extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest remedial measures. Thank you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I would like to quote certain facts and figures in a great hurry as we want the next Resolution to be moved.

I would say that the growth in employment figures has declined. To Shri Lobo Prabhu and Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, may I say that the employer is greatly responsible for creating unemployment? Take automation for introducing which Shri Morarji Desai had made a great contribution. Labour saving machineries have reduced employment potential and increased unemployment. This has created a lot of difficulties.

West Bengal has been referred to on the floor of the House many times and it was alleged that we have been creating unemployment. I might tell you that the critics are living in a fool's paradise.

I will quote the figures. Take, for example, tea. The number of people employed in West Bengal in 1952 was 3,23,879 and in 1955, the figure was 2,18,000, almost a decrease by 50 per cent, while production has gone up by 50 per cent. In the jute industry, the number employed was 3.45 lakhs, but this brilliant performance has come down to 2.3 lakhs, a drop of 50 per cent again. In 1947, in jute, we had 1,01,000 men employed. Both the production of tea and jute has gone up considerably.

Then take petroleum products....

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : What about the 84 lakh people rendered unemployed after the U.F. Government's gherao in West Bengal?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will you please put your tongue into your mouth? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is most objectionable. This is too much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would ask the hon. member, Shri Basu, not to get offended.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am quoting figures concerning a burning problem and I am interrupted like this.

SHRI N.K. SALVE : I appreciate Shri Basu getting irritated at the interruption. But after all, there are certain recognised norms which as decent people we must follow. This is not the way to reply to a lady here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : He is allergic to her.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : My submission is that it should be expunged. It is not fair on his part to say such a thing to a lady member. It is extremely unfair and indecorous. It should be expunged.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He must apologise to the House.

श्री रवि राय : सभापति जी, आप रुलिंग दे दीजिए—इसमें समय बरबाद होता है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am quite right in saying what I said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप अपालोजाइज कीजिए।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : किसको अपालोजाइज करना है, कुछ नहीं करूंगा।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is a good member. He must apologise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow all members to stand up at the same time. I wanted to give a chance to Shri Basu himself to make his submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : As I was saying, in the oil sector, the employment figures have come down by 30 per cent (Interruptions). This unemployment is the creation... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : So many members have raised this question. Why should he

gloss over it? It is really unfortunate that such an expression should have been used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had no intention of offending anybody. But I would expect of the lady to be patient when I am on my legs (Interruptions) We did not have correct planning. The planning was oriented by foreign monopolists and capitalists and was labour-saving. The lady had talked about shutting the doors to East Pakistan refugees. How can you say a thing like this? Partition was a decision taken by national leaders and the outcome of it has to be borne by the people. You cannot talk like that. Only ungrateful people can talk so.

The former Kerala Government had drafted an Unemployment Benefit Scheme and published in *People's Democracy* of 8th October. The Government should take note of that.

Shri Kripalani said that if you had followed communist principles in your planning, what they had done in Russia and China, and started labour-intensive industries based on available manpower, you would not have been landed with 78 million unemployed.

Since the Minister has stated on the floor of the House that he is going to appoint an expert committee to go into the matter and find relief measures for the unemployed. I do not wish to press my Resolution, but I would expect that the Committee will be appointed immediately and will give a report within 6 months and will not disappoint the House and the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 2 to 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Basu the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.19 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE : INCOME-TAX,
WEALTH-TAX, ETC. OF UNION
FOOD MINISTER**

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAN (Chitradurga) : I beg to move :

"This House takes note of the wide-spread criticism in the country regarding the failure on the part of the Union Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram and other Ministers of the Government to file their Income-tax and Wealth-tax returns and also the serious financial irregularities committed by various Institutions with which the Union Food Minister is connected and resolves that a Committee of Members of Parliament be appointed to investigate these allegations and to make a report to the House."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I want to raise a point of order. This is very complicated matter and certain allegations have been levelled against the Minister. Unless we know all the facts, I think it would not be possible to discuss the matter properly. We will not be doing justice to the Minister. I request the Minister to supply all the facts. For instance we want to know under what section penalty notices had been issued, whether income-tax returns had been filed or not, for which year it had been filed. Unless we know all the facts it is not possible to do justice to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You want full facts before the discussion takes place. There is no point of order. It is not for the Chair to give a direction. It is for the Minister to act on your suggestion at the proper stage ; I hope he will. Your submission is already before the Minister and the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why cannot the Chair direct him to supply facts relevant to this discussion ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair has no such powers to direct anybody to make or not to make a statement.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) :

This resolution had been introduced ; it is not going to be finished today. May I suggest that the further debate on this resolution may be continued next time. Why should we start it for just five minutes or three minutes ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall have to continue this debate till 5.30 p.m.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAN : Of course it will greatly facilitate the discussion here if they could give all the relevant facts. A few days back a question was raised in House.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI)** : The hon. Member while moving the resolution said as follows :

"This House takes note of wide-spread criticism in the country. . . . Shri Jagjivan Ram and also other Ministers . . ."

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAN : That was the resolution I tabled. In the resolution I have stated 'Jagjivan Ram and other Ministers'. Perhaps it has been omitted by the Office. Please read the original.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Other Ministers must have removed 'other Ministers'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is true in the original resolution which you had sent you have included 'other Ministers'. But the Speaker has decided to cut 'other Ministers'. Therefore, the Resolution as it appears in the Order Paper will be deemed to have been moved.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAN : I do not know ; the Office did not inform me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Under what powers ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask the Speaker. As far as the House is concerned, it is this motion which is before the House. Why the Speaker cut it out, you can take up on another occasion in the proper form.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are concerned only with this motion before the House. Mr. Imam may confine his remarks to the Food Minister and not speak about other Ministers.

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, यह धारा पहला मौका है कि जब स्पीकर साहब ने अपनी पावर से रजोल्यूशन को काट दिया है। स्पीकर साहब काट सकते हैं, कम कर सकते हैं, बढ़ा सकते हैं, अगर वह रूलस के मुताबिक न हो तो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से रूलस आफ प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक, जब कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने जगजीवन राम और अदर मिनिस्टर्स लिखा, तो अदर मिनिस्टर्स के बारे में क्यों अग का सविधान्य किन रूल के मुताबिक उस को काटना चाहता है। चिन्तु ऐसी पावर स्पीकर को नहीं है कि जो मर्जी चाहे करे। वह जो कुछ बदल सकते हैं, वह रूलस आफ प्रोसीजर के मुताबिक बदल सकते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि स्पीकर आफिस में मिनिस्टर्स को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलना चाहिये। जो मेम्बर डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं उन को पूरा अवसर होना चाहिये। और मैं समझता हूँ कि स्पीकर साहब ने धारा इस बारे में बात करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You want to say that the Speaker has no power to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : If you do not allow me to speak, how can I speak ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is very clear.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is not clear to me ; how can it be clear to you ?

आप स्पीकर साहब को कहिये कि कौन से रूल आफ प्रोसीजर के तहत उन्होंने यह शब्द काटे हैं ? और अगर उन्होंने अपने डिस्क्रिशन का ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है तो यह

रिजोल्यूशन में दुबारा आना चाहिये।

SHRI D. N. TWARY : My point of order is this. The resolution before the House was circulated sometime before and nobody took any objection in respect of any change made by the Speaker. The resolution is now before the House, and it has become the property of the House now. Nobody can add or subtract anything and if, according to him, the Speaker has done anything wrong, he might go to his Chamber, talk to him about this and get it rectified or corrected. We are not here to discuss any other thing but the resolution as it is before the House ; we cannot discuss anything else.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I enquire from Shri Imam whether he noticed the change in the resolution and whether he enquired from the Speaker or his Secretariat ?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : It was not intimated to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The resolution was circulated.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : It was circulated ; but I was particular about the original resolution. But actually, when the change was made, the office ought to have intimated to me as they do in other cases. Those words have been deleted ; that is an omission. So far as I remember, it was not brought to my notice ; it was not intimated to me.

श्री मधु लिये : (मुँगेर) सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 174 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में हमारे यहां नियम है, और अवश्य महोदय को जो अधिकार है वह नियमों के तहत है। तो मैं आप की और सदन की जानकारी के लिये नियम 174 पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“The Speaker shall decide whether a resolution or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an

[श्री मधु लिमये]

abuse of the right of moving a resolution or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these."

अब क्लस में कंडीशन्स दी हैं। मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ता हूं, नियम 173 में ये सारी कंडीशन्स दी हुई हैं, और शायद यह हो सकता है

"It shall raise substantially one definite issue"

मेरी राय में माननीय इमाम का जो रिजोल्यूशन था वह बिल्कुल नियमों के मुताबिक था।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue it on another occasion. Now, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : This half-an-hour discussion arises out of the answer to my question about the "unsatisfactory state of Indian Economy" on 17th November. At a time when agricultural production is looking up, when the recession period is over why do I call it unsatisfactory state of economy? Recently in a conference of economists organised by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, almost all of them were perturbed at the stagnation and immobility of the economy of the country. The irony of it is that it is happening at a time when the climate for growth economy was almost present. The prosperity of a country can be seen *prima facie* if we look into the per capita income and per capita consumption of essential commodities by the common man. If we apply that Standard, we find that the per capita income of our country has not gone up and it is very low in comparison to the rest of the world. About consumption of foodgrains, in 1968, in which year we had the best of production, the per capita availability of foodgrains was 166.6 kg, i.e. 3.7 per

cent less than in 1965 when it was 173 kg. It is a sad state of affairs at a time when one goes about saying that the green revolution has started. What is more, in 1969 we have not been able to keep up the tempo of increase and the agricultural production in 1969 is almost the same as last year.

Look at the consumption pattern of cotton cloth, edible oil and sugar. It is 11 per cent, 14 per cent and 17 per cent respectively less in 1967-68 and compared to 1964-65. On the contrary, look at the affluent few. From 1961 and 1966, production of motorcars rose by 27 per cent, of air-conditioners by 44 per cent, of refrigerators by 292 per cent, of confectionary by 52 per cent and of art-silk fabric by 51 per cent. Add to it the enormous increase of luxury flats and residences especially in the large urban areas and also the vulgar expenditure on marriages, ceremonies, and meetings. There is no check for diverting scarce resources to more useful and purposive production. In a truly developing economy, year after year, the common man should have a better standard and better consumption, but here we see it is in the reverse direction.

We are constantly facing demonstrations, strikes, gheraos, etc. We are apt to blame our communist friends mostly for it. Politically speaking it may be true, but is it not a symptom of the unhealthy economic state of affairs because of which the workers are dissatisfied? Therefore, it is wrong to say that it is just the machination of a few political parties. Let us go to the basic truth of it. Why was there trouble in the Hindustan Housing Factory as a result of which a part of the factory was burnt by the workers?

This shows that the price level is such that the workers cannot make both ends meet with the money that they are getting. What is the tendency of the price level? It is rising alarmingly. According to the Reserve Bank Report :

"The price level remained on the whole stable (apart from reasonable movements) upto end-January 1969. Since then, however, there has been a disconcertingly sharp upward trend. In the result, the price stability that had characterised the pre-

vious year and the early part of this has lately been disturbed."

This is not my language but the language of the Reserve Bank of India in a report which was submitted as late as 11th September.

What is the index of the workers' price rise? According to them, the workers' price rise is at a very high rate. If the price level is going up like this and the employment potential is limited, we shall have to start the Fourth Plan with a backlog of 16 million unemployed and we are going to end the Fourth Plan with an unemployment figure of 30 million. Why is it that we have not been able to attune our planning system?

Coming to savings, investment and production, let me remind the House that the capital formation climate is very bleak. During the last twenty years we could not do anything worth the name for encouraging private savings. During the decade ending 1965-66 our national income rose by 40 per cent. There should have been a corresponding rise in savings, but it stagnated at 8 per cent. In 1967-68 the national income rose up 8.5 per cent but the rate of savings rose only by 6.6 per cent. If you go through the figures of savings of other developing countries you will find that it is something between 15 per cent and 29 per cent. In such a situation how can the government say they can move forward in a bigger way?

We have got a good picture in the agricultural front. What is it due to? Is it not due to past investments in a big way? What is the investment position for the future? In the case of fertilizer, according to press reports and government sources, there is going to be a shortfall of one million tonnes. The Fourth Plan visualizes a production of 3.7 million tonnes by the end of 1973-74. Some of sanctioned projects like Kandla, Mirzapur and Trombay, they are not going to come off and some of them have to be written off. For instance, the Visakhapatnam extension can be almost written off. One foreign company is no more interested. Goa and Mirzapur projects because of certain details about finance and feedstock are not likely to come up.

If this is way we are going to proceed, there will be a shortfall of one million tonnes in the case of fertilizer.

If this this is the shortfall in fertilizer, what will happen to our agricultural production? Are you going to import? If so, where is the resource for that?

Coming to petroleum the original thinking was that as the end of 1975 our necessity will be 16 million tonnes.

But it is going to rise to 34 million tonnes by 1975.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALL (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) 32 MILLION TONNES.

SHRI R. BARUA: All right; I accept it and put it 32 million tonnes. Thereafter it will rise at a compounded rate of growth of over 8 per cent per year through the 1980's. In order to meet this requirement every year we shall have to put up one refinery and in terms of rupees that will cost Rs. 40 crores. This will go on till 1980.

Secondly, if we have to go on with our exploration business, that will cost Rs. 1,200 crores to meet the need for exploration alone, not to talk of the substantially large added investment required for other phases.

When I talk of a refinery in Assam, all sorts of arguments are put forth but the figure shows that we shall be requiring 34 million tonnes by 1975. Our crude production is 6.2 million tonnes and we want 30 million tonnes of petroleum. And you say that this is not the time. Wherefrom are you going to have the money and how are you going to meet the demand? All these factors are not known to us. The investment climate is very bleak.

With regard to the export performance, we are having some exports on the traditional side. With regard to steel and engineering goods there is a shortfall this year. There is a high demand of steel and engineering goods outside India. A large number of our people are either unem-

[Shri R. Barua]

ployed or they want more opportunities. But the export performance seems to be suffering from a certain constraint which require to be corrected.

I have already indicated the per capita availability of foodgrains. The population is exploding at such a fast rate that it is to be seen how the Government in the present investment climate is trying to meet this.

With regard to the rise in the price level I should indicate one other reason, namely, pumping in more money into the market. That is mostly due to the credit given to different governments. Deficit financing seems to be a norm and the result is that there is no production and expansion. on the one hand, and more money in the market on the other. Consequently you cannot create employment potential and this is going to take such a proportion that we shall not be able to meet it.

Lastly, the political climate today is also very much disturbing. In a developing country economics is not just demand and supply; it is not just investment, profit and outturn. It is something more. You will have to look to political stability of the country. Unfortunately, we are caught up at a time in a manner in which people are doubting the political stability. It is not my thinking. If you look up the papers or ask anybody, you will find that this is the position. Therefore I want a positive reply from the hon. Minister of Finance how he is going to meet the coming demand.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा (मधुबनी) : भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था की हालत दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ती ही जा रही है बावजूद इनके आंकड़े दिखाने के तथा प्रदर्शनियां दिखाने के। पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को आपने पिछले चार पांच सालों में किस हद तक रोका है? अगर नहीं रोका तो क्यों नहीं आप इसको रोक सके हैं? इसी की वजह से प्राइस लेबल बढ़ता है और हालत बिगड़ती है। जब तक आप डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक अर्थ व्यवस्था की हालत अन-

सैटिमफैक्टरी रहेगी।

गो एल 480 का वह पोशन जो अमरीकी दूतावास यहाँ इस्तेमाल करता है, अर्थ शास्त्रियों का यह अनेलेसिस है, वह भी डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को बढ़ाने में मदद करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको भी आप फ्रीज करेंगे और उसको फ्रीज करने के लिए कोई कदम उठावेंगे?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले चार पांच सालों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है बावजूद आपकी काजियों के कि वह कम हो? अगर वह बढ़ती गई तो हालत सैटिमफैक्टरी कैसे होगी और किम तरह से आप कह सकते हैं कि भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था की हालत संतोषजनक है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 1967-68 के मुकाबले में 1968-69 में गो रेट आफ ग्रोथ था वह कम था? उसी तरह से इस साल में रेट आफ ग्रेविंग भी कम हो गया, मेथनल इनपुट भी कम हुई? इन दो सालों का मुकाबला करके क्या जो मैं कह रहा हूँ यह सच नहीं है? यदि यह सच है तो सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं इसको रोकने के लिए चूंकि सरकार असफल रही है इसीलिए क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अर्थ व्यवस्था की हालत खराब रही है और आने वाले दिनों में भी खराब रहेगी?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हमारे देश की इकोनोमी कास रोड पर खड़ी है और दिन प्रति दिन गिरती जा रही है। इसका कारण डिफिशियल फ्लूइडिटी है, रांग प्रयोरिटीज हैं और बैंड इम्प्लेमेंटेशन है। उसके कारण आज लाखों लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। यहाँ तक कि 1 लाख 18 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पीने के लिए पानी तक भी नहीं है। वस्त्र तथा दवाइयों का इंतजाम तो बहुत सी जगहों में नहीं है। यह कहना कि हमारी डिफ्लेसिंग इकोनोमी है, मैं

समझता हूँ गलत है हमारी स्टैगनेंट इकोनोमी है और डिफ्लेशन इकोनोमी है।

मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही है कि हमारी पर कैपिटल इनकम करीब करीब वही है और विप्रेषण बड़ी नहीं है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि लैवेल आफ कंजम्पशन मासिस का भी वही रहा है, बल्कि नीचे आया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री ने कई बार कहा और प्रधान मंत्री की ए आई सी सी का जो सेशन हुआ था वहां भी वह कहने वाली थी वह वहां हिस्टारिकल डिशिशज देने वाली थी कि लोगों के लिए दबाइयों का इंतजाम किया जाएगा और उनको भूखों नहीं मरने दिया जाएगा। लेकिन वहां कुछ निकला नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन करें या कुछ भी करें, क्या सरकार इस बात की गारंटी देगी कि स्पेसिफिक पीरियड में नेशनल मिनिमम हर एक आदमी को देश में मिलेगा और उसके लिए सरकार क्या कोई फेड प्रोग्राम बनायेगी ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Bilaspore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must thank my hon. friend, Mr. Barua, who has raised this discussion. He has really done a very good job in putting the picture of the state of Indian economy before us.

The state of Indian economy is really bleak and stagnant. One factor which hits the common man most is the rising prices. The National Labour Commission has said that the real wage today as compared to the wage obtaining in 1939 had gone down by about 60 per cent. Supposing the wage of a person in 1939 was Rs. 30, today its money value, the real value, is about Rs. 10 as compared to that of 1939. This is a finding borne out by the National Labour Commission. I am not just giving a story. When 90 per cent of the people are poor, struggling for a living, a starving humanity, I want to

know what concrete steps you are going to take to re-orient the state of our economy so that it gives benefit to the common man.

This the time for action. No amount of speeches and no amount of only slogans and utterances will solve this. Therefore, I do not want to repeal all the things that have been said. My specific question to the hon. Minister is : Does he agree, in principle, after all the facts and figures narrated by my hon. friend. Shri Barua, that Indian economy is bleak and that it is in a state of stagnation ? If so, what concrete steps is he going to take to provide more mobility to Indian economy ? I just want to tell him one thing by way of caution. If last year Indian economy has taken a better direction in a country's life such occasions come very rarely and if Government apparatus does not take advantage of that, you will lose for many years and you cannot get this sort of situation which we had last year. Last year the rise was mainly due to the rain gods, nothing else. Let us be frank among ourselves. Therefore, if you do not take positive and concrete steps, I think the coming 4 or 5 years will be very bleak. I just want to say one or two things. What specific measures have you taken for resource mobilisation ? I want the hon Minister to listen to me. He should not give vague answers and go away. What steps are you going to take to stop the extravagant expenditure and unnecessary consumption so that resources released by that may be mobilised for the priority sectors like roads, small scale industries and irrigation ? What steps are you going to take to check prices ? Even though I do not agree with their ten point programme, even to start with what concrete steps you are going to take and within what time you are going to implement your ten point programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The Reserve Bank had made that report on which the hon Member had raised this discussion and on the basis of the reply that I gave.

[Shri P. C. Sathi]

As far as the Reserve Bank report and the reply itself is concerned, I have made it very clear in my reply to the question on the Reserve Bank report that the overall position as given by the Reserve Bank is not as bad as has been pointed out by the hon Member himself. The Reserve Bank has itself pointed out this fact that after the drought years and the period of depression or recession which was there, the condition of Indian economy has considerably improved. After these two long drought years, especially on account of the new technology and new strategy that was adopted on the agricultural front, the position on the agricultural front has very much improved. And with whatever scorn one may look at the Green Revolution, the fact remain that the Green Revolution has become a reality and the age-old farmer who was rooted in the old methods of cultivation and was not adopting the new strategy and methods, has adopted the new technology and new methods. Now there is a growing demand in the agricultural front both for the new varieties of high-yielding seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation and the hon Members whenever they go to their constituencies may be finding that there is a great hunger and demand for electricity in villages.

"I would not go into any further details but I would only like to say that as far as agricultural front is concerned, our position has certainly improved, and this year, it is hoped that on account of the new strategy the food production may reach the level of 100 million tonnes. Therefore, as far as the agricultural front is concerned, we have certainly made strides and we have improved. But I would not go to the extent of saying that we should not be vigilant and we should not put more impute even in the dry areas where irrigation is not possible. At the same time we should also improve the other inputs which are necessary. That is why it was considered necessary that we should have control over the commanding height of the economy in the form of nationalisation of the major banks. That is why 14 major banks were nationalised and I am quite sure that on account of this nationalisation, the agricultural front, the small scale sector and persons who are self-

employed would certainly be getting a better treatment from the banks and their needs would be looked into.

Therefore, on the agricultural front we have improved. And, as far as the production of fertilizers is concerned, the position is this. Here the production has also improved. In respect of nitrogenous fertilisers the production was 545,000 tonnes in the year 1968-69 and in the year 1969-70 850,000 tonnes. In respect of phosphatic fertilisers the production figure for 1968-69 was 210,000 tonnes whereas it will increase to 310,000 tonnes in the year 1969-70. So it is expected to rise to far as the target for the production of fertilizers is concerned, we hope to reach a target of 3 million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers and 1.50 million tonnes in respect of phosphatic fertilisers. The fact is, so far as consumption of fertilisers is concerned, it is increasing. While we were importing fertilizers to a great extent, now we are in a situation where we have good stock of fertilisers. Even in respect of import of fertilizers, so far as Canada and United States are concerned, especially where they are not producing ammonia, we would find it difficult to import from these countries. I am quite sure that in the coming two or three years we will be in a position to make improvement and India shall not be in need of import of foodgrains except marginal import of rice or some such commodities which we need to import.

It is true that our development while on the front is quite good and the success is quite remarkable, we have also to see that we have to sustain it. At the same time I have no hesitation in accenting this, that as far as cotton is concerned, we have not made much headway and cotton production remains to be stagnant, nor have we made much headway in the quality production of cotton, with the result that we are importing cotton to the tune of about Rs. 100 crores per year. This is the situation so far as the agricultural front is concerned.

As far as the industrial sector is concerned the overall improvement in the industrial sector is also quite visible. This year, industrial sector would be in a position to achieve a growth of about 6 to 7 per cent which is the the production rate about

which we are satisfied, but I would like to say that there are industries which have improved while there are some industries where there is further scope for improvement because there is under utilisation of their capacities.

Therefore, there is a lot to be done on the industrial sector from the point of view of investment and also from the point of view of improving the capacity of the public sector plants wherefrom we can earn a good deal of amount. Various steps and measures are being taken but in spite of this the fact remains that out of the 83 public sector concerns, some of them are making profits, while some of them are losing heavily. It should be our endeavour to see that as far as public sector plants are concerned we should make further improvements.

So far as exports are concerned, we have made good headway in the exports also. Last year our export has been found to rise by 13 per cent. But we find that in this year, in the first five months, exports did not maintain that figure and that very growth. That was particularly so on account of a few factors.

The international market prices with regard to tea and coffee proved a lot of headache for us and it is still the position as far as coffee and tea are concerned but all the same it should be quite a satisfaction for us to state that we have diversified the exports and now we are exporting much more of the nontraditional items which were not being exported as yet. We are doing much better in the export of steel. We are exporting machine-tools and machines and therefore export of all these items are improving. I would also like to say that while exports have improved, the imports have also been reduced. The result is this that the gap between exports and imports is gradually going down and we hope that in the coming decade we should reach a position where the balance of exports and imports should be quite equitable. We shall be in a position where we shall not need foreign aid and assistance.

18 hrs.

Therefore, on all these counts, industry,

agriculture, exports the position of the economy is not in that condition of stagnancy as hon. members have pointed out; on the contrary we are quite hopeful that things are going to improve and we shall be in a position where we shall not be in need of foreign aid. Not only that, Our position of reserves has also considerably improved and it is now in a position which was not there since the last 8-10 years. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that overall Indian economy is in a condition of stagnation or in a state of degeneration.

As far as the gross national product is concerned, it has also increased. From Rs. 15,045 crores in 1965-66, it has gone up to Rs. 16,830 crores in 1968-69.

AN HON. MEMBER : *Per capita ?*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is true as far as *per capita* income is concerned, in 1965-66, it was Rs. 307.3 and in 1968-69, it was Rs. 319.3. This is really not a happy state of affairs, but one of the main factors relevant in this connection is also our population problem. It is a fact that in spite of the best efforts we have been making in that direction, we have not been able to contain the population problem to the extent we desire to. The reason is obvious. Although birth-rates have gone down, death rates have also come down on account of the social welfare measures taken up by Government.

SHRI R. BARUA : What about the staggering unemployment problem ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about price rise, checking consumption, implementation of 10-point programme etc ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have just discussed the unemployment problem for more than two hours and I need not go into it now.

As far as development programmes are concerned, so far there was concentration in basic industries like steel, machinery, chemicals, infra-structure like power, transport, and communications. Agricul-

[Shri P.C. Sethi]

ture, as I have already stated, has also not been neglected. This position continues and I hope we shall be successful in our efforts. It is, therefore, not very correct to say that resources are completely being diverted to non-priority uses merely because some luxury expenditure is there. At the same time, I would like to admit that conspicuous consumption is there. That is why Government will have to think about how it could be checked. We will have to think about these measures which the hon. members have pointed out. We will give serious thought to the suggestions made by hon. members so that conspicuous consumption, specially manufacture of such items which are not priority items, is checked and our resources diverted to more useful purposes.

Shri Jha raised the question of deficit financing. The magnitude of it is not as the hon. Member made out. As a matter of fact, total deficit financing by the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 189 crores in 1965-67, Rs. 224 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 269 crores in 1968-69. This reflects to a very large degree the impact on the economy of the two drought years 1965-66 and 1965-67. At the same time, the total plan outlay amounted to Rs. 2,137 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 2,090 crores in 1967-68 and Rs. 2,337 crores in 1968-69. Despite additional taxation of a sizeable order, recourse to deficit financing is not on the high side. But at the same time, we will have to go into this aspect also certainly and see to what extent we should confine our deficit financing.

As far as the question of high prices is concerned, I would like to point out that in certain commodities, especially foodgrains, the rise has not shown an upward trend especially this year. In certain other commodities which were in short production especially cotton and jute, the rise was much more as compared to foodgrains. I am quite hopeful that with the Kharif crop that we have before us, there need not be cause for concern about food prices, and we should be able to stabilise the prices, but where prices are rising, certainly we will have to see that the production catches up with the demand. To that extent we hope we shall be able to stabilise the present prices and all

efforts are being made in that direction.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about guaranteed national minimum within a specified period ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This is a complex problem and we cannot give a definite date with regard to it, but it would our endeavour, as has been stated, to see that by 1975 some sort of national minimum it arrived at, but I cannot give a definite, concrete guarantee in this respect. It should be the endeavour of all of us to move in this direction.

So, I would only end by saying that the overall picture of the economy is not as bad as the hon. Members may doubt, but certainly we will make all possible use of the suggestions which the hon. Members have made, and we can benefit by them.

18.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT BETWEEN H.A.L AND LABOUR UNIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am glad to inform the House that Management of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and representatives of the six majority Labour Unions of the Company signed a memorandum of agreement at Hyderabad on 27th November, 1969, revising the wage structure of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. This settlement brings to a successful conclusion bipartite negotiations that have been going on since July this year. The agreement is effective from 1st January 1969, for a period of four years.

2. The settlement allows for substantial increases in the wages of H. A. L. workers. It raises the minimum total emoluments of the unskilled worker from Rs. 144/- per month to Rs. 195/- per month. Increases over the existing emoluments for the different trade groups range from Rs. 49/- per month to Rs. 59/- per month. Included in these increases is the Dearness Allowance, which

is to be linked with the local consumer price index on a point to point basis and refixed twice a year, and House Rent Allowance which is to be paid to all employees not provided with Company accommodation. These and other benefits will have the effect of raising the Company's wage bill, on account of the workers covered by the agreement by

approximately 23 per cent over the present figure.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 1, 1969/Agrahayana 10, 1891 (Saka).