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Friday, November 29, 1968
Agrahayana 8, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 29, 1968/Agrahayana 8, 1890
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our friends, namely, Shri B. K. Dhaon, Shri P. Ramaswamy and Shri V. Ramakrishna.

Shri Dhaon was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-1967. He passed away at Lucknow on the 26th November, 1968, at the age of 67.

Shri P. Ramaswamy was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1950 to 1962. He passed away at Secunderabad on the 28th November, 1968, at the age of 66.

Shri V. Ramakrishna was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the year 1933-1934. He passed away at Madras on the 28th November, 1968.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my sad duty to add my words of condolence in support of what you have said in regard to these three friends.

Mr. V. Ramakrishna had been a life-long friend of mine and he helped and guided me very much when I was a student at Oxford in my studies. He made

much greater contributions to India and India's national life after he had been a Member of this House so many years ago, in 1934. After he had retired from the Civil Service after having served as Secretary here in the Industries Ministry and as Director of Industries in Madras, he became one of the biggest constructive industrial leaders of India and India's economy. It was he who strengthened the Andhra Cement Factory at Vijayawada ; he built up the Cement Factory at Macherla ; the Jeypore Sugar of Raigarh in Orissa and the great, giant machine-manufacturing workshop at Tiruvottiyur in Madras. To both sugar industry as well as cement industry he made significant contributions. He did not depend so much upon the spoon-feeding that would come from Government as he depended upon his own industrial, constructive abilities and also capacity to gain the support of lots of people who are our experts. In the building up of the Tiruvottiyur Workshop, he utilised to the maximum possible extent India's know-how, and today it is one of the proudest possessions of India.

One thing which has endeared him very much to me after he had become one of the industrial leaders of this country is the way in which he tried to harmonise the interests of sugar manufacturers and sugarcane growers by developing that famous formula known as 'Slesma' according to which the manufacturer would have to and supplementary payments to whatever had been earlier paid to the kisans for every additional achievement by sugar factories on account of increased sucrose content. In that way, the workers would be benefited, the peasants would be benefited and also the manufacturers would be benefited. In this manner he led the way in our country towards the achievement of industrial harmony between different contending groups.

He lived a very useful life and made

than anything else, by training his own daughter to become one of the big leaders of industrial concerns and helping her to become the Managing Director of Jeypore Sugar, he has done to women as much as Congress party has done by electing Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister.

Sir, I request you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Sir, Mr. P. Ramaswamy was a harijan leader of Telengana. He did much for the emancipation of Telengana from the earlier regime and he made significant contributions also to our debates in this House. He was one of the leaders of the backward classes. I used to be very much attached to him in his social work. We also bemoan the loss of these very great social workers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : We are deeply grieved and we mourn the death of our distinguished ex-colleagues. As has been pointed out by you and Professor Ranga, Shri Ramakrishna was not only a distinguished Member of the Indian Civil Service but also a foremost industrialist. And, he did a lot to improve the position of our nation through setting up of new industries and also he did a lot as a legislator. Shri P. Ramaswamy was a great social reformer and harijan leader and we know how deeply he felt whenever any social matter came up for discussion in this House. He made positive contribution in regard to ameliorating the position of the downtrodden. Mr. Dhaon, as the House knows, was not only a distinguished barrister but he took keen interest in university education and also social reform and introduced social reforms in UP and we join you, Sir, and we request you to convey our sympathy to the families of these respected leaders.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I associate myself with the feelings of sorrow and grief expressed by you and the other Members of this House. Mr. Ramaswamy was not only our colleague in the House, but as co-tenants in the MP's quarters here I know how he was always

very much anxious for the uplift of the backward classes and he was campaigning for their cause all through his life. Really, his death at this time is a great loss to the country, and I request you to convey our feelings to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Member then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inquiry Against Bihar Ministers

+

*421. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the charges against six former Congress Ministers of Bihar have been completed ;

(b) if so, whether the report of inquiry has since been received by Government ; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह प्रश्नवाचन दे सकती है कि मिड-टर्म इलेक्शन से पहले-पहले यह एन्कवायरी पूरी हो जायेगी और अगर पूरी न हो सके तो इन लोगों को इलेक्शन लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं दिया जायगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot give any reply as to when the inquiry will be completed. It is in the hands of the Inquiry Commission itself but I am told that positively they will be able to finalise it by the end of March. As for as the other suggestion is concerned it is not for me to prevent anybody from contesting the elections.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि इन 6 नामों के बाद भी जनता से एफिडेविट माये हैं तथा इन नामों में और एडीशनज हुई हैं ? क्या यह हाउस यह भी जान सकता है कि कितने और मिनिस्टर्स ऐसे हैं जो इस री में खड़े हुये हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot say about who are and who are not standing. I have information that some additional affidavits have been made against certain other persons.

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान इस प्रवृत्ति की ओर गया है, जिसमें उन पार्टियों की सरकार ने जो विभिन्न दलों से बनी थीं, अपने लाभ के लिये इन पर गलत और बेमतलब का दोषारोपण अपनी पार्टी के प्रचार के लिये किया है। यह राजनीतिक दुष्प्रवृत्ति का स्रोतक है। इसलिये इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस कमीशन के काम को तत्काल बन्द करने का प्रावेष दे सकती है ? उस समय तक के लिये जब तक कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति न हो जाय। आप जानते हैं कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के लिये एक ऐसा बिल हम लोगों के सामने उपस्थित है। कमीशन की नियुक्ति पर क्या उस बिल की महत्ता और पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार पर कुठाराघात नहीं होता है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My answer to most of the questions is 'No', because we cannot stop the inquiry. The inquiry commission has already been appointed, and I do not think that we can interfere in this matter.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सर्व विदित है कि भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर से नीचे जाता है, नीचे से ऊपर नहीं आता है। और यदि मिनिस्टर्स का भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो जाये तो ग्राम जनता में अपने आप स्वतः सम्पत् हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जितने प्रान्तीय मंत्रियों, मैं उन लोगों का नाम

नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, के खिलाफ इनकवायरी बैठायी और जिनकी जांच हुई और वह भ्रष्टाचारी पाये गये, सिद्ध हो गया भ्रष्टाचार उनके विरुद्ध, तो क्या सरकार ने कोई धान्तरिक दृष्टिकोण उन मंत्रियों के सम्बन्ध में अपना रखा है, राजाओं की भांति कोई विशेष प्रिविलेज दी हुई है कि उन पर कोई केस नहीं चलेगा, उन्हें जेल नहीं भेजा जायेगा, केवल मन्त्री पद से हटा दिया जायेगा। क्या ऐसा कोई धान्तरिक निर्णय है सरकार का ? यदि नहीं है, तो आज तक भ्रष्टाचार में भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों को आपने कितनों को जेल भेजा है, मैं उनकी सूची चाहता हूँ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not the desire of his Government or anybody else's desire to proceed against any particular individual. It cannot be just wishful thinking. Naturally, the Governments also have to function within the recommendations of the inquiry commission themselves. The hon- Member has raised a very general question ; so, I cannot give any information about it.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के द्वारा गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस संविद की सरकार के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री महा माया प्रसाद सिन्हा ने अध्यक्ष कमीशन इन्स्टीट्यूट किया कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों पर मुकदमा चलाने के लिये, उनके खिलाफ कैलकटा हाई कोर्ट ने, उनके करैक्टर के खिलाफ, उनके एक्जन्स के खिलाफ जो स्ट्रिकचर पास किया है उसकी मद्देनजर रखते हुए जब उनका करैक्टर घन्डर डिस्पूट हो गया तो विषय की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए उनका घाईर घन्डर डिस्पूट मानकर जो इनकवायरी कमीशन गमत बैठा है उसे किन्ना करने ? (अध्यापन)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is the hon. Minister who will reply and not the Opposition Members.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : They are asking questions and they are themselves clapping.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब उनके खिलाफ स्ट्रिकचर कैलकटा हाई कोर्ट का पास हुआ है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : That should not excite the hon. Member.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member sit down. Let all others also sit down. Let the Minister reply. Why should the hon. Member shout at others ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no official information on this matter. Unless I get full facts and I get notice, I cannot answer this question.

SHRI RANGA : May I know against how many Ministers inquiries are being carried on by the Iyer Commission and how many of them belong to the Congress Party and how many to the other parties ? May I also know whether the Home Minister in his capacity as Home Minister and also as one of the Congress party chiefs gave any advice to those Congress Ministers who had gone to the court to get stay orders, to abstain from such proceedings but to face the inquiry in a brave and heroic manner as they should ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has information already that the inquiry is against six Ministers ; all of them are ex-Congress Ministers. There is nothing to be hidden about it, and there is no need for me to repeat it on the floor of the House. It is a known thing. Even then, the fact is that some people had gone to the High Court and Supreme Court, but it was their right to go to court. What is wrong in going to the court ? Whether it is accepted or rejected is a different matter.

SHRI RANGA : When their cases had been sent up to the special commission, was it not improper on their part, not in

their capacity as ordinary citizens but in their capacity as ex-Ministers ?

Does the fact that they wanted to obtain the protection of the courts as apart from the special commission that has been appointed redound to the credit of those Ministers ? Does it create an impression in the minds of the people that they are completely innocent ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member possibly may have his own view about the propriety etc. But there are also fundamental rights for which he would certainly like to fight. It was their fundamental right to oppose it and go to court.

SHRI RANGA : On the question of propriety I wanted to know whether he had given them any advice.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री बात्मीकी चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must sit down. He cannot ask a second supplementary question. I have called Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस ग्रय्यर कमीशन पर जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में मालूम होता है 50 लाख रु० खर्च हो गया। अभी कितना खर्चा होगा यह कहना मुश्किल है। उधर एक मशौलकर कमीशन बन गया। उस पर कितना खर्चा होगा कहना मुश्किल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की वार्षिक परिस्थिति को देखते हुए क्या यह मन्त्री जी दोनों कमीशन का मामला एक कमीशन के जिम्मे करने को तैयार हैं ? जैसा हमारे साथी ने कहा है कि महा माया बाबू के खिलाफ स्ट्रिकचर पास हुआ है इसको देखते हुए उनको घगले चुनाव में खड़ा होने से मनाही करने के लिए यह मन्त्री जी सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not the intention nor would it be proper to ask one commission to look into the work of the commissions which are already appointed

separately, and it is not within the right of the Home Minister or anybody else to stop anybody from contesting elections.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I come from Bihar. So, I may also be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the monopoly of Bihar Members only. It is for Members from all over India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am a Bihari; I am Atal Bihari. So, I hope you would permit me also to ask a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER : All Biharis cannot be given a chance.

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के छँ कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो मुकदमा चल रहा है उस के कागजात की चोरी करने की कोशिश पहले भी की गई थी और उससे बचने के लिए अभी उन कागजात को सुरक्षित रखा गया है और वहाँ ग्रामर्ड गार्ड का पहरा है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले प्रखबारों में यह खबर निकली कि वहाँ से भी उन कागजात को डोक्यूमेंट्स को चोरी करवाने के लिये कोई सस्पेसस आदमी पकड़ा गया था उसके पास। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका क्या नाम है और क्या सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का फैसला किया है? और क्या यह भी बात सही है कि उनको जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया है?

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

श्री कृष्ण चय प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिखाना चाहूँगा कि कि प्रय्यर कमीशन अपना काम कर रहा है और उसको मदद करने के लिये सरकार की ओर से बहुत काबिल वकील रखे गये हैं जिन पर काफी खर्च किया जा रहा है। अब यथोक्त कमीशन और प्रय्यर कमीशन के धाने जिन लोगों के ऊपर गुन धार्मिक्स के

क्लाज (4) के रेस्टोरेशन के बाद से इनकायरी होगी उनके लिये क्या उसी स्तर के वकीलों को रखा जायेगा, क्या उसी स्तर के आदमियों से काम लिया जायेगा? या प्रार्थभाव के नाम पर उनके लिये ऐसे लोगों को रख दिया जायेगा जिनसे वाजिब तरीके पर पूरा काम न हो सके?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a suggestion for action. We shall certainly consider that matter at the appropriate time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है यह शिकायत हो रही है कि बिहार के प्रशासन से प्रय्यर कमीशन को जितना सहयोग मिलना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें गृह मंत्री के ध्यान में आयी है? क्या यह सच है कि जब वह पटना गये थे संसदीय सदस्यों की सलाहकार बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये तब भी यह चर्चा चली थी। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बिहार शासन को कोई निर्देश दिया है कि प्रय्यर कमीशन जो सहयोग चाहता है वह दिया जाय जिससे देर न हो जांच में?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Some people did mention this question to me and I have looked into it; it is a completely unjustifiable criticism. There was no occasion when co-operation was refused by the Government of Bihar. Really speaking, the whole thing was delayed because some parties had gone to the High Court and Supreme Court, and some statements and affidavits were expected from the persons concerned. So, there is no question of the Bihar Government not giving co-operation to the inquiry commission. The inquiry commission itself has delayed itself has delayed its activities because of certain inherent difficulties in the procedure.

सरकार द्वारा बनाये जा रहे होटलों में कमरों का किराये पर लाना

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७422. श्री रत्नकिशोर चकरवाल :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बोधन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अशोक होटल तथा अन्य होटलों में कमरे काफी समय तक खाली रहते हैं ;

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

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप जुलाई तथा सितम्बर 1968 के बीच कितनी हानि हुई है ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्बोधन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1968 के दौरान अशोक, जनपथ, रणजीत तथा लोधी होटलों में किराये पर लगे शय्याओं (ब्राक्यू-पाइड बेड्स) का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 32.7, 74, 31.67 तथा 38 था ।

(ख) पर्यटक ट्रिप से दिल्ली में जुलाई से सितम्बर तक का समय सामान्यतया मन्द रहता है ।

(ग) वित्तीय परिणामों का मूल्यांकन वार्षिक रूप से किया जाता है । इसलिये सितम्बर, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही के लिये लाभ अथवा हानि का निर्धारण कर सकना संभव नहीं है ।

श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि वृत्ति अशोक होटल में भोजन की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहाँ पर लिफ्ट नहीं है, रूम सर्विस नहीं है और इसी प्रकार से एक माडल होटल में जो अन्य सुविधाएँ होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हैं, इसीलिए टुअरिस्ट डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने अशोक होटल को एक माडल होटल नहीं कहा है, क्या यह बात सच है ? यह भी सुनने में आया है कि वहाँ पर रूम्स की धक्की तरह से सफाई न होने के कारण से टुअरिस्ट्स आकर्षित नहीं होते हैं, क्या यह बात भी सच है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी नहीं, अशोक होटल का भोजन बड़ा स्वादिष्ट है । किसी समय माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ भोजन करने के लिए चले तो उन्हें एकसपीरियन्स हो जायेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह बात कही कि अशोक होटल में रूमसर्विस नहीं है, सफाई नहीं होती है, यह बात सही नहीं है । यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों में अभी उन्नति का स्थान है और हम यत्न कर रहे हैं कि जो चीजें माननीय सदस्य ने कही हैं उनमें अशोक होटल उन्नति करे ।

श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो एक निश्चय किराया ऐसे होटल में होना चाहिए उससे अधिक किराया वहाँ पर लिया जाता है जिसके कारण टुअरिस्ट्स आकर्षित नहीं होते हैं ? अगर कुछ हद तक कम किराया चार्ज किया जाए तो अधिक तादाद में टुअरिस्ट्स आकर्षित हो सकते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी नहीं । इस स्तर के जो होटल हैं और उनका जो किराया होता है उस हिसाब से इसका किराया अधिक नहीं है । पांच स्टार के होटलों का जो किराया होता है उससे अधिक नहीं है ।

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल के दो हिस्से हैं । एक तो यह कि ओबराय होटल पहली कैटेगरी का होटल है और जिस कैटेगरी में ओबराय होटल को रखा गया है इस कैटेगरी में अशोक होटल को नहीं रखा गया है बल्कि उसके बाद रखा गया है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मन्त्री महोदय से कि इसका क्या कारण है कि जिस कैटेगरी में और जिस जगह पर ओबराय होटल को रखा गया है उसमें अशोक होटल को नहीं रखा गया है ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि अशोक होटल के जो पहले डायरेक्टर थे - वह अभी भी बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं—उनके इन्टरटेनमेंट में खाने-पीने में, हज़ारों रुपये महाने

का क्लर्क भाया है और इस तरह से काफी वैस्टेज हुई है ? आप शायद उनका नाम न बताना चाहें लेकिन अगर यह बात सही है तो इसको रोकने के लिये आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि प्रशोक और प्रोबराय को एक कैटेगरी में नहीं रखा गया है तो उनकी यह जानकारी सही नहीं है। दोनों एक ही स्थान पर हैं। 5—स्टार होटल, दोनों का ही कैटेग्राइजेशन है, दोनों एक ही लेवल में हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि प्रशोक किसी नीची लेवल पर हो।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा प्रश्न इन्टरटेनमेंट के विषय में किया...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा मतलब हिम्मत सिंह से है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वे इस समय चैंपरमैन नहीं हैं। वे पहले चैंपरमैन थे, डायरेक्टर नहीं। अब वे डायरेक्टर हैं। उनके इन्टरटेनमेंट के विषय में इस समय मेरे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई जानकारी देंगे तो मैं उसको देखूंगा।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : With the charges that are declared to be normals hotels are not the type of concerns that show losses.

No keeper of a hotel would say that he is making a loss or a nominal profit. So, may I ask why these Government hotels are not showing proper profit ? May I know whether there is any system of fixing responsibility on any body for the losses, since it has to be run as a business proposition ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I would like first of all to point out that in 1966-67, Ashoka Hotel made a profit of Rs. 27.4 lakhs and in 1965-66 Rs. 35.75 lakhs. So as far as Ashoke is concerned, the question of loss does not arise. There is the other

Corporation in which are included Janpath, Ranjit and Lodi Janpath is making a profit. The other two having started only two or three years ago it will be some time before they develop their clientel. Therefore, I can assure the hon. Member that profitability is going to be very closely kept in mind.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुल : प्रशोक, रंजीत, लोदी होटल जो हैं वे पब्लिक सेक्टर इन्टरप्राइज हैं, इनके मुकाबले में, बाद में खुले हुए प्राइवेट सेक्टर के होटल इनसे आगे बढ़ जायें, यह बात सरकार के लिये एक तरह से सज्जाजनक ही है। क्या इस बात का कारण यह है जैसे प्रोबराय होटल में वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का वेतन-स्तर अच्छा है, वहाँ पर ठहरने वालों को अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं जबकि इन सरकारी होटलों में जिनमें प्रशोक होटल भी शामिल है और दूसरे होटल भी शामिल हैं, उनमें ठहरने वालों को उचित सुविधाएं नहीं दी जातीं, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को वे सुविधायें जो कि ऐसे बड़े होटलों में मिलनी चाहिए, प्राप्त नहीं हैं इसलिए उनकी सविस खराब है और लोग आकर्षित नहीं होते हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने बिलकुल ठीक कहा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जो होटल हैं उनको भी उतना ही अच्छा काम करना चाहिए जितना कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले करते हैं। वास्तव में यह एक सज्जा की बात होती है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के होटल द्वितीय श्रेणी में गिने जायें। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशोक होटल का स्तर इस प्रकार से बढ़ाया जायेगा कि न सिर्फ़ दिल्ली का ही वह सबसे अच्छा होटल माना जाए बल्कि भारत में सबसे अच्छा होटल माना जाए। ऐसी हमारी आशा है। और जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं, वेतन स्तर इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में तो अभी बहुत सी मुठियाँ हैं जिनको दूर करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है और इस समय जो वहाँ का मैनेजमेंट है वह इस

पर लगा हुआ है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आप देखेंगे, एक साल डेढ़ साल के अन्दर इसका स्तर बढ़ता जायेगा और मैं चाहूँगा कि जितने अच्छे तरीके से प्राइवेट सेक्टर के होटल चल रहे हैं उससे भी अच्छे तरीके से हमारा अशोक होटल चले।

मिजोनों तथा नागाओं के साथ मुठभेड़

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*424. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में नागा, मोजि तथा आसाम के क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा पुलिस, सीमा पुलिस तथा सेना के कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये मारे गये अथवा जख्मी हुए और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है उनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों को चीन अथवा पाकिस्तान ले जाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उन व्यक्तियों को रिहा कराने तथा प्रत्यावर्तन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रिहा किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the house at this stage.

(b) and (c). There is no information about any person of Security Police, Border Police and Army being taken to China. At the time of the Mizo uprising in early 1966, some police personnel were missing. Some of them later returned and reported that they had been taken to Pakistan. Whenever there is definite information, efforts are made to secure repatriation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No reply has been given to part (c) of my question which reads :

"If so, the action taken for the release

and repatriation of these personnel and the number of those released so far ?"

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Part (c) of the question is :

"If so, the action taken for the release and repatriation of these personnel and the number of those released so far ?"

But part (b) of the question was :

"whether it is also a fact that some of them were taken to Pakistan or China."

About China, my information is that nobody was taken there. Some people were taken to Pakistan, but most of them have returned. Unless there is definite information, I cannot give it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह-कार्य मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी इनफॉर्मेशन के अनुसार कितने लोग पाकिस्तान गये, कितने वहाँ से आ गये, कितने आने वहाँ से अभी बाकी हैं और उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

क्या यह सही है कि जो रिबल नागाज हैं उन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले हमारे तीन अफसरों को पेड़ के साथ बांध कर गोली से उड़ा दिया था और क्या यह भी सही है कि रिबल नागाज के जो आफिसर्स हैं उनके मकान और बंगले शहर में ही बने हुए हैं और वो खुलमखुल्ला उन को आर्गोनाइज करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी आप उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं करते हैं ? वह लोग यहाँ भी पिछले दिनों आये थे आप ने उनके साथ बात नहीं की थी तो मेरा कहना है कि जो मरडर करने वाले हैं उनको तो पकड़ना ही है लेकिन जो एबैटमेंट करते हैं जो आर्गोनाइज करते हैं उनको पकड़ते ही नहीं हैं। इस बारे में यू० के० के प्रोजेक्ट में 23 जून को जो न्यूज रिपोर्ट छपी है वह मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

"On the same day, Indian troops surrounded the bungalow of the Naga Federal Government's regional commissioner some miles south of Kohima."

कोहीमा के पास उनके कमिश्नर्स के बंगले बरबरह बने हुए हैं और जब यह इतना सब बुलबुल्ला हो रहा है और हमारे भफसरान को जब उन्होंने मारा तो उसके लिए आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a fact regarding the incident that he mentioned about Nagaland that somebody was murdered by the Naga Hostiles. In all these matters we take action in respect of particular incident but the general observations were on both Nagaland and Mizo hills. It is true that some of the Police men are still missing and our efforts to get the information about them are still on.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा था कि वह पाकिस्तान के साथ क्या बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत के बारे में तो उन्होंने बताया नहीं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In all these matters normally the local-level discussions take place between the officers. Sometimes they agree and sometimes they refuse the information about the matter. However it is not merely a question of their discussions.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नागालैंड में जितनी हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स होनी चाहिए उसको देखते बहुत कम है और नागा प्राबलम को सौल्य करने के लिए जो नागालैंड की गवर्नमेंट है उसको मजबूत होना चाहिए जबकि ऐसा नहीं है और वह आप से पुलिस ब्रादि की सहायता मांगती है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी उनकी जरूरत है वह उन्हें मिल जाय इसके लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

23 जून का यू० के० का श्रीबजरबर यह कहता है :

"It appears the Indians launched 3000 troops on 6th June against a Naga post recently set up in thick jungle and among mountains within eight miles of the headquarters of Major General N. C. Rawley.

The Naga reports say that the Indian scaling parties were wiped out. Several hundred Indians dead are still lying in the jungle surrounding the Naga camp."

यह सिक्योरिटी पुलिस या बौरबर पुलिस फोर्स को मजबूत करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और आयन्दा इस तरह के काम से कम इन्स्टैंस हो जिनमें कि हमारे लोग मारे जाय उस के लिए आप ने क्या किया है और जो मारे गये हैं उनके परिवार वालों के लिये आपने क्या कुछ मुआविका दिया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first impression that the hon. Member has got is that the armed forces in Nagaland are insufficient. It is not correct. Secondly, I entirely agree with the proposition that he has made that in this matter the Nagaland Government will have to be strengthened. I entirely agree with him. Whatever demands for police have been made by the Nagaland Government, have been accepted. They have been given the necessary Police force.

He has referred to certain incidents which he read in some newspapers. I would request him not to be misled by such reports. Of course, certainly in encounters when the action taken place, some losses are involved. But in operations of this nature the presumption is that this has to be done. I personally think that necessary action has been taken.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about compensation to the families ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : To the families of all those who lose their lives in operations like this, the same concession which is given to the normal army officers is given, and I think, if I remember a right, this is the information given previously.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that (a) in East Pakistan and Assam border the Pakistanis have established camps to which hostile Mizos go with impunity and they are given training in guerilla warfare and from there they come back and resume their fight against the Government and, if so, may I know what steps the Government

have taken to cut this link between Mizo hostiles and Pakistanis who have established camps under their own command : and (b) whether the Government have succeeded by now in tracing the whereabouts of Mr. Laldinga, the so-called President of the so-called independent Mizoland ? Is he at present in Dacca or in London or in Peking ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, this is a known fact which has been intimated to this hon. House that Pakistan on their side of the border do have some training camps where some of the hostiles Mizos go; and that is how the whole trouble started. This is not something new. As for that matter, I have already replied many times on the floor of the House that efforts are made on that particular border to see that these movements are restricted, and very effectively dealt with : about those who want to go on the other side, I must say that our security forces have succeeded to a certain extent in stopping such activities. I do not know whether the hon. Member accepts our assessment or not ; possible he may not, but my assessment in this matter is that they have succeeded to a certain extent. I cannot say that they have completely eliminated it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : They have succeeded to a very great extent.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Thank you very much. About part (b) of his question, Laldinga is in Pakistan ; that is my information.

SHRI HEM BARUA : If Laldinga is in Pakistan, what steps have been taken so far to bring him back to India ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Does he expect us to take diplomatic action on this question ?

SHRI SWELL : The hon. Minister said that it would not be in the public interest to disclose the casualty figures of the security forces. I would not press that and I would not embarrass him there. But there is a news report that Gen. Mao Angami of Nagaland who has been to China and is now reported to be on his way back to Nagaland, has sent word to

his colleagues in Nagaland to lie low and to go into hiding until his return to Nagaland. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether his intelligence confirms this report as correct. What is the significance of this request by Gen. Mao Angami and is there likely to be any flare-up in Nagaland in the near future ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member wants me to give out what our intelligence report and our assessment is, I refuse to do that. But I can tell him that we are quite aware and we have given information on the floor of the House that a large group had gone to China for training and is bringing arms. Some of them are on the other side of the border and they are making constant efforts to smuggle themselves in. But our security forces are quite alive to this matter and they are taking necessary steps to see that the other party's efforts are frustrated in this matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know from the hon. Minister that this matter cannot be solved on the military plane only and that any amount of deployment of the security forces will not be able to stem this tide there ? I would also like to know from the Home Minister whether there has been any effort made to take the local population there into confidence, and to what extent they have succeeded in getting the local population to see that these rebel Nagas and Mizos are traced and being punished for their lawless activities ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If he is referring merely to Mizoland, well, this is generally, theoretically 'quite all right, that nothing is finally solved by military operations ; I quite accept it. But this is as academic as anything else can be. We have constantly made efforts to have a political solution of this problem, and we have supported the local leadership which wants to give co-operation to Government in this matter. But there is no question of trying to...

SHRI RANGA : Wobbling.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes ; wobble in this matter—and there is no question of giving encouragement to those who have taken to arms.

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : May I know whether the Government of India recognise indirectly, if not directly, and by implication, the Federal Government of Naga People ? If not, may I know whether they will issue instructions not to mention this name "Federal Government of Naga People" in the official and non-official papers ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of recognising any government of this type. But in references, in order to point out a certain organisation, we may use those words. That does not mean recognition.

हज यात्रियों द्वारा विदेशों से लायी गयी डायना बन्दूकों (डायना गन्स)

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*425. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 सितम्बर 1968 के 'मार्गनाइजर' में प्रकाशित हुए इस सामाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि हज यात्री प्रति वर्ष अपने साथ विदेशों से हजारों डायना बन्दूकों भारत ले आते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से उत्पन्न होने वाले संभावित खतरे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सशस्त्र अधिनियम तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत इस तरह की बन्दूकों हवाई राइफलों की श्रेणी में आती है और इसलिये इस देश में ऐसी बन्दूकों का आयात तथा उनको रखना इत्यादि उक्त अधिनियम तथा नियमों के उप-

बन्धों के अधीन होता है । हवाई राइफलों की छूट दी हुई किस्मों के रखने, बिक्री आदि पर किसी प्रतिबन्ध के लिये सशस्त्र अधिनियम तथा नियमों में व्यवस्था नहीं है । छूट दी गई हवाई बन्दूकों की किस्मों में मार करने की शक्ति कम होती है और उनमें मानव प्राणी को मारने की सामर्थ्य नहीं होती है ; और उनका उपयोग केवल छोटे आखेत तथा निशाने के अभ्यास के लिये किया जाता है ; और ऐसी हवाई बन्दूकों जो निर्धारित परीक्षण की शर्तों को पूरा नहीं करती, अधिनियम तथा नियमों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस की समस्त आवश्यकताओं के अधीन होगी ।

डायना बन्दूकों का, इस देश में लाइ जाने पर, स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा विविध निरीक्षण किया जाता है और मालिक को वापिस देने से पहले एक घनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र से आवृत किया जाता है । इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए खतरे की कोई आशंका नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विवरण से यह साफ है कि विदेशों में जाने वाले भारतीय डायना बन्दूक ला सकते हैं, और अभी जो कानून है उसके अन्तर्गत इस बन्दूक के लाने पर कोई रोक नहीं है । विवरण में यह भी कहा गया है कि यह बन्दूक खतरनाक नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि अगर डायना बन्दूक कनपटी में लबा कर चलाई जाय तो वह खतरा हो सकती है । क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि लखनऊ में एक हत्या में डायना बन्दूक का उपयोग हो चुका है, और जिसके ऊपर डायना बन्दूक चलाई गई थी उसकी मृत्यु हो गई ?

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य सायद डा० हरी गोतम की हत्या के बारे में यहां कह रहे हैं इसके बारे में मैं भी सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा पता लगाया था कि किस तरह की बन्दूक का उपयोग उनकी हत्या के लिये किया गया था । उत्तर प्रदेश की सी० आई० बी और यहां की सी० बी० आई०

घोनें ने इस बात की रिपोर्ट की है कि जिस बन्दूक के द्वारा उनकी हत्या की गई थी वह 20 गेज की थी। डायना बन्दूक से उनकी हत्या नहीं की गई, न उस बन्दूक का उन की हत्या करने में कोई उपयोग किया गया।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि इस तरह की घंघर राइफल से मनुष्य की मृत्यु हो सकती है या नहीं, तो इस के बारे में थॉर्म्स रूल में एक टेस्ट प्रेस्क्राइब्ड है। जो राइफल उस टेस्ट में सफल हो जाती है उस के लिये यह कहा जाता है कि उससे तो मनुष्य की मृत्यु हो सकती है, लेकिन जो उस टेस्ट में सफल नहीं उतरती उससे मनुष्य की मृत्यु नहीं हो सकती यदि आप अनुमति दें तो मैं जो टेस्ट है उसको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ। चूंकि यह अंग्रेजी में लिखा है इस लिये मैं उसी में इस को पढ़ता हूँ :

"Projectiles discharged from such guns or pistols do not perforate a target 12" square formed by deal-wood boards of even grain, free from knots, planed on both sides and of thickness 2" or 1" for air pistols and air guns/rifles respectively."

SHRI HEM BARUA : Diana is the name of a pretty woman. How can you associate guns with Diana ?

श्री बिष्णा चरण शुक्ल : जब यह बन्दूक कोर्टो में भारतीय नागरिक लाता है तो पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा इस बात की जांच कर ली जाती है कि उस पर वह टेस्ट लागू हुआ है या नहीं। उस समय उनकी जांच करने के बाद ही उन्हें दी जाती है। यदि कभी ऐसा पाया जाता है कि वह इस टेस्ट से ज्यादा मजबूत है और उसमें ज्यादा ताकत है तो उन्हें उसका लाइसेंस देना पड़ेगा। बिना लाइसेंस लिये वह नहीं पा सकेंगे।

श्री प्रहलद बिहारी बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे यह स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ कि जो बन्दूकें लाई जाती हैं उनकी जांच

हवाई घड़े पर होती है या बन्दरगाह पर होती है। जो विवरण रखा गया है उससे यही स्पष्ट होता है कि स्थानीय पुलिस उसकी जांच करती है।

श्री बिष्णा चरण शुक्ल : हर एक बन्दरगाह पर या हर एक हवाई घड़े पर पुलिस वाले रहते हैं जो इस चीज की जांच करते हैं। कस्टम के साथ-साथ वहां पर पुलिस का इन्तजाम रहता है। जो भी बन्दूक लाई जाती है कस्टम वाले पुलिस वालों को उस के बारे में पूछ-ताछ करने के लिए देते हैं। पुलिस वाले उसकी जांच करते हैं और लिखित रूप में सर्टीफिकेट देते हैं कि यह बन्दूक ऐसी है जिसके लाइसेंस के जरूरत नहीं है। तभी कस्टम वाले बाहर आने देते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : हज और बन्दूक का एक दूसरे के साथ क्या संबंध है ?

श्री प्रहलद बिहारी बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि अभी तक कितनी डायना बन्दूकें भारत में आई हैं, कितनी आपत्तिजनक पाई गई और कितनों को प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया। क्या भविष्य में सरकार उन को भारत में लाने पर रोक लगाने का विचार कर रही है ? यह बन्दूक घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है और इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो चुकी हैं ?

श्री बिष्णा चरण शुक्ल : मैंने पहले ही कहा कि ऐसी बन्दूकें लाई जाती हैं बिना लाइसेंस के और वह घातक नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक इस का सवाल है कि कितनी बन्दूकें आई हैं इस का पिछले तीन साल का रिकॉर्ड मैं देना चाहता हूँ : 1966 में 15,300 हज यानी बाहर गये और उन में से 498 इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाये, 1967 में 15,200 हज यानी बाहर गये और उन में से 212 इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाये और 1968 में 15,000 यानी बाहर गये और उन में 1341 इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि यह बन्दूकें घातक हो सकती हैं, क्या सरकार उन के धाने पर रोक लगाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने तो कहा कि यह बन्दूकें घातक नहीं हो सकती है इसलिये रोक लगाने का कोई सबाल नहीं है।

श्री अग्रनाथ जोशी : मन्त्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि जो हज यात्री गये उन में से 500, 200 और 1000 यात्री इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाये। जो यात्री बाहर जाते हैं वह वापस आते हुए एक भाष बन्दूकें लाये तब तो यह बात समझ में आ सकती है, एक परिवार में भी एक आ जाये तब भी कोई बात नहीं है, किन्तु जो हज यात्री जाते हैं वह एक एक हजार बन्दूक ले कर आते हैं तो वह उन का क्या करते हैं ? जब भी वह लाते हैं तब ऐसी न्युज आती है कि वे मिस्टीरिअसली डिस्पेयर ऐंड गो समूहों पर। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने इस का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि उन का क्या हुआ और इसकी जांच में क्या निकला ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो भी इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाई जाती हैं उनके लिये लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता नहीं होती इसलिये यह पता नहीं लगता कि बन्दूक उस धादमी के पास है या उसने किसी को दे दिया। यह मैंने यहां साफ कर दिया है कि चूंकि उससे किसी मनुष्य के जीवन को कोई खतरा नहीं है और किसी को मारा नहीं जा सकता इसलिये उस पर लाइसेंस नहीं लगता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गलत है।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : उस के बाब बहरी पर भी वह बन्दूक जाती है, उसकी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं होती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मन्त्री महोदय ठीक बराब नहीं वे रहें हैं।

श्रीवती सुशीला रोहतगी : मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि जो लोग वहाँ से लौटते हैं वह अपने साथ बन्दूकें लाते हैं और उसमें हर वर्ष वृद्धि होती जाती है। जो स्लेज हज के लिये जाते हैं वह शांति और धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति से जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति और बन्दूक लाने में सामंजस्य कैसे है ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह कोई बात नहीं है कि जो लोग हज के लिये जाते हैं वही बन्दूक लाते हैं, जो लोग हज के लिये नहीं जाते हैं वह भी इस तरह की बन्दूकें लाते होंगे, और लाते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : लाते होंगे।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हज के साथ बन्दूक का जोड़ना निश्चय ही ठीक बात नहीं है।

श्री यशवंत सिंह कृष्णबाहू : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चूंकि यह बन्दूकें कम से कम धादमी को बायल करने या घातक दिलाने के लिये पर्याप्त तो है ही, इसलिये इस खतरनाक हालत को देखते हुए क्या शांति और सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार यह आवश्यक समझती है कि इस बन्दूक पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय ?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : बायल करने के लिये पत्थर भी काफी होता है, लेकिन इसके यह मतलब नहीं है कि पत्थर पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय। इस तरह की बन्दूक की साथ-घानों के साथ जांच की गई है और देखा गया है कि इससे मनुष्य के जीवन को कोई खतरा नहीं है। इसलिये इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती।

श्री कमल नयन कक्काव : मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानकर खुशी हुई है कि इन बन्दूकों के

द्वारा मनुष्य के घायल होने का कोई खतरा नहीं है। मैं इसका यह मतलब समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई किसी को मारना चाहे तो वह इस बन्दूक पर भरोसा रख कर उस का खून करने के लिये इसका प्रयोग नहीं करेगा। लेकिन ऐक्सिडेंटली किसी मर्म स्थान पर गोली लगने से तो वह मर ही सकता है। क्या इस चीज का खयाल रक्खा जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यदि किसी खास स्पोर्ट्स लिए लोग लाते हैं तो सभी जगह जाने वाले लोग भी लायेंगे। लेकिन विशेष जगह से जा कर यदि लोग लाते हैं तो उस पर विचार कुछ किया जाना चाहिये या नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि मनुष्य का जीवन लेना नो कोई बहुत मुश्किल बात नहीं है। वह तो बहुत सी चीजों से लिया जा सकता है। इस तरह की बन्दूक से उसका जीवन लिया जा सकता है या नहीं, इसके लिए एक टेस्ट प्रेसक्राइब किया गया है और उसके अनुसार इस बात को निर्धारित किया गया है कि इससे उसकी जान नहीं ली जा सकती है। लेकिन यहाँ खड़ा हो कर मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यदि ग्रास पर निशाना लगा कर मारा जाए तो दिमाग तक छर्राँ पहुँचेगा या नहीं। लेकिन हम लोगों ने जिस तरह से टेस्ट प्रेसक्राइब किया है उसके अनुसार यह बिल्कुल सही है कि इस बन्दूक के उपयोग से मनुष्य की जान नहीं ली जा सकती है। यदि कुछ लोग वहाँ से इस तरह की बन्दूक लाते हैं तो इसका यह धर्म नहीं है कि उसको वे गलत ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए लाते हैं। इस तरह का शक किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह शक करना ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : People who go abroad, whether they are Hajis or not, bring Diana guns to India. I come from a State from where large num-

ber of people go for Haj pilgrimage. I have seen them bringing Diana guns and giving them to their children or teenage boys for bird shooting. This question is asked here with a communal slant as to why Hajis are bringing guns to India. I would like to ask the Government whether they would make a categorical declaration that they do not differentiate between Hajis, non-Hajis and people belonging to different communities in the matter of bringing Diana guns.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This kind of a declaration is not necessary because it is inherent, but if the hon. Member wants, I will say it categorically that we do not differentiate between people who come from a particular place and those who come from other places, who bring such guns and they are not required to be licensed under the Arms Act.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : 'Guns' and 'not being dangerous', these two things do not go together. I really cannot understand how guns cannot be dangerous. They may be dangerous in more or less degree. A gun may be able to injure or it may be able to kill ; but definitely a gun could be made dangerous. I would like to know from Government whether they have taken all reasonable steps to see that they can never, at any stage, either by addition or by modification, be made dangerous.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already indicated the test that we have prescribed to see that these guns are classified as non-dangerous.

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : सवाल का जवाब धार्मिक मिला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस गन की बात हो रही है उस गन से गोली चलाई जा सकती है या नहीं ? अगर गोली चलाई जा सकती है और धर्म के स्थान से इसको लाया जाता है तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि धर्म पर अगर कोई आक्रमण होगा तो डिफेंसिव शक्ति जो है उसके बास्ते क्या उनकी इन गन को लाने के लिए इजाजत दी जाती है क्या ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस बन्दूक में केवल छर्रा ही रहता है। बाबूद का उपयोग नहीं होता है। केवल हवा से छर्रा चलाया जाता है।

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : I know and the House knows that the hon. Minister has profound knowledge about weapons. He has stated that a Diana gun cannot kill a human being. I would like to know from him whether in giving this answer he has been aware of the fact that human beings have skins of different thicknesses. What happens in cases where a person does not have a thick skin, whether even in such a case a Diana gun is safe?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister be pleased to state the action taken by Government to check communal propaganda being carried out by the *Organiser* which has become the biggest source of danger to communal harmony in this country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This news item about Diana Guns being brought by Hajis was published in the *Organiser* but it did not admit of any legal action to be taken against them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You have confirmed the report.

शिक्षा प्रणाली में मूल परिवर्तन

*426. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शिक्षा प्रणाली में मूल परिवर्तन लाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अनुसार ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा पूरी हो जायेगी उसके बाद प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी कोई भी तकनीकी या विशेष कोर्स करेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पढ़ने पर रक्त दिया गया है।

विवरण

शिक्षा पद्धति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन

शिक्षा आयोग ने शिक्षा के माध्यमिक स्तर को दो भागों में अर्थात् निम्न माध्यमिक और उच्च माध्यमिक स्तरों में विभाजित करने की सिफारिश की थी।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा तथा निम्न माध्यमिक शिक्षा दोनों, स्कूल की शिक्षा के प्रथम दस वर्ष होने चाहिए और इसमें सामान्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

कक्षा दस के अन्त में विशाल जन प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए। जो विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के इच्छुक हों, वे कक्षा 11 और 12 में विशेष ग्राम शिक्षा जारी रख सकते हैं। किंतु इस स्तर पर कम से कम आधे विद्यार्थियों को आवाधिक व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों की ओर मोड़ देना चाहिए, जिससे वे जीवन की विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दाखिल हो सकें। इन पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि उनके प्रयोजनों के अनुसार एक वर्ष से लेकर तीन वर्ष होनी चाहिए। कृषि, उद्योग, व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य, चिकित्सा तथा जन-स्वास्थ्य, गृह-प्रबन्ध कला तथा शिल्प कला शिक्षा, मन्त्रालय आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए ये होने चाहिए। उनका प्रबन्ध लचीला होना चाहिए, जिसमें संस्थागत प्रवर्धों की व्यापक विविधता के साथ अंशकालिक, पत्राचार तथा पूर्णकालिक पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था हो।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस समय जो थोड़े बहुत इंजीनियर, ओवरसियर या दूसरे टैक्नीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति देश में उपलब्ध हैं, योजना के गड़बड़ने से उन में बढ़ी भारी बेरोजगारी पैदा हो गई है और इस बेरोजगारी के कारण आज देश के सभी कालेजों में जहाँ टैक्नीकल शिक्षा दी जाती है, सीटें घटा दी गई हैं। आपकी स्टेटमेंट के हिसाब से दसवीं कक्षा के बाद कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत देश के विद्यार्थी बर्बाद कलर्ज

बनने वाली तालीम पाने के कोई कारगर तालीम पायेंगे चाहे वह कृषि की हो, टेक्नीकल हो या दूसरी तरह की हो। ये दोनों नीतियां परस्पर विरोधी हैं। वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत आप टेक्नीकल शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देने के बजाय रोजगार का मसला उठा कर उसको घटाना चाह रहे हैं और सीटें आपने घटाई हैं। आपके स्टेटमेंट के हिसाब से आप प्रागे चल कर पचास प्रतिशत कम से कम लड़कों को टेक्नीकल शिक्षा देना चाह रहे हैं। ये दो परस्पर विरोधी बातें हैं। इनका समन्वय आप कैसे करेंगे ?

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ठीक प्रकार से धायद इस बात को समझ नहीं पाये हैं। उनको कुछ भ्रम है। इसमें जो यह कहा गया है कि पचास प्रतिशत लोगों को किसी न किसी व्यवसाय की ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी, इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि वह केवल उनको किसी पौलीटेक्नीक के अन्दर ओवरसीयर बनाया जाएगा। इसके अलावा और भी बहुत से काम हैं। पचास प्रतिशत के लगभग जिन लोगों को दसवीं कक्षा के पश्चात कोई व्यावसायिक ट्रेनिंग देने की बात है उसमें बहुत सी बातें आ जाती हैं जैसे उन्होंने स्वयं ही कहा है, कृषि है, सैक्टोरियल कोसिस हैं जो पहले नहीं थे और अब सात के करीब सैक्टोरियल कोसिस के संस्थान चल रहे हैं। इसी तरह से पैरा मेडीकल कोसिस हैं, उनको चला सकते हैं, मेडीकल कोसिस हैं, उन को पढ़ा सकते हैं। यह ठीक है कि इंजीनियरों में तथा ओवरसीयरों में बेरोजगारी आई है। लेकिन जो सुविधायें हैं उनको कम नहीं किया है...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सीटों को आपने कम किया है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : एम्प्लायमेंट अपर-युनिटीड को ध्यान में रख कर ही उसको करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन सुविधायें हमने कम नहीं की हैं। सीटें कम की...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सीटों का सवाल है।

श्री शेर सिंह : और भी बहुत से काम हैं जिनमें विद्यार्थी जा सकते हैं...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : तालीम आम सीटों के हिसाब से देंगे या नौकरियों के हिसाब से ?

श्री शेर सिंह : केवल मैंने इतना कहा है कि दसवीं कक्षा के बाद बहुत से काम सीखने के लिए हैं। पचास प्रतिशत के लगभग विद्यार्थियों को उस काम में लगाया जाए, यह विचार है और उसके लिए कौन-कौन से काम हैं, उन कामों की भी छांट की है। इसमें बहुत सी चीजें हैं। कुछ लोग किसी एक काम में जा सकते हैं और कुछ दूसरे, दूसरे काम में जा सकते हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मेरे सवाल का बिल्कुल उत्तर नहीं आया है। सरकार की वर्तमान जो पालिसी है उसके अनुसार कई किस्म की टेक्नीकल शिक्षा दी जा रही है। आपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि पचास प्रतिशत लड़कों को हम तब तक शिक्षा देंगे ? रोजगार के हिसाब से तो आपको पांच प्रतिशत को भी नहीं देनी चाहिए। आपने जो लिखा है वह क्या अपने रोजगार के हिसाब से लिखा है या प्रतिशत के हिसाब से लिखा है। किस हिसाब से सीटें बनाने आप जा रहे हैं। इन दोनों में आपस में बहुत विरोध है। रोजगार के हिसाब से सीटें बनाएं तो पांच प्रतिशत भी ज्यादा होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी वर्तमान नीति है, इसको क्या आप छोड़ने जा रहे हैं या कोई और पालिसी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शेर सिंह : पालिसी छोड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह सही है किसी काम में रोजगार सभी तक विद्यार्थी लेकिन कल को उस रोजगार का स्कोप अधिक ही हो सकता है। जब

बोझना बनाई जाती है तब वह केवल एक वर्ष के लिए नहीं बनाई जाती है, वह घाघे के लिए भी बनाई जाती है। कई रोजगार हो सकते हैं। इन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा का जो ढांचा है उसको बदलने की बात सभी लोग उठाते रहते हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि बेकार की शिक्षा क्यों दी जा रही है। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जो काम सीखने के बाद अपना काम करें, केवल नौकरी के पीछे न जायें। वे स्वयं भी अपना काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हम ऐसी शिक्षा दें कि घादमी मशीन प्रचवा हाथ के द्वारा काम करना सीख कर अपने आप ही काम कर सके और रोजगार भी ले सके। इसी बात को दृष्टि में रख कर यह सोचा गया है कि हम अधिक से अधिक प्रैक्टिकल काम सिखाने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अपने आप तो इंजीनियर भी काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनकी सीटें घटाने की जरूरत नहीं थी, जैसा कि सरकार ने किया है। कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत विद्यार्थियों तकनीकी शिक्षा दे कर अपना काम करने योग्य बनाया जाये, इसके लिए चौबीस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितना धन और साधन जुटाये जायेंगे और चौबीस योजना के अन्त तक कुल विद्यार्थियों में से कितने प्रतिशत इसके अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे ?

श्री जे. सिंह : चौबीस योजना अभी बन रही है। इसलिए यह पूरी तरह से पता नहीं लग सका कि उसमें शिक्षा के लिए कुल कितना धन मिल पायेगा। चौबीस योजना में इन सब बातों के लिए यथा-सम्भव अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : तो फिर पचास प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य कैसे आ गया है ?

श्री जे. सिंह : वह तो केवल लक्ष्य है। वह पूरा होना है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development Board for North Eastern India

*423. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to form a Development Board for the development of North-Eastern India (Assam, Nagaland and Manipur) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). While there is no decision to form a Development Board, the Government of India propose to set up a North-Eastern Council to provide a unified and co-ordinated approach to the security and development of the North-Eastern region of India as a whole. The details of the Council were mentioned in the press communique issued by the Government of India on the 11th September, 1968. A copy of the communique is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2386 168.]

Regional Conference to Promote Asian Tourism

*427. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold the Regional Conference in India in 1969 to promote Asian tourism ;

(b) if so, whether the decision to hold the Conference has been agreed to by all the countries proposed to participate in the Conference ;

(c) if so, when the Conference is likely to be held ;

(d) the results to be achieved by holding such a Conference ; and

(e) the countries which are to participate in the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A proposal to hold a meeting

of Ministers for Tourism of the member countries of South Asia Travel Commission of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations, namely, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iran, Pakistan, Peoples of Republic of Mongolia, Nepal and India is under consideration. All the countries referred to except Pakistan are willing to attend the meeting if it is held. Pakistan has declined invitation, while no final reply has yet been received from the Peoples Republic of Mongolia.

The meeting is likely to be held in the first half of 1969. Its objective would be to achieve better co-operation for original tourist promotion, covering topics such as group tourism to be organised in the principal tourist market, co-operation between national carriers of the countries of the region and production of joint publicity material.

**Non-Official Enquiry into Incidents in
Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi**

- *428. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Enquiry Committee consisting of Shri Purshottam Trikam Das, Member, International Commission of Jurists and Shri Sarjoo Prasad, former Chief Justice of Rajasthan and Assam High Courts was constituted to go into the incidents which took place in Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi on the 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of this Enquiry Committee ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any note of the findings of this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Such a Non-official Committee was set up at the

instance of some Members of Parliament belonging to the Opposition Benches.

(b) The conclusions arrived at by the Committee have been published in newspapers.

(c) No, Sir.

**Committee on Traffic Potential of
Hinterland of Paradeep Port**

*429. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Committee appointed to determine the traffic Potential of the hinterland of the Paradeep Port has submitted its report ; and

(b) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five copies of the Report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

**Sarkar Committee Report on Council of
Scientific and Industrial Research**

- *430. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1023 on the 26th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Sarkar to go into the functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in submitting the report ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN) . (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The terms of reference given to the Committee are very wide and all embracing, but the Committee is trying its best to complete its work as expeditiously as possible.

India Tourism Development Corporation

*431. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has proper rules of staff recruitment (for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m.) for purchase, contracts and sales and, if so, what are those rules and since when they are in force ;

(b) whether a general assessment of the working of the Corporation has been done and, if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of an expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

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

(a) The service rules for the employees of the Corporation are under preparation. Pending finalisation of these and other rules, the Corporation is following relevant rules of the Central Government to the extent they are applicable in the matter of recruitment of staff for purchase, contracts and sales.

(b) and (c). The progress of implementation of the various programmes of the Corporation is reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation from time to time. Financial reviews of the working of the Corporation are prepared quarterly and the financial results audited by the Company Auditors. A higher performance audit is performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

There is no proposal at present to appoint an expert to review the working of

the Corporation, but the question of seeking technical expert advice from the Institutes of Management in regard to various proposals and planned programmes is under consideration of the Corporation itself.

भारत में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक

*432. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री ज्योतिर्नाथ बसु :

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

(क) भारत में कितने विदेशी धर्मप्रचारक हैं तथा नागालैंड, घासाम, काश्मीर, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी संख्या पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष भारत में विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इनके भारतीयकरण करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सदन के सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1967 में विदेशों से 6630 लाख रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई जिसमें वार्षिक संस्थानों को योगदान, लाभ रहित व गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के अनुमोदन के लिए विदेशी व्यक्तियों और संस्थानों से दान में भेजी गई रकम और वैयक्तिक उपहार शामिल थे । इसमें पी० एन०-480 शीर्षक 11 और 111 के अधीन अनुदान भी शामिल थे । केवल विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों को प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में सूचना सदन से नहीं रखी जाती है बतएव प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार की नीति भारत में विदेशी मिशनों के उत्तरोत्तर भारतीयकरण की है ।

बिबरण

राज्य	संख्या		
	राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्मप्रचारकों के प्रतिरिक्त	राष्ट्रमण्डलीय धर्मप्रचारक	जोड़
प्रखिल भारतीय	3,790	2,624	6,420
नापालैंड	4	3	7
असम	216	119	335
जम्मू और काश्मीर	8	19	27
बिहार	331	188	519
मध्य प्रदेश	239	106	345

Pilot Scheme in Government Department

*433. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the departments of Government in which the so called pilot scheme introduced as an experiment with a view to enforcing efficiency and economy in administration still continues ;

(b) whether the main reason for failure of the scheme was the non-availability of Section Officers of appropriate calibre and, if so, what efforts were made to train the officers upto proper standards so as to enable them to meet the requirements of the office and to eliminate those found unfit ; and

(c) what is the extent of efficiency and economy that has resulted by the introduction and continuance of the Pilot scheme in the departments referred to above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The pilot section scheme introduced in several ministries during 1956-57 was discontinued, on the basis of a review in 1962, in all of them except the Ministry of Defence where it is in vogue in a modified form in eight of its sections. The scheme envisaged that nothing was to be initiated in every case by the Section Officers who were empowered to dispose of simple cases finally. However, the 1962 review showed

that the contribution made by the Section Officers was not beyond the capacity of an average Assistant and Section Officers were not in a position to dispose of enough work finally. Though in purely monetary terms, the pilot sections in the Ministry of Defence cost about Rs. 2,150 more per month than the conventional type, these sections have, in the opinion of that Ministry, contributed towards improved performance.

Text Book Committee for Urdu

*434. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Text Book Committee for Urdu set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G. M. Sadiq ;

(b) the names of authors commissioned to write Urdu Text Books by the Committee ; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government to nominate members on the Text Book Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The proposal of setting up a Coordination Committee for production of university level books in Urdu under the chairmanship of Shri G.M. Sadiq is still under discussion with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

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

मोदी नगर में लाठी प्रहार

- *435. श्री रामस्वरूप बिश्नोई :
 श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारा :
 श्री के० एन० अग्रवाल :
 श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :
 श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 139 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोदी नगर में मजदूरों पर किये गये लाठी प्रहार के बारे में सरकार को जांच प्रायोग का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि अभी तक प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री बलबन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) से (ग). प्रायोग ने राज्य सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है जो अब उनके विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Investigation into Gold Donated to
National Defence Fund in Bewar

*436. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has submitted its report regarding Gold donated to the National Defence Fund in Bewar, Rajasthan ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when the report is likely to be received by Government ?

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

in this connection has been made by the Central Vigilance Commission.

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

Bridge at Gothmi Ghat (Bihar)

*437. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the construction of a bridge over the Choti Gandak river at Gothmi Ghat (Bihar) which will connect the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the total amount of expenditure on such construction ;

(c) when the bridge will be opened for the traffic ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The bridge proper has already been constructed. Now only load test remains and it is expected to be completed shortly.

(b) Rs. 22.97 lakhs on the bridge proper so far.

(c) The bridge can be opened for traffic only after the completion of the approach roads to the bridge on both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh sides. The approach road on the Bihar side is expected to be completed by January 1969, as intimated by the State Government. The U. P. side approach road is being constructed by the State Government but there has been some delay because of some difficulty in the acquisition of land for a part of the road.

Abolition of Tax on Professions,
Trades and Callings in Chandigarh

*438. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representation from the citizens of Chandigarh for the abolition of tax on professions, trades and callings in the Union Territory ; and

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

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

(b) Government did not agree to abolish the tax.

Finalisation of Work of A. R. C.

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

(a) the amount of work yet to be completed by the Administrative Reforms Commission ; and

(b) by what time the work is likely to be finalised, the final report submitted and the Commission wound up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission intends to report on the following areas of administration :

- (1) Centre-State Relationships.
- (2) Personnel Administration.
- (3) Administration at the State Level.
- (4) District Administration.
- (5) Agricultural Administration.

In addition, the Commission intends to report on certain specific organisations.

(b) The Commission has not intimated the date by which its work would be finalised. However, it is anxious to do so as early as possible.

'लैंड्स एण्ड पीपल्स-बुक 4' में प्रकाशित भारत का मानचित्र

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के बारे में लिखी गई भूमरीकी भूगोल की पुस्तक 'लैंड्स एण्ड पीपल्स,' खण्ड 4 में प्रकाशित भारत के मान-चित्र में काश्मीर राज्य क्षेत्र को काले रंग में दिखाया गया है और उसका अस्तित्व भारत में नहीं दिखाया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मैक्स स्टैंडर्ड लिटरेचर कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड,

संगम भवन, कोलाबा, बम्बई 5 उपरोक्त पुस्तक के वितरक है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भ्रापत्तिजनक पुस्तक के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पुस्तक को जप्त करने तथा इसके प्रकाशक के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). प्रोलियर इन्कारपोरेटेड, न्यूयार्क द्वारा प्रकाशित 1965 ग्रंथ 'लैंड्स एण्ड पीपल्स' नामक अंग्रेजी-माला के 300 सेटों के कलकत्ता की मेसर्स स्टैंडर्ड लिटरेचर कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड द्वारा आयात के बारे में सूचना मिली थी। सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को अंग्रेजी-माला के खंड I और IV में शामिल भ्रापत्तिजनक समस्त मानचित्रों को आयात की अनुमति देने से पहले फाला करने के अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे। प्रकाशकों से भी मामले पर बातचीत की गई थी जो आगामी ग्रंथों में मानचित्रों को सही करने के लिये सहमत हो गए थे।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

List of Personal Property of Ex-Rulers

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

(a) whether the Rules of former Indian States had to submit list of their personal property ;

(b) whether any date was fixed by which the above were to be submitted and, if so, by what date ; and

(c) whether the above date was ever revised and, if so, the revised ceiling date ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). According to the provisions made in the Margar Agreements and Covenants executed by the Rulers of the former Indian States, the Rulers were required to furnish by a

date specified therein, to the Dominion Government or the Rajpramukh, as the case may be, inventories of immovable property, securities and cash balances which they claimed as their private properties, as distinct from State properties.

(c) As a rule, the dates once fixed in the Merger Agreements and Governments were not altered.

Secession of Tamilnad from the Indian Union

*442. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked for facts from the Madras Government on the allegation of the Tamilnad Congress Chief that the former Speaker of the Madras Assembly, Shri S. B. Adityan, has been openly demanding the secession of Tamilnad from the Union :

(b) if so, the details of the reply received from the Madras Government ; and

(c) if no reply is received, when it is likely to be furnished by the Madras Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Government had requested the State Government facts in this regard.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that information is available with them.

Darbhanga Sanskrit University

*443. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar had proposed the expansion of the present Darbhanga Sanskrit University into a full-fledged modern University ;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission, after making on-the-spot enquiry, sanctioned the expansion of the present Sanskrit University into a modern University while maintaining all the present aspect of Sanskrit teaching ;

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken to implement the scheme ; and

(d) whether instead of giving the scheme a practical shape the State University Commission is being used as a pretext to undo the recommendation of the University Grants Commission and the State Government ?

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

(b) to (d). The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee to examine the proposal. The Committee in its report recommended the establishment of a Mithila/Darbhanga University, of which the K. S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya and the new multi-faculty University might form autonomous wings. The Commission considered the report and decided that the comments of the State Government may be invited in the first instance. The State Government examined the recommendations and referred them to the State University Commission for their views. The reply of the State Government is awaited.

Haldia Port

*444. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the negotiations with the World Bank for a loan for the Haldia Port have yielded any results ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made in the work on the Haldia Port.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The negotiations with the World Bank for a loan to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the Haldia Project were not successful. The project is therefore being executed without any World Bank assistance.

(c) The Haldia Dock Project comprises the construction of an Oil Jetty and an Impounded Dock System with six berths and other ancillary facilities. 85% of the land required for construction of the Dock

System has been acquired. The Oil Jetty has already been completed and put in commission since 11th August 1968. It is now being used for export of dangerous petroleum. Work in respect of the construction of the Dock System is in progress. The progress so far made is about 8%. The Ore and Coal berths will be fitted with mechanical loading plants for which an order has already been placed with the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur. An order for the supply of 12 locomotives has also been placed with the Railways.

2. The work in connection with the Haldia Dock Project is progressing according to schedule and is expected to be completed by early 1971.

Regional Language for Union Public Service Commission Examination

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

(a) whether Government have finally decided to implement the proposal regarding the use of regional languages for the Union Public Service Commission Examination as an extension of three-language formula ; and

(b) if so, what are the programmes for their introduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have decided to introduce all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) The Union Public Service Commission are working out the details.

Tugs and Barges Lying at Patna

*446. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 4882 on the 22nd March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the tugs and barges lying idle at Patna are proposed to be used for

transporting coal between Buxar and Rajmahal ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the survey undertaken in consultation with the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been completed ; and

(d) if so, the details of the report of the survey ?

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

(a) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration to use the tugs and barges for the exclusive transportation of coal between Buxar and Rajmahal. Earlier these vessels were used on the above reach for transporting coal and other commodities ; but it was found to be unremunerative. The feasibility of running a commercial service on the Ganga, based on a preliminary study of traffic : potential between Allahabad and Rajmahal was examined in consultation with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The State Governments are of the view that the scheme will run into losses in the first few years. The Committee, which was recently set up to study the problems relating to inland water transport of country and to suggest a phased programme of development will also *inter alia* examine this scheme.

Increase in Cost of Book Production

*447. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of book production in the country has gone up due to the increase in the price of printing paper during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the price has gone up and the factors responsible for this increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) So far no attempt has been made to compile price index of cost of book production in the country. It is, however, true that price of paper after decontrol from May 1968 has gone up.

(b) The price has gone up by Rs. 200 to 250 per tonne and manufacturers have been attributing the rise in price due to increase in prices of raw material, chemicals and also due to increase in wages and other overhead charges.

Police Atrocities in Uttar Pradesh

*448. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

"Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of Police atrocities have been reported from U.P. ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government ;

(c) whether law and order situation has fast deteriorated in U.P. under the Governor's rule ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Some allegations of police atrocities have been received by the State Government

(b) Inquiries in respect of the complaints, by gazetted police officers, by the State C.I.D. and Magistrates and in some cases under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 have been initiated by the State Government, keeping in view of the nature of the complaints and other circumstances. In cases in which the complaints have been found to be correct, suitable action against the concerned police officials has been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

केरल में वियतकांगों की छापामार लड़ाई के चल चित्रों का प्रदर्शन

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 अगस्त, 1968 को राज्य विधान सभा में केरल के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस बक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केरल के कुछ भागों में वियतकांगों

की छापामार लड़ाई का प्रदर्शन करने वाले चलचित्र दिखाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या उद्देश्य थे तथा इससे सम्बन्ध व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ग). राज्य सरकार की सूचना के अनुसार केरल के मुख्य मंत्री ने 30 अगस्त, 1968 को केरल विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में यह धारा है कि मार्क्सवादी स्वयंसेवक शिविरों में वियतकांग की छापामार लड़ाई के चलचित्र प्रदर्शित किये गये थे। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वियतनाम के लोगों की 'एपिक लिब्रेशन स्ट्रगल' शीर्षक चलचित्र 17 मार्च, 1968 को बनजा टाकीज बलियापटम (केन्नानूर जिला) में तथा 19 मार्च, 1968 से 21 मार्च, 1968 तक प्रवीन्ना टाकीज, पय्यान्गडी (केन्नानूर जिला) में साम्यवादी बल (मार्क्सवादी) के कार्यकर्ताओं तथा उनके शुभ चिन्तकों को दिखाया गया था।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से यह पूछा गया था कि उन्होंने इन चियेटरों के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध सिनेमेटोग्राफ ऐक्ट 1952 की धाराओं का उल्लंघन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है कि सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Seminar on Natural Resources of Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the auspices of the University Grants Commission, a Seminar on "Natural Resources of Rajasthan" was held at Jodhpur ; and

(b) if so, what were the main recom-

recommendations of the Seminar for exploration of the natural resources of Rajasthan ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2387/68].

श्री गिरीश अग्रवाल की निजलिगप्पा के विरुद्ध प्रारोप

2380. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री बि० नरसिम्हा राव :
श्री रा० की० अमीन :
श्री गार्डिलियन गोड :
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :
श्री क० लक्ष्मण :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल लालबाबे :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बी० ना० देव :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने मैसूर के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री तथा कांग्रेस के वर्तमान प्रधान, श्री निजलिगप्पा के विरुद्ध प्रारोपों की जांच की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री निजलिगप्पा ने इसके लिये सहमति प्रकट की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) सरकार के पास सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) 22 फरवरी, 1965 को लोक सभा

में स्व० प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी द्वारा दिये गए एक वक्तव्य की धीरे ध्यान प्रकाशित किया जाता है । मामले पर सरकार का अन्तिम निर्णय इनमें बताया गया है ।

Lotteries by States

2581. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some States in the country have started lotteries; and

(b) if so, the names of those States which have started lotteries ?

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

(b) Haryana, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan.

Foundation Day of Azad Hind Fauz

2582. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Silver Jubilee Celebrations were held in October, 1968 to commemorate the Foundation Day of the Azad Hind Fauz ;

(b) whether the Government of India officially participated in the Celebrations ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Government requested the Council of Ministers to participate in the Celebrations organised by the public on the occasion. Similarly the Chief Ministers of the States were requested to make the celebrations a success. Education Secretaries and Vice Chancellors of Universities were requested by Government

to Celebrate the Silver Jubilee Day in a befitting manner. A special postage stamp to mark the occasion was issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Special programmes were broadcast on All India Radio which covered public functions, news bulletins and newscasts. Special posters and publications highlighting the role of Netaji and Indian National Army in the freedom struggle were brought out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone of the replice of the memorial of the Azad Hind Fauz in the city of Calcutta. A function was also held at Moirang (Manipur) which was attended among others by six Cabinet Ministers. Prime Minister attended the public function held in the capital at Subhash Maidan opposite the Red Fort on this occasion. Reports received so far from State Governments indicate that they also organised functions on the occasion. On a request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 500 N.C.C. cadets were permitted to participate in the march past on the occasion. There were also organised music and drama festivals.

(d) Does not arise.

Publications, Sale and Reading of Books in India

2583. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the second largest producer of films in the world, but ranks very low in the publication, sale and reading of books ;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to popularise reading of books ;

(c) whether Government propose to organise Reader's week in this country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The available information indicates that India is third largest producer of films and ranks 8th among the book producing countries of the world.

Efforts to spread education are really steps also to popularise reading. Besides, Sahitya Akademy brings out translation of literary works of India or from abroad in various Indian languages. The National Book Trust publishes inexpensive books for promoting knowledge. The National Book Trust has also programmes for fostering book-mindedness, and for this purpose arranges book fairs, exhibitions, seminars etc. Recently, Government has also set up a National Book Development Board to advise on book production in the country.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के लिये भवन

2584, श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के लिये अब तक स्थायी भवन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

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

(ग) उच्च न्यायालय के लिये कब तक स्थायी भवन बनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निष्ठा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). अभी नहीं, श्रीमान् । पहिले 14 तिलक मार्ग पर भवन निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव था । वह भूखंड उच्च न्यायालय की वर्तमान व भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त न होने के कारण अब सेरसाह रोड़ पर एक स्टाई भवन का निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया गया है । निर्माण इत्यादि के व्यय की योजना व प्राक्कलन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । इनको अंतिम रूप देने के साथ ही भवन निर्माण का कार्य-प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा । योजना व प्राक्कलनों का अंतिम अनुमोदन करने से पश्चात यह धासा की जाती है कि भवन निर्माण पर लगभग दो वर्ष लग जायेंगे ।

Representation from Trade Union Organisation

2585. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from a trade union organisation to take steps to restore normalcy in Government offices ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have received a number of representations from different trade union organisations on a number of issues connected with the recent strike of Central Government employees. Some of the representations received also contained suggestions to restore what they call 'normalcy' in Government offices.

(b) Government have taken all possible steps in this matter which have also been indicated by the Home Minister while intervening in the debate on the No Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha on 12th November, 1968.

Payment of Overtime Allowance to I.A.C. Employees

2586. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the overtime allowance paid to the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation has more than doubled in the last three years ;

(b) if so, the amount paid during each of the last three years and the reasons for the abnormal increase ; and

(c) the steps taken to cut down the overtime bill ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The amounts paid as Overtime Allowances to the employees of the Indian Airlines during the last three years are as follows :

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
79.51	92.07	138.95

Staff has to be detailed for overtime duty due to exigencies of service and other operational reasons. The Indian Airlines are, however, conscious of the need to bring down the overtime bill are actively considering steps in that direction in consultation with the employees' Associations' Unions. They have recently introduced new Rules of Productivity, as a result of which overtime expenditure is expected to come down.

फादर फरेर

2587. **श्री नारायण स्वयं शर्मा :**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रत्नाजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार स्पेन के पादरी, फादर फरेर को अपने राज्य में रखने को तैयार नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पादरी को इस बात की सूचना दे दी गई है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : (क) और (ख) फादर फरेर पादरी (बिशप) नहीं है। उन्हें घांघ्र प्रदेश में कार्य करने के लिये बीसा दे दिया गया है।

तकनीकी ग्रहता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिये विदेशों में रोजगार

2588. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तकनीकी ग्रहता प्राप्त उन नवयुवकों के लिए विदेशों में रोजगार ढूँढने का प्रयत्न किया है, जो बेरोजगार हैं, ताकि वे विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इसे वेक के लिये हानिकारक समझती है अथवा सरकारी प्रयत्नों में विदेशों में रोजगार ढूँढना सम्भव है ?

मृ-कार्य मंत्रालय में उच्च-मंजरी (बी के० एस० रामास्वामी) (क) और (ख). विदेशों में अपने दूतावासों के जरिये भारत सरकार मित्र विकासशील देशों को उनके विकास कार्यक्रमों में मदद देने के लिए भारतीय इंजीनियरों (और अन्य तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों) की सेवाएं प्रस्तुत करने के प्रयत्न करती आ रही है। पिछले 6 महीनों में 5 भारतीय इंजीनियरों को प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया है और 32 मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

इंजीनियरी कालेजों तथा संस्थाओं में स्थानों का कम किया जाना

2589. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री श्रीचन्द गौयल :

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकास की गति अब रुक हो जाने तथा योजना का काम रोक दिये जाने से इंजीनियरों के लिये रोजगार की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी के फलस्वरूप समस्त देश में इंजीनियरी कालेजों, पालिटैक्निकों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में स्थान कम कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कमी को प्रतिभा के संकुचन का प्रतीक नहीं समझती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं, बल्कि दाखिलों को, सही स्तर बनाए रखने और चौथी योजना के लिए तकनीकी व्यक्तियों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध अनुदेशात्मक सामग्री के अनुपात में रखा जा रहा है।

भारत में प्राथमिक शिक्षा

2590. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राथमिक

शिक्षा के लिए साधारण स्कूलों तथा शिक्षु सदनों मान्टेसरी स्कूलों के धार्मिक स्कूलों तथा पब्लिक स्कूलों जैसे अन्य प्रकार के स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है अथवा इस देश के सब बच्चों के लिये एक सकारण प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न लिये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) (क) सरकार चाहती है कि प्राथमिक स्तर, पर शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा मोटे तौर पर की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यथाशीघ्र शिक्षा की एक समान स्कूल प्रणाली स्थापित की जाए।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सम्बंधी नीति में यह सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से, जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए संस्था-निक रूप से जिम्मेदार है, इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय

2591. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967-68 में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के प्रचार विस्तार और आयोजन पर सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि खर्च की है और चौथी योजना अवधि में इन कार्यों पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री और सिंह आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

M/s. Urban Improvement Ltd.,
New Delhi

2592. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given an undertaking to get the affairs of M/s. Urban Improvement Ltd., New Delhi investigated

by the C. B. I. for allegedly defrauding the plot-holders of Greenfield colony of crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, whether the investigations have since been started with the details of the progress made in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

Legislation to Protect Plot-Holders

2593. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate any legislation to protect the interests of plot-holders where colonisation schemes are mooted and which are within the jurisdiction of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Financial Assistance to Orissa Government

2594. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Orissa in 1967-68 and 1968-69 for building extensions, equipment, publications or training of Museum staff etc. ;

(b) whether any such proposal was received from the State Museum of Orissa ; and

(c) if so, what was the proposal and the amount of assistance given during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

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

Proposals amounting to Rs. 6,08,800/- were received.

(c) The following grants have been given during the two years :

1967-68	Rs. 4,400/-
1968-69	Rs. 4,500/-

Compilation and Publication of the District Gazetteers by Orissa Government

2595. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have received any financial assistance from 1950 to 1968 from the Central Government for compilation and publication of the District Gazetteers ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) what progress has been made so far in this respect ?

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

(b) Rs. 45,986.40.

(c) The drafts of five District Gazetteers have been completed and approved for publication. The Gazetteer of Koraput has been published while that of Mayurbhanj is in the press.

Paradeep Port

2596. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to install the required number of buoys for channel markings at Paradeep Port by now ;

(b) whether it is a fact that between 1966 and 1968 till now only three buoys have been installed ; and

(c) whether adequate radio communication facilities have been provided at the Port now ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). For marking the channel at Paradeep Port, the requisite number of buoys have already

been acquired. But all the mooring gears needed for installing these buoys in the channel have not been received so far. As such, it has been possible to instal only three permanent buoys so far. As soon as the mooring gears are received, the other buoys will be laid in position.

Meanwhile, the channel is being marked with small drum buoys inside the breakwaters for safe navigation. The position of these temporary buoys is being checked constantly by the Hydrographic Surveyor and whenever necessary these are shifted to correct positions prior to carrying out shipping movements. Besides the buoys, transit beacons have also been installed ashore for safe navigation.

(c) Orders have already been placed for the purchase of a H. V. F. set and it is expected to be received shortly. Preliminary steps have also been taken to have a wireless telegraph station and teleprinter arrangements at the Port.

Reallocation of Staff Due to Punjab Reorganisation

2597. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5482 on the 23rd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined all the recommendations of the Chief Secretaries' Committee regarding the reallocation of staff on the reorganisation of Punjab ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Out of 57 Departments involved in the process of reorganisation, recommendations of the Chief Secretaries' Committee have been received in respect of 54 Departments. Allocations in respect to 52 Departments have been finalised. Action is in progress to finalise allocations in respect of remaining Departments on a priority basis.

India Tourism Development Corporation

2598. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the India Tourism Develop-

ment Corporation was set up and who were the members of its Board of Directors and how the same Board Continued ;

(b) the members of the Board of Directors at present, the name of the Chairman or Managing Director of the Corporation, when they were appointed, their tenure and terms of appointment ;

(c) the loss suffered by the Corporation on account of irregularities, theft, stock, shortage, fire or any other such causes and whether these matters were looked into ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and, if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The India Tourism Development Corporation was set up on 1-10-1966. A list of members of the first Board of Directors is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure 'A'). [*Placed in Lib-ary. See No. LT-2388/68.*]

The Board was reconstituted with effect from 1-10-1967. Name of new Directors are given in the list or the Table of the House (Annexure 'B'). [*Placed in Lib-ary. See No. LT-2388/68*]

(b) The present Board of Directors was constituted with effect from 1-10-1968 and the names of its members are given in the list laid on the Table of the House (Annexure 'C'). [*Placed in Lib-ary. See No. LT-2388/68.*]

The Chairman is Shri Romesh Thapar. He was appointed as Chairman with effect from 1-10-1967 for a period of one year reappointed for another year with effect from 1-10-1968. Shri Thapar is a non-official part-time Chairman. He is eligible to receive, like other non-official Directors of the Corporation, Rs. 75/- for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended by him and Travelling Allowance for journeys performed in connection with the business of the Corporation, which includes actual train or air fair plus Rs. 100/- for the first day and Rs. 50/- for the subsequent days for incidental expenses and Daily Allowance.

Shri M. S. Sundara is the present Managing Director of the Corporation. He was appointed with effect from 26-8-1968 until further orders. The terms and conditions of his appointment are

given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Annexure 'C'). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2388/68.]

(c) and (d). The Corporation suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 3,332/-, on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortage, fire, etc. All such cases were duly inquired into and suitable disciplinary action taken against the person (s) held responsible, including recovery of the amount in question from the persons held responsible.

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd

2599. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd was set up and what were the objects to be achieved as a result thereof ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to the project report, production and development targets were achieved, and if so, when and how and, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Shipyard and, if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received ;

(d) whether the ships built at the Shipyard are upto the international standards ;

(e) the figures of production and sales during the last three years ; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the Shipyard is faced at present and, if so, how Government propose to remove them ?

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

(a) The Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam was taken over by Government of India from the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. on 1-3-1952 for construction of Ocean-going vessels of the type being built then.

(b) As the Shipyard was taken over as a running concern from the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., there were no project report and production targets available at the time of take-over. The Shipyard could however, build on an average, 2½ ships of 8000 DWT each per annum. At present

the Shipyard is building 2 to 3 ocean-going vessels of 12,500 DWT each per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The information is given below ;—

Year	Production in Dead Weight Tons	Sales Rs. (in lakhs)
1965-66	3 ships totalling 38,000 DWT	414.00
1966-67	2 ships totalling 25,300 DWT	284.00
1967-68	3 ships totalling 38,000 DWT	497.00

(f) As stated, with the existing facilities the Shipyard is capable of building 2-3 ships of 12,500 DWT each per annum. In order to improve the productivity and operational efficiency of the yard, the Yard has formulated an integrated development programme (based on the recommendations of a Committee which submitted its report in May this year), for building 6 ships per annum including two of 18,000 DWT each. The estimated cost of the programme is Rs. 10 crores. The programme formulated by the Shipyard is now under examination of Government.

Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi

2600. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. was set up, what were its objects and what is the total accommodation available and how far the objects have been achieved ;

(b) the total investment made upto the 31st March 1968, how much of it is equity capital and how much is loan from Government and Banks ;

(c) whether any changes have been made in the management of the Hotel during the last year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; the names of members of its Board of Directors and the steps taken to tune up its administration ; and

(d) when the Hotel was to be completed according to the Plan schedule, how much of it has been completed and when

the rest of the work is likely to be completed; how much delay is expected, the causes for it and what further expenditure is anticipated on its completion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Ashoka Hotels Ltd. is Public Limited Company which was floated in October, 1955 and started functioning from October, 1956. The Hotel provides amenities and services of a luxury hotel. It has 494 rooms with a bed capacity of 798. The objects and reasons for the establishment of the Undertaking are explained in the Memorandum and Articles of Associated of the Company.

(b) *Paid-up Capital*

	Rs.
Investment by Government	2,34,14,900.00
Investment by private parties	15,85,100.00
Total	2,50,00,000.00

Loan

Loan advanced by the Central Government up to 31-3-1968.	1,25,00,000.00
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(c) The Board of Directors of the Hotel was reconstituted recently with the following members.—

1. Shri Ramesh Thapar, Chairman,
2. Shri S. D. Nargolwala
3. Shri S. K. Roy
4. Shri Himmat Singh of Mansa
5. Shri M. S. Sundara
6. Lt. Col. K. K. Chandran, Managing Director
7. Lt. Genl. R. K. Kochhar
8. Princess Indira Devi Dhanrajgir
9. Shri K. T. Satarawala
10. Shri S. Bikram Shah
11. Shri M. R. Dhawan
12. Shri S. K. Kooka
13. Shri M. Ct. Muthiah
14. Jamsabab of Nawangar.

(d) As indicated in reply to part (a), the construction of the Hotel was completed and it started functioning from

30.10.1956. In 1967, as part of the preparations for the UNCTAD Conference, it was decided to construct an Annex to the Hotel, consisting of a Guest Room Block, a Convention Hall and a Revolving Sky Restaurant. The Guest Room Block and the Convention Hall, which were scheduled to be completed by 30th December, 1967, were actually completed on the 31st January, 1968 and 28th February, 1968 respectively. The Revolving Sky Restaurant which was to be completed by the 30th June, 1968 has so far been completed up to the 3rd Floor roof parapet level and the completion of the remaining work has been kept in abeyance due to a subsequent decision to increase the height of the Tower from 129' to 225' and the need for an enquiry on the award of the contract for the construction of the Annexe to a particular firm. A decision has since been taken to increase the height of the Tower to 225' and a decision on the award of the contract will be taken soon. A further expenditure of Rs. 67 lakhs is likely to be incurred on the completion of the Project connected with the Annexe, apart from 198 lakhs already incurred.

Implementation of Recommendations of A. R. C.

2601. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI J. MOHAMMAD
IMAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its recommendations on a variety of subjects;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up any machinery for the implementation of the recommendations and, if so, the nature of machinery and how the recommendations are processed;

(c) whether the recommendations of the A. R. C. are subject to any modification or rejection; and, if so, whether this is done at the Cabinet level or by some other body, and in the case of some body other than the Cabinet, the construction of that body; and

(d) the measures taken to check the delay in the implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has so far submitted reports on the following subjects :—

1. Problems of redress of citizens' grievances
2. Machinery for Planning
3. Public sector undertakings
4. Finance, accounts and audit
5. Economic Administration
6. The Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work.

(b) The procedure for processing each report is determined mainly by the nature of the recommendations made. Implementation of the decisions taken by the Government is the responsibility of the concerned ministries and departments.

(c) No recommendation of the Commission has so far been rejected or modified except under the orders of the Cabinet.

(d) The progress of implementation of decisions of Government on the recommendations is watched through periodical reports from the ministries/departments concerned.

National Museum, Delhi

2602. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious irregularities in the management of the National Museum, Delhi have come to light in the wake of the theft of jewellery in August, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Museum did not possess even photographs and other data relating to the items stolen ;

(c) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for these lapses ; and

(d) whether Government would institute a full-fledged inquiry into the functioning of the National Museum, Delhi and other similar Museums elsewhere in the country ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Museum possessed photographs as well as other data of all the 125 items of jewellery and 3 coins stolen from the Museum. The Museum did not possess photographs of the remaining 29 stolen coins, though it possessed other data relating to them.

(c) This matter will be considered on receipt of the Director, National Museum's report as a result of Departmental Investigations.

(d) Government have already set up a Committee for the purpose.

दिल्ली में अपराध

2603. **श्री रामस्वरूप बिज्जार्थी :**

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) जुलाई, 1968 से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र में हिंसा, छुरेबाजी तथा चोरी के कितने मामले पुलिस में दर्ज कराये गये ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि में दर्ज कराये गये मामलों की तुलना में इस वर्ष दर्ज कराये गये मामलों की संख्या अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अपराधों की संख्या को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिज्जा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 1-7-1-1968 से 31-10-1968 तक की अवधि में हिंसा, छुरेबाजी तथा चोरी के 4,023 मामले दर्ज किये गये जब कि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि में दर्ज मामलों की संख्या 4,266 थी ।

(ग) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कानून के अनुसार निवारक कार्यवाही की जाती है और

समय-समय पर दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आपराधिक स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। अभी हाल में और अच्छी संचार सुविधाएं तथा अपराधों की खोज के लिए वैज्ञानिक साधन उपलब्ध कराकर दिल्ली पुलिस के प्राधुनिकरण के लिए कई योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था और अनिवार्य मध्यस्थ निर्णय

2604. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधीन : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के उद्देश्य से शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में 1967 से संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था और अनिवार्य मध्यस्थ निर्णय की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्बद्ध और अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिये ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर-लाल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा मन्त्रालय स्थापित विभागीय परिषद् में सम्बद्ध अधीन कार्यालयों की मान्यता प्राप्त युनियनों कर्मचारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य हैं।

राज्यों में शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

2605. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्याधीन : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रत्येक

राज्य को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या यह राशियां राज्यों की जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखकर दी गई थीं और यदि नहीं, तो यह अनुदान किस अन्य आधार पर दिये गये ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर-लाल) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2389/68]

Police Firing in Bihar

2606. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6702 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding Police firing in Bihar and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected by Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by which the information is likely to be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Laid in Library. See No. LT-2390/68].

Special Compensatory Allowance to Manipur Government Employees

2607. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6751 on the 30th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the question of granting special compensatory Allowance to the Manipur Government employees working in the disturbed areas of Manipur has since been examined by Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The matter is still being examined.

Report on working of major Indian Ports

2608. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6748 on the 30th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether all the recommendations contained in the report on the working of the Indian Ports have been examined and accepted by Government ;

(b) whether the recommendation for the creation of post of General Manager at Major Ports has been accepted ; and

(c) when the remaining recommendations will be examined ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) All the general recommendations contained in the Report of the International Association of Ports and Harbors' Study Team on the Major Ports of India have been examined and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2394/68]. In addition to these recommendations, the Report contains some

observations and findings on individual ports. These have been brought to the notice of the port authorities concerned for appropriate action and the progress made in this regard would be reviewed by Government from time to time.

(b) Attention is invited to serial No. 15 in the said statement.

(c) Does not arise.

National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore

2609. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6598 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding the appointment in National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore and state :

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed by the Committee ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the investigation report will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Dr. Gautam's Murder Case

2610. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations into the murder case of Dr. Gautam in Lucknow have been completed by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The case has been put up in the court and is pending trial.

Grants from Central Road Fund for U.P.

2611. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have forwarded the Schemes to be financed from the Central Road Fund during the year 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these schemes ;

(c) the amount so far allotted therefor ;

(d) whether the grants from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) reserves were sought ; and

(e) if so, the amount asked for ?

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

(a) and (b). Schemes of road development which are to be financed from the Central Road Fund, are not called for and approved on an year-to-year basis. For the five years ending 1970-71, proposals relating to such schemes were invited in January, 1967, from State Governments, including the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The proposals received from that Government have been approved and the particulars thereof are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2392/68].

(c) For expenditure on all approved Central Road Fund Works is in progress in Uttar Pradesh, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the budget estimate for 1968-69, consisting of Rs. 35 lakhs for works financed from the Allocations to the State from the Fund and Rs. 5 lakhs for works financed from the Reserve.

(d) and (e). The State Government had asked for a grant of Rs. 14.93 lakhs from the Reserve during the current financial year.

Reservation in Services of Union Territory of Chandigarh

2612. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to man

the services of the Union Territory of Chandigarh, staff is recruited on deputation from Punjab and Haryana ; and

(b) whether any percentage is reserved or proposed to be reserved for the residents of the Union Territory also in the services of the Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The bulk of the staff in the Chandigarh Administration is on deputation from Punjab and Haryana. Direct recruitment is resorted to when the Administration fails to get suitable hands on deputation from other States.

(b) No, Sir.

Rose Garden, Chandigarh

2613. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost on the rose garden in Chandigarh ;

(b) the annual income from the sale or export of the roses from the rose garden ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to make the garden self-sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The cost of maintenance is as follows :

In the year 1967-68	Rs. 20,000
In the year 1968-69	Rs. 40,000
	(anticipated)

(b) Rose Garden is still in the process of development and as such there has been no income so far.

(c) Rose Garden is being developed as a recreation and tourist attraction centre. When fully developed it will bring income by sale of flowers and plants. It is expected that in due course it would become self-sufficient.

Chandigarh Museum

2614. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Chandigarh Museum ;

(b) the number of people who have visited the Museum during 1968 so far ;

(c) further steps proposed to be taken to develop the Museum ; and

(d) the steps under contemplation to secure the safety of the costly exhibits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Rs. 26,20,189.

(b) Since the inauguration of the Museum on 6-5-1968, 30,000 people have visited it.

(c) The following steps are proposed to be taken to develop the Museum ;

(i) To start an educational services programme by organising educational lectures with the help of slides and films, educational films and by arranging talks by eminent scholars ;

(ii) to organise art exhibitions in the new exhibition hall, which is proposed to be constructed during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(iii) to enrich the collections of the museum by firstly acquiring new acquisitions and secondly by arranging exchange of sculptures with other museums in the country.

(d) Besides the posting of adequate police guard, chowkidar, attendants etc. to secure the safety of the costly exhibits, it is proposed to strengthen the security arrangements by providing electronic burglar alarms, double locking and electric call bell systems, etc.

Ganga Bridge Project at Allahabad

2615. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the execution of the Ganga Bridge Project at Allahabad ;

(b) when will the Bridge be thrown open for traffic ; and

(c) the total outlay likely to be made ?

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

(a) Up to July, 1968, out of a total of 5200

ft. of well foundations to be sunk for all the 13 foundations for the bridge, 456 feet height of steining had been cast and 289.23 ft. of sinking had been completed. Work had to be suspended subsequently because of floods in the river. The contractor has made arrangements now for commencing work soon.

(b) Contracted date of completion is March, 1972.

(c) The sanctioned estimated cost of the bridge proper is Rs. 225.47 lakhs, but this may be exceeded.

Hotels in the Public Sector

2616. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a chain of public sector hotels in the country ;

(b) whether any foreign collaboration will be sought for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, in what form ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir ; but a proposal to appoint a foreign firm as Consultants is under consideration.

Calcutta Tramways Company

2617. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K.
DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have taken any decision over the ownership of the Calcutta Tramway Company ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

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

(a) The matter is still under the consideration of the West Bengal Government.

(b) and (c). Since the determination and the payment of the compensation to the Calcutta Tramways Company may involve an outflow of foreign exchange, it is not possible to say just now as to when a decision is likely to be reached in the matter.

Kalto Murder Case

2618. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have asked the C.B.I. experts to investigate into the murder of Kalto, a former Naga Underground 'General' ;

(b) whether Government have received the report of the C.B.I. ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any clue has been found as to who had murdered Kalto ?

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

(b) to (d). The investigation is in progress.

Scheme for Expansion of Highway System

2619. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive scheme for the expansion of the Highway system and for strengthening as well as replacement of old roads in the country is likely to be included in the Fourth Plan ;

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

(c) the total expenditure involved ; and

(d) how far it will help the transport system in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The size of the Fourth Five Year Plan is still in the consideration stage. An idea of the scheme likely to be included in that Plan for the expansion of the existing Highway System and for the strengthening as well as replacement of old roads in the country can, therefore, be given only after the Fourth Plan Allocations have been finalised and the funds likely to be made available for roads are known.

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

Revision of Indian Penal Code

2620. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 281 on the 2nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has completed examination of the question of revision of the Indian Penal Code and submitted its report thereon to Government in full ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report of the Commission and finalised proposals for legislation of the Code ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Mormugao Port

2621. SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA ;
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN ;
SHRI D. C. SHARMA ;
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether it has not been possible to arrange the necessary foreign exchange for the development of Mormugao Port to handle iron ore in bulk ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the project going ?

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

(a) to (c). In order to meet the foreign exchange requirements for the development of Mormugao Port to handle iron ore in bulk, the World Bank has been approached for loan assistance. The application for loan assistance made in January, 1968 is currently under the consideration of the Bank. In the meantime, action has been initiated on certain crucial aspect of the Project. Tenders have been invited by the Mormugao Port Trust for dredging and reclamation. It is also proposed to appoint Consulting Engineering for the Project.

Enquiry into Working Conditions of Teachers in Delhi Polytechnics

2622. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers working in the Delhi Polytechnics and other industrial institute have demanded a judicial inquiry into their working conditions ; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the steps taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The teachers of polytechnics and technical higher secondary schools in Delhi have asked for such an enquiry.

(b) Their main grievances are :

- (i) Mass migration of teachers for jobs elsewhere ;
- (ii) Termination of services of teachers of the Women's Polytechnic ;
- (iii) All-round frustration among teachers and students and deterioration in students of technical education ;
- (iv) Victimization of teachers in various forms.

The Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration has initiated discussions with the Joint Council of Delhi Technical Teachers to resolve the issues satisfactorily.

Educationist as Secretary of Ministry of Education

2623. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is considering the appointment of an educationist as the Secretary of his Department as per the recommendations of the Education Commission ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Allegation Against Delhi Police Personnel

2624. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instances have come to light recently where some staff of the Delhi Police were found guilty of committing robbery ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inter-State smuggling between Delhi and neighbouring States have increased considerably because of the connivance of the Delhi Police with the anti-social elements ;

(c) if so, in how many cases the guilty policemen have been apprehended ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that people's faith in the police is not shaken ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 6 cases relating to (a) above.

(d) Prompt and deterrent action (in accordance with the law, rules and regulations) is taken against such Police personnel.

Bursting of Water-Main in Delhi

2625. **DR. SUSMILA NAYAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Water

main burst in Sadora Kalan village near the Shakti Nagar Railway level crossing in Delhi on the 24th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many houses were flooded due to this ;

(c) the estimated loss of property as a result thereof ;

(d) whether any sabotage is suspected in this incident ; and

(e) whether any inquiry has been ordered by the Government and, if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The water main had not burst, but there was a heavy leak in the main.

(b) Water from the leaky main entered about 50 jhuggis of Sadora Kalan village, which were located in low lying area.

(c) There was no heavy loss of property but minor repairs were required to be carried out to the jhuggis and for this purpose Rs. 25/- were paid to each of the affected jhuggi dwellers. Two electric poles and park fencing was also damaged and repaired subsequently.

(d) and (e). A report was lodged with the police to investigate if it was a case of sabotage. The report is awaited.

Commission to enquire into Gandhi Murder Case

2626. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SARI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission appointed to enquire into the Gandhi Murder conspiracy has completed its work ;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has submitted its report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The term of the Commission has been extended upto 31st December, 1968.

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

Revival of Joint Consultative Machinery

2627. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive the Joint Consultative Machinery ; and

(b) if so, on what basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Joint Consultative Machinery is still in operation. The question of its revival does not, therefore, arise.

Full Neutralisation of Dearness Allowance to Government Employees

2628. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of full neutralisation of Dearness Allowance is likely to be discussed with the representatives of the Government Employees ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The next meeting of the National Council set up under the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery & Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government Employees is due to take place on 27th December 1968, Included in the agenda is the item of full neutralisation of Dearness Allowance.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान

2629. श्री प्रकाश बीर सास्त्री :

श्री सिध कुमार सास्त्री :

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतपी :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह सास्त्री :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक और

माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान निर्धारित करने के अथवा उन्हें अन्य सुविधायें देने के बारे में कोई और प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अध्यापकों की दयनीय आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में पुनर्विलोकन किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) लोक सभा में 23 अगस्त, 1958 को आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5328 के दिय गए उत्तर के बाद, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1 जुलाई, 1968 से प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान संशोधित कर दिये हैं। नया वेतन-मान 110-125 रुपये हैं। और इसके लिए अनुमानतः 3 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक अतिरिक्त खर्च होंगे।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि इस समस्या के संतोषजनक हल के लिए अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता होगी, इसलिए वह महसूस किया गया है कि मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद बनने वाली लोकप्रिय सरकार द्वारा इस मामले पर विचार किये जाने की प्रतीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

मैसूर राज्य में हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय

2630. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य में हिन्दी माध्यम का विश्वविद्यालय आरम्भ करने के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस बारे में उक्त निर्णय लेने का कार्य शिक्षा मंत्री तथा उप-प्रधान मंत्री को सौंपा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय

हिन्दी समिति ने 20 जुलाई, 1968 को हुई अपनी बैठक में निर्णय किया कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए उप-प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री एक योजना तैयार करें। इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर पुल

2631. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यातायात के लिये दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर प्रस्तावित दो पुलों के निर्माण के बारे में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इन पुलों का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यातायात के लिये उपयुक्त दो पुलों के चालू हो जाने के बाद ही यमुना के के वर्तमान पुल को सुदृढ़ करने का कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) और (ख). 'सी' बिजली घर के पास का पुल पूरा हो चुका है और यह हल्के यातायात के लिये उपलब्ध है। हुमायूँ मकबरे के पीछे का पुल भी लगभग पूरा हो चुका है, केवल किनारों से पट्टबने वाली पटियां लगानी शेष हैं। इस वर्ष के अन्त तक इन पुलों के पूर्णरूप से तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथोचित समय पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Vice Chancellor of Bardwan University

2632. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Burdwan University has resigned ; and

(b) if so, whether his resignation has been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government of India is not aware of his resignation.

(b) Does not arise.

Assam Pattern Formula for the State of Jammu and Kashmir

2633. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu Autonomy forum has started a move for the application of the Assam formula to the State of Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have seen a letter published in the Press by Shri Balraj Puri, Chairman, Jammu Autonomy Forum, in this connection.

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Naxalites' Activities in Champaran (Bihar)

2634. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "Searchlight" and "Indian Nation" Newspapers dated the 25th September, 1968 under the heading 'Naxalites Kill Farmer, Loot Maize Crop' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the looters shouted the slogan 'Naxalbari Zindabad', looted the maize crop of Amin Chand Shah of village Madhurapur, P. S. Patahi

District Champaran, killed him and idjured others ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such activities prevailing in Bihar ?

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

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government, Shri Aminchand Shah was attacked by an armed mob of about 50 persons on September 21, 1968. He died immediately. The incident had no political implications and there was no slogans praising Naxalbari.

(c) A case has been registered and is being investigated.

दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका के मामलों सम्बन्धी मोरारका आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

2635. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :
श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :
श्री रा० की० अमीन :
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :
श्री भीठालाल भीमा :
श्री बी० ना० देव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए गठित मुरारका आयोग ने अपना अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). मुरारका आयोग ने सरकार को अपना अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और सरकार ने 22-11-1968 को इसे सदन के सभा पटल पर

रख दिया है। यह प्रतिवेदन अभी विचाराधीन है।

बिल्सी तथा नई बिल्सी में धारा 144

2636. श्री कलराज मर्चेंट :

श्री हरदयाल बेचगुण :

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

(क) बिल्सी और नई बिल्सी के वे क्षेत्र कौन से हैं जिनमें पिछले दो वर्षों से धारा 144 लागू नहीं की गई है और वे क्षेत्र कौन से हैं जिनमें यह धारा लागू की गई तथा वह किसने समय के लिए लागू की गई है और इस समय यह धारा किन क्षेत्रों में लागू है और इसके कब तक लागू रहने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने अवसरों पर लाठी या बैत चलाई गई और धारा 144 का उल्लंघन करने के विरुद्ध कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने प्रदर्शन तथा सभाएं करने की अनुमति दी गई और कितनी बार इसकी अनुमति नहीं दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया बेल्जिये संख्या LT—2393/68]

(ख) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के उल्लंघन के लिए इस अवधि में कोई लाठी या बैत नहीं चलाई गई। फिर भी 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को गैर-कानूनी भीड़ को तितर-बितर करने के लिए लाठी चलाई गई।

दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन जावेदों के उल्लंघन में पिछले दो वर्षों में 28,879 गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई हैं।

(ग) 4 प्रदर्शन तथा 119 सभाएं करने की अनुमति दी गई और 10 प्रदर्शनों तथा 11 सभाओं के मामले में अनुमति नहीं दी गई।

Operational Results of HS 74

2637. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the account of the Indian Airlines Corporation for 1967-68 have been finalised ?

(b) whether the I.A.C. has been making profits on its HS 748 operation and, if so, how much and, if not, the loss being suffered ; and

(c) the break-even point of HS;748 operations ?

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

(a) The accounts have since been finalised and are under examination by the Government Audit.

(b) and (c). The four HS 748, aircraft which were received during 1967-68 with intervals of 2—5 months, were mainly utilised for training purposes. Their commercial utilisation had, therefore, been very little and as such the profitability of the aircraft cannot yet be properly assessed. Assessment of profitability of this aircraft will be made on the results of the operations during the current year.

Calcutta State Transport Corporation

2638. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that misuse of the travelling public of Calcutta are increasing daily due to near-collapse of the working of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last two years only 50 per cent of the fleet of the C.S.T.C. has been put on the roads ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a high power committee of experts to examine the working of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation and to streamline its methods of operation ?

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

(a) According to the State Government, it is a fact that the travelling public are

suffering greatly, because the number of effective buses which are daily put on the road by the Calcutta State Transport Corporation is inadequate to meet the demand for transport facilities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, as the working of this Corporation was examined by the Evaluation Committee set up by the State Government so recently as in 1966-67.

Second Shipyard at Cochin

2639. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI S. P. ESTHOSE :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI VISWANATHA
 MENON :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a project report was submitted long before by M/s Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., in regard to the construction of second ship building yard at cochin ; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken so far and propose to take in future ?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Tokyo submitted a detail Project Report for the Cochin Shipyard Project in 1966 where in they proposed the construction of two building docks to build bulk-carriers and tankers of two sizes i.e. 33,000 DWT and 53,000 DWT, and a ship repair dock for repair to vessels upto 53,000 DWT. The report was examined by the Government and taking into account the present world trends in the size of bulk carriers/tankers, the pattern of India's sea-borne trade, future requirements of Indian Shipping etc., Government have decided to equip the Cochin Shipyard with a building dock for building bulk carriers of 66,000 DWT class and a repair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT. In view of these modifications in the scope and size of the project, M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., have been asked to prepare a Revised

Project Report for which a contract was concluded with them in July 1968. The Revised Project Report is expected in February, 1969. Pending receipt of the Revised Project Report it is proposed to complete action in regard to land and soil surveys, land acquisition, provision of water supply and power etc. for the Project. The State Government and concerned agencies have been addressed in regard to these works.

Freight Rates

2640. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR
 SHARMA :
 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
 SALVE :
 SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lodged their protest against the increase in freight rates by various U. S. Shippers Conferences ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) the effective measures Government propose to take to prevent such increase in freight rates ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Protests have been lodged with all the three Conferences concerned and they have been requested not to raise freight rates unilaterally but to consult the shippers and the Government of India before taking any final decision.

(b) and (c). Of the three Conferences, the one handling our imports from USA has announced that, as a result of representation received, they have decided to reduce the quantum of increase in the freight rates from 10% to 7½%. The other two Conferences which handle our exports to the East Coast of USA have advised that the matter is receiving attention of their member lines. Although no final reply has yet been received from these Conferences, one of them viz. the one handling our exports from the East Coast of India to the East Coast of USA has

announced the following relaxations with reference to the proposed general increase of 10% :—

- (i) the increase in the freight rate on jute and jute products will be only 7.5% ;
- (ii) the increase in the freight rate on Guargum will be only 5.5% ;
- (iii) Shellac will be altogether exempt from the increase ; and
- (iv) increase in the rate on jute carpet backing cloth has been postponed till 11-2-1969.

The All India Shippers Council have been asked to examine the impact of the proposed increase on our trade and it is understood that on their advice various trade interests concerned have also protested to the Conferences. The All India Shippers Council proposes to discuss the matter at a meeting of the Joint Committee of National Ship Owners and Users on the 4th December, 1968.

Kandla Port

2641. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable hardships are caused at Kandla Port due to lack of fast loading facilities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet this difficulty ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The Kandla Port Trust have reported that no hardships are caused for want of fast loading facilities and that the rate of loading on ships has not suffered at the cargo jetty berths.

(b) Does not arise.

Admission to Engineering Institutions

2642. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the admission to the Engineering Colleges and Schools this year ; and

(b) if so, what is the shortfall in admission during the current year as compared to the figures for the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). In view of the present unemployment among engineering graduates and diploma-holders, and uncertainty about the precise demand for such personnel in future years, admissions to technical institutions have been restricted on a selective basis according to the instructional facilities available. Admissions to engineering colleges in the current year are about 17,000 as against 24,000 last year. For polytechnics, the admissions are about 30,000 as against 43,000 last year.

Gandhi Centenary Celebration

2643. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the preparations made by the Government for celebrating the Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi inside and outside India ; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent by Government on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2394/68].

गृहकार्य मंत्री के निवास स्थान के सामने उपवास

2644. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 सितम्बर, 1968 को भारतीय जनसंघ के नेता श्री बल-राज मधोक के नेतृत्व में उनके सरकारी आवास के सामने कुछ व्यक्तियों ने धरना दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे क्या कारण थे ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 21

सितम्बर, 1968 को संसद सदस्य श्री बलराज मधोक के नेतृत्व में जनसंघ के 5 कार्यकर्ताओं ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन में हुई घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच करवाने का आग्रह करने के लिए केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री के निवास-स्थान के बाहर धरना दिया था।

(ग) सरकार ने निश्चित आरोप पहले ही तय कर लिये हैं और उनकी सूचना उस सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने की दृष्टि से भिजवा दी है जिनका सम्बन्ध 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को इन्द्रप्रस्थ भवन पर बल का अनुचित प्रयोग करने से था।

खजुराहो से मूर्तियों की चोरी

2646. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश के एक पर्यटक केन्द्र खजुराहो से मूर्ति चुराने के अभियोग में कुछ विदेशियों की गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के पास से कितनी मूर्तियां बरामद हुईं, सरकार द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर, 1968 में चोरी के सम्बन्ध में खजुराहो से किसी भी प्रतिमा की चोरी प्रत्यक्ष किसी भी विदेशी की गिरफ्तारी की जानकारी इस मंत्रालय को नहीं है। फिर भी खजुराहो के चित्र गुप्त मन्दिर से एक प्रतिमा 21 अगस्त, 1968 को चुराई गई थी, जिसके बारे में कुछ विदेशियों को आरोप लगाया गया था। पुलिस को तुरन्त रिपोर्ट की गई थी। जिलाधीश तथा राज्य की पुलिस से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, चार विदेशी पर्यटकों को सम्बन्ध में नजरबन्द किया गया था परन्तु चोरी गई प्रतिमा उनके अधिकार में नहीं पाई गई, अतः उस समय उन्हें हिरासत में

ले लिया गया था, कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई थी, इस मामले की पुलिस जांच कर रही है।

पहलवानों को पेशेवर घोषित करना

2646. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय कुश्ती संस्था से इसका पता लगाया है कि एक पहलवान को किन आघातों पर पेशेवर पहलवान घोषित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुश्ती संस्था द्वारा मैक्सिको ओलम्पिक के लिए चुने गए सभी पहलवान समय-समय पर लोगों से कुश्ती के इनाम प्राप्त करते रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कुश्ती संस्था से कुछ पहलवानों को छोड़ कर शेष को जनता से इनाम प्राप्त करने के कारण पेशेवर पहलवान घोषित न करने के कारण पूछेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री माणवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). ओलम्पिक खेलों के नियमों के अन्तर्गत, खेलों में भाग लेने वालों को 'अव्यवसायी' प्रमाणित करने की जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्रीय ओलम्पिक समिति की है। ऐसी धारणा है कि भारतीय ओलम्पिक संस्था, मैक्सिको के नये ओलम्पिक दल में सम्मिलित पहलवानों को 'अव्यवसायी' प्रमाणित करने से पहले उनके स्तर के बारे में पूर्ण रूप से सन्तुष्ट हो गई थी।

भारत-चीन संघर्ष के दौरान गिरफ्तारियाँ

2647. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 में हुए चीनी संघर्ष के समय शत्रु की सहायता करने या इसी प्रकार के सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी बंगाल तथा देश के अन्य भागों से गिरफ्तार किये गये चीनी और भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विदेशी निर्वासित अपराधियों की

संख्या कितनी है और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने मुकदमें चलाये थे; और

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये थे उनमें से कितने भारतीयों और विदेशियों को सजा दी गई और इस समय कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 3205/68] भ्रम, बिहार, और जम्मू व काश्मीर से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा अपहरण किये गये भारतीय राष्ट्रीय

2648. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अगस्त, 1968 से लेकर अब तक जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल और आसाम की सीमा से पाकिस्तान द्वारा और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर तथा आसाम में चीन द्वारा, पृथक्-पृथक् कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रियों का अपहरण किया गया है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे ;

(ग) उन्होंने अपहरण किये गये व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्ति वापस किये हैं और कितने व्यक्ति अभी तक उनकी अभिरक्षा में हैं ; और

(घ) उनको वापस लेने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पहली अगस्त, 1968 से पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा से भारतीय नागरिकों के अपहरण की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर

दो

राजस्थान

एक

पश्चिम बंगाल

छः

आसाम

चार

इस अवधि के बीच जम्मू तथा काश्मीर तथा आसाम की सीमाओं से चीन द्वारा किसी भारतीय नागरिक का अपहरण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) छः (पश्चिम बंगाल—चार तथा आसाम—दो) व्यक्ति भारत को वापस कर दिये गये हैं। सात अब भी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं।

(घ) उपयुक्त स्तर के पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों से विरोध प्रकट कर दिया गया है और उनसे अपहृत भारतीय नागरिकों की वापसी की व्यवस्था करने को कहा गया है।

राजद्रोह के लिये मुकदमे

2649. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री प्रबुल गनी बार :

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

(क) गत आठ वर्षों में जिन व्यक्तियों पर राजद्रोह के आरोप में मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनको दिये गये वण्ड का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें से किसी व्यक्ति को मृत्यु वण्ड दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें फांसी दी गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). देश बिधि में राजद्रोह की कोई निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं है। फिर भी भारतीय वण्ड संहिता के अध्याय vi राजकीय गुप्त (रहस्य) अधिनियम तथा भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत अपराध करने के लिये व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं।

ऐसे मामलों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सदन के सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT 2396/68]

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा हिन्दी पुस्तकों का वितरण

2650. श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा कितनी हिन्दी पुस्तकें मुफ्त बांटी गई हैं तथा कितनी पुस्तकें विदेशों में भेजी गई हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक देश में कितनी-कितनी पुस्तकें बांटी गई हैं तथा उन पर किये गये खर्च का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दीतर प्रदेशों की स्कूल कालेज और सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों में हिन्दी पुस्तकें निःशुल्क वितरण करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने 1965-66 से 1967-68, इन तीन वर्षों में 509 पुस्तकों की 300863 प्रतियां वितरित की। निदेशालय में विदेशों में पुस्तकें वितरण करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी की पढ़ाई

2651. श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा चलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई गई है तथा इस समय कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है ;

(ख) उन भारतीयों तथा विदेशियों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ; जिन्हें हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया है तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में इस योजना को कितने व्यक्तियों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना के लिये बाहर से कुछ व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है, जबकि प्रायोग तथा निदेशालय में ही ऐसे अनुभवी एवं तकनीकी कर्मचारी विद्यमान हैं, जो कि इस योजना को अधिक कुशलता से क्रियान्वित कर सकते हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) पहले द्विवर्षीय सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम में जो मार्च, 1968 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था, 1006 विद्यार्थियों ने प्रवेश प्राप्त किया। वे सभी शिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। दूसरा सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम अगली मार्च में प्रारम्भ होगा।

(ख) भारतीय	840
विदेशी	166

(ग) 31 अक्टूबर, सन् 1968 तक कुल खर्च 56000 हुआ और फीसों से 35000 की ग्रामदानी हुई। विभिन्न स्तर के 23 अधिकारी इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) . पत्राचार द्वारा भाषा सिखाने का यह पहला ही नया प्रयास है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि जो व्यक्ति पाठ तैयार करने में सहायता दें तथा विद्यार्थियों के अभ्यास पत्रों का मूल्यांकन करें उन्हें भाषा के ज्ञान के प्रतिरिक्त भाषा और शिक्षा शास्त्रों का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिए। अतः योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायक-शिक्षा-अधिकारियों और मूल्यांकन करने वालों (इबैलुएटर्स) के जो पद मंजूर किये गये वे उनके लिए हिन्दी में एम० ए०, विद्याशास्त्र में स्नातक और हिन्दी तर भाषियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने का तीन वर्ष के अनुभव की योग्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं। क्योंकि यह द्वितीय वर्ग के पद हैं इसलिए इन पर अती संच लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा की जानी है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा शब्दावली

प्रायोज के वह तकनीकी अधिकारी को निर्धारित योग्यताएं रखते हैं, इन पदों के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजने के साथ हैं। बाकी पद जो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत संभार किए गए हैं उन पर नियुक्तियाँ निवेदनात्मक में दोस्त ही पदों के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की गई हैं।

वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग

2652. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 23 नवम्बर, 1966 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2193 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग की विभिन्न योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) इन पर कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है और प्रत्येक योजना की क्रियान्वित में अब तक किम्ती प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) कितना काम अभी शेष है और कब तक इसके पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) से (ग). वैज्ञानिक तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग की योजनाओं, उनपर वर्णवार हुए व्यय, कार्य की प्रगति तथा साथ ही जो कार्य पूरा करना अभी शेष रहता है, उसे बिलाने वाला विवरण समा पटल पर रखा है [बुक्सालय में रखा दिया गया] देखिये सफा LT-2397/68]

A. R. C. for Full-fledged States

2653. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI DHIRSWAR
KALITA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Administrative Reforms Commission Study Team has recommended constitution of full-fledged

States of what are known as Union Territories at present ; and

(b) if so, whether the demand of Statehood for Manipur would be considered in the light of this recommendation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Entry Restrictions in Naga Area of Manipur

2654. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga areas of Manipur have been declared out of bounds for people from the rest of India ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this over all decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). In the interests of the safety and security of India and in the public interest, it was considered necessary to notify certain areas of Manipur under section 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961. A copy of notification G. S. R. No. 1595 dated 29th August, 1968 issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2398/68].

Dispute Regarding Villages of Vinda Diyara, Monghyr (Bihar)

2655. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6846 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding the Dispute in regard to the Villages of Vinda Diyara, Monghyr (Bihar) and state :

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the State Government of Bihar ; and

(b) if not the further action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN BHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Reply from the Government of Bihar has been received and the State Government are being advised to take expeditious steps for appropriate demarcation of boundaries.

सरकारी माध्यमिक स्कूल भरीली-कोहाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) का स्तर बढ़ाना

2658. श्री हर बयाल बैबगुल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला कांगड़ा, तहसील डेहरा कमलोटा की ग्राम पंचायत तथा उस क्षेत्र के और अन्य ग्राम पंचायतों से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि सरकारी मिडिल स्कूल, भरीली-कोहाला, जहां 700 लड़के-लड़कियां पढ़ती हैं, का स्तर बढ़ा कर उसे उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल बना दिया जाये ;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के लोग गत दो वर्षों से राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह मांग करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या भी सच है कि पंचायत ने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल के लिए 13 कमरे बनाए हैं और वह चार कमरे और बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भानू-का आजाद) : (क) और (ख) . कमलोटा ग्राम पंचायत ने एक अध्यापन केन्द्रीय सरकार को नवम्बर, 1967 में भेजा था, तथा उसे भूख प्रति में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को जांच के लिये भेज दिया गया गया था। उक्त सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि भरीली-कोहाला स्कूल के उन्नयन के प्रश्न पर अगले वर्ष अन्य स्कूलों के साथ विचार किया जाएगा।

(ब) व (ङ) . अव्यक्त सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से बंगवाई जा चुकी है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

केरल में माक्सवादी साहित्य का प्रचार

2557. श्री रसाक्षित सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल में जिला वण्डाधिकारी माक्सवादी साहित्य का प्रचार कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा कोई इष्टावस्था सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के स्कूल में ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार

2658. श्री राम गोपाल आनन्द : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के निर्मला कमलेंड स्कूल कुलम्बहूर, उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वहाँ स्कूल चलाने के बहाने ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस मामले की जांच करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भानू-का आजाद) : (क) जी हां, कुलम्बहूर के जिलाधीश को कुछ लिखपत्रों प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) लगाए गए आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी किन्तु वे सिद्ध नहीं हो सके।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये
साहित्य की कमी

2659. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकांश पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में उनकी स्थानीय उपभाषाओं की किसी लिपि के न होने के कारण कोई भी साहित्य नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों भाषाओं की लिपि बनाकर साहित्य प्रकाशित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर-सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . यद्यपि नागालैंड जैसे क्षेत्रों में कुछ मुद्रित सामग्री रोमन लिपि में उपलब्ध है, तथापि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जहाँ स्थानीय बोलियाँ बोली जाती है, और जिनकी अपनी कोई लिपि नहीं है, सामान्यतः लिखित साहित्य की कमी है। भारत सरकार उन बोलियों का जो कि बड़े क्षेत्रों में बोली जाती है और जो विकास के लिये बहुत योग्य हैं, कुछ प्रादिम जातिजन-साहित्य देवनागरी लिपि में प्रकाशित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। इस उद्देश्य के लिये इन बोलियों की विशिष्ट ध्वनियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए जो कि अपनी देवनागरी लिपि में उपलब्ध नहीं है, देवनागरी लिपि में अतिरिक्त संकेत चिह्न जोड़ कर इसे परिवर्धित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित कर दी गई है।

मिजोनों द्वारा हथियार छोड़ना

2660. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अट्ठार सुपकार :

श्री शिव कुमार शारुनी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हिममल्लसिंहका :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुरक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा की गई कड़ी कार्यवाही के कारण मिजो विद्रोहियों का विरोध लगभग समाप्त हो गया है और कई विद्रोहियों ने आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समर्पण करने वाले विद्रोहियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनसे कैसे और कितनी मात्रा में हथियार पकड़े गये ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . सुरक्षा दल मिजों विद्रोहियों को खदेड़ने में सफल रहे हैं और कार्यवाहियाँ जारी हैं। सितम्बर, और अक्टूबर 1968 में 1,409 मिजो विद्रोहियों ने आत्मसमर्पण किया। समर्पित किये गये हथियारों की संख्या 22 है जिसमें राइफलें और स्टेनगन शामिल हैं।

शर्मा इन्टर कालेज, बुलन्दशहर

2661. श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बुलन्दशहर स्थिति शर्मा इन्टर कालेज के प्रिंसिपल के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों के बारे में जांच का ब्योरा प्राप्त हो गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भास्कर आजाद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) . विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या 2399/68]

National Fitness Corps

2662. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of National Fitness Corps Employees who have been disbanded till the end of October 1968, region-wise ;

(b) what were their terms of recruitment ; and

(c) to what extent they have been rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) None of the NFC Employees in the regional offices of the N. F. C. Directorate has been disbanded so far. As a result of the closure of the Training Centres at Choki (Gujarat) and Habra (West Bengal) and the Central Training Institute at Barwaha (M. P.), nine Class III and forty Class IV employees have been rendered surplus.

(b) They were appointed on a purely temporary basis and therefore their services were liable to termination on one month's notice.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2400/68].

राज्यों में मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों की मरम्मत के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

2663. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रियासतों के विलय के समय यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों की मरम्मत आदि के लिये वैसे ही वित्तीय सहायता जारी रहेगी जैसे रियासतों के राजा दिया करते थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में कितने-कितने मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों को सरकार वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कर रही है और प्रतिवर्ष कितनी सहायता दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रयोजन के लिए, कुछ रियासतों के सम्बन्ध में, भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासतों के विलय के समय व्यवस्था की गई थी। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2401/68] चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में व्यय, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है, अतः ऐसे संस्थानों की संख्या तथा उन पर वार्षिक व्यय के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Abduction of an Indian

2664. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrimati Sobhana Shil, wife of Shri Sudhir Shil of Village Baulapasha, near Kailasahar of Tripura was forcibly taken away by Pakistani goondas on the 28th August, 1968 ;

(b) whether the Goondas committed criminal assault on the woman and then gave her in Nikah marriage to a man called Hanif of the Pak area after converting the unfortunate girl ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to get back Shrimati Sobhana Shil from the clutches of the Pak goondas and Hanif ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It has been reported that Shrimati Sobhana Shil crossed over to Pak territory of her own accord. There has been no report about any criminal assault having been committed on her or her having been forcibly converted or given in marriage to a Pakistani. The question of her return to India has been taken up with the Pak authorities.

**Memo from Andaman Government
Employees and Workers'
Federation**

2665. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any Memorandum from the President Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees' and Workers' Federation in September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) A letter dated the 12th September, 1968 from the President Andaman and Nicobar Government Employees and Worker Federation and Andaman Timber Industries Union, Port Blair has been received by the Government. A statement showing the points raised in the letter and action taken by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2402/68].

**Report of Committee on the Working of
Hindustan Shipyard**

2666. **SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :**
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Committee appointed to go into the working of Hindustan Shipyard ;

(b) if so, the decision taken on each recommendation ; and

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) and (c). A summary of the recommendations of the Committee may be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2403/68].

The important recommendations related to

- (i) reorganisation of the organisational structure of the Yard ;
- (ii) development programme of the Yard with a view to increasing its production capacity ; and
- (iii) pricing policy for determining the sale prices of the ships and subsidy on the ships built in the Yard.

In regard to (i), with a view to making the organisation cohesive and well knit with a clear indication of the lines of authority and command, the Committee has recommended changes in the number of officers reporting directly to the managing Director and Director of Ship Construction. It has also suggested measures for reorganisation of the Material Control Department etc. The Yard has already reorganised its Material Control Department and is also taking steps to bifurcate the Hull Construction Department into two groups of activities, namely Hull Shop and Pre-fabrication including mould loft, and berths and election work including hull testing, each under the control of an independent Manager. The Shipyard is also taking steps to implement the other minor recommendations relating to administrative matters.

As regards (ii), the Shipyard have formulated an Integrated Development Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores for building 6 ships per year, including 2 ships of 18,000 DWT each. The programme has been examined by Government and as desired, the Shipyard has prepared a Feasibility Report which is under examination of Government. Pending a decision on the Integrated Development Programme which is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores, Government have already sanctioned the implementation of some works and the acquisition of urgently needed items of machinery and equipment.

As regards (iii), the matter is under consideration of Government.

The Shipyard has also been requested to take steps to implement the other recommendations with which they are concerned. The recommendations relating to material procurement procedures and steel requirements are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

नेफा में लेती योग्य अप्रयुक्त भूमि

2667. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेफा में अप्रयुक्त पड़ी लाखों एकड़ लेती योग्य भूमि के प्रयोग के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत के अन्य भागों के किसानों को इस भूमि पर लेती करने तथा यहाँ पर बसने की अनुमति देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) नेफा में अप्रयुक्त कृषि योग्य भूमि लाखों एकड़ नहीं है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, भूतपूर्व आन्ध्रम राइफल के व्यक्तियों, नेफा के कर्मचारियों और नेफा में बिहार के श्रमिकों के परिवारों को चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में पुनः स्थापित करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि नेफा में कृषि-योग्य भूमि सीमित है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

2668. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री हिंसायत उल्हा द्वारा 5 फरवरी को बीकानेर में एक गोष्ठी में दिये गये इस कथन की ओर दिव्यता क्या है कि

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति किया जाना उचित नहीं है ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति द्वारा कोई ऐसा कथन नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पालिटेक्निकों के प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनमान

2669. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य पोलिटेक्निक, लखनऊ और गोरखपुर की वर्कशॉप में प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनमान क्रमशः 100-180 रुपये और 120-200 रुपये हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्रश्न सत्री पोलिटेक्निक वर्कशॉपों के प्रशिक्षकों का वेतनमान 180-380 है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषयता के क्या कारण हैं और उसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भाषकत भा झाबा) (क) और (ख). जी हाँ।

(ग) असमानता का कारण यह है कि लखनऊ और गोरखपुर पालिटेक्निकों में पदों के लिये योग्यताएं और अनुभव अन्य पालिटेक्निकों में ऐसे ही पदों की तुलना में कम हैं। इस असमानता को यथा सम्भव दूर करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को सुझाव दिया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारी

2670. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों के के बारे में 26 जुलाई, 1968 के बताराफित

प्रश्न संख्या 1120 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । अपेक्षित सूचना बतलाने वाले विवरण (अनुबन्धन I V) सभा पटल पर रखे हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गए बेलिये संख्या LT—2404/68]

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों

2671. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 30 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 804 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच केन्द्रीय सरकार के अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कार्यालयों, जहाँ पर गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय का ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल 1961 लागू होगा, के कर्मचारियों के पदनामों और संख्या के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है । और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?-

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). 30-8-1968 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 804 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के उन कर्मचारियों

की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना, जो गृह मन्त्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60-इस्ट्स (डी) दिनांक 20-4-1961 से लाभान्वित हुए हैं, एकत्रित की जायेगी और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम व पदनाम एकत्रित नहीं किया जा रहे हैं क्योंकि इसे एकत्रित करने में लगने वाला समय तथा श्रम इसे एकत्रित करने में लगे (सार्वजनिक) जन हित के अनुरूप नहीं होगा । जहाँ तक उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या का प्रश्न है जिन्हें गृह मन्त्रालय के उपरोक्त कार्यालय ज्ञापन से लाभ हुआ है कुछ मंत्रालयों/विभागों से पूरी सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है क्योंकि उसको इसे समस्त देश में फैले अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से एकत्रित करना पड़ता है । तथापि सदन के सभा पटल पर रखने के लिये इस सूचना को शीघ्र एकत्रित करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश लोकजन जांच अध्यादेश, 1967

2672 श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 29 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5695 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने 21 अक्टूबर 1967 को उत्तर प्रदेश लोकजन जांच अध्यादेश जारी किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत सितम्बर 1968 तक जिलेवार किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और उनके नाम पदानम क्या हैं और कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गए ; और

(ग) दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत किसी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Arrest of Teachers of Himachal Pradesh

2673. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether teachers in Himachal Pradesh were arrested under the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance during strike in September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the demands on which they went on strike ; and

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

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

(b) The teachers were arrested for violating the provisions of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968. The teachers were demanding that they should get higher pay scales as sanctioned by the Government of Punjab for their teachers.

(c) It has already been decided to introduce pay scales as sanctioned for teachers in Delhi with effect from 21-12-1967.

Arrest of American Missionary near Dimapur (Nagaland)

2574. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report published in the Amrit Bazar Patrika dated the 8th October, 1968 that an American Missionary had been arrested near Dimapur in Nagaland without inner line permit ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was found that her residence permit in India had also expired ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). She was in possession of an expired residential permit. She had, however, applied for extension of stay and had obtained a letter to this effect from the concerned local authorities.

National Highway No. 5

2675. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the diversion of the National Highway No. 5 in Visakhapatnam industrial area ;

(b) if so, how much and when ; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering the desirability of sanctioning the amount of least now in view of the drought condition prevailing in the district and the necessity for creating employment potential of unskilled labour ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of the sanctioned estimated cost of Rs. 37.95 lakhs for the whole scheme, a sum of Rs. 10.72 lakhs has so far been allotted during 1968-69.

(c) Does not arise.

शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता

2676. श्री सिधू कुमार सास्त्री :
श्री रामाचतार शर्मा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह सास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को पाकिस्तान से वित्तीय सहायता मिलती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह कुने

घाय्य ऐसा करते हैं और यह खया करते हैं कि काश्मीर को मुक्त कराने के लिए उनका बिचब के सभी क्षेत्रों से सभी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकार है ; और

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

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) बाकिस्तान से आधिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के बारे में सरकार के पास जो सूचना है वह गुप्त सूत्रों से प्राप्त होती है। जनहित की दृष्टि से उनका बताया जाना उचित न होगा।

(ख) और (ग). एक प्रेस विज्ञापित के प्रतिरिक्त शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा यह स्वीकार किये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। किसी भी भारतीय राष्ट्रिक द्वारा ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त किये जाने के बारे में सरकार स्पष्टतः गम्भीर आपत्ति करेगी।

शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियाँ

2677. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री राजाबल्लभ शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या वह सब है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के बाद काश्मीर के लोगों में भारत के प्रति भ्रूणा तथा दुश्मिना बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सब है कि काश्मीर के लोगों ने काश्मीर जाने वाले हिन्दू पर्यटकों का अपमान करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और यहां तक कि उन्हें 'भारतीय कुत्ते' कहने लगे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दूषित वातावरण को सुद्ध करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) शेख अब्दुल्ला पर से प्रतिबन्धों को हटा लेने के बाद अम्न तथा

काश्मीर के लोगों की देश के प्रति भावनाओं में किसी परिवर्तन का सरकार को पता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी कोई मनोवृत्ति ध्यान में नहीं आई है। राष्ट्र-विरोधी गति-विधियों से निपटने में राज्य सरकार सतर्क है।

West Coast Road

2678. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be please to state :

(a) whether the contracts of 1963 on the Karnad bypass, of 1961 on Kaup bypass and of 1963 on Udupi bypass on the West Coast Road are stated to have been delayed due to the delay in the land acquisition and whether this delay is justified ;

(b) if not, the action taken against those responsible for the delay ;

(c) whether penalties have been imposed on the contractors and, if so, the amount thereof and the names of the contractors ; and

(d) the steps taken to complete the work according to the budget and the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (d). The necessary information is being obtained from the Mysore Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Sports Teams Sent to Mexico Olympics

2679. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have discriminated between the Hockey team and the other sports teams sent to the Mexico Olympics by paying the full fare for the Hockey team and half fares for others, perhaps due to the fact that Hockey team was the gold medal winners, but ignoring other sports like shooting which has won a medal for India also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Whereas full passage cost for the hockey team was met by Government, financial assistance was limited to 30% passage cost for other teams which participated in the Olympic Games. All proposals received for financial assistance for participation in Olympic Games were considered by Government in consultation with the All India Council of Sports and decisions taken on the merit of each case. No member of the Indian shooting team has ever won a medal in Olympic Games.

Central Government Employees' Strike

2680. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the notice of the recent Central Government Employees' strike had been given much before the 19th September, at a time when the Parliament was in Session ;

(b) if so, the reason why Government did not take Parliament into confidence before passing such a stringent measure as the Essential Services and Maintenance Ordinance, 1968 ; and

(c) as the Ordinance applied to an appreciable percentage of the population residing in the States, whether the Centre consulted the State Governments beforehand and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Notice of strike was given by only one Union on 29-8-1968 when Parliament was in Session. Notices of strike were received from the other Unions after 31-8-1968 when Parliament was not in Session.

(b) Apart from the fact that strike notice was received from only one Union when Parliament was in Session, issue of an Ordinance was not contemplated at that time as it was felt then that the strike might not actually materialise.

(c) The Ordinance was issued by the President on 13-9-1968 under clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, and it was not necessary to consult the State Governments.

Violation of U. S. Federal Aviation Act by Air-India

2681. **SHRI KARNI SINGH :**
SMT. ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, as reported by the *Economic Times* of the 3rd October, 1963, Air-India is one of the defaulters who were found to have violated the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act ;

(b) if so, in what respects the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act were violated ;

(c) whether this has in any way tarnished the name of India internationally ;

(d) the action Government propose to take to punish the defaulters ; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure that such violations are not repeated ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government has seen Press Reports in this regard. Proceedings are in progress before the Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States, and Air-India has represented that they are not to blame.

(d) and (e). Government will consider the matter after the findings of the Board are available.

Educational Ties to Soviet Union

2682. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement concluded in October, 1966 with the Soviet Government provides that some Indian Experts shall visit Soviet Union for carrying out scientific research there and also study educational plans and programmes in that country ;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred by Government on such tours ; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The agreement provides for the visit of upto 15 Indian experts to USSR for about four weeks to study technical educational system in that country including engineering research and laboratory equipment.

(b) The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000/- including Rs. 70,000/- as Rouble credit from the USSR Government.

(c) The visit of Indian experts is in connection with the establishment of four advanced studies and research in engineering in India in co-operation with the USSR Government under the Indo-Soviet Credit Agreement of 1966.

Unlawful Activities by Travel Agencies

2683. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of travel agencies working in India ;

(b) whether any of these agencies have been found recently involving in unlawful activities relating to the issue of forged hard-currency traveller's cheques ?

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

(a) 36 agencies are on the approved list of the Department of Tourism.

(b) None of these approved agencies has been found to be involved in the issue of forged foreign travellers' cheques.

Foreign Funds Received by Indian Council of World Affairs

2684. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of World Affairs has been receiving funds from the Ford Foundation, Asia Foundation and other foreign bodies ;

(b) if so, the details of the funds received by it from the respective foreign agencies up till now ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). According to information available with Government, the Indian Council of World Affairs has received funds in the past from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation. Since 1963, the Council has received donations only from the Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation.

2. The grants received from the Ford Foundation are, \$35,000 in 1963, and \$40,000 in 1964. The grants received from the Asia Foundation are Rs. 37,5000 in 1964 and Rs. 20,000 in 1965. The grants from the both foundations were for research purposes.

3. Government have already asked the Asia Foundation to wind up its activities in India. There is no adverse information in respect of the Ford Foundation.

गोबिन्दबाड़ी (अगरतला) के निकट

पाई गई राइफलें

2685. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री पे० बेंकटामुब्बया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में अगरतला में 190 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर गोबिन्दबाड़ी के समीप जंगल में बड़ी संख्या में राइफलें आदि बरामद हुई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राइफलों पर किस देश के निशान हैं ; और

(ग) अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिए और सीमा पार से हथियारों के लाने को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पत्तनों पर सामान उतारने के लिये अलग स्थान

2668. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्तनों पर जहाजों से घनाज तथा उर्बरक उतारते समय जो धूल उठती है उससे दूसरी वस्तुएं तथा क्रैन खराब हो जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने तथा जहाजों से भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार का माल उतारने के लिये अलग अलग स्थानों का प्रबन्ध करने की दृष्टि से क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त वंशज) : (क) और (ख) . पत्तन-पत्तन की स्थिति भिन्न है जैसा नीचे दिखाया गया है ।

कलकत्ता पत्तन

साधारणतया घनाज तथा उर्बरक जहाजों से बंसे में उतारे जाते हैं अतः किनारे पर अन्य दूसरी वस्तुओं के धूल से खराब होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । फिर भी, किदरपुर डाक के अलग-अलग जगह संख्या 23 और 24 पर घनाज वेकोटर से ढेर में उतारा जाता है इस तरीके से उतारना कुछ धूल गिराता है परन्तु धूल इतनी अधिक नहीं होती है कि क्रैन खराब हो जाय । चूंकि केवल घनाज ही इन अलग जगहों पर होता है ढेर उतारते हुए दूसरे माल का धूल से खराब होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

बम्बई पत्तन

ढेर में घनाज का उतारना अलेक्जेंड्रा डाक के अलग जगह 7 से 9 और 10 से 12 तक सीमित है इन अलग जगहों पर घनाज उतारने के संयंत्र लगा दिया गया है । इस संयंत्र में घनाज से निकलने वाली धूल काबू में रखने का तरीका है । उतारने के

बाद तुरन्त साब-साथ बने हुए सायवान में पत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये साधनानी में चला जाता है । और तब घनाज बंलों में निबारा जाता है । इन पूर्वोपायों के बावजूद भी बारीक धूल उतारने वाले जहाज के साथ साथ के क्षेत्र में उड़ जाती है और बिजली से चलाए जाने वाले क्रैन के हिस्सों में जमा हो जाती है जो उनके कार्य संचालन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालती है । इस प्रकिया में और माल के खराब होने की गुंजाइश बहुत कम है, क्योंकि घाट जहां घनाज उतारा जाता है वह पूर्णरूप से घनाज के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है और दूसरे माल के लिए नहीं । उर्बरक को ढेर में उतारना अलेक्जेंड्रा डाक के घाट 14 व 15 व विक्टोरिया डाक के घाट संख्या 12 तक सीमित है बारबार प्रतिरिक्त घाट का आर्बिटन जरूरी हो जाता है परन्तु इस बात की सावधानी बरती जाती है कि जब माल उतारा जा रहा हो उन सायवानों में दूसरा माल जमा न हो । ढेर में आयात किया गया उर्बरक किनारे पर क्रैन से या जहाजों के बिन्च से रस्सियों की जाली में उतारा जाता है जब किनारे की क्रैन का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो फासफोरस व गंधक क्रैन भरकर खराब कर देता है । धूल के दोष से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए डाक के निश्चित घाटों पर सीमित रखा जाता है । पास ही मजदूर सैनात होते हैं । जहां यह वस्तुएं उतारी जाती हैं ताकि क्रैन की मरम्मत हो सके ।

मद्रास पत्तन

घनाज उर्बरक तथा अन्य माल जैसे फास-फोरस तथा सॉनिज कुछ धूल पैदा करते हैं । इस धूल से कुछ हद तक संयंत्र जैसे क्रैन पर असर पड़ता है परन्तु क्रैन माल उतारने के लिए होता है इस लिए कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । पोर्ट ट्रस्ट प्राधिकरण ने धूल के दोष को कम करने के लिए साइक्लोन प्रकोप्ट बनाए हैं इसके अलावा संयंत्र से धूल झाड़ने के लिए, संयंत्र की सामयिक सफाई जैसे उपचार किये जाते हैं

पत्तन पर साथ लगे हुए घाट 18 हैं जिनमें चार से पांच तक घनाज व उर्बरक जहाजों को बिबे गये हैं शेष घाट धीर जहाजों को बिबे गये हैं।

कोचीन पत्तन

साधारणतया घनाज व उर्बरक जैसे ही घाते हैं यैलों में उतारे जाते हैं इसलिए पत्तन अधिकारियों को धूल के कारण कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है। गेहूँ जो ढेर में घाता है उतारने के पहले यैलों में भरा जाता है। हाल ही में खाद निगम ने गेहूँ के ढेर को उतारने के लिए पम्प लगाए हैं। क्योंकि उतारने के लिए केवल चार पम्प लगे हैं यह एक सीमित तरीके पर ही हो पाता है। गेहूँ उतारते समय कुछ धूल उड़ती है लेकिन ऐसी धूल केवल सायवान में उड़ती है जहां चाय काजू इत्यादि धूल से खराब हो जाती है। उर्बरक का ढेर नालों में उतारा जाता है दूसरे साल से दूर पत्तन में जमा कर लिया जाता है।

पत्तन के घनाज व उर्बरक को उतारने में क्रैन के नुकसान सम्बन्धी कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की है।

सामान्य उपाय से यह न तो संभव है न आवश्यक है प्रत्येक वस्तु को पृथक घाट दिया जाय (जिन माल का खराब होने का डर है उनको भलग रखने की सावधानी बरती जाती है)।

विशाखापत्तन पत्तन

उतारने के पहले घनाज व उर्बरक को यैलों में बंद किया जाता है घतः धूल का शेष पैदा नहीं होता। घनाज व उर्बरक को प्रथम घाट बिबे जाते हैं। धीर दूसरा माल धीर घाटों में उतारा जाता है। घनाज व उर्बरक को उतारने से क्रैन पर घसर नहीं पड़ता है।

काबला पत्तन

जहाजों से घनाज उतारते समय धूल ने दूसरे सामान तथा क्रैन को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया है। इस पत्तन पर उर्बरक जहाज

निश्चित घाट पर होते हैं। खुली उर्बरक जो क्रैन पर लग जाती है उसे काटती है धीर नुकसान पहुंचाती है। क्रैन व रेल रास्ते का बराबर रखरखाव किया जाता है। जहां तक संभव हो, जहां उर्बरक उतारा जाता है उसके पास धीर माल नहीं रखा जाता है।

मरमासापो पत्तन

इस पत्तन पर घनाज व उर्बरक का कोई यातायात नहीं है। घायात घनाज व उर्बरक यैलों में भरे जाते हैं। इस यातायात से धूल की समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती है। घनाज व उर्बरक जहाज खलंग घाटों पर उतारे जाते हैं।

पारावीप पत्तन

पत्तन धूल के दोष के कोई अनुभव नहीं है क्योंकि केवल खनिज लोहे की इस पत्तन पर ढुलाई की जाती है

Compulsory Primary Education

2687. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) which States are subject to the law of compulsory Primary Education and which of them enforce it ;

(b) if it is not enforced, the steps taken to see that the Constitutional provision is satisfied and the general respect for law maintained ;

(c) if the enforcement partial, whether Government propose to bring to the notice of the State Government that the discrimination is not fair and can lead to corruption ; and

(d) whether Government propose to stress that the law may be enforced at least on those who are enrolled, as the expenditure on them must be justified by their literacy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Almost all State Governments have enacted compulsory Education Act which contain a provision that they could be brought into

force in one area after another as soon as the ground for enforcement is prepared. The latest information available to Government (1964-65) shows that these Acts were enforced in 1,59,995 towns and villages in the country. In the existing Socio-economic conditions, however, the total enforcement of these Acts is not practicable. Attendance is therefore ensured more by persuasion and provision of incentives than by statutory compulsion.

(c) No case of discrimination or corruption has come to the notice of the Government and its intervention therefore does not arise.

(d) This suggestion, which was discussed in the 34th meeting of the C.A.B.E. is being brought to the notice of the State Governments.

Mangalore Airport

2688. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Director of Civil Aviation reported to the Indian Airlines Corporation that the Mangalore airport was ready for operation by dakota planes ;

(b) whether there were no planes and pilots available to begin operations before the date, the 11th November, 1968 now fixed ;

(c) what is the cost of staff at the Mangalore airport which remained unemployed during the period of delay ;

(d) whether responsibility for the delay has been fixed ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the net revenue on the Mangalore-Bombay route last year during the same period ?

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

(a) September, 1968.

(b) The Indian Airlines could not restart service from Mangalore until necessary arrangements for this purpose were made by rescheduling their aircraft, positioning the crew and the staff and giving adequate advance publicity to the schedule. On receiving information, the Indian Airlines took these factors into account and

decided to restart the service with the beginning of the Winter Schedule from the 11th November, 1968.

(c) The expenditure on pay and allowances of staff of the Civil Aviation Department posted at Mangalore works out to Rs. 13,228/- per month. This staff was not fully employed during the period modifications were in progress for the runway at Mangalore.

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

(f) The total revenue on the route Mangalore-Bombay from April, 1967 to October, 1967, when the service was discontinued, was about Rs. 11.12 lakhs against a total operating cost of about Rs. 21.42 lakhs for the same period.

Model Text Book Scheme

2689. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent so far by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on the Model Text Book Scheme ;

(b) how many model text books have been brought out by the Council so far ;

(c) whether Government have revised the working of this scheme ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-2405/68].

(b) Forty-eight.

(c) and (d) . The Committee set up by the Government of India to review the work and programmes of the National Council of Educational Research and Training has made certain recommendations for the improvement of the Textbook Scheme. The recommendations are under the consideration of the National Council.

Cochin Port

2690. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is heavy silt in

Cochin Port and whether this has affected the shipping channels, wharves, turning basins and moorings ;

(b) whether this has compelled bigger ships to call off their visits to the Port ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the silt ?

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

(a) There is no abnormal siltation Cochin Port. But there has been a back-log of silt at the stream berths which could not be removed for the past few years on account of the insufficiency of the port's dredging fleet. Further, due to the increase in the quantum of dredging to be undertaken on account of the construction of the new berths in the Ernakulam Channel and the progressive reduction in the efficiency of the existing dredgers on account of age, it has not been possible to maintain the required depths always in all the berths and the approach channel.

(b) We have not received any reports regarding any ship having cancelled its call to Cochin Port for want of a draft of 30 ft. in the berths which the port is expected to maintain.

(c) A second-hand dredger 'Gunga' was acquired by the Cochin Port Trust from the Calcutta Port Commissioners in January 1968 and with the help of this dredger, a portion of the back-log of silt was cleared. One of the port's dredgers 'Lady Willingdon' was worked round the clock for about four months during 1967-68. Plans are being drawn up by the port authorities for working the dredgers 'Lady Willingdon' and 'Gunga' on a 24 hour basis subject to their physical condition. All efforts are thus being made to put the existing dredgers to maximum use with a view to maintain the required depths at the berths and the channel and to clear the back-log of siltation in the stream berths at the earliest possible date.

As a long-term measure, Government have sanctioned the placement of orders for the procurement of a new suction dredger. The question of sanctioning the purchase of a new grab hopper dredger is under active consideration.

Preparation of Gazetteers

2691. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imbalanced programming and haphazard working methods have bogged down the Gazetteers for 13 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the State level projects editors are changed frequently and not much painstaking field work is undertaken ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconstitute its Working Group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir. The Scheme was implemented only in 1958 and has made satisfactory progress. In spite of academic nature of the Scheme and it being a centrally sponsored project as well, more than one-third of the work has already been completed. Out of 330 and odd District Gazetteers, drafts of 134 have been completed, of which 68 have been published ;

(b) The Scheme of the revision of District Gazetteers is the concern of the State Governments. The appointment/transfer etc. of the State Editors rests solely with them ;

(c) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above. Moreover, the Planning Commission has already decided to transfer the Scheme to the State sector.

Committee to Look into the Development of Paradeep Port

2692. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee to look into the development of Paradeep Port ;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report and, if so, the salient feature of the report ;

(c) the steps Government have taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee ; and

(d) whether Government would place the report on the Table of the House ?

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

(a) to (d). A Study Group was set up in March, 1967 to examine the traffic potential of Paradip Port other than iron ore. The Report of the Study Group was received in November, 1967. Copies of the Report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

This Report envisaged that by about 1970-71, the Port would be called upon to handle a traffic of about 3.4 lakh tonnes of general cargo and recommended that at least one general cargo berth should be constructed at Paradip. Based on this recommendation, the proposal for the construction of one general cargo berth is now under examination.

Plane for P. N.'s Return Journey from Latin America

2693. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :**
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister travelled in an Air-India plane with the Peace Corps Volunteers on her return journey from New York to Delhi, after her recent tour of Latin American countries ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the plane was chartered for the Peace Corps Volunteers and the Prime Minister had been given lift ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for travelling in a plane chartered for the Peace Corps Volunteers ?

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

(a) to (c). The Prime Minister and Party travelled on payment of the normal fare on Air-India flight No. 104 of October 15, 1968 from New York to New Delhi. The flight had been chartered by U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers earlier in June, 1968. The Prime Minister and her party were accommodated in this flight as there was no other Air-India flight on that date. An equivalent number of passengers were transferred by Air-India from the charter flight to subsequent scheduled flights of

Air-India from New York to New Delhi. This arrangement did not involve any concession being given either by Air-India or the charterer to the Prime Minister and Party. The travel of Prime Minister and party by a foreign airline would have been meant loss of foreign exchange to the country and loss of revenue to Air-India.

Labour Commissioner for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2694. **SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :**
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is also acting as a Labour Commissioner ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not having a separate Labour Commissioner ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation regarding this ;

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ; and

(e) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (e). The Deputy Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is at present also the *ex-officio* Labour Commissioner for the Islands. A separate post of Labour Commissioner for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has, however, been sanctioned recently.

Kuki Chief's House Set on Fire

2695. **SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :**
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that about 40 hostiles equipped with automatic weapons had set on fire the house of a Kuki Chief

In village Nurathan in Sadar hills on or about the 12th October, 1968 after having shut the wife and children of the said Chief in the house thus burning all of them alive ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mizo hostiles have of late again stepped up their hostiles activities and, if so, the details of the hostilities during the past three months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) On the 11th October, 1968, about 30/40 Mizo-Kuki hostiles raided Nurathan village in Sadar Hills and set fire to the house of Chimshong, the Village Chief. He and other inmates were absent from the house which was burnt down. No one was burnt alive.

(b) Appropriate security measures have been taken and 12 suspects have been arrested by the police.

(c) During the months of August, September and October, 1968, there were 5, 3 and 2 violent incidents respectively.

Bridge on Tungabhadra in Andhra Pradesh

2696. SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 879 on the 16th February, 1968 and to state :

(a) whether the proposal to construct an inter-state bridge on the river Tungabhadra near Medhavaram-Mantralaya in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised and allocation made ; and

(b) when Government propose to take up the construction of this bridge keeping in view the fact that the matter has been pending from pre-independence days ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 14.92 lakhs, equal to one-third of the estimated cost (Rs. 44.75 lakhs) of constructing the proposed bridge was sanctioned by the Government of India on 10th September

1968. The balance of the cost will be shared equally by the Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Tenders for the construction of the bridge are expected to be invited shortly. After the selection of the tender and award of the contract, work will be commenced.

Shifting and Renovating of I. A. C. A. G. M's Office

2697. SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3358 on the 9th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount spent to shift the A. G. M's room of the Indian Airlines Corporation at New Delhi has exceeded Rs. 42,000 ;

(b) if so, the actual amount spent for the purpose ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the shifting/readjustment was not essential and the expenditure was superfluous one ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to avoid such extravagancy ?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 8,930/-.

(c) and (d). The Corporation considered the readjustment necessary to find space for other requirements and to avoid expenditure on hiring additional space.

Road Development Plan of U. P.

2699. SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3360 on the 9th August, 1968 regarding road development plan of U. P. and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2406/68*].

Damage Caused by Floods to Road in North Bengal

2700. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) the extent of damage caused to roads and bridges on account of the recent floods in North Bengal ;

(b) how much money will be required to repair the damage ;

(c) whether the State Government has asked for financial assistance for carrying out the repair work ;

(d) if so, the nature and extent of assistance asked for ; and

(e) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). The extent of damage in North Bengal was quite considerable. It includes heavy landslides, washing away of certain stretches, of roads and bridges in the hill sections, washing away of bridges and culverts, overtopping, and deterioration in the riding quality of the carriageway in the plain sections.

The cost of temporary repairs and restoration of damages to National Highways in the entire State of West Bengal is estimated roughly as Rs. 1.11 crores, which includes a sum of Rs. 69 lakhs for the portions of National Highways lying in North Bengal. This does not include the cost of repairs of National Highway No. 31A which is under the control of Border Roads Development Board. The cost of repairs of damages to all the roads (including National Highway No. 31A) under the control of the Board is estimated by them as Rs. 7.4 crores roughly.

As far as the Damages caused to State roads are concerned, they have been studied by a team, which was deputed by the Planning Commission and their report, which has just been submitted to the Government, is under consideration.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The State Government have asked for financial assistance towards the cost of temporary repairs and restoration of damages to State roads. The extent of assistance asked for is about Rs. 57 lakhs for temporary restoration and Rs. 387 lakhs for permanent restoration of damages caused during October, 1968, floods to all the roads and bridges, excluding National Highways and the roads under the control of the Border Roads Development Board.

National Highways are a Central responsibility and the expenditure involved on them has to be borne by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs has been allotted for expenditure on repairs to flood damages to National Highways in West Bengal (excluding National Highways No. 31A under the control of the Border Roads Development Board) during the current year ; this is in addition to the allotment already made to the State Government for the normal maintenance of National Highways. The balance of Rs. 56 lakhs required for repairs during 1969-70 will be provided in the budget for that year and its allotment will be communicated to the State Government at the appropriate time.

As regards National Highway No. 31A and other roads under the control of the Border Roads Development Board, that Board is arranging for the planning of the works and to find the necessary funds.

Activities of Sangkark in Tripura

2701. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI KIRTI BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an underground organisation of Tripura tribals called Sangkark who are indulging in anti-national activity ;

(b) how long Sangkark has been in existence ;

(c) whether it is a fact that members of Sangkark have been getting regular military training in Kachalong in East

Pakistan and a large number of Pakistani rifles were recently found with them ;

(d) the names and number of persons arrested in this connection ;

(e) the steps taken by Government to check the Sangkark ; and

(f) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the illegal activities of Tripura Singrak Union during the last one year.

(c) There is information that members of the Singrak Union have been getting training in Kachalong in East Pakistan but no person has so far been arrested with Pakistani rifles.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Necessary preventive measures including establishment of some police posts in different interior zones have been taken to check anti-social activities of the Singrak Union, and vigilance is maintained.

(f) Does not arise.

काश्मीर पर केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को लागू करना

2702. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने काश्मीर में निकट भविष्य में कुछ और केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को लागू करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से अधिनियम हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) कुछ केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का विस्तार कर उन्हें जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य पर लागू करने के लिये आवश्यक विधान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ।

(ख) एक विचार संलग्न है ।

बिहार

कर्म संख्या

अधिनियम का नाम

1. कर्मकार मुद्रावजा अधिनियम, 1923
2. श्रमिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926
3. बाल (श्रमानुबन्धन) अधिनियम, 1933
4. मजदूरी भुगतान अधिनियम, 1936
5. नियोजक दायित्व अधिनियम, 1938
6. बाल नियोजन अधिनियम, 1938
7. साप्ताहिक अवकाश अधिनियम, 1942
8. औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) अधिनियम, 1946
9. औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
10. कोयला-खान श्रमिक कल्याण अधिनियम, 1947
11. न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948
12. फेक्टरी अधिनियम, 1948
13. कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948
14. कोयला-खान भविष्य-निधि और बोनस स्कीम अधिनियम, 1948
15. कार्यरत पत्र कार (सेवा की शर्तें तथा विविध उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1955
16. मोटर परिवहन कमी अधिनियम, 1961
17. प्रसूति सुविधा अधिनियम, 1961
18. बोनस-भुगतान अधिनियम, 1955

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

बिहार सरकार के परराज्यस्थित कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

2703. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शोधित रक्त के शासनकाल में बिहार के परराज्यस्थित कर्मचारियों ने 5 दिन की हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सरकार ने उन के पांच दिन का वेतन काट लिया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितने कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी और उनके वेतन में से कुल कितनी कटौती की गई थी ;

(घ) क्या शोषित दल की सरकार के हार जाने के पश्चात् बनी संयुक्त विधायक दल की सरकार ने भ्राराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के वेतन में की गई कटौती की उक्त राशि का भुगतान करने का निर्णय किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पांच दिन के वेतन का भुगतान व करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . जी हाँ श्रीमान् ।

(ग) हड़ताल में शामिल कर्मचारियों की बड़ी संख्या को, और राज्य में उनके फैले होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, एक मोटे अनुमान के आधार पर लगभग 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल में भाग लिया और उनकी अनिश्चित अनुपस्थिति के कारण उनके वेतनों से लगभग 30 लाख रुपये की कटौती की गई है ।

(घ) और (ङ) . शोषित दल सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि हड़ताली कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल के समय का वेतन नहीं दिया जायेगा किन्तु केन्द्र-विच्छेद को निश्चित करने के लिए कर्मचारियों को अज्ञातकरण अवकाश दिया जायेगा । तदनुसार सरकार का निर्णय कार्यान्वित किया गया फिर भी, एक कर्मचारी इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्चन्यायालय में चला गया । उच्च न्यायालय ने हड़ताल की अवधि का केंद्र न देने के निर्णय का समर्थन करते हुए यह फैसला दिया कि सरकार द्वारा अज्ञातकरण-अवकाश स्वीकृत करने से सेवाविच्छेद अब तक नहीं बचाया जा सकता जब तक की सम्बन्धित

कर्मचारी ऐसे अवकाश के लिए स्वेच्छा से प्रार्थना-पत्र न दें या उसकी मौन सम्मति न हो । कर्मचारियों ने उत्तराधिकारी सरकार (लोकतांत्रिक दल मंत्रीमंडल) के सम्मुख अपनी मांग पर दृढ़तापूर्वक किया किन्तु उक्त सरकार ने 25-6-1968 को अपना त्याग पत्र देने तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया, 26-6-1968 को उक्त सरकार द्वारा निश्चय किया गया कि हड़ताल की अवधि के वेतन के बराबर की एक राशि तदर्थ रूप (एड हाक) में सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को दी जाये । राज्य सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया और पाया कि इस प्रकार का तदर्थ अनुग्रहत भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता । इस लिये तत्कालीन शोषित दल की पिछली सरकार के निर्णय पर ही कार्य किया गया । राज्य सरकार का इस विषय में कोई अन्य कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

2704. श्री मिहल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 5 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6500 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेजर्वे और हाक तथा तार विभाग की भांति विभिन्न कार्यालयों में उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को तृतीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नत करने का है जिन की 10 वर्ष की सेवा हो चुकी है और जो मेट्रिक पास नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या अवस्था हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) . रेल मन्त्रालय में चम्पू योजना के अन्तर्गत वे चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष की

अवधि की लगातार सेवा की है, परीक्षा के आधार पर तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर भारक्षित कोटे पर पदोन्नति हो सकते हैं। उन पर आयु या शैक्षणिक योग्यताओं की पाबंदियां नहीं लागू होतीं। डाक व तार विभाग में स्थायी और अर्ध-स्थायी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी समयमान लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के संवर्ग में निर्धारित कोटे में पदोन्नत हो सकते हैं, इसके लिये कोई न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। एक प्रोत्साहन योजना भी है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्थायी और अर्ध-स्थायी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी जिन्होंने डाक और तार विभाग में कुल मिला कर कम से कम 6 वर्ष की सेवा की है और विभाग में सेवा की तीन वर्ष की अवधि के पश्चात् मैट्रिक या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास की है, समयमाल लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के संवर्ग में उनके लिये विशेष भारक्षित कोटे में पदोन्नत हो सकते हैं। भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी जिन्होंने 15 वर्ष की सेवा की है, शैक्षणिक योग्यता की पाबंदी के बिना विभागी परीक्षा के आधार पर निम्न श्रेणी संवर्ग में पदोन्नत हो सकते हैं।

5 अप्रैल, 1968 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6500 के उत्तर में, जैसा पहले कहा गया था, वू कि तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के कर्तव्य का स्वरूप चतुर्थ श्रेणी से विलकुल भिन्न है, चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी पदों पर पदोन्नति के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया है। पर प्रशासनिक दक्षता का ध्यान रखते हुए तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों में भी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की हालत को सुधारने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुये अब एक योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत वे चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी जिन्होंने मैट्रिक या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास की है और चतुर्थ श्रेणी पद पर कम से कम 5 वर्ष की सेवा की है और जो 40 वर्ष की आयु या कम (अनुसूचित जाति

अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिये 45 वर्ष) के हैं, विभागीय परीक्षा के आधार पर भारक्षित कोटे में तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त किये जा सकेंगे। सरकार के विचाराधीन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत करने का कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत जिन्होंने 10 वर्ष की सेवा की हो और मैट्रिक या समकक्ष परीक्षा पास नहीं की हो उन्हें पदोन्नत किया जाय।

कच्छ समुद्र तट में पाकिस्तानी नौका

2705. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 अक्टूबर, 1968 को कच्छ समुद्र तट पर दाद्री गांव में एक पाकिस्तानी नौका ने लंगर डाला था ;

(ख) क्या नौका पर कब्जा कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस नौका के गांव में आने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है और इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रयाग महिला विद्यापीठ की प्रवेशिका तथा विद्याविनोदिनी परीक्षाएं

2706. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962-63 में जूनियर हाई स्कूल तथा सूर्यपाल हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल, सोनार्ई, मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) से कुछ महिला उम्मीदवार प्रयाग महिला विद्यापीठ की प्रवेशिका तथा विद्याविनोदिनी परीक्षाओं में बैठे थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त सभी परीक्षाओं को उन द्वारा बार-बार पत्र भेजने के बावजूद अभी तक प्रमाण पत्र नहीं भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा झाबाब) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Regional Languages as Media of Instruction at University Stage

2707. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial allocation has been made to different Universities for introducing regional languages as media of instruction at the University stage ;

(b) if so, what is the break-up of allocations university wise ;

(c) whether he is aware that the Bengali-speaking Cachar District covered by the Gauhati University has a recognised language outside the Assamese language at the State's district level ; and

(d) if so, whether any measures have been envisaged to ensure that regional language of Cachar will also have some allocations for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Under a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Production of literature in Indian Languages as media of instruction at the University stage" in the Fourth Five Year Plan funds are being made available to the State Governments for production of textbooks and literature at university level in regional languages in consultation with the universities situated in their jurisdiction.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) This is a matter which will be decided by the Government of Assam in consultation with Gauhati University.

पटना पब्लिक कालेज की स्थापना

2708. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक भ्रष्टा

व्यक्ति ने पटना में एम० ए० तक की शिक्षा देने के लिए 'पटना पब्लिक कालेज' नाम की एक निजी शिक्षा संस्था स्थापित की थी ;

(ख) क्या वह व्यक्ति स्वयं प्रबन्ध निकाय का मन्त्री बन गया और तीन विश्वविद्यालयों के भूतपूर्व उपकुलपतियों को और एक वर्तमान उपकुलपति को सदस्य नियुक्त कर दिया ;

(ग) क्या उस स्वतः नियुक्त मन्त्री ने 150 विद्यार्थियों से कालेज की दाखिला फीस के रूप में 15,000 रुपये प्राप्त किए और कालेज के भवन को ताला लगा भ्रष्टानक गायब हो गया ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि वर्तमान उपकुलपति उक्त निजी कालेज के प्रबन्ध के सदस्य कैसे बने और क्या उन के द्वारा ऐसा करना उचित था ; और

(ङ) ऐसी नकली शिक्षा संस्थाओं की स्थापना पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा झाबाब) : (क) से (ङ). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Lathi charge in Jalpaiguri on the Occasion of P.M.'s Visit

2709. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a lathi-charge on the 24th October, 1968 at Jalpaiguri in front of Additional Commissioner's Bungalow, where Prime Minister was staying, on peaceful demonstrators who wanted to present memorandum to the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so the reasons for the lathi-charge ;

- (c) the total number of people injured ;
 (d) whether Government have ordered any enquiry ; and
 (e) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). On 24th October, 1968, a large number of persons went to the residence of the Additional Commissioner to meet the Prime Minister. A section of the crowd started rushing into the compound, which was resisted by the policemen on duty. No lathi-charge was made by the police. They only restrained the pressing crowd and chased away with lathis a disorderly section of it, which had started brick-batting.

(c) 25 policemen were injured due to brickbatting. 19 members of the public received injuries, most of which were caused by stampede.

(d) and (e). No inquiry is considered necessary in view of facts stated above in reply to parts (a) and (b).

Completion of A.R.C.'s Work

2710. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission which are under preparation of present, with their subjects ;

(b) the number of reports presented to Government with the total number of recommendations made ; and

(c) the total number of recommendations which have been examined by Government and those which have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission is now engaged in considering the following areas of administration :

- (1) Centre-State Relationships
- (2) Personnel Administration

- (3) Administration at the State Level
- (4) District Administration
- (5) Agricultural Administration

In addition, the Commission intends to report on certain specific organisations.

(b) The Administrative Reforms Commission has so far submitted the following seven reports and the number of recommendations contained therein are indicated against each :

	No. of recommendations
1. Problems of redress of citizen's grievances	1
2. Machinery for planning (interim report)	14
3. Machinery for planning (final report)	25
4. Public sector undertakings	63
5. Finance, accounts and audit	35
6. Economic administration	57
7. The machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work	18

(c) Out of 103 recommendations contained in the first four reports, 4 concern the State Governments. Of the remaining 99 recommendations, which concern the Centre, final decisions have been taken on all except 15. The implementation of these decisions is at varying stages.

The remaining three reports are under consideration.

Former Officers of All India Cadre in Private Employment

2711. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) a list of former Government officers of All India Cadre, who have got employment in Private Sector Companies including banking and general insurance companies since, 1948-49 till date ; and

(b) a list of private sector companies in which each of the former officers has got employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is not available with the Government because retired Officers are not acquired under the rules to furnish reports about their employment except when they wish to accept commercial employment within two years from the date of retirement.

Purchase of Buses from Tata's by U.P. Government

2712. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3,40,000 have been given to U.P. Government for purchase of Buses as commission by Tatas' during the year 1968 so far ;

(b) if so, the value of the buses which were purchased from Tatas by that State during the year 1967-68 ;

(c) whether the same commission has been given to that State by Tatas during the last 5 years ; and

(d) if so, how that amount was utilised ?

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

(a) According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, no cash commission was given by M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. to the U.P. Government in respect of the Chassis purchased by them. However, certain concessions by way of rebate were allowed.

(b) In all 267 T.M.B. chassis were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,10,58,525.70.

(c) and (d). Apart from the usual rebate admissible under the D.G.S. & D. rates, as a bulk customer, no other facility was given by the manufacturing firm to the U.P. Government during the last five years. This rebate was adjusted in the amounts payable to the suppliers and no cash payment was made by them to the State Government on this account.

I.A.C. Booking Offices in Mysore State

2713. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places, other than at Air field Stations in Mysore state, where Indian Airlines Corporation Booking Offices and Area Managers are stationed ;

(b) the monthly recurring establishment charges incurred on each such office ; and

(c) the number of passengers booked by each Office year-wise since 1962-63 so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) In Mysore State Indian Airlines has only one off line station, at Hubli.

(b) Rs. 800.

(c) On an average this station has been booking about 800 passengers annually.

Judicial Inquiry into Hathlagarh Incident

2714. SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of the judicial inquiry into Hathlagarh incident of Sadulla Nagar Police Station in District Gonda ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite orders for judicial inquiry, the State Government conducted the inquiry through C.I.D. ;

(c) if so, whether he is aware that while the judicial inquiry was in progress, the Home Secretary of the State Government made a statement to the effect that Hathlagarh incident was concocted ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the police of Sadulla Nagar is getting leaflets printed, through local influential people such as ex-Zamindars and Pradhans, stating that the Police is innocent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Commission has notified that individual persons, associations, parties, etc. interested in taking part in the inquiry might file written statements by 23rd November, 1968.

(b) The State C.I.D. was asked to commence inquiry into the allegations against the police on 24th August, 1968. The appointment of the Commission of Inquiry was notified in the State Gazette on October 9, 1968. The C.I.D. inquiry has been kept in obedience till the completion of inquiry by the Commission.

(c) According to the State Government the Home Secretary has not made any statement to the effect that Hathnagarh incident was concocted.

(d) The State Government have said that there is nothing to indicate that the police have a hand in the circulation of the leaflets which have appeared in connection with the incidents.

Work-to-Rule by I.A.C. Pilots

2715. SHRI D. V. SINGH :

SHRI SHARDANAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilots of the Indian Airlines Corporation resorted to "Work-to-Rule" in October this year

26.10.68	IC-411	Delhi/Calcutta	Cancelled
26.10.68	IC-403	Delhi/Bangalore	Cancelled
26.10.68	IC-106	Bangalore/Bombay	Cancelled
26.10.68	IC-405	Delhi/Bombay	Delayed by 3 hrs. 20 mts.
31.10.68	IC-117	Bombay/Hyderabad	Cancelled
31.10.68	IC-165	Bombay/Cochin	Delayed by 2 hrs. 5 mts.

(d) During the last three years, there were two occasions when certain sections of the pilots of the Indian Airlines went on strike. There are also one occasion when the pilots of Air-India went on strike for four days from the 27th to the 30th June 1967. The terms and conditions of service of the pilots of the Indian Air Force and those of the two Corporations are not comparable, because of the basic difference between civilian and defence requirements.

Books Brought out by National Council of Educational Research and Training

2716. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the books

as a protest against non-acceptance of some of their demands by the management ;

(b) if so, the precise demands of the pilots and the stand of the management on those demands ;

(c) the details and extent of disruption caused to the air services as a result of this "work-to-rule" ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the I.A.C. and Air India pilots often go on strike on one pretext or the other despite the fact that their terms of service are far better and their job much less risky than those of their counterparts in the Indian Air Force ?

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

(a) to (c). On 25.10.68, the Indian Commercial Pilot's Association addressed a communication to the Management of I.A.C. stating that with immediate effect they would strictly observe Flight and Duty Time Limitations fixed by the National Industrial Tribunal. The Association did not give any specific reasons for doing so. As a result of this the following flights were delayed or cancelled :

brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (N.C.E.R.T.) do not conform to the syllabus prescribed in the various States ;

(b) the number and value of books which were found useless or unacceptable by the States ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these books were published by N.C.E.R.T. without prior consultation with the States and without taking into account their specific requirements ;

(d) if so, the names and designation of N.C.E.R.T. officials responsible for this neglect ;

(e) the steps taken by Government against these officers who have caused the loss ; and

(f) if no steps have been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training produces model text books. These are based on a curriculum which, after a review of the existing curriculum, has been reframed to suit present day overall requirements and for improving the standard of school education. These books are offered to State Governments for adoption or adaptation. Cent per cent adoption is not contemplated immediately. A list (Appendix I) of the textbooks which have been accepted by the State Governments and a statement (Appendix II) showing the expenditure incurred on the production of textbooks are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2407/68]. This will show that there has been no wastage or loss.

(d) to (f). The model textbooks have been prepared by panels of outside experts and specialist departments of the National Council. Therefore, the question of taking action on any individual officer or officers does not arise.

**Charges Against C.S.I.R. by Director
Central Mechanical Engineering
Research Institute, Durgapur**

2717. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri M. M. Suri, Director of Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, in his letter of resignation submitted recently, has made serious charges against the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research administration and if so, the nature of the charges ;

(b) whether Shri Suri earned substantial amounts from private parties for consultations in spite of being a Government servant and, if so, the total amounts received by Shri Suri and the names of persons or firms who paid him ;

(c) how many scientists of CSIR apart from Shri Suri, earned money by such private consultations, their names and the

amount earned by them during the last two years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta, Chairman of C.M.E.R.I. has submitted a number of charges against Shri Suri and his high-handed methods ; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has not received any letter of resignation from Shri M. M. Suri, Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur. Shri Suri, who is a permanent officer of the Ministry of Railways, wrote a letter to the Vice-President, C.S.I.R., on 22.7.68 stating that on and from 15.12.68 he will not be willing any more to be in the service of the C.S.I.R. and that he was accordingly informing the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board). In the above letter, Shri Suri has not made any charges against the administration of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) Shri Suri accepted personal consultancy with M/s. Kirsoskar, Pneumatic Co., Ltd., Poona, and M/s. Kirsoskar Oil Engines, Ltd., on a payment of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for a period of five years in the first instance—Rs. 50,000/- per annum to be paid by each of the above two firms. According to Shri Suri, he started carrying out the said assignment w. e. f. 1st of November, 1964. A statement showing the amount received by Shri Suri on this account till 12.6.1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Plac'd in Library.* See No. LT—2408/68].

(c) Information is already being compiled in reply to Unstarred Question No. 8558 answered in the Lok Sabha on 26th April, 1968.

(d) and (e). Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta as Chairman of the Executive Council of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur has raised certain points relating to and also commenting on the activities of the Institute. The matter is under study of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Prime Minister) to look into the overall working

of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Reported Death of Shri Mohammed Din

2719. SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani national has murdered on Shri Mohammad Din, in his village, who was awarded Padma Shri for giving information about Pakistani infiltrators ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the arrangement made to trace the murderer and to punish him ?

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

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

केरल में सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2719. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल में इस समय सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) ये किस तारीख को वहां भेजे गए थे और इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उन्हें किस तारीख तक वहां पर रखा जा रहा होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) इस समय सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के 1,017 कर्मचारी केरल में हैं ।

(ख) पहली मार्च, 1967 को सांघात्मिक क्षेत्र में कठिन श्रुटी से लीवते हुए सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस की एक टुकड़ी को बिधाम, स्वास्थ्य लाभ और पानक प्रम्यस के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए केरल भेजा गया । बाद में, सितम्बर 1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सांकेतिक इकाया के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्य-

लयों और संस्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिए इस टुकड़ी को बढ़ाया गया ।

(ग) उपरोक्त सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कर्मचारी बिधाम, स्वास्थ्य लाभ और प्रशिक्षण के लिए रिजर्व में हैं । जैसे और जब उनकी कहीं पुनः तैनाती आवश्यक होगी उन्हें हटा लिया जायगा ।

दो-वर्षीय और तीन-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम

2720. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय किन राज्यों में दो-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम प्रचलित है और किन राज्यों में तीन-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम प्रचलित है ;

(ख) समूचे देश में एक समान पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने में क्या बाधाएं हैं ;

(ग) किन राज्यों ने स्वयं अपने उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड स्थापित किये हैं और किन राज्यों ने अब तक ये बोर्ड स्थापित नहीं किए हैं ; और

(घ) जिन राज्यों में ये बोर्ड नहीं हैं, उन्होंने उस स्तर तक शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की है तथा इन राज्यों में इन बोर्डों को स्थापित करने की अनुमति देने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बागवत भा आचार्य) : (क) तीन-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम (बी० ए०/बी० एस्० सी०/बी० काम०) योजना, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, गोरखपुर, कानपुर, लखनऊ और मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश में) और बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर, जहां पाठ्यक्रम की प्रकृति दो वर्ष है, सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में लागू है ।

(ख) मुख्य कठिनाई धन की है ।

(ग) और (घ). हरियाणा, पंजाब, मद्रास, नागालैंड, गुजरात, केरल और उत्तर

प्रवेश को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षाएँ, सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा स्थापित बोर्डों द्वारा ली जाती हैं। महाराष्ट्र, नागालैण्ड, गुजरात, केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल नहीं हैं। हरियाणा और पंजाब में उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा इस समय पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा ली जा रही है, किन्तु दोनों राज्यों का अपना-अपना बोर्ड स्थापित करने का विचार है। भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमति दिये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि राज्य सरकारें ऐसे बोर्ड स्थापित करने के लिए सक्षम हैं।

Loss of Lives Due to Floods in West Bengal

2721. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several hospital patients and prisoners have been killed in the recent devastating floods in Jalpaiguri ; and

(b) if so, the number of patients and prisoners thus killed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Eight patients were killed in Jalpaiguri Sadar Hospital. No prisoner was killed.

Kazi Nazrul's Works

2722. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government has published Kazi Nazrul's works ; and

(b) whether the Government of India also propose to take steps for the publication of Nazrul's works ?

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

(b) The Government has no proposal at present to publish Kazi Nazrul's Islam's works. The National Book Trust has,

however, published a biography of the poet by Basudha Chakravarty which includes English translation of some of his poems.

Re-allocation of Services after reorganising of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

2723. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of reorganisation of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the State Government employees were asked to give their option for reallocation of their services to one of these States ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the cases of couples, it was decided to reallocate the services of each spouse to a single State on priority basis ;

(c) if so, the number of such cases which have so far been adjusted and those which are still pending ;

(d) the reasons for not adjusting the pending cases ;

(e) whether any representations have been received by Government from such Government servants who have not yet been posted in the States opted by them ; and

(f) if so, the details of such representations and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) For provisional allocation of the staff at the time of reorganisation of the former State of Punjab no options were invited. Subsequently an opportunity was given to the affected staff to submit representations for change of allocations.

(b) Subject to availability of vacancies in the successor units and the need to maintain balanced cadres in each unit, representations for change of allocations have been considered favourably in cases of personal hardship, which *inter alia* includes the need for husband and wife being allocated to the same State. Individual cases are decided on merits having regard to the totality of circumstances.

(c) to (f). As far as possible husband

and wife have been allocated to the same State, subject to availability of suitable vacancies. Information about the number of such cases is not readily available.

Strength of Judicial Posts in States

2724. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of the authorised and actual strength of the Judicial Service, on civil and criminal sides, in each of the States under the President's rule and in the Union Territories for each of the years since 1950 till to date, with their class-wise or grade-wise break ups ; and

(b) the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Service, separately in various grades/classes in each of these States and Union Territories, year-wise ?

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

Activities of Lachit Sena

2725. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that prior to, as also after, the January disturbances in Assam, non-Assamese population of the place got threatening letters and telephone calls in the name of one 'Lachit Sena' asking them to leave Assam on pain of death and other dire consequences ;

(b) whether any member of this Sena has since been arrested and prosecuted ;

(c) whether Government further got any enquiry made into the mystery shrouding this institution to ascertain its identity ; and

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

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

State Government have reported that in the wake of the Gauhati disturbances one or two ghost telephone calls were received in the name of Lachit Sena by some prominent businessmen. Some threatening letters purporting to be in the name of Lachit Sena also came to notice.

(b) 27 persons were detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

(c) and (d). The undercover activities purporting to be in the name of Lachit Sena are being kept under close watch, and the State Government are maintaining strict vigilance in regard to activities prejudicial to public order and the security of the State.

Students Study in Missionary School Converted to Christianity

2726. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that every year some boys and girls, studying in various Missionary Schools in India run by foreign Christian Institutions are converted to Christianity by temptation duress or persuasion, if not by actual force ;

(b) if so, the number of such conversions State-wise during the last five years, also stating the religion to which these persons previously belonged ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these so-called Philanthropic institutions, taking advantage of the poverty of the people, are trading in human miseries ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Ministry has not received any information about such conversions.

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

Minicoy Island

2727. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reign of terror is prevailing in Minicoy Island and a deputation

consisting of 15 members met him in this regard ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The allegations about reign of terror are not correct. However some local leaders from Minicoy came to New Delhi in June 1968 to place their grievances and demand, before Government of India. One of the demand, was for holding an independent enquiry in a suspected case of arson in which the Office of Amin was destroyed in April 1968. A senior Officer of the Central Government was deputed to Minicoy to enquire into the matter. His report is awaited.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2728. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री 10 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 131 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी के प्रयोग में इस बीच और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही देने की व्यवस्था कर ली गई है ;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के सभी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को तथा पुस्तिकाओं का हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या सभी संविहित तथा प्रसंविहित नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो गया है ;

(ङ) उन 276 सैकड़ों के नाम, मन्त्रालय-वार क्या हैं, जिनमें नोटिंग तथा डाफ्टिंग हिन्दी में की जा रही है ;

(च) क्या भ्राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों का सभी प्रशासनिक कार्य अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है ; और

(छ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुकल) : (क) केन्द्र के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक अनुदेश गृह मन्त्रालय के ता० 6 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 2/29/68-प्र० एल० के अधीन जारी किए गये थे, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि लोक सभा के पटल पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है। इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय/विभाग में संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के एक अधिकारी को उसकी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है और कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की जाँच करने के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय को भेजे जानी वाली त्रैमासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट निर्धारित की गई है।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

(ग) राज भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार संसद के सदन या सदनों के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सभी रिपोर्टें और सरकारी कागजात हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही जारी करने होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ङ) सभी अनुभागों और कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है क्योंकि टिप्पण और आलेखन के प्रयोजनों के लिए कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग करने की स्वतन्त्रता है।

(च) चतुर्थ अंशों के कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिये ऐसे अनुदेश विद्यमान हैं कि उनकी सेवा की क्षतों से सम्बन्धित सामान्य आदेश, आरोप-पत्र और अनुदेशात्मक आदेश तथा हिन्दी में प्राप्त उनकी याचिकाओं के उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिये जायें। हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों के चतुर्थ अंशों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पंजियों में सभी प्रविष्टियाँ हिन्दी में ही करनी होती हैं।

(छ) त्रैमासिक आदेशों का प्राधिकृत हिन्दी अनुवादे तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी राजभाषा

(विधायी) आयोग को सौंपी गई है। इसी प्रकार शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में असांख्यिक नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार कर रहा है। यह काम बहुत अधिक है, इसलिए इसे पूरा करने में काफी समय लगेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी विभागों में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

2729. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें वहां राष्ट्रपति के शासन काल में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रशासन ने हिन्दी के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग पर बल दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : राष्ट्रपति के शासन में उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी विभाग में हिन्दी के स्थान में अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग पर जोर नहीं दिया गया है।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा/भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा की परीक्षाओं में प्रत्याशियों की संख्या

2730. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा की लिखित परीक्षाओं में प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रत्याशी बैठे ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रत्याशी उत्तीर्ण हुए ; और

(ग) उनमें से 60 से 80 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करके उत्तीर्ण होने वाले कितने व्यक्ति इन्टरव्यू में अनुत्तीर्ण हो गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण

सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 2409/68]

(ग) कोई नहीं।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का नया की-बोर्ड

2731. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी के नए की-बोर्डों वाली टाइप-राइटर में अधिक प्रयोग में आने वाले अक्षर, जो बीच की पंक्ति में होने चाहिये, ऊपर की पंक्ति में हैं, जैसे 'म', 'ज', 'न', 'प', 'ब' आदि और जो कम प्रयोग के अक्षर हैं वे बीच वाली पंक्ति में हैं, जैसे 'ह', 'श', 'य' 'श्र' आदि ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कम प्रयोग वाला अक्षर 'श' पहले ही बीच वाली पंक्ति में है, ऊपर से वह अधिक चलने वाली उंगलियों अर्थात् पहली और बीच वाली उंगलियों पर हैं और अक्षर 'ख', 'घ', 'म' भी काफी प्रयोग में आते हैं जो बाचे दिये गये हैं, इनको पूरा लिखने के लिए हर बार शिफ्ट करके ढण्डा लगाना पड़ता है, जिससे गति में कमी आती है ;

(ग) हर वाक्य के बाद प्रयोग होने वाले विराम को क्या सबसे ऊपर वाली पंक्ति में रखा गया है और किनारे पर रखा है तथा अपर शिफ्ट पर होने से बार-बार ताला (लाक) लगाना पड़ने के कारण साधारण स्थिति से दुगना समय लगता है ;

(घ) क्या बहुत प्रयोग में आने वाला कोमा, () भी सबसे ऊपर वाली पंक्ति में है ; और

(ङ) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री लेर सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 1964 में अनुमोदित सिंधी-मराठी टाइपराइटर के मानक-

पटल पर 48 कुन्जियाँ हैं, जो कि चार पंक्तियों में फैली हुई हैं। अक्षर 'म', 'ज', 'न' 'प', 'ब' ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में नीचे की पारी में हैं। 'ह' और 'घ' अक्षर ऊपर से तीसरी पंक्ति की नीचे की पारी में हैं और अक्षर 'श्र' और 'ज्ञ' ऊपर की पारी में। चाल को बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से बार-बार प्रयोग में आने वाले अक्षर नीचे की पारी में रखे जाते हैं, ताकि उन्हें कल-बदल-कुन्जी को काम में लाये बगैर टाइप किया जा सके।

(ख) अक्षर 'ज्ञ' ऊपर से तीसरी पंक्ति की ऊपरी पारी में है। अक्षर 'ख' और 'घ' आधे दिये गये हैं, जो क्रमशः दूसरी और अंतिम पंक्ति में नीचे और ऊपर की पारी में हैं और उनको पूरा लिखने के लिये '।' चिह्न का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है, जो ऊपर से तीसरी पंक्ति में नीचे की पारी में है। नीचे की पारी में होने के कारण इस चिह्न को प्रयोग में लाने के लिये कल-बदल को काम में नहीं लाना पड़ता। ये अक्षर अधिक प्रयोग में आने वाले अक्षर नहीं हैं। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, अक्षर 'म' ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में (बायें से तीसरी कुन्जी) नीचे की पारी में है और पूरा है आधा नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रथम पंक्ति की ऊपरी पारी में अंक। को विराम चिह्न के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। यह कुन्जी बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है, कोने में नहीं। यह सच है कि यह चिह्न ऊपर की पारी में है और इसके प्रयोग के लिये कल-बदल को काम में लाना पड़ता है। कोमा (,) सबसे ऊपरी पंक्ति के मध्य में (बायें से छठी कुन्जी) निचली पारी में है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया जा चुका है, वे अक्षर या चिह्न जो बार-बार काम में आते हैं, उन्हें निचली पारी में रखा गया है।

(ङ) एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने, जिसमें देश के टाइपराइटर निर्माताओं के प्रतिनिधि सह-योजित किये गए थे, अनुमोदित कुन्जी-पटल में विभिन्न अक्षरों और कुन्जियों के स्थानों के बारे

में विभिन्न शिकायतों की जांच की थी। टाइप-राइटर की चाल और कार्य कुशलता को बनाये रखने के लिये समिति ने कुछ अक्षरों, चिह्नों और अंकों के स्थानों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिशें की हैं। समिति की सिफारिशें भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

System of Public School in India

2732. SHRI SIDDAYYA -
SHRI P. R. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to pages 10 and 11 of the Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) and state :

(a) whether Government are in agreement with the Commission's conclusion that we have clung so long to a system of public schools transplanted in India by the British Administrators and that such a system has no valid place in the new democratic and socialistic society we desire to create ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any policy decision so far in this regard for adoption in the National Education Policy ;

(c) whether Government are aware that Mahatma Gandhi also strongly advocated the abolition of public schools in this country ;

(d) if so, how far his views have shaped Government policy in regard to public schools since Independence ; and

(e) whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the House indicating Government's present policy and attitude towards the existing system of public schools in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (e). The recommendations of the Education Commission on this subject have been considered by Government and its decision is contained in para 4(4) (b) of the Government Resolution on National Policy on Education which has already been laid on the Table of the House. The relevant portion is quoted below for ready reference.

To promote social cohesion and

national integration the Common School System as recommended by the Education Commission should be adopted. Efforts should be made to improve the standard of education in general schools. All special schools like Public schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also provide a prescribed proportion of free studentships to prevent segregation of social classes. This will not, however, effect the rights of minorities under Article 30 of the Constitution.

Public Schools

2733. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Ministry of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of independent public schools, including those which may not be formally members of the Headmasters' Conference but are run on the pattern of the public schools system, existing throughout the country at the beginning of 1950 and at present ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of such schools at present ;

(c) the number of State-run schools providing the public school pattern of education under the administrative control of Ministries like Defence, Education, etc., with the names of each category of such schools ; and

(d) the total number of students separately on rolls of the independent public schools and the State-run public schools in the country at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available with the Ministry of Education.

Unfavourable Comment in Government Servants Confidential Character Rolls

2734. SHRI SIDDAYYA :
SHRI P. R. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Rules any adverse entry or unfavourable comment in a Government servant's con-

fidential character roll has to be promptly communicated to the person concerned for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to defend his position and also for his self-improvement ;

(b) whether it is also required that any representation from an affected employee in this regard has to be carefully examined and disposed of before the remarks are counted against him in any promotion or confirmation proceedings ;

(c) if so, the specific arrangements existing in Government offices for review of the rating of individual employees and for ensuring the compliance of the provisions in the Rules ; and

(d) the course of action open to an affected employee whose representations against unmerited adverse remarks are not attended or even replied to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The adverse remarks, if any, in the confidential character roll of a Government servant are required to be communicated to him expeditiously.

(b) and (c). The affected officer should submit his representation within six weeks of the date of the communication of the adverse remarks. All representations against such remarks are required to be decided expeditiously by the competent authority and in any case not later than six weeks from the date of submission of the representation by the Government servant concerned. If, in any case, the adverse remarks have not been communicated or, if communicated, a representation from the affected employee is pending disposal, a detailed procedure has been prescribed for guarding his interests in the matter of promotion/confirmation, *Vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 1-3-65 Estt. (D), dated 20th February, 1967, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2410/68*].

(d) The question does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

Brochures on Reservation in Services for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

2735. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :

SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brochure containing the various orders/instructions issued by Government since 1950 regarding reservation in services in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons was compiled only for official use and not for concerned members of the communities ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether copies of the brochure are made available on demand from Members of Parliament as well as the various welfare societies/associations of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether similar brochures have so far been brought out by any of the State Governments as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes some years back ; and

(f) if so, the particulars and progress thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The Brochure containing the various orders/instructions issued by the Government of India since 1950 regarding reservation in services in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was compiled for official use only.

(b) Since the Brochure contains orders issued by this Ministry from time to time in this regard, which are meant for official use, they were circulated to all the Central Ministries and the Union Territories with a view to provide them all the information.

(c) Copies of the Brochure have been made available to the Members of Parliament on request. No requests were received in the recent past for supply of copies of the brochure from the Welfare Associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recognised by Government for the purpose of notifying the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Information on this is not available with us.

(f) Does not arise.

Entries in Employees' Character Rolls

2736. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :**
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Pay Commission recommended that unless it was proposed not to enter it in an employee's Character Roll, an irremediable as well as remediable defect should invariably be communicated to him ;

(b) whether it also concluded that though the present arrangement of the immediate superior writing the character roll might continue, the next higher officer should be required to exercise a positive and definite judgement on the remarks of the reporting officer, must record his opinion fully, and accept complete responsibility for it instead of leaning on the judgement of the lower reporting officer, particularly in regard to any adverse remarks ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon and the arrangements made to ensure the compliance of any orders in this regard ?

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

(c) Suitable instructions have been issued to various Ministries/Departments. The authorities who maintain the Confidential Reports are required to scrutinise the annual confidential reports to see whether they had been written in accordance with these instructions, and whether adverse remarks, if any, had been communicated to the officers concerned. If there is any defect in a report, it should be returned to the reviewing officer concerned for rectification.

Overhauling of the System of Confidential Character Rolls

2737. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :**
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is on record that an Ex-Chairman of the Union Public Service

Commission expressed the opinion that in about 50 per cent of the cases the confidential character rolls were not found to be a good index of the worth of a Government servant and that such reports were laconic or vague and that there was no positive assessment of intelligence or other qualities ;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken to rectify the situation by over-hauling the system of C. C. R. and by supplementing other methods of suitability assessment of Government employees ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. This statement is contained in para 22 of Chapter XLV of the Second Pay Commission's Report.

(b) and (c). After taking into account the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, detailed instructions were issued in October, 1961 regarding the preparation and maintenance of confidential Reports. As a result of the review undertaken recently, the form of the confidential report prescribed for various categories of employees has been revised. In the new form, the column regarding the grading of officers has been dispensed with.

Importance Attached to Confidential Character Rolls

2738. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the relative importance attached to the Confidential Character Rolls under the existing rules in the matter of considering a Government servant for confirmation in his officiating post and for his promotion to a higher post ;

(b) whether there is any difference in this respect in the matter of promotion purely by selection and by specific tests or examinations ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of persistent criticisms of the practice followed in this regard, Government have recently diminished the importance of C.C.R. for an employee's performance, rating and suitability for promotion ;

(d) if so, the details of the changes and orders made in that regard ; and

(e) whether any standing arrangements have been made to ensure that the new instructions are actually followed in all the offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Confirmations in, and promotions (on both Selection and non-Selection basis) to, a grade are made on the recommendations of the DPC, which makes an assessment of the records of service of the individuals concerned on the basis of their confidential character rolls. However, while promotions to a selection post are made on the basis of relative merit, as assessed by the DPC, promotions to non-Selection posts and confirmations are made simply on the basis of the fitness of the individual concerned, i.e. relative merit of candidates is not taken into consideration while making promotions to non-Selection posts and confirmations.

(b) According to the existing orders, officers eligible for promotion to a Selection post are classified by the DPC as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good' or 'Good', on the basis of their merit, as reflected in their confidential character roll. For promotions by selection from Class III to Class II, within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates are given one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their record of service, the concession being confined to only 25% of the total vacancies in a particular grade or posts filled in a year from the Select List. The select list is then prepared by placing first those categorised as 'Outstanding' and thereafter those graded as 'Very Good' and last those graded 'Good', without disturbing their *inter-se* seniority within each category. Promotions are made from the Select List so prepared. Where promotions are made on the basis of a specific test/examination, the relative merit of the candidates is assessed on the basis of the marks obtained by them in the test/examination and in the evaluation of the confidential reports (if provided in the rules for the test/examination.) The list of successful candidates is drawn by arranging, in an

order of merit, the candidates on the basis of marks obtained by them in the test and in the evaluation of their confidential reports (if prescribed in the rules.) Thereafter, promotions are made in the order in which the names are so arranged in that list.

(c) and (d). As a result of the review undertaken recently, the form of Confidential Report has been revised. The column regarding grading of officers has been dispensed with in the new form.

(e) Under the existing instructions the authorities who maintain the Character Rolls of the services and staff under their control are required to scrutinise the annual confidential reports to see whether they had been written in accordance with the instructions, and whether adverse remarks, if any, had been communicated to the officers concerned and if there is any defect in a report, the report is to be returned to the reviewing officer concerned for rectification.

Firing on Tribals in Bihar

2739. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1053 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding firing on Tribals and state :

(a) whether the facts have since been received from the Bihar Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government firing had to be resorted to by the police at village Chiri on June 2, 1968 when a violent mob of Adivasis refused to disperse on being asked by the police to do so and there was an imminent danger to human lives. Five persons died on the spot as a result of firing and one succumbed to injuries later on. A Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act has been set up to inquire into the firing.

Pro-Mao Elements on Indo-Nepal Border in Bihar

2740. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding pro-Mao elements having stepped up their activities along the Indo-Nepal border in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such activities ?

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

Changes in Delhi Police Force

2741. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police Commission has recommended radical changes in the Police Force of the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendations ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Police Commission have recommended several measures for the improvement of the functioning of the police in the Union Territory of Delhi. The majority of those recommendations have been examined and the remaining are under active examination. Their examination also is expected to be completed shortly. As and when decisions on the recommendations are arrived at, suitable steps for implementation are being taken.

Sanskrit Manuscripts Discovered in U.S.S.R.

2742. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Sanskrit Manuscripts have been discovered in the Tajik Republic of the U.S.S.R. ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to acquire these manuscripts and publish them in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Small fragments of birch tree bark with inscriptions in Brahmi script are reported to have been discovered in South Tadzhikistan Republic of the U.S.S.R.

(b) Details of the finds are awaited from the Indian Embassy, Moscow. Should the finds be of interest to India, steps to acquire the originals or photostat copies would be considered.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल की इमारतों में रहने वाले प्रधानाध्यापक

2743. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में स्कूलों की इमारतों में वर्ष 1961-62 से कितने प्रधानाध्यापक रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये प्रधानाध्यापक सरकार को कोई किराया नहीं देते हैं, और यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितने प्रधानाध्यापकों को स्कूल की इमारतें खाली करने के नोटिस दिए गए हैं तथा उनसे किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्कूलों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

2744. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश

के शिक्षा विभाग के स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्य तथा प्रधानाध्यापक उन स्कूलों में काम करने वाले श्रेणी चार में के कर्मचारियों को अपना निजी कार्य करने के लिये बाध्य करते हैं तथा यदि वे निजी कार्य करने के लिये मना करते हैं तो उन्हें नौकरी से निकाला जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक संसद सदस्यों ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में अनेक शिकायतें की हैं जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उपरोक्त तरीके से निकाले गये कर्मचारियों को फिर से नौकरी पर रख दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें उस भवधि का वेतन दिया गया है जिस भवधि में वे नौकरी पर नहीं रहे, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि फिर से नौकरी पर रखे जाने के बाद पुनः इन कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1964-65 में सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया गया था तथा उनकी भविष्य निधि, उपदान तथा पेंशन का हिसाब अब तक नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे कितने मामले हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Professional Lobbying on behalf of Foreign Governmental and Business Interests

2745. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Office and Intelligence Bureau have prepared a list of persons and firms who are doing professional lobbying on behalf of foreign

Governmental and business interests in the Capital and elsewhere in the country ;

(b) whether Government are aware of similar registration in the U.S.A. and U.K. ;

(c) whether the India News and Feature Alliance and several other similar firms operating under the cloak of news feature syndicates are working in India on behalf of a number of embassies and foreign intelligence agencies ; and

(d) whether the I.N.F.A. and its sister companies are financially assisted directly or indirectly through subscriptions by the External Affairs Ministry ?

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

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Government have no information that the INFA is working in India on behalf of any Embassy or foreign Intelligence agency.

(d) The Ministry of External Affairs subscribe to INFA, the total amount being Rs. 25,400 per annum.

Anti-India Campaign in Kerala

2746. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an anti-India campaign has been started in Kerala from the 23rd October, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the campaign has taken the shape of a popular movement ; and

(c) if so, the extent to which this movement has percolated and the reasons behind this movement ?

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

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

Planning Body for Manipur

2747. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Planning Body has been formed for the Union Territory of Manipur ;

(b) if so, the composition thereof ;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament from Manipur are associated with that Body ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for excluding the Members of Parliament from the said Local Planning Body ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The Manipur Administration have constituted three Planning Bodies for the Territory. The State Planning Board is headed by the Chief Minister and it consists of all the Ministers and six non-officials. The State Development and Planning Committee consists of 46 members including the Members of Parliament from the Territory. Besides these two Committees, there is a Planning Committee headed by the Chief Secretary with all the Secretaries to the Administration as members.

Modification of Language Policy in Central Schools

2748. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to modify the present language policy and propose to open more Central Schools in some States ; and

(b) if so, whether trilingual arrangements would be made in the Central Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government have not decided to alter the language policy in Central Schools. A proposal has since been received from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open five Central Schools in some States which is under consideration of Government.

(b) Arrangements already exist in all Central Schools for teaching of three languages—Hindi, English and Sanskrit—from Class V to VIII.

राजगीर (बिहार) में पर्यटन केन्द्र

2749. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्घरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजगीर (पटना-बिहार) एक प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पर्यटन केन्द्र में प्रति वर्ष अक्तूबर से फरवरी तक बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटक जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आवास, सवारी, सफाई, प्रकाश, भोजन की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की कमी तथा गुंडों के उपद्रवों के कारण पर्यटकों को बहुत कठिनाइयाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा प्रसैनिक उद्घरण मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राजगीर महात्मा बुद्ध के साथ संबंध होने के कारण तथा अपने गरम पानी के चश्मों के कारण सुप्रसिद्ध है। परिणामतः, एक बड़ी संख्या में देशी यात्री तथा अन्य देशों से बौद्ध यात्रियों के दल राजगीर आते हैं।

(ग) राजगीर में आवास की कमी तथा वहाँ दर्शनीय स्थानों को देखने जाने के लिये उपयुक्त परिवहन व्यवस्था के अभाव के कारण यात्रियों को कुछ कठिनाई का अनुभव हो रहा है, परन्तु सफाई, भोजन, प्रकाश व्यवस्था अथवा गुंडों के उपद्रवों के बारे में कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). आवास व्यवस्था में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्य सरकार एक पर्यटक

शाला का निर्माण कर रही है जिसमें 50% केन्द्रीय उपदान का अंश होगा। इसके वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में ही चालू हो जाने की आशा है तथा इसके चालू हो जाने पर राजगीर में कुल लगभग 200 श्रद्धालुओं की आवास-व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। यात्रियों को छूटकूट तक ले जाने के लिये जहाँ कि जापानी बौद्ध संघ एक शान्ति स्तूप तथा आवास स्थान बना रहे हैं, 50% केन्द्रीय उपदान की सहायता से एक आकाशमार्गीय (एरियल) बेयर लिफ्ट भी लगायी जा रही है।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड का इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों के लिए दर्शनीय स्थान देखने के लिये 'कोच' सेवाएँ चालू करने का भी प्रस्ताव है जिनसे कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहले परिचालित कोच सेवा की अनुपूर्ति होगी। वे इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों के उपयोग के लिये कुछ कारें भी रखेंगे।

Action against Striking Employees

2750. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees (i) admonished, (ii) suspended, (iii) dismissed, and (iv) facing trial by courts of law as a sequel to the illegal strike on the 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether any written apology was obtained from those whose offences were condoned and who are allowed to continue in service ;

(c) the action taken against leaders who are not themselves Government employees but who actively encouraged employees to strike ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that Government servants do not try to paralyse civil life in the country by resorting to such illegal strikes in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The information so far available on the subject is given below :

(i) No. of Central Government employees arrested ... 8134

- (ii) No. of dismissed as a result of conviction ... 95
- (iii) No. suspended ... 7847
- (iv) No. whose services were terminated ... 2535

(c) No such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government of India by any State Government.

(d) The whole question is under consideration of Government.

Mizos receiving Pak-Aid

2751. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the sensational disclosures made to the effect that Mizos are receiving active assistance from Pakistan, any arrests have been made of the members of the gang ;

(b) whether security arrangements on our borders have been tightened to stop all future infiltrations across the borders ;

(c) whether a thorough search has been undertaken for illicit arms and ammunitions that have smuggled into the area and, if so, with what result ; and

(d) the punishment awarded to those in possession of such arms and ammunitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Operations by the Security Forces against the Mizo hostiles continue and action according to law is taken against suspects apprehended in the course of operations. The Security Forces maintain constant vigilance to prevent infiltration across the borders and as part of their operations search for illicit arms and ammunition.

Talented Scientists Seeking Opportunities Abroad

2752. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement by

Dr. Hussain Zaheer, former Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research criticising the bureaucratic administration prevailing in the National Scientific Research Institutions as the cause for talented scientists seeking opportunities abroad ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the request of Dr. Khorana, Nobel Prize winner, for providing facilities for conducting research in India was turned down; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the deficiencies in our research centres and to conserve and encourage scientific talent in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Government has seen a statement by Dr. Hussain Zaheer published in the press.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) While a number of steps have been taken to encourage scientific work in the country, opportunities for greater employment of scientists, technologists and engineers can only come out of rapid economic growth.

Supersession of D. M. C.

2753. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has given up the idea of superseding the Delhi Municipal Corporation despite the Lt. Governor's recommendation for the civic body's takeover by the Centre ;

(b) if so, the factors that weighed for this decision ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The supersession of the Delhi Municipal Corporation was not under contemplation of Government and so the question of having given up that idea does not arise.

Pro-Maharashtra Demonstration in Belgaum

**2754. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his car was stoned in Belgaum on the 3rd October, 1968 by some pro-Maharashtra demonstrators gathered near the Circuit House to voice their demand for the transfer of Belgaum, Nipani and Karwar from the Mysore State to Maharashtra ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti demonstrators tried to stop the Home Minister's car as it came out of the Circuit House. A few stones were also thrown at the car. However, the car proceeded further. A case under sections 341, 337, 355, 147, 149 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered and is under investigation. Necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned officers to prevent recurrence of such incidents. So far as the boundary dispute itself is concerned efforts are being made to settle it as early as possible.

Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi States

2755. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gives scholarships to students from Non-Hindi States, who opt Hindi as major subject ;

(b) if so, what are the criteria on which the scholarships are given ; and

(c) the number and names of such students and colleges who are recipients of these scholarships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Scholarships are awarded every year to students from non-Hindi speaking States, for post-Matric studies provided Hindi is taken as one of the subjects.

(b) Candidates are selected Statewise in order of merit on the basis of their marks in Aggregate as well as in Hindi, obtained at the "next below" examination.

(c) This Scheme was started in 1955 and the number of awards made since then is as follows :—

1955-56	10
1956-57	66
1957-58 to 1960-61	110 each year
1961-62	150
1962-63	220
1963-64	220
1964-65	1500
1965-66	1000
1966-67	500
1967-68	1000

Thus, a total of 5,106 scholarships have been awarded till 1967-68. It is proposed to award 1,000 scholarships during 1968-69.

The scholarships are not given to the Colleges but direct to the candidates. The selected candidates study at various recognised Colleges/Institutions whose number is more than 300, spread all over the Country. It will be unwieldy to furnish a complete list of the names of students who have been awarded scholarships as well as the names of the Colleges where they have studied over a period of 13 years.

विश्वविद्यालयों के सभी विभागों में हिन्दी माध्यम

2756. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1973 तक हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों के सभी विभागों में हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर-सिंह) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर शिक्षा के माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में नियंत्रण करने की जिम्मेदारी विश्वविद्यालयों अथवा राज्य सरकारों की है ; भारत सरकार की नहीं । हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के कुलपतियों और शिक्षा सचिवों का पिछला सम्मेलन वाराणसी में हुआ था, जिसमें ग्राम तौर पर यह राय प्रकट की थी कि सभी संस्थाओं के प्रथम डिग्री स्तर पर शिक्षा का माध्यम 1973 तक हिन्दी में परिवर्तित कर देना चाहिए ।

(ख) इस राय के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें निर्माण करने के कार्य को हाथ में लेने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है, जिसके लिये भारत सरकार 75:25 के आधार पर सहायता देगी ।

बिहार में पारसनाथ पहाड़ी पर पर्यटन स्थल

2757. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में स्थित पारसनाथ पहाड़ी एक प्रसिद्ध और महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थल है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

पर्वटक्ष तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पारसनाथ पहाड़ी जैनियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थल है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार की पारसनाथ के विकास की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Flying Clubs

2758. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Flying Clubs in India and their location State-wise ; and

(b) the total amount of Subsidy given to each Club annually since 1960-61 to date ?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/68).

Flying Club at Belgaum (Mysore)

2759. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received for starting a Flying Club at Belgaum in Mysore State ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) The only communication on the subject so far received is a letter dated 5.10.66 addressed by Shri S. A. Agadi, M. P., to the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(b) The proposal is under examination, but in view of the fact that a Flying Club namely, the Government Flying Training School, already exists at Bangalore in the State of Mysore, and in view of the limited funds available for the purpose, it is unlikely that it will be possible to accept this proposal.

Mahajan Commission Report

2760. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahajan Commission Report on the Mysore-Maharashtra-Kerala Boundary dispute has been finally accepted ;

(b) when this matter is likely to be discussed in Parliament for final disposal ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the Mahajan Commission Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Efforts are being made to settle these disputes as early as possible. The matter is under active consideration of Government, but it is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the matter may be placed before Parliament.

Rehabilitation of Political Conspirators

2761. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of political conspiracy cases which were dropped by the National Government after Independence ;

(b) how the political conspirators have been/are being rehabilitated ; and

(c) what facilities have been provided to the families of these conspirators who died in jails before Independence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Persons invited by Indian Council for Cultural Relations from abroad

2762. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons who visited India on the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during its inspection ;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each visit by the Governing Body of the Council ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the amount generally spent is in excess of the sanctioned amount ; and

(d) if so, the amount spent in excess and how it was regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No

foreigners are invited at the time of inspection of Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

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

Surplus Staff in Government and Government-aided Offices

2773. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government and Government-aided offices which have been inspected by the staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance for the justification of the existing staff in each office ;

(b) whether any staff has been declared surplus in these offices ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how Government and Government-aided offices propose to absorb the surplus staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2412/68].

(d) Government is concerned only with surplus staff in Government Offices, and not in Government-aided offices. A Central (Surplus Staff) Cell has been established in the Ministry of Home Affairs to arrange for the redeployment of the surplus personnel which is reported to the Cell. In order to effect speedy redeployment of the surplus staff, certain restrictions have been imposed on fresh recruitment by Government offices unless a certificate is obtained from the Central Cell to the effect that they have no suitable candidates to offer. Most of the staff reported to the Cell have already been redeployed in vacancies available elsewhere.

Embezzlement in Indian Council for Cultural Relations

2764. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of embezzlement have been detected in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many employees of the Council were suspended during the last five years and what were the charges against each of them ; and

(d) the details of punishment awarded in each case ?

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

(b) There have been three cases of embezzlement in the Council. In the first case the amount involved was Rs. 1,740, in the second Rs. 287.19 and in third Rs. 6 60. The enquiry conducted in these three cases established that amounts of Rs. 1,740, Rs. 72 and Rs. 6 60 respectively were misappropriated. The persons found guilty were punished in accordance with rules and also recoveries of Rs. 1,740 and Rs. 72 were effected from the concerned persons in the first two cases.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2413/68.*]

Anti-national Activities of a Foreign Missionary in Madhya Pradesh

2765. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the "Bilaspur Times" of Madhya Pradesh dated the 2nd August, 1968 against the anti-National activities of a foreign missionary Shri R. A. Bicks ;

(b) what is the reaction of Government to the said statement ;

(c) whether the said missionary has applied to the Company Law Administration for establishing Service Association of the Christian Church (Disciples), with head office at Jabalpur ;

(d) whether Government have received a petition from some Indian Christians from Damoh (Madhya Pradesh) against granting permission to the said missionary for establishing a new Association ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government ?

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

(b) The matter is under enquiry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Speech of R.S.S. Chief

2766. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by Shri M. S. Gowalkar at a parade by R.S.S. men in Lucknow on the 4th November, 1968 decrying the existence of religious minorities in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he exhorted the rally to treat citizens other than Hindus as non-Indians ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to such public utterances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports of the speech made by Shri M. S. Golwalkar at Lucknow on November 4, 1968. The speech is basically an exposition of the doctrine of Hindu Rashtra. Government consider this concept as completely repugnant to the basic values of modern Indian policy which is based on secularism.

बस के मार्गों के परमिट

2767. श्री राम चरन : क्या परिवहन तथा नीबहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ परिवहन विविजन में पिछले छः मास में राजनैतिक सिफारिशों के आधार पर बस मार्गों के कितने परमिट जारी किये गये हैं तथा ऐसी सिफारिशें करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उसका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिबहन तथा नौबहन मन्त्रालय में उप बंशी (श्री जयलक्ष्मी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Illiteracy in India

2768. SHRI C. JANARDAHAN :

SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of the illiterates in the world are in India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of illiterates in India is on the increase ;

(c) whether the attempts made during the Third Plan period to spread literacy had proved ineffective ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the failure ; and

(e) what concrete steps Government propose to take to fight illiteracy during the Fourth Plan ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The literacy percentage is expected to have risen from 24 in 1961 to 28.6 in 1966, but the efforts made in this direction were not commensurate with the rapid rise in population.

(e) This is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the Central Government have proposed several schemes such as Functional Literacy, Workers' Institutes and Pilot Projects on Adult Literacy etc., for eradicating illiteracy during the Fourth Plan and they are at present, under implementation or consideration, as the case may be.

Agreement with Soviet Government

2769. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the agreement

drawn to recently by the representatives of the Union Education Ministry and the Soviet representatives in New Delhi ;

(b) the names and qualifications of the Indian experts selected for going to the Soviet Union ;

(c) the purpose of their visit ;

(d) the nature and cost of laboratory equipment proposed to be brought into India under this scheme ; and

(e) the reasons why only Bombay, Kharagpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore—all cities where industrial labour is found in large number have been selected for setting up Soviet-oriented facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The agreement provides for the visit of up to 15 Indian experts to USSR for about four weeks to study the technical education system including engineering research and laboratory equipment in that country. This study is in connection with the programme of setting up four centres of advanced study and research in engineering in India with Soviet assistance under the Indo-Soviet Rouble Credit.

A statement of the Indian experts who have been deputed to USSR for the purpose is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2414/68].

(d) Specialised equipment required for metallurgy, aeronautical engineering, instrumentation and geology and geo-physics for the Indian centres of advanced study is proposed to be obtained. The precise estimate of cost of the equipment will be worked out after the Indian experts have submitted their reports.

(e) The four centres of advanced study in metallurgy, aeronautical engineering, instrumentation and geology and geo-physics will be set up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Osmania University, Hyderabad since the required facilities and infra-structure are available at those institutions. There is no connection between those centres and industrial labour.

Foreign Arms and Ammunitions Unearthed

2770. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of arms and ammunitions with foreign markings unearthed during the last two years in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the alleged offenders found in possession of these arms or found responsible for the accumulation of arms in different spots have been arrested and, if so, the number of these persons ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the entry of illegal arms and ammunitions into India ; and

(d) if no step has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The number of arms and ammunition with foreign markings recovered in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh during the period from 1.11.66 to 31.10.68 is as follows :

(i) BL/ML Guns	507
(ii) Rifles	80
(iii) Pistols/Revolvers	36
(iv) LMGs	3
(v) Rocket Launcher	1
(vi) 60 mm Mortar	1
(vii) V.I. Pistol	1
(viii) Percussion Caps	100
(ix) Dynamite	164
(x) Ammunition for Guns/ Rifles/Pistols/ Revolvers.	2,550 Rds.

(b) 68 persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government in this connection :

(i) strengthening of check posts and border posts ;

(ii) intensifying petrolling by Border Security Forces and customs authorities ;

(iii) vigilant watch by police authorities.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Government Employees to Himachal Pradesh

2771. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees belonging to Punjab and Haryana and who were allocated to Himachal Pradesh in the various departments, department-wise and state-wise ;

(b) how many have represented that they be sent to the State of their origin ; and

(c) the decision taken on their applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In addition to those employees who were automatically allocated to Himachal Pradesh along with the areas transferred to that Union Territory, 9,357 employees of the erst-while State of Punjab were allocated to Himachal Pradesh. The information about the domicile of those persons and their Department-wise break up is not readily available.

(b) 5,843 of the employees mentioned above represented seeking change in their allocation on grounds of domicile or other grounds.

(c) Out of a total of 57 Departments involved in the process of reorganisation, allocations have been finalised in 52 Departments after consideration of the representations received from the affected personnel. Action is in progress to finalise allocations in the remaining Departments on a priority basis.

Division of Items Between Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh

2772. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Partition Implementation Committee has completed

the division of the various items between the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, what items have been divided and given possession of and of what value State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(c) what items remain and of what value, State and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). As indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1696 by the hon. member on the 7th June, 1967, there is no committee called the Punjab Partition Implementation Committee. However, it was decided in January 1967 that the stores of the Secretariat and offices of Heads of Departments should be divided and the Chief Secretaries of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh should meet and settle the division of stores. Accordingly, stores of 42 Departments have been divided and division of stores of a few remaining Departments is in progress. However, it is not feasible to enumerate the items that have been divided and given possession of to the successor States and their value State and Union Territory-wise or details and value of the items which remain to be divided because of the time and labour involved in collecting such details.

Development of Major Ports

2773. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major ports to be developed in India by 1973-74 with their capacity to handle cargo ;

(b) the total cargo likely to be handled by 1973-74 in India and how these ports will be able to handle it ; and

(c) the details of the investment to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the existing eight major ports will be developed with a view to improve their operational efficiency and to augment their capacity. In addition, two major ports,

one at Mangalore and the other at Tuticorin, are proposed to be established. As the Fourth Plan programme for development of major ports is still under formulation, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the investment to be made on their development during the Fourth Plan, the capacity expected to be generated and the traffic likely to be handled by the end of 1973-74.

Indra Market, Delhi

2774. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6824 on the 30th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of persons/firms from whom representations have been received by the Delhi Police about the Parking of Trucks and reharies in the Indra Market ;

(b) whether it is a fact that traffic restrictions of Parking of Trucks and reharies are from 8.00 to 11.00 A.M. and 4.00 to 7.00 P.M. ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indra Market being the Delhi's biggest Banana Market, trucks and reharies are being parked there during normal traffic hours for about 15 to 20 minutes each for loading and unloading ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Police harass the owners and challan them for parking the same during normal traffic hours for such a short while ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to give the consideration for parking of trucks and reharies there during normal traffic hours and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) (i) Shri M. L. Vinayak, Director Public Relation Council of India Post Box No. 52, New Delhi.

(ii) Shri Harbans Singh Talwar, Secretary, the Arya Pura Welfare Association, 3593, Chowk Arya Pura, Subzi mandi, Delhi.

(b) to (e). Indra Market is a market cum-residential area and its by-lanes are so narrow that parking for any purpose causes complete

blockade of roads. Therefore, on receipt of complaints from the public, the District Magistrate issued orders prohibiting the parking of all kinds of vehicles including Trucks and Reharies on the north side of the Indra Market between 6.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M. There is no question of harassment as action is taken against those who contravene the prohibitory orders. The question of lifting the prohibitory order can be considered only after Subzi-
mandi is shifted to Azadpur.

Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme

2775. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1281 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme and State :

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

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The requisite available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT -2415/68].

Books of India Authors Published in Russia

2776. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of books, written by the Indian authors, which have been published in Russia ; and

(b) whether the consent of the Indian authors had been obtained from time to time by the Russian Publishing Houses before the publication of those books and, if so, on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have no authentic information in this regard.

(b) USSR is not a party to any copyright convention and as such they could translate Indian works without the permis-

sion of Indian authors. The Government of India have no information whether any Indian author was consulted before the USSR authorities published his books in their country.

Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports

2777. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made to finalise the plan for the development of intermediate and minor ports in the country during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the total amount allotted for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The proposals of the State Government in respect of development of the Intermediate and Minor Ports during the Fourth Five Year Plan are under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

बांदा जिले में एक नवयुवक का जीवित जलाया जाना

2778. श्री जगेबंदर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के बांदेरु थाने के पक्षरीली गांव में कुछ गुंडों ने एक नवयुवक के शरीर के भागों को तोड़ने के पश्चात् उसे जीवित जला दिया था ;

(ख) क्या जिस गुंडे ने उक्त व्यक्ति को जीवित जलाया था उसने दो-तीन महीने पूर्व एक और व्यक्ति की भी हत्या की थी तथा वह एक पुराना पेशेवर गुण्डा है ;

(ग) क्या इस बात की जांच की जायेगी कि पुलिस ऐसे गुण्डों के प्रति जागरूक क्यों नहीं है ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1963 में बांदा जिले के बांदेरु

याने में हत्या के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं तथा कितने मामलों में न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चलाये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण सुबल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बांदा जिले के बाबेरू याने के गाँव पखरीली तथा पारस के कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा एक युवक को तथाकथित पीटने, जान से मारने तथा जलाने के सिलसिले में एक मामला स्थानीय पुलिस ने दर्ज किया है।

(ख) बताया जाता है कि तीन व्यक्ति जिन में शामिल होने का आरोप है, हत्या के मामले से भी संबंध रखते हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पुलिस सब प्रकार से सतर्क है।

(घ) 1968 वर्ष में बाबेरू याने में सात मामले दर्ज किये गये। चार मामलों का चालान किया गया, एक की जांच हो रही है तथा 2 मामलों में अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई।

Visakhapatnam Outer Harbour Project

2779. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government have approved the scheme for the construction of an outer harbour at Visakhapatnam.

(b) If so, the estimated cost of this project ; and

(c) when the work at this project is likely to be taken up and completed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The project for the construction of an Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port has been approved in principle.

(b) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 31 crores.

(c) It is not possible to indicate precisely at this stage as to when the project

will be taken up for execution and when it will be completed. Consulting Engineers have been appointed by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust to prepare a Detailed Project Report on receipt of which a realistic time-schedule for the execution of the project will be drawn up.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Recent activities of 'Extremists Revolutionary' in various parts of the country

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Recent activities of 'Extremists Revolutionary' in various parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since a section of extremists in the CPM resorted to violence in Naxalbari area in West Bengal, in 1967, this House has on several occasions discussed the activities of groups which believe in promoting violence based on the doctrine of Mao Tse Tung. Many such groups have broken away from the CPM and have proclaimed their intentions of launching revolutionary struggles.

We have recently received disturbing reports of members of what has been described as the Naxalbari group attacking Tellicherry Police Station and Pulpally Police Picket in Kerala. According to information received from the State Government, about 300 persons armed with spears, daggers, knives, explosives, sticks and choppers, and carrying chilly powder and electric bulbs, etc. surrounded Tellicherry Police Station in Cannanore District at about 3 AM on November 22, 1966. Before doing so they had cut the telephone wires in front of the Tellicherry Telephone Exchange. They threw an explosive substance at an armed sentry but when they

found that the police personnel were moving to charge them they fled leaving behind on the road weapons, flags, pamphlets and photographs of Mao Tse Tung. The police apprehended three persons after the incident and efforts are being made to apprehend others.

On November 24 at about 3 AM a gang of about 75 persons attacked the Pulpally Police Picket (Kozhikode District), damaged a wireless set and assaulted the wireless staff, the Sub-Inspector and the constables sleeping there. The assailants were armed with country-made guns, country bombs and spears etc. Hovildar Kunhikrishnan Nair was speared to death. A constable present there escaped into the nearby forest. The assailants also caused serious injuries to the Sub-Inspector and set fire to records with lighted torches. While the assailants were marching to the nearby Police Station, a country bomb carried by one of them exploded. The persons in the front of the moving column mistook it as an attack from the police and they fled in the opposite direction. The rear group also scattered and disappeared from the locality. Some of them were later traced by the police with the help of the local people and were arrested. On their way the assailants also looted some houses and intimidated the residents of Chekkodi and relieved them of cash, rice, other eatables and jewellery etc. A case has been registered and is under investigation. Police patrols are combing the area to trace the culprits. We have reports of two other incidents involving attacks on police personnel in Calicut and Alleppy districts. We are getting full details from the State Government.

I have no doubt that all sections of the House would wish to have these dangerous activities put down with a firm hand. I am writing to the Chief Minister to request him to take all possible measures to get to the root of the matter and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents of violence which pose a threat to the security of the State. The Central Government will give whatever assistance the State Government asks for.

We have also received reports of extremists trying to stir up violence on agrarian issues in Muzaffarpur District in Bihar. The State Government have report-

ed an incident on September 2, 1968 in village Manikaharkesh in which an armed mob of 50-60 persons assaulted an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, snatched his uniform and attempted to burn him alive. A Magistrate with an armed force posted in the village arrived at the spot and controlled the situation. A case against 46 persons has been registered. Some incidents of forcible cutting of crops in some villages near Muzaffarpur town have also come to notice. The Bihar Police have registered 8 criminal cases in respect of specific incidents.

We have also had reports of three recent armed raids in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh. We have requested the State Government to let us know the details of these incidents and of the action taken by them.

The Central Government are closely watching the situation created by the activities of extremists in different parts of India, and are in touch with the State Governments. I would like to assure the House that the Government are fully alive to the situation and would take all possible steps to ensure that the activities of these extremists are curbed and public safety, lives of public servants and the rule of law are not endangered.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : It has spread to Mysore State. He has not mentioned that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That will be mentioned separately.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The recent uprising the various activities of the extremists as outlined by the Home Minister is not new. It is a link in the chain of a part of the big master plan which is being operated since last so many years. I would call the attention of you, Sir, and the House, to the map of India. If we see the map of India and particularly the eastern wing of India from the top, we will see first Nagaland then Assam, thereafter West Bengal, thereafter Andhra Pradesh and thereafter Kerala. And now they have started making inroads into U.P. and Bihar. And now they have started moving into Madhya Pradesh. There is a deliberate plan for infiltration in the whole of the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

eastern region by these communist reactionary elements. I would like to take you back to the years 1948, 1949 and 1950. At that time, in Andhra Pradesh, your State, there was a revolutionary movement which is now again being repeated. The Minister himself has stated that there had been many reports of armed raids in Andhra Pradesh. Apart from that some houses were looted. The funniest part of it is this, namely, that the policemen are being snatched away. I do not know what type of police are there who are unable to defend themselves. There was not a shot of fire or use of gun. We have seen these things in West Bengal.

Sir, it was for nearly about one year that the State was in the grip of lawless elements; there was no administration worth the name; the life and property of the people were not secure. In Gauhati, on the 26th January, 1968, these communist forces aligned themselves with communal forces of the State and created a situation which will ever be remembered in the history of India.

Sir, coming back to Kerala, about which the hon. Home Minister has given a narrative description, according to what we learn from newspapers, so far, in spite of so many raids by a group of armed people, only 36 persons have been arrested. As a result of interrogation it has been revealed that there is a gang of 300 people who are fully armed. They have as many as 10 battalions, as many as several captains and commander-in-Chief, but the police and the intelligence has not been able to unearth any one of them. In spite of so many raids, the police was completely defenceless. They did not do anything about it. What was the objective of this?

I am coming now to a wider perspective of the whole thing. It is not proper to say that some group has broken away from the Communist Party and is trying to do something here or there. That would mean reducing the importance of the subject. The whole objective is to see that the communist regime extends over the Indian sub-continent from the eastern frontiers, and within this wider objective everything is being planned and master-organised. What is the *modus operandi*? It is to create a situation of unrest and a situation of indiscipline and

an atmosphere of frustration and helplessness and to exploit the poor people and the student community; and the administration of our country has fallen a prey to these tactics. Either they have fallen a prey out of their weakness or they have fallen a prey out of the fear of certain foreign Powers; I do not know. But the interference of foreign power is very clear. We have seen interference in Nagaland. We have seen the interference in Naxalbari when the Peking Radio and Mao announced that it was the front paw of the communist movement in India. We have seen how Radio Peace and Progress is interfering in our activities. We have seen how money is flowing into this country. The entire report is with the Home Ministry and they know how money is flowing into this country.

Now, I come to something very important. On the 26th March, the Kerala Chief Minister admitted in the Assembly that one gentleman was discovered, that is, a publisher having received money from the Chinese Embassy. This is only an isolated case which has been noticed. But there are hundreds of thousands of such cases. What is the Intelligence of Government doing about it?

Now, I come to the question. May I know whether Government are aware of the gravity and seriousness of the situation or whether they have decided to sleep and to permit these communist and reactionary forces to behave as they want and leave the country to the dogs? In the face of such raids and attacks on the police stations and many other incidents of such type, why should the administration be absolutely defenceless and helpless? Why should a police constable or an inspector not be able to defend himself and shoot in self-defence at least? This is a very peculiar phenomenon that whenever there is any attack, everything becomes absolutely suspended and there is no action as if it is a dead body unable to react. I would like to know why the administration is so inactive.

My third and final question is this. In view of the seriousness of the situation, are Government prepared to ban these communist parties in India, and if not, what in the opinion of the Home Minister

is the alternative to check such growing tendency in our country ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has given a background of what has been happening in the last two years, particularly the rise of this extremist group and their activities. He is fairly accurate about it. But I would certainly plead with him not to take an exaggerated view of the things. We are quite aware of the *modus operandi* of these groups, and we are also aware of the dangerous implications of the theory that they are propagating in this country, and we certainly take a serious view of this matter in its perspective. But at the same time, let us not try to give a rather exaggerated picture so that it becomes a propaganda for Mao himself as if these things are on the increase here. I am afraid that one of the major political parties in this country, the Communist Marxist is facing a very serious contradiction in its own ranks.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : That is part of their game. They are doing it internationally.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is also a point of view which can be considered by them and it is also there for us for consideration. I do not want to express any final view in this matter. The hon. Member has raised the question whether we are alive to this matter. I can only repeat the assurance that I have given that we are alive to this matter. Naturally, wherever there are constitutionally constituted State Governments, we have to depend on them in this matter.

He has raised the general question of banning political parties. This House has never allowed us to ban a political party. And we do not believe in the doctrine of banning political organisations as such. We have many times discussed this question here. It is not more wishful thinking that will help us in this regard. If there are certain political doctrines which threaten democratic values in this country.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kangur) : Let the Government of India take over the Swatantra Party.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He does not have to wait for it. Let him take care of his party.....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If there are political doctrines to be fought, they are to be fought politically. All violent activities will certainly have to be fought with the ordinary law of the land.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has not answered one of my most important question, namely why the administration was so inactive and why the police constables and others in the police station did not defend themselves.

Why should these raids have been permitted to go on unchallenged ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It will be very wrong to infer or draw a general inference that the administration is lacking and is not trying to counteract.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : A police sub-inspector was about to be burnt down.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In how many places did the police act in self-defence ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In many places, the police have acted to resist violent activities but then the hon. Members have protested. In the first incident, I have seen that the police did act, but on the second occasion or at the time of the second incident, in regard to what took place, I do not have all the details. But it appears that a sleeping man was attacked.....

SHRI RANGA : A police sub-inspector was about to be burnt down.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Not one shot was fired when the police station was being looted.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I think the Home Minister has given us a fairly detailed report about the unlawful incidents that are taking place not only in Kerala but in other places also ; Kerala is the hub of it and from Kerala it is spreading to other States. In fact, we had been hearing during the last few months that in the borders of Bihar

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

such activities are taking place and the Naxalites were forming their own cells there.

I would like to remind the Home Minister of how it started, to which Shri D. N. Patodia has already made a reference. It started in Bengal in the form of peasant revolt, and many tears were shed here in sympathy of the social reforms; at that time, we did not take it so seriously. But then it became so serious that people's life and property were in danger not only in Naxalbari but in other parts of Bengal also, because if in one area lawlessness could go on with impunity, naturally there was an atmosphere for spreading it elsewhere; the whole of Bengal was held to ransom by these people. You will remember that so many times discussions were held here, and people expressed great concern and alarmed, but the Government of West Bengal was paralysed and they did take not any action. Ultimately, under very great pressure, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee decided to take some action. Why was he, however, not able to take action? It was because they had differences among themselves; that was why they were unable to take any action. At that time we did not think that this little germ would spread to such an extent as together so much of strength. Today, there is a party named after Naxalbari; and proper Naxalite group has come into existence. Not only has it come into existence, but very recently, they have officially formed themselves into a party; when they had their meeting somewhere in Ernakulam; they have openly declared their association with Mao. They had openly declared that they were for violent and revolutionary methods. I do appreciate and sympathise when it is said that it is not proper to ban political parties. In a democracy we do not want to do it. But in a democracy, the basic assumption is that all political parties will function constitutionally. But if a party openly declares that unconstitutional and unlawful methods are the methods that they are going to adopt, then certainly a time comes for us to consider whether such a party could go on functioning in such a way with impunity. Therefore, it is now a matter for us to decide how to meet this threat to law and order.

I have got a note here before me which shows that it is spreading to other places. I have already noted that in Hyderabad, in Mysore, there is something like Guerilla warfare going on in Bihar, it is spreading and it is bound to spread in other areas.

Then I want to draw your attention to the fact that the Kerala CPI general secretary Mr. Kumaran himself has described this attack on the police station as 'a wanton attack'. The Congress president of Kerala has been crying hoarse over this for the last so many months. He has said that a programme of 'subversion' is going on. He has described this as 'rampage'; he has said that people get no protection and no protection is given by the Government to the people.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN (Badagara): How is all this relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for him to decide what is wrong and what is irrelevant. Let him please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: You can ask me to sit down but allow a Congress Member to go on saying whatever she wants. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Their general secretary, Mr. Rao has made a statement from Delhi that this is the result of "extremist theory and practice". I am not saying it, but their own general secretary, a responsible office-bearer has said it. Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad has himself said that they are working "to create unsettled conditions". But unfortunately, with all this realisation; that unsettled conditions are being created and people's life and property are threatened, and people's liberties are left unprotected, the Government there has not been able to control the situation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who told her? Let her not accuse a State Government which is not here to defend itself.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: The difficulty arises from the fact, as in

Bengal, that there are difference in their ranks ; because their was difference of opinion in their own ranks, they were not able to act firmly.

MR. SPEAKER : Question, Madam.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : For instance, even in Kerala ..(Interruptions) Shrimati Gowri the Revenue Minister, declared that she does not believe in parliamentary government (Interruptions). In view of the widespread threat to security, in view of the widespread discontent, in view of the open declaration by this party that they believe in unconstitutional and violent methods and in view of their loyalty to a country across our borders which declares its avowed enmity towards us, what steps do Government propose to take to control the situation. The Government may have all the information ; they may be in the know if it ; but month after month, this is spreading and nothing has been done to check it. Let Government please tell us what concrete steps they propose to take to prevent the take-over of India by this disloyal group.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Cure Banaras University first. Set right the law and order problem there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : See what has happened in Lucknow University.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, छात्रों को छात्रावास से निकाल-निकाल कर पीटा गया है...(व्यवधान)...उन पर आक्रमण हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : It is guerilla warfare and nothing else.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : When it is being talked about, let us have proper arguments and proper discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said earlier, and would repeat this new development, new trend, has its dangerous implications. I do not want to deny the position. What the Naxalites started in 1967 in

Bengal has been effectively dealt with. Certainly, these trends are spreading in other parts of the country. Particularly in Kerala, they have asserted themselves with a little more intensity, The Kerala Government and its spokesman, Shri Namboodiripad, have given out their reactions, publicly also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Chief Minister is here in the capital.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We must believe in what he has said and wait for him to take necessary action about it. In case, nothing happens, certainly it is a matter for the Government of India to consider.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Then collective defence ! Start it !

MR. SPEAKER : Before the next question is put, may I appeal to hon. members to be tolerant ? Every section has got a right to ask a question. Some members may not agree with what some other section has to say and then half a dozen of them rise to interrupt. Why does any hon. member think it is only about Kerala ? He must give a chance to others also.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Suspend them.

MR. SPEAKER : He will allow me to proceed.

After all, every section has to express its views on all-India questions. It is not any party question now, about some violence happening somewhere. Does Shri Shastri take any responsibility for the Naxalites ? No. Then why does he not sit down ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...ये लोग कम्युनिज्म पर आक्रमण कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I would appeal to Shri Kachwai not to discuss across like this. It is not proper.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : The extremist revolutionaries mentioned in this are not organised into any political party. Then where is the question of any political party in it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it may be let each member be heard in patience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The conduct of the Chief Minister should not be discussed here. Otherwise, we will discuss the Law Minister's conduct also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कुछ प्रश्न पूछूँ, इस ध्यान भाकपर्ण प्रस्ताव की शब्दावली पर मुझको आपत्ति है। जो लोग हिंसा कर रहे हैं, हत्या कर रहे हैं, जो हथियार लेकर हमारे लोकतन्त्रीय ढाँचे को समाप्त करने पर आमादा हैं, उन्हें रेवोल्यूशनरी कहने की हमें भूल नहीं करनी चाहिए, वे काउन्टर रेवोल्यूशनरी हो सकते हैं, एक्सेचरिस्ट हो सकते हैं, देश-द्रोही हो सकते हैं। भविष्य में हम अपनी शब्दावली पर ध्यान रखें, नहीं तो वे रेवोल्यूशनरी बन जायेंगे और हम काउन्टर-रेवोल्यूशनरी बन जायेंगे, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। हम भी देश में शान्तिपूर्ण क्रांति ला रहे हैं, शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदल रहे हैं तथा देश में 1967 में जो बैलेट-बाक्स की क्रांति हुई थी। स्पष्ट है कि ये उससे सहमत नहीं हैं और हथियार लेकर बगावत पर आमादा हैं। इसलिये इनके साथ हम क्रांति शब्द को जोड़कर आंति पैदा करने का प्रयत्न न करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—यह मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में इनकी हिंसात्मक गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों में क्या कोई तालमेल है, क्या कोई केन्द्रीय संगठन है जो इन हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों का संचालन कर रहा है नियन्त्रण कर रहा है या ये अलग-अलग

बिखरे हुए लोग हैं जो हिंसा पर आमादा हैं ? मैं यह प्रश्न इस लिये पूछ रहा हूँ कि सदन में यह मांग हुई है कि इन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाय, अब अगर कोई केन्द्रीय संगठन नहीं है, केन्द्रीय नेतृत्व नहीं है, तो अवैध किसको घोषित किया जायगा। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई केन्द्रीय संगठन है, क्या कोई अखिल भारतीय दल है जो इनकी गतिविधियों का संचालन कर रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—यह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वे माफ़ो के चित्र लेकर गये थे, माफ़ो से वे प्रेरणा लेते हैं। क्या यह सच है कि यह मन्त्रालय इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि वे पीकिंग से केवल प्रेरणा ही नहीं लेते, बल्कि पीकिंग से पूंजी भी लेते हैं, पीकिंग से हथियार भी लेते हैं, पीकिंग से निर्देश भी लेते हैं ? यदि सरकार इस संबंध में पूरी जानकारी सदन को न देना चाहे—सुरक्षा के कारण, तो मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन गृह मंत्री इस बात की पुष्टि करें कि क्या वे इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि इनका पीकिंग से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध है या नहीं है।

तीसरी बात—इस समय सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री तथा राज्यपाल दिल्ली में उपस्थित हैं। जिन प्रदेशों में यह गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं उन प्रदेशों के शासन के लिये जो व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी हैं, वे यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं। क्या यह मंत्री महोदय उनसे विचार-विनिमय करने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अखिल भारतीय योजना बनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे जिससे इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का दृढ़ता से उन्मूलन किया जा सके ? मैं भी किसी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, जो सड़कों पर लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनसे जनता सड़कों पर निकटेगी, हम उनको परास्त करना जानते हैं, लेकिन शासन के माते इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित करने के लिये, जो इन गतिविधियों में भाग ले रहे हैं, उन्हें दण्डित करने के लिये, अनुत्साहित करने

के लिये क्या कोई अखिल भारतीय योजना जो मुख्य मंत्री इस समय दिल्ली में उपस्थित हैं, उनसे बिचार-विनिमय करके बनाने का सरकार के सामने प्रस्ताव है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member raised many points. First of all he took objection to the word "revolutionary." I had made reference to the word "revolutionary" because the calling attention notice itself makes reference to it. So, his suggestion should go to the persons who tabled the motion. I do not want to call them revolutionary or give them a compliment by calling them revolutionary, but the compliment was given to them by Swatantra Party.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It was not my wording. It was changed by the Secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not given by these five people alone. Only these five people have come in the ballot. Otherwise, about sixty-six notices were received from Members from all sides of the House. The word was used in one of these calling attention notices.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the other point that he has raised whether there is any all India party organising this thing, I have got the picture, because this trend, this group is emerging out of what was so far called Communists-Marxist Party. They have severed their relations, they have given their explanations to the CPM, and I am prepared to accept that. The basic point is this that there is a theory which is propagated openly in this country that they believe in revolutionary struggles including violent uprisings, armed uprisings, to change the Government here. Really speaking, this is the basic thing. That some people tactically are not accepting its operative programme at the present moment is a different matter.

But this theory, really speaking, is dangerous. It is the root cause for all this.

As far as the organizational aspect is concerned, at present there is no co-ordinating all India body working there.

SHRI RANGA : There is the Vijaya-wada declaration.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is certainly not merely a possibility but a probability that a co-ordinating leadership might or may emerge out of this. It is coming. My counter question was : once you debated certain aspects in this House also, formerly I remember that a Bill was brought here for banning parties taking to violent activities, etc. But this idea was not acceptable here. If I remember right this question of banning the political parties, only a limited part of it was accepted viz. secession and cession part of it. We can certainly ban political organizations for that.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are also political organizations. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What are they ? The other point the hon. Member has suggested is a matter for consideration of all the political parties. I do not at the present moment want to assume any responsibility for this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The second question is : whether these groups have contact with Peking.

श्री बसवन्तराव चव्हाण : आपने कहा कि कुछ प्रेरणा वहां से आती है तो दूसरे साधन भी आते हैं या नहीं ? तो जब प्रेरणा आती है तो दूसरे साधन भी आते हैं ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir; I would like to quote from a speech of a misguided and distinguished colleague of mine in the Second Lok Sabha, Mr. Nagi Reddy. He spoke to the students on 27th November at Hyderabad. He said, "The present revolutionary situation in the country could be ignited only with the help of a gun." He said, "he believed in Chairman Mao's saying that power came out of the barrel of a gun." It is a matter of great concern that day in and day out such reports of violence are pouring in from Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar and Srikakulam district in Andhra and it looks as if all these various Communist Parties of various colours are vying with each other in a calculated design to create lawlessness and

[Shri P. K. Deo]

preach violence taking full advantage of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. They want to sabotage the democratic institutions. The other day we saw a glimpse of it when this House was not allowed to function. It virtually amounts to waging war against the lawfully established Government and against the people of this country. Taking into consideration all these factors I would like to know if the Government are considering banning such of the Communist Parties who have taken to violence as their creed ..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let His Highness write to Her Majesty the Queen. What happened in Cuttack ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : ..., and which are trying to hand over this country on a platter to our enemy. (*Interruptions*).

Secondly, if it is not possible to ban such Parties as the Government considering special law so that they could be tried summarily and if possible under martial law. The whole thing has to be viewed from the context of the Russian explanation where they tried to justify their invasion of Czechoslovakia on the plea that the Czechoslovakian people wanted such intervention. (*Interruptions*). It should be viewed from all the angles and I think the Home Minister will give a categorical answer to this question. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मोहनदास भा : (जयनगर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वैदेशिक मामले पर विवाद हो रहा है। यदि हाँ, तो हमें भी विवाद का मौका दीजिये। दुनिया भर का मतला घा रहा है, यह भी बोलें और हम भी बोलें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised the same question which I have already answered. He has raised a question about legal action, banning political Parties, etc. I need not repeat my answer again.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My second question was not answered. I want a special law for summary trial of those people and if possible, martial law.

12.35 hrs,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report, Railways, 1968

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi version) :—

- (1) Audit Report, Railways' 1968, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution read with sub-section 3 (ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- (2) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1966-67, Part I—Review.
- (3) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1966-67, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts.
- (4) Block Accounts (including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways for 1966-67. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2379/68.*]

Notifications under Merchant Shipping Act and Annual Report of Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : Sir, on behalf of Dr. V.K.R. RAO,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—
 - (a) The Examination of Masters and Mates (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 968 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
 - (b) G.S.R. 2008 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 968 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1968.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in lying the Notification mentioned at item (i) (a) above,

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2380/68.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report for the year 1967-68 on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2381/68.]

U.P. Government Notifications under Kanpur and Meerut Universities Act.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following U.P. Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Kanpur and Meerut Universities Act, 1965, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation, dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh :—

- (1) Notification No. CI (R)-4699/XV-39(9)-1966, published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette, dated the 28th September, 1968 containing the First Statutes of Kanpur University.
- (2) Notification No. CI (R)-7578/XV-39(9)-1966, published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette, dated the 28th September, 1968 containing the First Statutes of Meerut University. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2382/68.]

Amendments to Indian Police Service Regulations and messages exchanged between Centre and Kerala

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1983, published in Gazette of India, dated the 16th November, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2383/68.]
- (2) A copy each of the following messages exchanged between the Central Government and the Government of Kerala regarding the

Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968, in pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 19th November, 1968 :—

- (i) Wireless message No. 13/6(S)/68-Estt. (B), dated the 14th September, 1968 from HOME, NEW DELHI to all Chief Secretaries of State Governments, Lt. Governors/Chief Commissioners of Union Territories.
- (ii) Wireless message No. 13/6(S)/68-Estt. (B) dated the 17th September, 1968 from HOME, NEW DELHI to all Chief Secretaries of State Governments, Lt. Governors/Chief Commissioners of Union Territories.
- (iii) Crash message No. 54851/SS4/68/HOME, dated the 18th September, 1968 from Chief Secretary, Kerala to HOME, NEW DELHI.
- (iv) Crash Wireless message No. 59/14/68-Poll.I(B), dated the 19th September, 1968 from HOME, NEW DELHI to Chief Secretary, Trivandrum.
- (v) Wireless message No. 54851/SS4/68-HOME, dated the 19th September, 1968 from Chief Secretary, Kerala to HOME, NEW DELHI.
- (vi) C.C.B. message No. 40873, dated the 23rd September, 1968 from HOME, NEW DELHI to Chief Secretary, Kerala, Trivandrum.
- (vii) Wireless message, dated the 26th September, 1968 from Chief Secretary, Trivandrum to HOME, NEW DELHI.
- (viii) Wireless message, dated the 27th September, 1968 from Chief Secretary, Kerala, Trivandrum to HOME, NEW DELHI. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2384/68.]

12.37 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the

[Secretary]

Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1968 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1968."

— — —

TELEGRAPH WIRES (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION) AMENDMENT BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1968 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

— — —

12.38 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1968-69.

— — —

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (PONDICHERRY), 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry for 1968-69.

— — —

12.39 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAS SINGH) : Sir, Government Business in this House

during the week commencing 2nd December, 1968, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of :
The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee.
The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Bill, 1968.
The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Discussion on the Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 and consideration and passing of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Discussion regarding Centre-State relations on Tuesday the 3rd December, at 4 p.m.
- (5) Further discussion of the motion regarding drought conditions in the country on Wednesday, the 4th December, at 5 p.m.
- (6) Discussion regarding sugar policy on Thursday, the 5th December, at 5 p.m.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, there is no provision for a debate on the threatend strike by the LIC employees.

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee will take a decision.

SHRI NATH PAI : Yesterday you yourself told us ; the Minister was present when this demand was made.

MR. SPEAKER : After that, the Business Advisory Committee met and they discussed the matter, and this was the programme decided by them, not by me.

SHRI NATH PAI : The Labour Minister may be persuaded to make a statement at least.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : खबर आयी है कि गवर्नमेंट ऐजूडीकेशन के लिये तैयार हो गयी है एल० आई० सी० के मामले में ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know anything. I cannot answer, unfortunately.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो उनको बयान देने दीजिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I want to bring forward one matter. Yesterday and also the day before yesterday, all of us partially belonging to the various political parties pointed out that there was going to be a strike threatened by the LIC employees on the 5th December ; no mention of it is made in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday he could have gone to the Business Advisory Committee. Who prevented him to send somebody else there ? You are raising it here now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We never wanted a discussion, because,—(Interruption)—let me speak ; I want only one minute. The point is this. Let me read what has been reported in today's newspapers. Under the heading "LIC dispute for Tribunal", the paper says :

"The Union Government has referred to adjudication by a national industrial tribunal some of the demands made by employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India."

It means that the Union Government have referred this matter to adjudication when the Parliament is in session. I request you and through you the Labour Minister one thing. The Labour Minister had not the courtesy to mention it here. I would request you to ask him to make a statement about it. That is one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what Mr. Nath Pai also raised yesterday. Yesterday also you raised it and the hon. Minister was requested to communicate it to the Labour Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I realise your embarrassing position. When we tabled so many Calling Attention Notices, it has not been possible for you to take it up. This is another very important matter.

There is no Assembly in UP and we can raise the issues only here. The strike of the teachers has been banned there and the teachers are going to defy the ban. The strike is going to take place on the 2nd. The Education Minister has got all sympathy for the teachers, I know ; let him make a statement to-day so that the strike may be averted.

There is another news item :

"PAC men entered the Lucknow University campus to-day on 'urgent calls' by the Vice-Chancellor and broke open hostel rooms, beat up students there and destroyed their property."

The Education Minister should make a statement on this also. I would request you to see that these statements are made—two by the Education Minister and one by the Labour Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The Education Minister is here and he has been hearing you patiently.

12.41 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 633 RE. CHINESE TRAINING GUERRILLAS IN NEFA

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. minister may lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Yes, Sir. I lay the statement on the Table.

STATEMENT

"In the replies given to some of the supplementaries arising out of the Starred Question No. 633 answered on 23rd August, 1968, in the Lok Sabha, it was stated that a few hundred families of ex-servicemen have already been settled there. I find that whereas active attempts are being made to re-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

settle ex-servicemen in NEFA, no ex-servicemen has yet actually been settled there so far."

— — —

12.42 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY REPORT

Twenty-Fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th November, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the 20th November, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

12.42½ hrs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : House will now resume further discussion on the State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill. Shri Randbir Singh may continue his speech. He has already taken 11 minutes.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि किसान देश का धनदाता है और किसान इस देश के 55 करोड़ लोगों का भगवान है। अगर हर रोज पार्लमेंट उस भगवान की जय बोलकर, किसान का नाम लेकर अपने काम को शुरू करे तो देश के लिए यह एक नेमत की बात होगी।

12.43 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

हफ्तकिस्वर जिससे हो तसकीर बे-सेगो-तफंग, तू अगर समझे तो तेरे पास वह तूफान भी है। तू ही नादान चन्द कलियों पर मतानत कर गयी, वर्ना गुलशन में इलाजे-तंगी-ए-दामां भी है। उठो मेरे दुनिया के गरीबों को जगा दो, काखे उमरा के दरो-दीवार हिला दो।

जिस खेत से देहकान को मयस्सर न हो रोजी, उस खेत के हर खोशा-ए-गन्दुम को जला दो॥

डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, यह मेरी प्रार्थना नहीं है। यह कोई तरनुम या शायरी नहीं है बल्कि एक इनकलाब का नारा है जो कि रणधीर सिंह ने नहीं, शायदे मशिरक मौलाना इकबाल ने प्राज से 50 साल पहले किसान के लिए लगाया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इन लीडरों से जिनकी चाहे लाल भंडी की लीडरी है, दीपक की लीडरी है, या सोशलिस्टों की प्राल इंडिया रेल-वेमेन फेडरेशन की लीडरी है या हमारे भाई डी० एम० के० वालों की लीडरी है, इस सारे हिन्दुस्तान का काम किसान से ही चलता है। इस हाउस की जो रीनक है वह भी किसान की बदौलत है। वजीर, डिप्टी वजीर, मेम्बर और ये कारें, बंगले, एलाउन्स, ये बाबू और जो यहाँ बाजार की रीनक है, उस सब की जान किसान ही है। हिन्दुस्तान की जान किसान ही है और अगर किसान में खून नहीं, जान नहीं तो इस देश में भी जान नहीं। मैंने यह बात इसलिए कही कि इस हिन्दुस्तान की इमारत की जो बुनियाद है, उस बुनियाद को मजबूत बनाओ। इस देश की बेस इन्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं, इस देश की बेस एग्रीकल्चर है, किसान है। ये मुट्ठी भर चन्द लोग जो बार-बार कहा करते हैं कि इन्डस्ट्रीयसाइजेशन करो, इनको हिन्दुस्तान का पता नहीं है। पता नहीं हम लोग कहाँ चले जायेंगे? यह जो तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया लाख स्केल इन्डस्ट्रीज ऊपर बर्बाद कर दिया, उसके ऊपर सबा परसेन्ट का भी रिटर्न नहीं मिल रहा है। अगर यह तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया इस देश के

45 करोड़ किसान, हरिजन और छेतिहर मजदूरों को दिया जाता तो वह हिन्दुस्तान आज के मुकाबले दसगुना मजबूत होता। क्या पाकिस्तान, पिछी न पिछी को धोरबा, सारी दुनिया में हमारा डंका बजता। आज चीन हमारा दुश्मन है। मैं चीन का नाम लेकर अपनी जबान गन्दी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह मानना पड़ेगा कि चीन की ताकत कहां है। वहां के किसानों की मेहनत की बदौलत यह हुआ है। सही मानों में वहां का किसान काबिल है। वहां किसान की प्रोलिटेरियन डिक्टेटोरशिप है। अगर चीन आज दुनिया की एक ताकत बना है तो वह इसलिए बना है कि वहां पर किसान की कद्र है। मैं जो यह बात कहता हूं, बेसक प्रच्छी नहीं लगती है लेकिन मैं तो सी फीसदी तबज्जह किसान की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं।

यह बिल हमारे माल मन्त्री ने देश के सामने पेश किया है। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का तर्जुमा माल मन्त्री होता है। एक बात इसी के साथ और कह देना चाहता हूं। कल उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने ज्यादा टाइम मुझ को दे दिया था और आज वह टाइम कट सकता है। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रपील करना चाहता हूं कि किसान के नाम पर मुझे दो-चार बातें और कह लेने दीजिए। आप उधर के लोगी को इजाजत दे देते हैं, हम तो देश की खिदमत करने वाले कांग्रेसी मेम्बर हैं, 24 घंटे आपके लिए सड़ते हैं, हमको भी एकमोडेट कीजिए। आज यहां पर हम किसान की बदौलत ताकत में हैं और जिस कुर्सी पर आप विराजमान हैं उसमें भी किसान का हाथ है। इसलिए किसान की बात आप मुझे कह लेने दीजिए।

मैं आपकी मार्फत फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब, जोकि पंच पन्त के शानदार काबिल सपूत हैं, उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कारपोरेशन आप बनाने जा रहे हैं वह कहीं नौकर-साही बनकर न रह जाये। इसमें जो चेयरमैन है, डायरेक्टर हैं वह सेन्टर के आफिशल्स हैं। रिजर्व बैंक का जो डायरेक्टर है वह भी गवर्न-

मेंट का मुलाजिम है। वो प्राइमी स्टेट्स से जायेंगे जिनमें एक नान-आफिशल होगा लेकिन वह भी जो कि कोओपरेशन का एक एक्सपोर्ट होगा, वही लिया जाएगा। कोओपरेशन का एक्सपर्ट कोई किसान तो मिलना मुश्किल है। और इन बात में से दो प्राइमी जो बैंकों से लिये जायेंगे, मुझे पता नहीं कौन से होंगे। वे भी मुलाजिम हैं। तो मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो बात प्राइमी डायरेक्टर लिये जायेंगे उनमें किसान तो कोई नहीं है। इसमें आपने किसान को तो कोसों दूर रखा है। इस तरह से पता नहीं आप किस की सेवा करना चाहते हैं और किसकी हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं।

मैं आपकी मार्फत बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा कारपोरेशन एल० आई० सी० का है। उसके डायरेक्टर हैं, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं और चेयरमैन हैं। लेकिन एल० आई० सी० की पालिसीज को मुरसब करने के लिए भी मेन्ट्रल लेबिल पर, जोनल लेबिल पर और डिबीजनल लेबिल पर एडवाइजरी कमेटीज बनी हुई हैं जिनको बड़े प्रश्रित्या-रात भी दिए गये हैं। अगर उस तरह से नहीं तो कम से कम इतनी मेहरबानी जरूर कीजिए कि जैसे प्राटोनामस बाबीज यूनिवर्सिटीज होती हैं जिनमें वाइस चांसलर, सिनेट, सिन्डीकेट और कोर्ट होती है, उसी तरह से इसमें भी ऐसा प्राविजन कर दीजिए कि इस कारपोरेशन को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए, पालिसीज को मुरसब करने के लिए जो डायरेक्टर्स हों और उनकी जो मीटिंग बुलाई जायें, जो जनरल मीटिंग हों उसमें प्राल इंडिया बेसिस पर या स्टेट-बाइज किसान के नुमाइन्दे भी हिस्सा लें। इसके साथ ही साथ आप इस बात को भी देखिए कि उस कर्ज को कहीं बैंक ही न ले जाय या कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज ही न ले जायें। आज इस देश में कोओपरेशन के नाम पर न मालूम कितनी इरग्युमेंटीज होती हैं। इस-

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

लिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह कर्जा गरीब मजदूर और किसान को न मिल सके बल्कि कोषापरेसन के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ ही उसको हजम कर जायें। इस बात का ध्यान आपको रखना होगा।

मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी मार्फत इस सदन और मन्त्री महोदय की तबज्जह जो इस में डेपुटेशन की बात कही गयी है उसकी और विज्ञाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है कि डायरेक्टर नहीं आयेंगे तो डायरेक्टर की जगह उन के डेपुटीज आ जायेंगे। उन आफिसर की जगह कोई दूसरा आदमी आ जाएगा इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डेपुटेशन की बात कही गयी है इसको आप देखिये कि यह डेपुटाइज कराने का क्या मतलब है? डुप्लीकेशन के कारण वह सारा कर्ज डिनोबो न करना पड़ जाय और वह जो डेपुटेशन पर आते हैं तो वह सारी बात ही कहीं गलत न हो जाय।

इस में एक और ओवरलैपिंग है। इसमें एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी है, बोर्ड है और फिर कमेटीज हैं। 7 आदमियों के लिए आपने तीन कमेटीयां बना दी और यह 20-20 बनाने के लिए आपने इन्हें बना दिया है तो इस ओवरलैपिंग की ओर भी जरा ध्यान दीजिये। आखिर इतनी कमेटीज की क्या जरूरत है? कुल सान तो मैंम्बर हैं फिर एक एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी हो गयी फिर 2 की कमेटी हो गयी और 2 का कोरम हो गया। यह जो ओवरलैपिंग हो गयी है इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिये।

आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि कहा यह गया है कि कारपोरेशन बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स पर चलेगी तो मेरा कहना है कि यह इसे आप सेठ जी की दुकान क्यों बना रहे हैं? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कारपोरेशन बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स पर नहीं चलेगी बल्कि वह किसानों के हित में चलेगी। वह किसानों को उभारने के लिए, रूरल डेवेलपमेंट और नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट के लिए चलेगी और मेरी समझ में यह उसका उद्देश्य होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मैंने कल और आज जो इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया है मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर ध्यान देंगे और कुछ घर्स के लिए अगर इसकी जरूरत समझें तो सेलैक्ट कमेटी में इसको जानें दें ताकि जो अभी इस में कमियां बाकी रहती हैं वह पूरी हो जायें और एक इम्प्रूव्ड शकल में दुबारा हाउस के सामने यह बिल आये। मैं सरकार का मशकूर हूँ कि ऐसा बिल लाकर उसने किसानों के लिए एक नियामत दी है और उसके लिए मैं सरकार का और आपका जाती तौर से बड़ा मशकूर हूँ।

श्री यश बल शर्मा (प्रभूतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सेती को आर्थिक सहायता देने सम्बन्धी निगम के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक सदन में लाया गया है वास्तव में इसे बहुत पहले आना चाहिए था। हमारे देश के आज के अन्न संकट को देखते हुए जो कि पिछले कितने ही वर्षों से देश में चल रहा है इस बात की आवश्यकता बहुत देर से प्रतीत हो रही थी। मेरी समझ में इन प्रकार का विधेयक या इस प्रकार का विचार सदन के सामने बहुत वर्ष पहले आना चाहिए था ताकि हम अपने देश के आर्थिक, राष्ट्रीय और सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी जीवन की बुनियाद को मजबूत कर पाते। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक बात देर से भी क्यों न हो, बैसे तो ठीक बात समय पर नहीं होती है तो यह खेद का विषय है, लेकिन ठीक बात अगर देर से भी हो तो भी उस का समर्थन और स्वागत ही करना चाहिए। और इस नाते मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और उसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

मैं माननीय पंत जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि आज उन को यहां बैठ कर किसानों की सहायता करने के प्रश्न पर विचार रखने का अवसर मिला। लेकिन एक बात मुझे इस में कहनी है कि जहां तक ब्योरे की बातों

का सवाल है उन को लेकर हमें कुछ बातों के ऊपर बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

सब से पहली बात यह है कि इस प्रकार के निगम कुछ क्षेत्रों के अन्दर इस से पहले भी गठित किये गये हैं जैसे कि फिल्म फ़ाइनंस कारपोरेशन है या इसी प्रकार से इंडस्ट्रियल फ़ाइनंस कारपोरेशन है, अब दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जो चित्र हमारे सामने उन दो विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के अन्दर काम करने वाले या इस प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता देने वाले निगमों के सम्बन्ध में हैं वह कुछ स्वस्थ परिणाम हमारे सामने उपस्थित नहीं हुए हैं। प्रदेशों की स्थिति यह है कि इस प्रकार की सहायता जो इन निगमों के द्वारा उन विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों को दी गई वह थोड़े से हाथों के अन्दर जाकर कैद हो गयी। फिर मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि वह धंधे में अर्थात् उस कारोबार के अन्दर प्रामाणिक तौर से काम करने वाले तत्वों तक नहीं गया बल्कि अप्रामाणिक केन्द्रों पर सरकारी पूँजी इकट्ठी होकर चली गई। इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर हालत यह है कि बाहर बोर्ड लगा हुआ है और अन्दर भैंसे बंधी हुई है। लाखों रुपये का सरकारी कर्जा इस प्रकार के बड़े भूनिपतियों तथा पूँजीपतियों पर है जिसकी बसूनी की स्थिति नहीं है। इस प्रकार के नियमों की जो बात कहीं है भी वह यह है कि वह उस विशिष्ट धंधे को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, बढ़ाने के लिए, उस में काम करने वाले लोगों की योग्यता का विकास करने के लिए, और उन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि राजनीतिक मुद्दे से कुछ तत्वों को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अगर यह नियम भी प्रागे राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कार्य करेगा तो यह हमारी मृत्यु का एक बहुत बड़ा चिन्ह होगा। यह हमारी चिंता पर दियासलाई होगी क्योंकि किसानों के जीवन की कीमत पर राजनीतिक स्वाधों की पूर्ति ने हमें बहुत अधिक संकट में डाल दिया है। अब यह एक मात्र सहारा जो कि यह कारपोरेशन

होने जा रही है अगर कहीं इस के साथ भी राजनीति जुड़ गयी तो हमारे लिए इस से बढ़ कर दुर्भाग्य की और कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं होगी। इस नाते मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस समय शासन और कम से कम वित्त मंत्रालय जितनी भी गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस बारे में विचार कर सकते हैं वह विचार करें और इस निगम को राजनीति से जितना पर रखने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं वह करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि दलीय दृष्टि से इस को राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की संस्था न बनने दिया जाय और इस प्रकार के राजनीतिक और गैर तंदुरुस्त तत्वों को इस निगम को अपने स्वाधों की पूर्ति का केन्द्र बनाने का मौका न दिया जाय। शासन इस के अन्दर यह विशेष सावधानता बतें।

मुझे इस सारे विषयक की भाषा के अन्दर कहीं इस प्रकार की गुंजाइश या इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन दिखाई नहीं दिया जिसके द्वारा लगे कि यह निगम नितान्त रूप में लाभ को प्रोत्साहन देने वाला है और वह किसानों के हित में ही कार्य करेगा और यह कहीं राजनीति के कुंजल में जाकर नहीं फँस जायगा।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं इस प्वाएंट पर एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि राजनीति से अलग रहने के प्रतिरिक्त आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारे अपने साधन जो कि हमारे पास न्यूनतम हैं और हमारी आवश्यकताएं अधिकतम हैं इन न्यूनतम साधनों का यदि हम अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक और अधिक ग्यायपूर्वक प्रयोग करेंगे तो उन के अधिक सुखप्रद और लाभप्रद परिणाम हमें प्राप्त होंगे। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह अगर अधिक छोटे वर्ग के और ऐसे किसानों के पास बन पहुँचेगा जिनके कि पास पहुँचना आवश्यक है तब तो ठीक रहेगा लेकिन अगर यह एक बड़े आदमी के मुनाफे को, एक बड़े आदमी की सम्पत्ति को या एक बड़े आदमी की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के लिए कर्ज के रूप में दिया गया और यह सरकारी साधन भी और निगम के साधन भी

[श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा]

भगर उस के हाथ में जाकर कंद हो गये तो यह तो ठीक है कि उत्पादन तो बढ़ेगा लेकिन उत्पादन के द्वारा देश की सुविधा और देश के संकट में सहारा कम मिलेगा। मास प्रोडक्शन होगा लेकिन वह प्रोडक्शन बाई मास नहीं होगा। इस नाते मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाले हाथों के द्वारा ही हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हुए भी अधिक व्यक्तियों की आय की क्षमता को बढ़ायेगा, अधिक व्यक्तियों की खरीद की क्षमता को बढ़ायेगा और देश की आर्थिक विषमता को अधिक घटायेगा। इस नाते से निगम के अन्दर धन के वितरण की या आगे कर्जा देने की जो व्यवस्था है उस के अन्दर काम में लगे हमारे उस डाइरेक्टरेट के अधिकारियों को इस बात की विशेष चौकीदारी बतानी चाहिए कि धन उस सामान्य व्यक्ति के पास पहुँचे जिसके पास अच्छे बैंक लेने के लिए, हल लेने के लिए या बीज और खाद के लिए भी आज कोई साधन नहीं है। ताकि एक बहुत बड़े फारमर या लैंडलाड के पास जो पहले से ही भरपूर साधन रखता है और उस भरेपूरे घड़े को भरने के बजाय जिसने कि पहले ही काफी इकट्ठा किया हुआ है, हमारे पास खाली घड़े भी पड़े हैं और जरूरत है कि उन खाली घड़ों में तराबट आये और पानी भरे।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक की तीसरी धारा के अन्दर कुछ राज्यों को हम ने विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित किया है, उन राज्यों को केन्द्र माना है और साथ ही इस के अन्दर यह भी कहा गया है कि इन राज्यों के प्रतिरिक्त जैसे असम, बिहार, बंगाल और केन्द्र अधीन प्रदेश मणिपुर है, इन उल्लिखित राज्यों के प्रतिरिक्त अगर किसी अन्य राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार के राज्य स्तर के निगम के गठन की आवश्यकता होगी तो सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार वैसे नहीं कर सकती है...

मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मेरे लिए घंटी बजा दी है और मुझे उन की आज्ञा मानते हुए बैठना पड़ेगा लेकिन अभी श्री रणधीर सिंह ने काफी देर भाषण किया है। वह कल भी बोले थे और आज उन्होंने अपने भाषण को समाप्त किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha a djourned for Lunch
till fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of the
Clock*

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT
CORPORATIONS BILL
— Contd.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय...

सभापति महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य इस समय सवाल उठा रहे हैं उनको अभी बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ...

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप एक मिनट मुझे सुन लें।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं। अभी श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठाया है। वह इस तरह से बोच

में इण्टरवीन नहीं कर सकने। पहले श्री शर्मा बोल लें उसके बाद मैं उनको सुनूंगी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट धाप घाडर है।

सभापति महोदय : किस नियम के अन्तर्गत ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : भगवान ने जो नियम बनाया है किसान के लिए। मैं अपनी बात कहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी अपनी बात कहूंगा। मैं आप की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप अभी नहीं बोल सकते, किसी भी तरह से नहीं बोल सकते।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इसके बाद दूसरे माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : पहले श्री शर्मा बोल लें, उसके बाद मैं आप को बुला लूंगी।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का धामारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। इसके पहले मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के माध्यम से सदन से और इस सरकार से निवेदन कर रहा था कि इसी विधेयक की धारा 3 के प्रावधान में जो इस निगम को केवल कुछ राज्यों में ही गठित करने की दृष्टि से सीमित कर दिया गया है, यह एक दृष्टि से आपत्तिजनक है। वास्तव में इस निगम को प्रदेश-प्रदेश की स्थिति के अनुसार भलग-भलग गठित करने के बजाय यदि देश के लिए गठित किया जाता, खेती और किसान को लाभ पहुँचाने की दृष्टि से और खेती को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कोई एक नीति को रख कर, एक ही प्रकार के निगम का गठन होता, तो उस से अधिक लाभ होता।

आज मैं सरकार की इस भावना को कुछ हद तक समझ सकता हूँ कि कुछ राज्यों में इतना उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, वहाँ के किसानों को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कुछ अधिक कठिनाइयाँ होंगी, इसलिए वहाँ इस प्रकार के निगम के गठित करने का विचार किया गया, किन्तु आज पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जहाँ के किसान बहुत परिश्रम कर रहे हैं और अपने सीमित साधनों से बहुत कुछ करना चाहते हैं। वहाँ रहने वाले किसानों की जो क्षमता है, बरती का उप-जाऊपन और प्राकृतिक साधनों की जो सम्पदा है, उसको देखते हुए ऐसे निगम के द्वारा वहाँ के किसान की उत्पादन शक्ति और भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति को बहुत अधिक बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।

खाद्यान्न का संकट एक राष्ट्रीय संकट है और इस दृष्टि से ऐसा करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक था। वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय संकट को कम करने की अगर बात होती और जो राज्य इस संकट से पार पाने में सहायता कर सकते हैं अगर वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के निगम बनाने का विचार किया जाता और इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के राज्यों को भलग न रखा जाता, पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल आदि को भलग न रखा जाता, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका अधिक लाभ होता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें। उनको इस प्रकार के राज्यों को इसके अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित कर लेना चाहिए। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

25 करोड़ की अत्यन्त अल्प राशि, एक नगण्य राशि इस निगम के लिए रखी गई है। आप देखें कि हम चौबीस योजना के अन्तर्गत 22 या 25 सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करने की बात कर रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में इसके लिए केवल पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये किसानों की सहायता के लिए रखना क्या किसानों की संबंधा उपेक्षा करना नहीं है ? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आज भी हम खेती की समस्या, खाद्यान्न

[श्री यश दत्त शर्मा]

की समस्या, खाद्यान्नों के संकट, और किसानों की समस्या की ओर दुर्लक्ष्य कर रहे हैं। हमें चाहिये कि प्रामाणिकता के साथ देश के इस संकट को राष्ट्रीय संकट मानते हुए, देश की अतन्त्रता का परखीयों के हाथ में जाते हुए रखते हुए, अपनी विवशता को देखते हुए, किसानों के कष्टों को देखते हुए, इस समस्या से मुंह मोड़ने की कोशिश करें और किसानों को सहायता पहुँचाने की कोशिश करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम उसके आसू पोंछने वाला ही आप करने जा रहे हैं। यह केवल उसको बहलावा देने वाली बात है। वास्तव में उसकी कठिनाई का उन्मूलन करने की दृष्टि से, हमको ईमानदारी से सही कदम उठाना चाहिये। इतना थोड़ा धन रखना, किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है।

माननीय रणधीर सिंह जी ने हंसाने वाले ढंग से कई बातें कही हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके घर किसान का हृदय है, वह किसान के पुत्र हैं और किसान के साथ न्याय हो, इस दृष्टि से जो बात उन्होंने कही है, उस की मैं सराहना करता हूँ। आज किसान को सहायता प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से हम लोग विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश के किसान आज भी उत्पादन करके आपको दे सकते हैं। इस चीज को अनुभव कर सरकार अगर किसानों के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करे और प्रशासन को भी इस दृष्टि से सक्रिय करे तो इस प्रावधान के अन्दर, इस धारा 3 के अन्दर जो कुछ राज्य छोड़ दिये गए हैं, पंजाब, हिमाचल, हरियाणा आदि, तो बँसा नहीं होना चाहिये था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन राज्यों को सम्मिलित किया जाय तथा निगम में लगे धन की राशि बढ़ाई जाय।

आगे जा कर धारा 9 के भाग (क) में प्रशासनिक ढाँचे का विचार किया गया है। उसमें कुछ निदेशक नियुक्त करने की बात कही गई है। केन्द्र द्वारा नियुक्त ये निदेशक जा कर

उनके अध्यक्ष-पद को संभालेंगे, निगमों के अध्यक्षपद को संभालेंगे। मैंने जो बात सबसे पहले कही है उसको मैं दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ। अब तक जो भी निदेशक आदि नियुक्त किये जाते रहे हैं या मनोनीत किये जाते रहे हैं वे प्रायः राजनीतिक ढंग से विचार करके ही किये जाते रहे हैं। विशेष प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण से, कुछ विशेष प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुँचाने की दृष्टि से, कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुँचाने की दृष्टि से इन लोगों को इन पदों पर बिठा दिया गया। यह बहुत भारी खेद का विषय है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो निदेशक नियुक्त किये जायें वे आर्थिक विषयों और खेतीबाड़ी सम्बन्धी विषयों के विशेषज्ञ होने चाहियें। राजनीतिक अथवा प्रशासनिक प्रतिभा के ऐसे व्यक्ति जो केवल राजनीतिज्ञों को लाभ पहुँचाने में ही रुचि रखते हों, दल विशेष का विचार रखने वाले व्यक्ति हों, खण्डित भूमिका से सोचने वाले व्यक्ति हों, ऐसे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की जानी चाहिये। आज सदन के सामने जो प्रश्न है वह किसी दल का प्रश्न नहीं है, वह देश का प्रश्न है। इस प्रकार के ढाँचे का गठन होना चाहिये, ऐसे प्रामाणित व्यक्ति रखे जाने चाहियें जो इस काम के विशेषज्ञ हों और खेती की जानकारी रखते हों, किसानों की व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों को समझते हों। इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति अगर आप नहीं रखेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों के प्रति आप न्याय नहीं कर पायेंगे। अपने निर्णयों के अन्दर उनको व्यावहारिकता भी लानी होगी। यह जो विचार है यह उसके अन्दर अवश्य होना चाहिए।

कर्ज देने के साथ-साथ कर्ज वसूल करने के बारे में भी हमको विचार करना होगा। आपने इसके लिये पाँच साल की अवधि रखी है। इस अवधि के बाद उनको कर्ज लौटाने होंगे। जिन प्रदेशों के अन्दर ये निगम होंगे वहाँ की सरकारें कर्जों की वसूली की व्यवस्था करेंगी। मेरा निवेदन है पहले भी कर्ज दिये गये हैं, उनके

बारे में ध्राप विचार करें। पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में जब राष्ट्रपति राज लागू करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक इस सदन में ध्राया था, उस समय मैंने एक भूमिपति की बात बताई थी। वह मुझे ध्राज भी स्मरण है। वह वैसा ही भूमिपति था जो ध्राज सभी साधनों का लाभ उठाते हैं और राजनीति के अन्दर प्रभावी हैं। उस भूमिपति ने पच्चीस हजार रुपये का कर्जा लिया था। ऐसे अनेक कर्ज अनेक बार ले चुका है। यह एक बार की बात है—जब उस कर्ज की वसूली के लिए लेडी मैजिस्ट्रेट गई तो उसके साथ किस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार किया गया, यह मैंने उस समय सदन में बताया था। ध्राज उस भौड़ी बात को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। पुलिस उसकी रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिये तैयार नहीं थी। लेकिन ध्राप देखें कि जो सामान्य किसान है, जो छोटा किसान है वह अपनी विवशता के कारण कर्जा दे भी नहीं पाता है। जब वह दे नहीं पाता है तो उसके ऊपर डंडा बरसता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार के जो जोर जबर्दस्ती वाले लोग हैं, राजनीति के अन्दर प्रभाव रखने वाले लोग हैं, प्रशासन के साथ तालमेल रखने वाले लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ ध्राप कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। 75 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा जो साधन हैं, उनको ये लोग हड़प ले जाते हैं और खेती के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपने दूसरे प्रकार के धन्धों को चलाने के लिये उनसे ध्रागे जाकर जब इस पैसे को वसूल करने के लिये सक्रिय कोई होता है, तो वह अपने ध्रापको विवश पाता है और ये व्यक्ति मनमानेपन से चलते रहते हैं। अब भी अगर हम वसूलियां कितनी रुकी हुई हैं, इसका ब्योरा सामने रखें तो मेरी बात की कुछ गम्भीरता समझ में आ जायेगी। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कर्ज दिये जायें उनके बारे में यह अवश्य सोचा जाए कि सामान्य किसान के पास वे पहुँचें। दूसरी बात यह है कि कर्ज वसूल करते वक्त किसानों की कठिनाइयों का भी विचार होना चाहिए। तीसरी बात यह है

कि इन कर्जों की वसूली के बारे में भी हम सक्रिय रहें।

सभापति महोदय : श्री रणधीर सिंह जी क्या कहना चाहते थे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं ध्रापका मशकूर हूँ कि ध्रापने मुझे कहने का मौका दिया है। बात यह है कि किसानों के साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है। किसान साल में अपना सारा धर फूँक कर, जायदाद को फूँक कर सारे का सारा पैसा ईश की फसल में लगाता है, शूगर केन में लगाता है उसको ध्राज मजबूर किया जा रहा है, कि वह अपना गन्ना बेचे, चीनी मिलों के हाथ बेचे। उसका यह हक है कि वह चाहे तो बेचे और चाहे तो अपने पास रखे। लेकिन ध्राज उसको जबर्दस्ती पुलिस की मार्फत पकड़ा जा रहा है। अगर वह बोलता है तो उसको जेल में ठूस दिया जाता है। हरियाणा में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, उड़ीसा में, सारे देश में किसानों की गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं। कल मैंने इस सबाल को उठाने की कोशिश की थी। पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कहा था कि वह हाउस की सेंस को कनवे कर देंगे। क्या उन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया है उनको मैंने नोटिस दिया था। इतना ही मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : ध्राप महसूस कीजिये कि यह बात अभी यहां इस समय नहीं उठाई जा सकती है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी हमारी इस बात को गवर्नमेंट तक पहुंचा दें। लकड़ी का भाव नी रुपये मन है जबकि किसान को गन्ने का भाव ढाई रुपये मन ही दिया जाता है। इसको बदलाव नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : ध्राप तो खुद हाउस में

[सभापति महोदय]

रहते हैं। आप जो व्यवस्था है उसको जानते ही हैं। इस तरह के प्रश्न को इस तरह से नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे आप पूछ लें।

सभापति महोदय : मैं उनको नहीं बुलाऊंगी। जब इसका वक्त होगा तभी उनको बुलाया जायगा। आपने स्पीकर साहब को लिख कर दे दिया होगा। अगर नहीं दिया है तो आप लिख कर भेज दें। जब स्पीकर साहब आपको मौका देंगे तब आप इस सवाल को उठावें। उस वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब भी इसका जवाब देंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं देती हूँ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप इजाजत नहीं देती हैं तो मैं इसके खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट करता हूँ और आपके इस रूलिंग के खिलाफ बाहर में जाता हूँ।

(Shri Randhir Singh then left the House)

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि अपोजीशन वालों ने सवाल उठाया है और उस सवाल को ले लिया गया है। उसी तरह से हमारी पार्टी का कोई माननीय सदस्य अगर किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी रखता है, किसानों के साथ जो सक्ती की जा रही है, उसके बारे में पूछना चाहता है, तो उसको मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। इस पर विचार होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को समझें कि पहले कोई गलत बात हो जाए तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह जो

हुआ वह सही हुआ। और अब फिर वैसे करके वह बात सही नहीं हो जाती है। जो तरीका है, उसी के मुताबिक हमको चलना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सुधार के पक्ष में हम हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साहू (बेतूल) : सबको एक ही निगाह से देखने देखने की बात है।

सभापति महोदय : जरूर देखा जायगा।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात के लिए मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह एग्रिकलचरल क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन बनाने के सिलसिले में एक बिल लाएं हैं। कम से कम किसानों की ओर उनका ध्यान गया, यह एक सराहनीय बात है। मैं उनका ध्यान थोड़ा इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक करोड़ से पांच करोड़ तक का आपने एक कारपोरेशन का पेड अप कैपिटल रखा है, मुझे मालूम होता है कि वह ऐसे ही है जैसे ऊंट के मुँह में जीरा।

अभी हाल ही में मैं जैसलमेर गया था। वहां मुझे पता चला कि दो लाख गायें मर गई हैं। उनकी कीमत कम से कम पांच करोड़ रु० बैठती है। वहां अगर किसानों की सहायता के लिए कारपोरेशन बने और वह उनको उधार देने की व्यवस्था करे और उसकी पूंजी पांच करोड़ हो तो किस-किस की मदद की जायेगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज बनाने के नाम पर किसानों को आज तक निगलैकट किया जाता रहा है। आप देखें कि पांच करोड़ रुपया भेरे जिले में, पश्चिम निमाड़ में महाजनो का आदिवासियों पर उधार है। यह एक जिले की बात है। मैंने आपको जैसलमेर की बात भी बता दी है। इसी तरह से सारे देश में किसान कितने कर्जदार हैं उसको देखा जाए तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इतनी कम राशि जो इसमें

लगाई जा रही है, इससे क्या लाभ हो सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कार्पोरेशन बनाने का स्थान अच्छा है।

इस देश में जो 5,289 करोड़ रुपये प्रचलित हैं, उनमें से लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रुपये लोगों के पास ब्लैंक के हैं। इस देश में कुछ भादमियों के पास तीन-तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की मिलकियत है। आप यह भी खूब धक्की तरह से जानती हैं कि हमारे देश में पी० एल० 480 का भी बहुत सा रुपया मौजूद है। अगर सरकार इस में से थोड़ा सा रुपया इकट्ठा करके इस धोर लगाये, तो किसान कुछ ऊपर उठ सकते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जहाँ देश में लाखों भादमी धोर गायेँ भूल से मर रहे हैं, वहाँ यह छोटी सी रकम दिखा कर किसानों को कैसे सन्तुष्ट किया जा सकता है।

आप यह भी जानती हैं कि इस समय लगभग 600 करोड़ रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बकाया है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कुछ सक्ती करे, तो उसमें से काफी रुपया वसूल किया जा सकता है। राजस्थान कैनल बनाने के लिए लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। अगर रुपया जुटा कर वह कैनल बना दी जाय, तो उस क्षेत्र में पचास लाख भादमी जा कर बस सकते हैं और वहाँ पर इतना अनाज पैदा हो सकता है कि शायद सालों तक उत्तर भारत में और अनाज पैदा करने की जरूरत न रहे।

किसानों से सम्बन्धित जो जरूरी मसले और काम हैं, उनकी तरफ जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि नमंदा प्राजेक्ट नहीं बन पा रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसे बार के जमाने में कई कामों के लिए ध्राइनेंस निकाले जाते हैं, वैसे ही इन महत्वपूर्ण कामों के लिए भी ध्राइनेंस निकाले जायें। जो राज्य सरकार इस बारे में सहयोग न दे, उसको मनाने के लिए ध्राइनेंस निकाला जाये। इन प्राजेक्ट्स के बनने से किसानों को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

आप जानती हैं कि एल० आई० सी० की तरफ से हिबुस्तान टाइम्स को 25 लाख रुपया उधार दिया गया है। इंडस्ट्रियल लोन भी बहुत ज्यादा दिये जाते हैं। यही नहीं, इण्डियन भायरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के शेयर खरीदने के लिए एक उद्योगपति को लोन दिया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर महोदय अगर बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियल लोन न दे कर किसानों की तरफ थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें, तो शायद उन लोगों को कुछ राहत मिले।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के कुछ लोगों के पास बहुत सा रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। सुलतंकर कमेटी द्वारा रत्नाकर शिपिंग कम्पनी के बारे में जो इनक्वायरी हुई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट को सदन के टेबल पर रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके भलाबा और बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिन से पैसा लेकर किसानों को दिया जा सकता है। अगर यह सब पैसा वसूल करने का काम कुछ सक्ती से किया जाए, तो टैक्स का बकाया भी वसूल हो सकता है और ब्लैंक का दो हजार करोड़ रुपया भी इकट्ठा किया जा सकता है।

अगर सरकार उन लोगों के साथ सक्ती नहीं करना चाहती है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार की तरफ से बेजट बांड और फारेस्ट बांड बेचे जायें। उन जमीनों को बेच कर लोगों को पानी और उर्वरक उपलब्ध किया जाये। इस तरह सरकार को ब्लैंक के रुपये में से भी काफी रकम मिल सकती है। लेकिन सरकार टैक्स का रुपया या ब्लैंक का रुपया वसूल करने के लिए न तो सक्ती करना चाहती है और न ही इसके लिए ध्दार-मुद्दमत्त से काम लेना चाहती है। सवाल यह है कि यह रुपया क्यों बेकार गाड़ा हुआ है।

इन सब बातों को देख कर किसान भी-चक्का रह जाता है। वह इस सरकार से बहुत घाघरा रहता है, क्योंकि यह सरकार उनके लिए हमेशा बहुत कुछ कर्ती रही है और

[श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी]

करना चाहती है। अगर सरकार इस देश को इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के शिकंजे से बचा कर किसानों को कुछ सहायता दे, तो देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है। इस तरह पी० एल० 480 का रुपया भी बचाया जा सकता है।

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : माननीय सदस्य इस बिल पर भी थोड़ा प्रकाश डाल दें।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में जब कभी मजदूरों को निमिन्म वेज देने का प्रश्न उठाया गया है, सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि 'बू' कि यह बात मान लेने से एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर को भी निमिन्म वेज देनी पड़ेगी, इसलिए निमिन्म वेज देने के सिद्धांत को नहीं माना जा सकता है। इसलिए यह तो खुशी की बात है कि आज सरकार किसानों को मदद देने के खयाल से यह बिल यहां पर लाई है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उसकी तरफ से इस बिल के जो मकसद बताये गए हैं, क्या वे पूरे हो सकेंगे या नहीं। इस बिल का नाम तो बड़ा सुन्दर है, लेकिन उसके उद्देश्यों के पूरा होने में हमें सन्देह है।

आज हमारे देश के किसान मनीलैंडज के चंगुल में फंसे हुए हैं। रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार आज इस देश के किसानों पर महाजनों का 2,789 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज लदा हुआ है, जिसके सूद के रूप में उन्हें लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपया देना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के मोजूदा प्राविज्ज के अनुसार किसानों को कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी और उनका शोषण बराबर चलता रहेगा। इसके मुकाबले में इस बिल में महाजनों के शोषण को बचाये रखने का पूरा बन्दोबस्त किया गया है।

इस बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार इस कारपोरेशन में सब मिला कर 28 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं देगी। इस समय

स्थिति यह है कि किसानों में से सिर्फ 14.8 पर सेण्ट को को-प्रोपरेटिव्ज और कामशियल बैंक्स से लोन मिलता है और बाकी 88 पर सेण्ट उस से वंचित रह जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन की रकम न बढ़ाया गया, तो ज्यादातर किसानों का इससे कोई भला नहीं हो सकेगा।

आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि रिजर्व बैंक के एक स्टडी ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस समय महाजन किसानों से 18, 20, 28 और 37 फीसदी तक सूद लेते हैं। ग्रामी भी किसान वह सूद देते देते मर रहे हैं। इस बिल में इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

ग्रामी तक किसानों को कामशाल बैंकों से 4 परसेंट, कोप्रोपरेटिव्ज से 9.1 परसेंट और गवर्नमेंट से 5.3 परसेंट पैसा मिलता है। इस बात की क्या गारण्टी है कि यह कारपोरेशन बनने के बाद किसानों को कुछ राहत मिलेगी? कारपोरेशन के बारे में जो तजवीज रखी गई है, उस के मुताबिक तो महाजनों के बचाव का पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है। वे बराबर बचे रहेंगे और किसान मकलूज रहेगा, उस पर कर्ज का बोझ लदा रहेगा और वह सूद देता रहेगा।

यह कारपोरेशन तमाम देश के लिए नहीं है। सिर्फ कुछ सूबों में, मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे सूबे बंगाल में, कारपोरेशन कायम की जायेगी। इस बिल के प्राविज्जन् से महाजनों की स्थिति मजबूत होगी, उनको गारण्टी मिलेगी, लेकिन इस में किसानों के हितों की रक्षा का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है।

सरकार ने जो फूड कारपोरेशन बनाई, उस को उस ने 100 करोड़ रुपये दिये। लेकिन किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिए जो एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन बनाई जा रही है, उसको पांच करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं दिये जायेंगे। यह कैसी बात है? एल०आई०सी० से करोड़, करोड़ रुपया टाटा और बिरला जैसे बड़े-बड़े महाजनों

के दे दिए जाते हैं और जहाँ किसानों का सबाल धमका है वहाँ पर यह कहते हैं कि 5 करोड़ तक उस के लिए दिया जायगा। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से किसानों को इस से राहत मिलेगी ?

इस के साथ-साथ यह जो कारपोरेशन बनेगी इस का सारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो चलाएंगे वह भी आप के द्वारा नामिनेट किये जाएंगे। उसके चेयरमैन वगैरह यहाँ से मुन्तखिब होंगे। बंसे तो स्टेट और सेंटर के आपस के ताल्लुकात जो हैं उसके अन्दर गड़बड़ी मच रही है, सबाल उठ गए हैं और यह नई चीज आप ला रहे हैं उसमें सेंटर का कब्जा रखेंगे तो उस भगड़े को आप खुद बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और भगड़ा बढ़ेगा तो आप ही चलाएंगे कि सेंटर के साथ इस तरह करते हैं। आप ही चेयरमैन नामिनेट करेंगे, आप ही ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाएंगे, सब कुछ आप ही करेंगे तो किस तरह काम चलेगा ? मेरा यह कहना है कि यह कारपोरेशन जो बने इसके अन्दर जो भी चुने जाय वह स्टेट के हों। स्टेट को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि यह नामिनेट करे और चुने।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 5 करोड़ नहीं 50 करोड़ नहीं 50 करोड़ होना चाहिए। 50 करोड़ रुपया उनको कम से कम इस कारपोरेशन में मिलना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि गरीब किसानों पर जो अभी भी 2800 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है जिसका 300 करोड़ उनको सूद देना पड़ता है, इसको माफ कर दिया जाय। इसे राइट आफ किया जाय। आप इसको हटा दें और इन किसानों को कर्ज देने वालों से बचाएं। कारपोरेशन को पूरी मदद दे कर पूरे तौर से इस का इन्तजाम करें कि किसानों को यहीं से कर्ज मिल सके।

एक और भी मेरा सजेसन है कि क्राप के ऊपर किसान को धाब लोन नहीं मिलता। धाब होता क्या है कि बमीन के नाम से बड़े-

बड़े लोग कर्ज ले लेते हैं और वह से कर गरीब किसानों को 10 परसेंट, 20 परसेंट, और 30 परसेंट सूद पर दे देते हैं। इससे वह अपना बिजनेस चलाते हैं। भारतवर्ष में यह चीज आम तौर पर चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को ऐसा बनाया जाय कि जिससे किसानों की रक्षा हो और जो फसल वह पैदा करते हैं उस फसल के लिए भी उनको कर्ज मिल सके। महाजन के पास उन्हें इसके लिए न जाना पड़े। कारपोरेशन के जरिए से ही उनको लोन मिल जाय। यह तमाम बातें मैंने आपके विचार के लिए रखी हैं। जैसा कि इस बिल का नाम है अगर इस का यह मकसद न हो और गरीब किसानों को जो फसल पैदा करते हैं उन्हें अगर इस से सुविधाएं न मिलें उन्हें उन्हीं महाजनों के हाथ में ही छोड़ दिया जाय इस कारपोरेशन के बनने के बाद भी, तो इस के कोई माने नहीं होंगे। इतना ही कह मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : Madam Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for bringing the State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill to help the five Eastern States of India in making sufficient loans for the agriculturists because in those States the co-operative movement is not sufficiently strong. But I must point out that this Bill has come a little very late and secondly the amount of credit that is offered to the agriculturists is rather too low. We know that in most of these States the irrigation system is not developed excepting in the fertile valleys of the big rivers like the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Let us take a State like Orissa where in most of the States there is no irrigation system and where the agriculturist has to depend mostly on precarious rains, and where agriculture becomes more or less a gamble on the rains. It has been my personal experience that in my constituency there are places which suffered from chronic drought for the last three or four years. Even the medium and big cultivators are steeped in debts through the taccavi loans, the grain-golas and from all other possible sources of loans, and I think that though

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

It is rather late, the Government have thought it proper to organise the credit corporations in these States to help the agriculturists. But I do not know when these corporations will be actually put on a proper footing, and so, I appeal to the Government that they should lose no time in bringing these corporations into being in these five eastern States.

As I have said earlier, the Government have put an upper limit of Rs. 5 crores as the capital for the corporations. Of course, they have provided in the Bill that these corporation may incur loans, but I would have been happier if the ceiling of the capital of these corporations were increased so that the agriculturists could be helped much better. Now, we find that in those areas which are affected by drought or by floods, the debts which are incurred by the agriculturists amount to rather very huge amounts, and when they are suffering from these difficulties, the time for payment comes in. So, when the Government, after the establishment of the corporations, frames the rules for the guidance of the corporations, they should see to it that the terms for repayment of the loans are fairly medium or long term ones, and they should have some consideration for the weather conditions and for the crop conditions of the cultivators, so that there may not be unnecessary harassment.

So far as the different clauses of the Bill are concerned, I have not much comment to make, because this is only a mere framework and the real functioning of the corporations has to be governed more by the rules than by the skeletons of the law that is now being enacted. I have only one amendment of a verbal nature which I shall move at the proper time. Since the bell has been rung and so little time has been allotted for the general discussion, I conclude my speech and I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity of taking part in this discussion.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, I have very few words to say on this Bill, important as it is. Already my colleague, Shri R. K. Amin, has stated quite a number of important points on your behalf. I am glad, first of all, that

this Bill has been brought forward by Government. Secondly, it is a pity that the area and the States which are to be benefited by the activities of the organisations that will be brought into existence as a result of this Bill are very, very limited.

I do not see any reason why States like Haryana, Punjab, M.P. and U.P. and southern States like Mysore, Tamilnadu, Andhra and Maharashtra should have been left out of the scope of this Bill. The only justification that Government can put forward is that in these States the cooperative movement is comparatively better developed. But I think except in Madras in other areas, it has not so well developed. Even in Madras, there is plenty of scope for further development.

14.42 hrs-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

It is wrong for Government to have put in two conditions on themselves before they could possibly extend the scope of the Bill to other areas. They have put a ceiling of Rs. 5 crores on the authorised capital that these banks are to have. My colleague has suggested Rs. 25 crores. I do not see why there should be any ceiling at all. To the extent that the Government would be in a position to spare money from time to time in cooperation with the Reserve Bank and other Banks, they should be free to go on placing more and more money at the disposal of these corporations.

The management of the corporations has been confined entirely to officials. It would not be a bad idea if Government were to introduce certain non-official element also, which would be chosen not on the basis of party interests, but on the sole qualification that they should be genuine servants of our agricultural masses.

I also suggest that these corporations should not function independently of other credit organisations we have. Let it be a kind of an apex corporation, which would coordinate the activities of various other corporations, banks and other institutions which are catering to our agriculturists.

Let the Government keep in mind the fact that all the credit that is being made available at present to our agriculturists does not touch even the fringe of the problem. So many farmers want to purchase tractors for which they need huge capital. Every peasant whose land has got to be converted from dry to wet land under the various ayacuts and new dams and irrigation projects that are being taken up by Government needs huge capital, not less than Rs. 1000 per acre. Over a period of three or four years, he would have to invest not less than Rs. 3000 before that land becomes good enough. That amount is not available for the small peasants. Bigger peasants may be able to raise credit somewhere, but small peasants cannot do it. If a man has 3 acres of land, he is obliged to sell away 1 acre, to raise some capital for converting the other two acres into wet land. Instead of forcing them to part with a portion of their land, it is much better that Government places sufficient funds at the disposal of these corporations and other institutions like land mortgage banks, etc., so that the farmers may get the required money to improve their land and intensify their cultivation.

Lastly, they have put a ceiling also on the number of years for which they have to advance money. They have fixed it as five years. I do not know why they have chosen this particular period—five—when the Land Mortgage Banks are entitled to land money upto 20 years, and I do not see any reason why this particular figure should not be raised to at least ten if not 20. They may say that they would like to come into competition with the Land Mortgage Banks. But, the Land Mortgage Banks are not able to touch, as I said earlier, even a fringe of the problems. They are not able to satisfy even one per cent of the need of our peasants for credit and for agricultural improvements. Therefore, there is no such danger of any kind of unhealthy competition between the Land Mortgage Banks and the Corporation. And I would like my hon. friend to consider the advisability of raising this period from five at least to ten years and if possible to twenty years.

श्री नवल किशोर वर्मा (बीसा) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये से मंत्री महोदय का धाभार प्रवर्धित करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने राजस्थान के किसानों के हित में एक ऐसे शानदार बिल के जरिये से उनके उत्थान की दिशा में कुछ कार्य करने का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं सदन के विभिन्न दलों के जो बल्ल हैं उन का भी शुक्रिया भुदा करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बिल का सब तरह से स्वागत किया है।

निश्चित तौर पर, उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बिल राजस्थान के किसानों के लिये अत्यन्त ही उपयोगी साबित होने वाला बिल है। राजस्थान हमारे देश के क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से दूसरे नम्बर का प्रान्त है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद कि उस का क्षेत्रफल काफी बड़ा है, वहाँ की खेती का उत्तमा विकास नहीं हो पाया जितना होना चाहिये था। इसके लिये हमें इतिहास के पृष्ठ उलटने पड़ेंगे। मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता कि हमारे राजस्थान में किसानों की तरफकी की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूँगा की दुर्भाग्य से राजस्थान में 53 मिलियन एकड़ खेती के योग्य जमीन होने के बावजूद भी केवल मात्र 2.9 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि सिंचित भूमि के नाम से कही जाने वाली रही है। यह सही है कि राजस्थान में पौपुलर सरकार के आने के बाद से खेती की दिशा में, किसानों के उत्थान के लिये बहुत कुछ किया गया है—पहली योजना में 53 परसेंट धन खेती के विकास के लिये रखा गया था, लेकिन दूसरी योजना में जैसा कि सारे देश में हुआ, यह धन कुछ कम कर दिया गया और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश के जो प्रायोजक थे, यह उन की बहुत बड़ी भूल थी। असल में दूसरी योजना का निर्माण करते वक्त देश के प्रायोजकों ने जो सब से बड़ी भूल की, वह यह थी कि उन्होंने खेती की दिशा में होने वाले खर्चों को कम कर दिया—इस का जो परिणाम हुआ, उस से आप धीरे धीरे सब बाकिर हैं। अगर कहीं अमरीका धीरे धीरे ए० ए० 480 हमारी मदद पर नहीं आया होता, तो

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

हमारे देश की क्या स्थिति हुई होती, इस से भी भाप और हम सब वाकिफ हैं।

अब मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ देर धायद दुस्त धायद कोई बात नहीं, अगर अब भी भाप खेती की दिशा में कुछ करने के लिये कारगर कदम उठाते हैं तो इस सदन को, इस देश के किसानों को उस का स्वागत करना चाहिये। राजस्थान तथा कुछ अन्य स्टेट्स—उड़ीसा, बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, आदि ये ऐसे राज्य हैं जहाँ सहकारिता का उतना विकास नहीं हुआ है, जितना होना चाहिये था, इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहाँ खेती के लिये किसानों को जो क्रेडिट मिलना चाहिये था, वह नहीं मिल सका, किसानों के लिये कूँए खोदने के लिये, बिजली लाने के लिये, खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये जो साधन मुहिया होने चाहिये थे, इकट्ठे होने चाहिये थे, वह कुछ नहीं हो सके। और क्योंकि एक ओर तो किसान के पास रुपया नहीं था दूसरी ओर बोहरों ने भी अपना हाथ खींच लिया किसान को रुपया देने से जिसने परेशानी पैदा कर दी। इसलिये आज जरूरत ऐसी एजेन्सी की है जो किसान को वक्त पर रुपया दे सके। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कोभापरेटिव सेंक्टर मेरी स्टेट में इस मामले में बिल्कुल असफल हुआ है। राजस्थान के किसान को अपनी भूमि के लिये पानी और बिजली की जरूरत है, और पानी और बिजली के लिये उस को रुपये की आवश्यकता है।

राजस्थान के किसान का कूँबा 30 फीट पर नहीं खोदा जा सकता है बल्कि 100, 150, 200, 250 फीट की गहराई पर खोदा जा सकता है। इसलिये उसके लिये काफी लागत की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पेमेन्ट का टर्म रखा है पाँच साल का वह बहुत ही कम है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि किसान अपने खोदे हुए कूँए के लिये समय पर भुगतान कर सके। एक कूँबा साधारणतया एक साल, डेढ़ साल, दो साल में

पूरा होता है। और भाप यह चाहते हैं कि उस का पेमेन्ट तीन साल बाद में कर दें। यह असम्भव है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह ध्यान रखे कि राजस्थान में जहाँ कूँए गहरे होते हैं। इस बात की ज्यादा जरूरत है कि भाप उन के क्रेडिट के टर्म को बढ़ायें।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में सरकार ने जो मैनेजिंग एजेंट रखा है उस के लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि वह मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर जो हो वह एक ऐसा व्यक्ति होना चाहिये जिस की किसान की पृष्ठ भूमि हो, जिसका बैकग्राउण्ड किसान का हो। कोभापरेटिव में काम करने वाले, उसकी जानकारी रखने वाले आदमी से किसान की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। अगर हम किसान की तरक्की चाहते हैं तो हमको ऐसे लोगों की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी जो किसान के दृष्टिकोण से सोचते हों, समझते हों।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर शब्दों में स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if this Bill is passed in its present form, it will not serve even the limited objects which the sponsor of the Bill claims to achieve. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill says that in certain States co-operative credit has not been able to take care of the full credit needs of the farmers and it gives the example of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. It is stated that in these States the agricultural credit needs are not fully met by the co-operative credit system. It means, in other words, according to this Government, that in all other States the credit needs of the agriculturists are fully met by the co-operative credit system. This is a very incorrect statement. Even in those States where co-operative movement has progressed more than in the States mentioned here, the co-operative sector has not been

able to touch even the fringe of the needs of the agriculturists.

So, my first submission is that the formation of this Corporation should not be limited to the States mentioned in this Bill but such Corporations should be formed in all the States of India because the credit needs of agriculturists have not been fully met in any of the States.

Then, this Bill seeks to extend advances and loans not only to agriculturists but also to those who are engaged in allied operations. Agricultural operation has been defined to include animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture poultry farming etc. But when we examine the operative clause of this Bill, that is, clause 19(a), we find that the Corporation that will be formed, after the passing of this Bill, will be able to advance loans and advances only to agriculturists and agricultural co-operative societies, because therein it has been stated that the business of the Corporation shall be—

"the granting of loans and advances, repayable within a period, not exceeding five years, to agriculturists, agricultural marketing societies, agricultural processing societies, Central Co-operative Banks, co-operative farming societies or primary agricultural credit societies for agricultural operations".

The term "agriculturist" has not been defined in this Bill. So even if the Corporation wants to help those who are engaged in dairy farming, poultry farming or other allied operations, it may not be able to help those persons and co-operative societies. In several States there are different sets of fisheries co-operative societies, dairy co-operative societies or poultry farming societies. They do not come under agriculture co-operative societies, such societies will not be able to get loans or advances from this Corporation.

Then, this Bill envisages to give loans and advances only up to a maximum period of five years. I would suggest that this should be extended at least up to ten years. Apart from the reason advanced by Professor Ranga, I would like to give another reason. There are certain types of crops which begin to yield only after five years; for instance, coconut, rubber

and such other crops. If this five years' term is retained, agriculturists will be forced to repay the loan which they have received from the Corporation within five years, that is, before their crops begin to yield. This will be very harsh on the agriculturists.

Then, nowhere in this Bill the rate of interest has been fixed. It may be fixed either under the rules or later by the Reserve Bank of India and the Corporation concerned. Why the co-operative credit system in India has not progressed as it deserved should be gone into thoroughly. The main reason is the rigid rules and the procedural hurdle that are being imposed on co-operative societies and the loan applicants. The loan that is issued by the Reserve Bank at the rate of 2 per cent or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reaches the farmer at 8 or 10 per cent interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume his speech on the next occasion.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fortieth Report

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th November, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th November, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*Amendment of sections 123 and 169 and
insertion of section 125A;*

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बिल पेश करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15, 16 etc.)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं बिल पेश करता हूँ ।

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 18)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता

हूँ कि भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक की पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave is granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 1 and 3)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ ।

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 168A)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce

a Bill further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता

२०३।

REGULATION OF THE FLOW OF FOREIGN MONEYS BILL*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुं गेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विदेशी धन की भारत में आमद का विनियमन करने तथा इस देश में विदेशियों और उनके एजेंटों की हानिकार गतिविधियों पर रोक के लिये उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the flow of foreign money coming into India and to provide for the curbs on the harmful activities of foreigners and their agents in this country."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक पेश करता

२०३।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta..... Absent.

Shri A. T. Sarma.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES) (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2, 3, 4 etc.)

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce

a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. SARMA : I introduce the Bill.

REGULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION BILL*

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate internal and external expenditure and payments of the Governments of the Union, the States and Union Territories, their undertakings, concerns and institutions, and all civic bodies under their direct and indirect control ; to maintain watch over all business transactions of trading and commercial establishments ; to prevent leakage of Income-tax, Sales-tax and other taxes and check other mal-practices, and to eradicate corruption, black marketing and smuggling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate internal and external expenditure and payments of the Governments of the Union, the States and Union Territories, their undertakings, concerns and institutions, and all civic bodies under their direct and indirect control ; to maintain watch over all business transactions of trading and commercial establishments ; to prevent leakage of Income-tax, Sales-tax and other taxes and check other mal-practices : and to eradicate corruption, black marketing and smuggling."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of article 368)

by Shri Nath Pal

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 29.11.68.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : On a point of order, Sir. Has it been moved properly ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been moved.

Now, at the request of some Members of the House, we have allotted 4½ hours to this Bill.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Much more time is needed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the present juncture, we could not give more time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार इस बारे में, इस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिये सभी दलों की एक साथ बैठक बुला रही है या स्वयं सरकार ही कोई विधेयक लाने का विचार कर रही है क्योंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी तो इस विधेयक पर बंट गई है। तो क्या आप नये सिरे से इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The motion that is now before the House is the one moved by Shri Nath Pai. This Bill was referred to a Joint Committee and both the Report and the Bill are here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The majority of the members of the Joint Committee were Congressmen. So, the question does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be a wrong precedent to say that a private Member should not...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I never said that ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why should he be prevented ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री नाथ पाई के अधिकारों को चुनौती नहीं दी है बल्कि कांग्रेस-सदस्यों की बुद्धिमत्ता की अपील कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai. I would request the hon. Member to take 15 or 20 minutes... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANGA : I would like to request you to keep in mind the possibility of the House agreeing and yourself also agreeing and even the Government themselves coming to agree with us in our suggestion that more time will have to be given to it. Therefore, when you are good enough to call the members of various political parties, kindly keep this in mind and do not pull them up much too strictly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : During the current session, we have allotted the maximum possible time to this Bill, i.e., 4½ hours. So, as we watch the progress of the Bill, we shall consider, the Committee will consider.

Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support Mr. Ranga and the others who have asked for extension of time. This has been my position that the House should discuss every aspect of the Bill before it finally makes up its mind. This may be the only motion that he made on which I may find myself in agreement with Acharya Ranga.

Regarding your proposal that I should if possible, limit myself to 20 minutes, I shall try my very best, but in view of the importance of this subject and the confusion that is sometimes caused, I have to try my best to present subject-matter of the Bill with as much clarity as I can afford to bring to it.

Before I take up the subject-matter, I should like to make an appeal to all members, particularly to those who disagree with me—they agree with Chief Justice Hidayatulla, I think, Chief Justice Hidayatulla has asked us to look at the question in the proper way. I have already

ways held the highest regard for him, and I expected such an advice from him, particularly to those who disagree with me. Speaking recently in Delhi, he has put this in the proper perspective as a true great liberal should put on any debate on a major issue :

"I must think that this is amongst the most important subjects on which Parliament has engaged itself after the Constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly..."

He utters a word of caution. Regarding the disagreement among judges of the Supreme Court, this is what the learned Chief Justice of India has to say :

"It is a moot question, who is right and who is wrong, and on that I can venture no opinion before you."

What a becoming modesty for a Chief Justice, who holds a strong view. He says "I hold a certain view ; the others hold certain other views ; I do not know who is right ; I shall try to persuade others to my point of view." It is in this spirit that I shall try to make my appeal to my colleagues in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let us now proceed step by step. In the first place, what is the judgement we are talking about ? I will just briefly refer to the essential points made in this judgement, by the majority led by Chief Justice Mr. Subba Rao. It says :

"The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is derived from articles 245, 246 and 248 of the Constitution and not from article 368 thereof, which only deals with procedure. Amendment is a legislative process."

The Chief Justice says, these are the conclusions to which we are led after discussing the pros and cons and submission 5 made on both sides. Then he pronounces :

"Amendment is law within the meaning of article 13 of the Constitution and therefore if it takes away or abridges the right conferred by Part III thereof, it is void."

Then he proceeds :

"On the application of the doctrine of prospective over-ruling..."

This is a totally new doctrine imported

into India and like precious imported goods getting damaged because they have to be brought in very difficult conditions, this doctrine as it has been imported and implemented on the Indian judicial system has got seriously mutilated and damaged so that the American judges who first formulated it—if they come and have a look at their body—will not be able to recognise it. So much it has been distorted out of all proportion. They say :

"On the application of the doctrine of prospective over-ruling, ... as explained by us earlier..."

Sir, this is the first doctrine to the Indian judicial system and this doctrine has been applied totally differently by the Supreme Court of America. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this question will have only prospective operation and therefore the said amendment will continue to be valid. They said :

"We declare..."

And this is the most important part—

"We declare that Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision, that is, the 27th of February, 1967, to amend any of the provisions, of Part III of the Constitution, so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, by the most revealing sentence in this whole judgement which is the nub and the crux of the thinking and the philosophy, the attitude and approach of the majority of the supreme court in this case is given in these gems of words :

"But having regard to the past history of our country, it could not..."

It means the Supreme Court—

It could not believe the representatives of the people. This is the essential approach. The Supreme Court tells the people of India. We are not prepared to believe the representatives who sit in the Parliament and therefore we are to be the guardians of the rights of the people of India. Without fear of being accused
(Interruption)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : Sir, that is a complete distortion. Let my friend argue ; but let him not distort the judgement. It is deliberate distortion. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have carefully gone through it. That is all right.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : That is a distortion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Member, I presume, has gone through the judgement as well as the evidence before the Joint Committee which has been circulated. What he has said now, in the context, is very clear.

SHRI RANGA : What is clear, Sir ? Shri Frank Anthony is right in his objection. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a sentence from the judgement. He is quoting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has put his interpretation on the judgement.

SHRI RANGA : The judges never said that their view should be accepted, their view should be taken, they alone should be trusted, and all that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not his interpretation. It is there in the sentence.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Let him read the judgement.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nobody objects to what he has quoted from the Supreme Court's judgment. Nor is it necessary that every court should require a ruling from the Chair whether it is right or wrong. Otherwise, we cannot have a debate. What the objection of Shri Frank Anthony was to the words that Shri Nath Pai appended after he had quoted a sentence from the Supreme Court judgment, in which he had said that the Supreme Court had arrogated to itself the right of representing the people of India. That was what Shri Nath Pai said, and I think it is highly objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Shri Nath Pai to read the relevant sentence first, and he is free to make his own observations thereon. He is free to do so.

SHRI NATH PAI : Before I had completed the latter part—and the record and also the tape will show it ; I was saying—without fear of being accused ; but before I had completed my sentence, Shri Frank Anthony jumped to his feet. Had he been a little more patient, he could have heard the full sentence. And the full sentence is this :

“But having regard to the past history of our country, it could not implicitly believe....”

—I say, the Supreme Court could not believe—

“...the representatives of the people, for uncontrolled and unrestricted power might lead to an authoritarian State.”

But this plea, this interpretation is not my interpretation only, but it is the interpretation of so eminent a judge who subsequently became the Chief Justice of India, Justice Wanchoo, that this kind of casting of doubt on the wisdom of the people of India to send representatives who will be subverting the Constitution is not the legitimate function of any judiciary. I have got my right, with all my respect for the judiciary, to express my greater faith in the wisdom of my people ; I respect the judiciary, but I respect my people ; they are dumb and they are illiterate, I know, but through their dumbness came the freedom of this country and not through the scholarship of a bunch of a few individuals and scholars. So, if there is a free Constitution which was given to us by these dumb millions, then ultimately my commitment is to uphold the judgment of my people because it has its roots in the dumb millions ; therefore, I make no apologies for saying this.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Can he interpret the law ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I have heard Shri Acharya Kripalani's question and now, let me reply to it. He has asked me

'Can you interpret the law?' If he wants to listen to me he can listen to me. But I find that he is carrying on a dialogue with Shri Frank Anthony; since he has put me a question. I am prepared to reply to it. Are we free to interpret the law? I say, 'No, Acharyaji'. We are not free to interpret. Interpretation is absolutely the field of the Supreme Court. Legislation is our field. What I am submitting is this that under the garb of judicial review courts have shown a tendency where they have taken upon themselves to a function which is patently reserved for the legislature of the country. May I say that this is not a new tendency? Please forgive me for saying this. A very wise old man, Francis Bacon has warned the judges. He has said that it shall not be the function of judges to try to make law while interpreting the law. Parliament should not take over the function of the judiciary nor should the judiciary take over the function of the legislature. This is very well-established principle.

Having read this judgment, now I would like to say why we disagree from this judgment. Firstly, this judgment betrays a fear of the democratic decisions of the people, expressed by the judges in their desire to protect the people from themselves. What the judges sincerely and honestly are trying to do is to protect the people of India. From Whom? From themselves?

Secondly, the judgment is based, according to my humble opinion, and with all my due respect for the learned judges, on an erroneous view that imposition of restrictions on the right to property was evidence of the dangers of a drift towards totalitarian regime.

I must crave your indulgence to point out that the case in which the Supreme Court delivered so important a judgment banning Parliament from exercising its inherent right was not a case in which fundamental rights were alleged to have been assailed but it was a case in which some zamindars alleged that unlimited property rights were in jeopardy. It is an extraordinary thing that on the three occasions, that is, in Sankari Prasad's case, in Sajjan Singh's case and in Golak Nath's case, if the Supreme Court matter was agitated in the Supreme Court it was not because any

fundamental right like right to freedom of speech or like the right to worship or like the right to organisation etc. was in danger but because the right to property was in danger.

I would have understood if this ban from the Supreme Court had come while delivering a judgment when any citizen of India had sought the help of the Supreme Court or High Court to uphold the right of the citizen. But it was not in response to such a call from a citizen of India; it was a call to protect the property rights of zamindars in response to which this important judgment has been delivered. And this is of the greatest importance in considering the whole philosophy that goes behind this.

Now, some basic questions arise here. In the first place, what it is that we are trying to do? Some of my critics point out—some honestly, and some perhaps not quite in such a convincing degree of honesty—that if this Bill is passed, the floodgates of a totalitarian regime in this country will have been opened.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : They can be opened.

SHRI NATH PAI : If there are big defenders of totalitarianism, the Supreme Court cannot prevent it coming in. A totalitarian regime does not come here because there is a Supreme Court; it does not come here because my countrymen are committed to democracy. Therefore, we remain a democracy, not because of the charity of a party, not because of the charity or interpretation of a court.

A nation remains free. I would like to read at a convenient stage how a nation remains a democracy. Not because of the judgment of five or six Judges, but because of the massive commitment of the people as a whole (*Interruptions*). In this context, there are some friends who are so afraid of listening to wisdom from any source that they want to drown it by keeping a murmuring campaign or a whispering campaign.

May I point out what Justice Holmes, who was for 30 years in the Supreme Court of the US, and who is among the greatest judges of all times and of all countries, has opined

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"The Constitution of a free country is not what a few judges say, it is but what the people want it to be".

This is the basic meaning of a Constitution. Ultimately, a Constitution has to be the repository of the will, wishes, dreams and aspirations of a people. To the extent that it is, it remains; to the extent it needs to be amended, the people must come forth through their representatives to amend it.

We are accused and charged with wanting to subvert the fundamental rights of the citizen enshrined in the Constitution. May I ask a very relevant question in this context? The power of Parliament to amend fundamental rights was taken away, according to the Supreme Court judgment, on 27th February, 1967. It means this nation, this Parliament, had the power to take away fundamental rights. Did it ever do it? Did it ever happen? The only restriction put on fundamental rights was with regard to property rights. There is article 15. I know there were two other amendments in which the so-called equality was slightly modified in order to protect those who are the weakest sections of our community, the backward classes and the scheduled castes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr): Article 19 was modified.

SHRI NATH PAI: It modified the unlimited right to freedom of speech. I was always claiming the unlimited right to freedom of speech, but here the restriction put—a limited restriction—in the interest of the security and integrity of the country, to prevent the vivisection, disintegration, fragmentation and secession of any part from of the territory of India.

By and large, this executive might have tried to curtail civil liberties, but if it has not succeeded, why has it not succeeded? In this context, I would like to quote from Justice Hans in his famous treatise on the Role of the Supreme Court and people in upholding the spirit of a free country. This brilliant scholar has this to say:

"A society so riven that a spirit of moderation is gone, no court can save. A society where the spirit flourishes, no

court need save. In a society which evades its responsibility by thrusting upon the nature (that is, the defence) of that spirit, that spirit in the end will perish".

The spirit of moderation, the spirit of liberty is something which the people themselves will have to uphold. We shall not have to take shelter behind the apronstrings of judges to defend the spirit of our liberty, to defend the justice of our people, to defend the equality of our people. This is the basic thing one has to bear in mind.

In this context, before I come to the so-called danger, I would like to quote some well-known authorities. We are not among the first democracies of the World. There have been before very inspiring examples of people with their very shining example of faith in, and commitment to, the democratic way of life. One such man was Jefferson. He says:

"Governments are republican only in the proportion they embody the will of the people and exercise it."

Then he says:

"It is an axiom in my mind that our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves."

And finally he says:

"I know of no safe depositary of the ultimate power and security of our liberty but the people themselves."

Here is a class of philosophy and ideology. The Supreme Court is worried that we may have irresponsible representatives whom it is not prepared to trust. I shall always take the risk of trusting the people of India. Sometimes they will make mistakes, sometimes they muddle, but eventually as we have seen the finest guarantee against dictatorship is to give the people the right, make the people have a stake in freedom. If freedom is only to be found in the shelves of libraries or in forgotten documents, there is nobody to defend it. It is to the extent that, that freedom becomes part of the life of the people, to the extent that they experience it, feel it, partake in it, participate in it, that they come forth to defend it. This is the only guarantee of defending freedom.

After dealing with this charge of funda-

mental freedoms being jeopardy, I would like to deal with two very important aspects raised by the Supreme Court in this connection. The Supreme Court's contention is that article 13(2) bars Parliament from passing any law which in any way abrogates, abridges, takes away the fundamental freedoms given in clause (3). Two points are very important in this connection to bear in mind.

In the first place, is the law contemplated by Article 13(2) the same as amendment of the Constitution contemplated by article 368? I am going to substantiate my humble submission with the finest quotations from the Supreme Court itself. Not one Judge of the Supreme Court but three Chief Justices of the Supreme Court have held that law contemplated in Article 13(2) of the Constitution is not the same as amendment of the Constitution as contemplated in article 368. Article 13(2) acts as a bar to an ordinary law made by Parliament or any legislature, and there are innumerable cases in this country. Take for example the case of *A. K. Gopalan vs. the State of Madras* and Justice Kania's famous remarks. He was the Chief Justice of India. What does he say? He says that article 13(2) is there only for abundant caution and even if article 13(2) had not been there the Supreme Court of India and the people of India also would have fought against any piece of legislation which would have curtailed fundamental freedoms. There is a distinction between the law of the land and the constitutional law of the country. May I here quote some authorities?

Dicey, in his treatise on the law of the land, has elaborated that constituent law and legislative law are two totally different things. It is when Parliament is exercising its constituent powers that it can amend the Constitution, but if a normal law of Parliament tries to take away the fundamental freedoms the Supreme Court will be justified in striking it down, and I will of course uphold them, and I will uphold even the striking down of this Bill if the Supreme Court is so pleased and inclined to do. But let us remember this classic difference. This is not a difference that Nath Pai has made. It has existed from the beginning of law.

Here I will read an extract :

"There is a clear separation between

constituent law and the rest of the law and that must never be forgotten. An amendment of the Constitution is a constitutional law and is in exercise of constitution-making powers. It is not an ordinary law in the exercise of ordinary legislative power and is clearly different from the power to amend the Constitution."

Justice Wanchoo, in the same case, quoting from the *Law on the Constitution* by Ivor Jennings, says :

"Written constitution is thus the fundamental law of the country, it is an express embodiment of the doctrine of the reign of law. All public authorities, legislative, administrative and judicial, take their powers directly or indirectly from it. Whatever the nature of the written Constitution, it is clear that there is a fundamental distinction between constituent law and the rest of the law. There is a clear separation, therefore, between the constituent law and the rest of the Law."

I have quoted Ivor Opinion Jennings, I quoted Dicey and I have quoted Chief Justice Wanchoo. Sir, in this connection now I would like to point out what the Supreme Court itself in the famous case of *Shankari Prasad* had to say on this issue, because we are now discussing the contention of the Supreme Court that Art. 13(2) is a bar even to Article 368. Is it that the politicians only are discussing it? Has not the Judiciary ever become seized of this issue and, if so, what is the opinion of the Judiciary? I may submit that this matter was discussed by the Supreme Court not once but twice, once by the unanimous judgment and on the second occasion by preponderance of the judicial opinion and it has held that Parliament has the competence to amend Part III of the Constitution and that Art. 13(2) is not a bar to that power. May, I, therefore, in this connection read what the Judges had to say in *Shankari Prasad* case? We must remember that so eminent a Judge as Chief Justice Patanjali Shastri, who will always be inspiring future students of jurisprudence and law in this country and who took a leading part in drafting this judgment, had to say. No doubt our Constitution-makers, following the American model, have incorporated certain fundamental rights in Part III and

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made them immune from interference by laws made by the State. We found it however, difficult in the absence of a clear indication to the contrary to support that they also intended those rights immune from Constitutional amendment. The terms of Art. 368 are perfectly general and empower the Parliament to amend the Constitution without any exception whatever. We are of the opinion that in the context of Art. 13 law must be taken to mean rules and regulations made in exercise of ordinary legislative power and not amendment to the Constitution made in exercise of the constituent power with the result that Art. 13 does not affect amendments made under Art. 368.

Here, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have to take into our mind that the Indian Constitution is a detailed constitution. It is not a skeleton constitution like the United States constitution. The American constitution is just a 4 page document. Our Constitution has tried to provide not for every contingency but tried to make it as detailed and specific as possible. Now, is it conceivable that if it was the intention of the Constitution-makers to exclude Part III of the Constitution from the purview of Art. 369? Why did they fail to do this? What prevented them from doing that? It is a question which nobody is able to answer. You are aware and the House is familiar with it. If it was the intention of the constitution-makers to exclude from the purview of Art. 368. Part III what prevented the legislative body like the Constituent Assembly which was so careful about what it says? The inference is very clear. I am quoting this. This absence of any kind of bar in Art. 368 preventing the Parliament from bringing an amendment to Part III is there. It will now be argued 'Why do you want to disturb this?' This is more an innuendo and an insinuation than a more statement of fact. In the first place I would draw the attention of the House that these fundamental freedoms are precious. Are they the only freedoms? We are concerned, I think, the whole House is zealous about the freedom of speech, the freedom of association, organization, assembly, religion, faith and worship and I think all Indians for all times will continue to enjoy these freedoms. A very pertinent question is this : are these

all the freedoms that we are entitled to ; what about the other freedoms? The right to vote—Art. 326 gives this right. This is not in Part III of the Constitution. Can it be therefore abolished? Are not the other freedom as precious as the freedoms given in Part III? Is not the right to vote a most precious freedom that we have got in the Constitution? Can it ever be destroyed? This is not in Part III. Can the Parliament take away that right? I would ask another question. What about the right to work? Art. 41 of the Constitution confers on the people of India the right to work. There is a right to education. There is a right to adequate means livelihood.

Now, if those critics of mine who are disagreeing, I think, seriously and sincerely, are prepared to incorporate this right to work, right to vote, right to education, right to adequate means of livelihood, and enshrine them in the Constitution, then, let us all agree that this will not be appealable, but we have never seen any tendency to oppose the right to work, the right to education, the right to livelihood, the right to live, the right to life and the right to a livelihood, as a free Indian, and the right to speech. The right to speech, is of course, as important for me as any other right, and if it is denied we will fight. But let us see the fun of the whole thing. These are the directive principles which I have quoted. I would now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, reserve some of the agreements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Half an hour.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, you are aware that 15 minutes were taken in points of order and other submissions. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI NATH PAI : I would like to point out here in this connection, what is this power of amendment ; is it something new? Was it implicit? Was it wanted by the makers of the Constitution I will quote the man who piloted the Constitution of India, Dr. Ambedkar. (*Interruption*). I am glad to know that some are inclined to

respect him, but there are some who accept no other authority except their own !

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I respect Mr. Nath Pai's opinion also.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am glad that Shri Vajpayee extends his respect at least to some individuals. (*Interruption* . It is very nice, very modest and very kind of him. Now, Dr. Ambedkar, speaking in the Constituent Assembly, has this to say about this issue. Not that this was not taken up. It was contemplated ; it was thought about and it was provided for by the makers of the Constitution. Here it is :

"The Assembly has not only refrained from putting a seal of finality and infallibility upon the Constitution by denying to the people the right to amend the Constitution as in Canada or by making the amendment of the Constitution subject to the fulfilment of extraordinary terms and conditions as in America or in Australia, but has provided a most facile procedure for amending the Constitution."

The constitution-maker has said in the Constituent Assembly that we have deliberately provided for a most facile procedure, and why did he say that ? I think Burke was a very conservative political thinker. He said that a Constitution which does not provide for its amendment does not provide for its preservation. Dr. Ambedkar, therefore, is in the same line of thinkers when he observed :

"I challenge any of the critics of the Constitution to prove that any Constituent Assembly anywhere in the world has, in the circumstances in which this country finds itself, provided such a facile procedure for the amendment of the Constitution."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to quote here one more great thinker who has come to be the symbol of freedom for all people. This is Thomas Paine, from his *Rights of Man*. He said :

"There never did, there never will, and there never can, exist a Parliament, or any description of man, or any generation of men, in any country, possessed of the right or the power of binding and controlling posterity to 'end of

time', or of commanding for ever how the world shall be governed, or who shall govern it ; and therefore, all such clauses, acts or declarations by which the makers of them attempt to do what they have neither the right nor the power to do, nor take power to execute, are in themselves null and void... .."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am concluding. You are hurrying me too much, because the points are still to be replied to but I am bound to follow your guidance in this matter. I would like to quote—

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : It is an important matter ; give him some more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know how to conduct the proceedings. Please conclude. (*Interruption*)

SHRI NATH PAI : Let me quote, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, from Philips Frankfurter, who was a conservative judge, and a colleague of Justice Holmes and Prof. Laski. this is what he says :

"The Constitution owes its continuity to a continuous process of revivifying changes. The Constitution cannot make itself, somebody made it, not at once, but at several times. It is alterable ; and by that draweth nearer perfection ; and without suiting itself to differing times and circumstances, it could not live."

A Constitution which cannot be amended cannot live. Why did this American Judge give this warning ? You know, Sir, after the depression, the Americans were confronted with a very dangerous situation. The President tried to bring legislation which the Supreme Court again and again struck down. It was in this context that the then President of the United States had to tell that the Supreme Court cannot be allowed to be a third chamber which will be arrogating to itself the power of making laws.

My amendment does not try to abrogate any fundamental freedom. The Supreme Court has introduced an amendment

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of the Constitution. The Constitution, after the judgement in Golaknath's case, is a different Constitution. What I am trying to do by my amendment is to restore to the people of India the Constitution, the sovereignty, which belonged to them before the Supreme Court took it away by a slender majority of six to five, because to the extent that we create this balance between our people, their representatives in Parliament and the Supreme Court do we create the necessary sanction for the smooth functioning of the democratic set-up of this country.

I do not want an artificial conflict with the Supreme Court. I am one who is committed to upholding authority. But the source of all authority in this country is the people of India and it is their right that has been infringed. Therefore, I submit, let us proceed to debate this amendment and restore to the people of India the sovereignty which has been tampered with by the judicial process.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to the consideration motion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Attorney General of India be summoned to advise the House on the constitutional validity of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (*Amendment of article 368*) by Shri Nath Pai, M.P."

I have moved this motion because the proposed Bill flies in the face of the Constitution. I have moved this amendment because the Bill flies in the face of the Supreme Court. I have moved this amendment because the Attorney General, who always advises the Government on laws, was conspicuously absent when the Select Committee considered this Bill.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Parliament is the supreme authority. We

have appointed the Advocate General and the Attorney General. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I maintain that this Bill flies in the face of the Constitution, because in spite of this Bill having received a record consideration, according to Mr. Nath Pai himself, of several judges and others, this Bill has not considered some very vital questions.

The first question which I want to ask Mr. Nath Pai and those who are enthusiastic about the powers of Parliament is this :

What does the Select Committee think about Article 13 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your submissions are to be limited only to the amendment, namely, as to why do you want to invite the Attorney General ? The scope of your amendment is limited to this only. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA : What he says is that this is against the Constitution and against Parliament and so he wants the Attorney General to come here and reply.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am saying that Article 13 has not been considered at all by the Select Committee.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The usual practice is that when amendments are moved, they are moved. And when we take up clause by clause discussion, then only the speeches are made. Now, you are allowing him to make a speech. Then please restrict him to make a speech specifically on this amendment only. Or else you call the other Members as per the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unfortunately it has not been understood properly. He has moved the amendment at the consideration stage and I have given him the opportunity to just speak a few words. I cannot allow him to go beyond that. First of all, I shall ask the Law Minister to reply and then we shall proceed further.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am asking questions and nothing more than this. My

first question is this. Does Article 13 say that the States will not have the power to abridge Part III ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : To this you will get a written reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not know why Shri Banerjee is troubling us here.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have examined the proceedings of the Select Committee and I have not seen it considered whether this particular provision should be abrogated or not. It was never posed if you want to amend Part III, will you have to abrogate Article 13 or not ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot go into the merits of it. Your request, by this motion, to this House and to Government is that the Attorney General should be invited to throw more light because you are not convinced about this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The question remains unanswered.

SHRI PILOO MODY : At least he can give the reasons as to why he should send for the Attorney General. He must give reasons for that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Are you afraid of the reasons why I request inviting the Attorney General here ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Please don't interrupt me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is limited here.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Are we not having the freedom from such limits here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Here I would like to point out that I am only giving you an opportunity since you have moved the motion at the early stage.

(*Interruptions*). On this, I am quite clear in my mind. So far as the invitation to the Attorney General to come and answer is concerned, you can speak. I cannot allow you to go through the merits of the case.

SHRI RANGA : He only wants to develop his arguments. How do you know as to what his argument is ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not allow beyond the restrictive point.

श्री बटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं कह सकते कि एटार्नी जेनेरल को क्यों बुलाया जाये, किन मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालने के लिए एटार्नी जेनेरल को बुलाना जरूरी है, तो फिर आप ने उन्हें अपना संशोधन क्यों रखने दिया ? आप उन्हें टोक रहे हैं। आप उन्हें बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If I give him the latitude to pose all the questions, he will go on laboursing the other points in his mind instead of inviting the Attorney General here to throw some light. That would be the position.

Now, confine your remarks to this only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why did the Joint Committee not recommend the abrogation of article 13 ? Secondly, can article 13 co-exist with the amended article 368, because, as long as article 368 co-exists it is a contradiction of article 13. Then, if article 368 contains a provision that it will apply also to article 13, then article 13 should go. Otherwise, it is meaningless. Thirdly, the suggestion is that the marginal heading should be changed from "Procedure to amend" to "power to amend". Now, the power to amend must be in the powers of Parliament, and the powers of Parliament are given in article 105. I would like the Attorney-General to explain why it should not be made in article 105, instead of in an article which is procedural.

This is so much as the Bill goes. It

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

flies into the face of the Constitution, it flies into the face of the Supreme Court.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He should conclude now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, it is difficult to develop a thought in a complicated subject like this, if you go on interrupting every minute like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally, I dispose of such amendments without giving an opportunity to the Member. The hon. Member who makes the motion presumes that the House is ignorant of the ramifications and complications of the law and, therefore, the Attorney-General should be invited. That is his presumption. On that basis, he has moved an amendment and I have permitted him to speak.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have three points to make. I have made one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He should conclude soon.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, you have already spoken more than he has spoken.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Supreme Court has clearly said that Parliament has no power to amend Part III. Now, is this House trying to bring the Supreme Court into contempt... (Interruptions). Sir, it is very difficult for me to continue if you cannot control the House. Is this House trying to bring the Supreme Court into contempt by saying that the judgement is by a majority of one vote? At a time when there is contempt for law all over the country, it is the intention of this House that it should set an example by itself saying 'We have no regard for the judgement of the Supreme Court, because it is only by a majority of one vote'? This cannot be the intention of this House. This House was not meant to come into conflict with the Supreme Court, this House was not meant to bring the Supreme Court into contempt. I would like the Attorney-

General to come and give his opinion on this point.

Thirdly, Shri Nath Pai has quoted a lot of rulings and he has exhausted all authorities, old and new, available to him. One simple thing he has not said. He is releasing a Frankenstein monster, because it attacks not only the right to property, but it attacks many more fundamental rights, the right to speech, the right of minorities and Scheduled Castes, the right to occupation, the right of language and so on. Is it the intention of this House that these rights should be exposed to be amended by anyone? It is not a question of the power of this House, it is not a question of the competence of this House; it is a question of the composition of this House. One day it may be full of people who have no respect for the Constitution... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every Member here has taken an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.... (Interruption). You will have to withdraw that.... (Interruption). This will be withdrawn.... (Interruption).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I do not mind withdrawing.... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has withdrawn... (Interruption).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What I would like to say is about the future Parliament. I would like to point out to my hon. friends, who are so excited, that only two days ago they exhausted every fundamental right to defend their own position. Law defends the weak; law is for the weak and the moment you subject fundamental rights to their erosion, it is the weaker section of the population which is exposed. This is what I would like to be explained. I would like each one sitting here to lay his hand on his heart and say if we should go in for a piece of legislation which is contradictory to the articles of the Constitution, which is contemptuous of the Supreme

Court's decision and which is defying and ignoring the rights of the people. On these questions I demand in the name of the people of this country that the Attorney-General be summoned here to advise this House.

SHAI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shri Lobo Prabhu threw a hat and he found thirty wearers !

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I draw your kind attention to rule 344, sub-rule (2) of which says :—

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not correct. The hon. Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I am surprised that my learned friend moved an amendment to this Bill requesting the presence of the Attorney-General. That is never done. Rule 77 says what motions may be moved on the presentation of the Select/Joint Committee Report. I can never conceive of an amendment to a Bill calling the Attorney-General to be present in the House to clarify certain positions.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : There always can be such a motion as the hon. Member has moved. There cannot be an amendment to the Bill to that effect.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I agree that there may be a motion like that but I submit that there is no need to call the Attorney-General in this matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now he is objecting against the motion.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is my view. If my hon. friends would read the report of the Golak Nath case as

reported either in the Supreme Court Reports or in the All India Reporter
(Interruption)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Would you like to answer my arguments ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I can answer your arguments also.

If the House is desirous of knowing what the views of the Attorney-General are on this matter, they will be seen in the report of the case where the Attorney-General appeared for the Union Government and advocated the points of view which are upheld by the minority judgment in that case.

SOME HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As to the points that have been raised by Shri Prabhu, I must with great respect to him say that there is no merit in those points. He says that the powers of Parliament are included in article 105 of the Constitution. In article 105 the power of Parliament with respect to matters which are not legislative are enumerated. But if he will go to the chapter in which articles 245 and others appear, he will see that there is something known as legislative powers. For example, in Chapter I of Part XI—the chapter heading is *Distribution of Legislative Powers*—

Article 248 speaks of residuary powers of legislation ; article 247 speaks of power of Parliament to provide for the establishment of additional courts ; article 249 speaks of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List, etc. There is something called the legislative power ; there is also something known as constituent power. The Joint Committee wanted to change the marginal note to article 368 by way of abundant precaution to show that article 368 does not merely lay down procedure but also contains in it the power of amendment.

10'00 hrs.

Article 368 in our Constitution is a copy of an article in the Australian Constitution where also it is said 'procedure to amend'. Where 'procedure to amend' is given, it implies that there is the power to

[Shri Govinda Menon]

amend also. What is attempted by the Joint Committee is to change the marginal note to show, by way of abundant precaution, that article 368 contains the power to amend also.

I do not consider that it is necessary that the Attorney-General should come here to clarify any point. It is only a division of opinion in this House whether the power to amend all parts of the Constitution should be vested in Parliament or not. There are some friends who think there that the power should not be there and are other who think that the power should be there. No legal point arises in this matter.

As far as his view that we are disregarding the judgment of the Supreme Court, my submission is that whenever the Supreme Court or a High Court comes to a decision on account of certain lacuna in the legislation which they point out, this House, times out of number, has passed laws to get over the difficulty. Take, for example, the recent judgment of the Supreme Court regarding passports. They gave a certain decision pointing out that the position in law is such and such, etc. So, Parliament stepped in to get over the difficulty. It is

not unusual for Parliament to legislate to get over a decision by the Supreme Court. If this amendment goes against the fundamental principles of the Constitution.....

SHRI RANGA : Fundamental Rights.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : my learned friends on the opposite side need not be anxious. They can go to the Supreme Court and get it struck down, if possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put it to vote.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will you answer why don't you amend article 13 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing more. I put it to vote.

The question is :

"That the Attorney-General of India be summoned to advise the House on the constitutional validity of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967 (*Amendment of article 368*) by Shri Nath Pal, M.P."

The Lok Sabha divided.

16.09 hrs.

DIVISION NO. 21

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
Barua, Shri Kolai
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Devgum, Shri Hardayal
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Joehi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Majhi, Shri M.

Meghrajji, Shri
Mody, Shri Piloo
Nalk, Shri R. V.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Swell, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajej, Shri Kamalnayan

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri Hem
Basu Dr. Maitreyee
Baswant, Shri

Behera, Shri Baidhar
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Brij, Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Chittybabu, Shri C.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Dinkar
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhillon, Shri C. S.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganpat Sahai, Shri
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesari, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojhai
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Maran, Shri Murali
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Meeson, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nath Pal, Shri
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri Ramechandran
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 25 ; Noes : 128.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Swatantra party should open the debate, being the largest Opposition group.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. I never thought that any member from this side would raise an objection to this.

SHRI RANGA : It is our right to speak first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this Bill, there is no question of right..... (Interruptions). This is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I recognise the party spokesmen ; I will give them an opportunity.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

SHAI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The Bill was first introduced by Shri Nath Pal in this House. We discussed this Bill in this House for four days. Then on the motion moved by the hon. Law Minister, the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, were the Chairman of the Committee. I must say that the Committee called almost all the jurists for giving evidence. You remember, we called almost everybody

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Those who were against it were not called...

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : No ; that is not correct. The Committee called almost everybody, those who were for and those who were against it...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I was not called...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was also not called in spite of the fact that I asked to be called six times ! They did not want adverse testimony.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : We called the best jurists. I remember, Sir, that the Attorney-General of India came and gave his opinion. Not that the Bill is perfect, but he pointed out certain amendments to the Bill. I have myself moved certain amendments. The whole thing is this ; the main question is this, namely, who has got the power to amend our constitution ? The Supreme Court have not said that we have no power to amend with regard to the fundamental right ; but they said, you have no power to abridge, but you have got the power to amend for the purpose of extending it, for the purpose of expanding it. But, Sir, the whole question is this : The Supreme Court settled this law in the year 1951 by a judgement delivered by Mr. Justice Patanjali Shastri and it was unanimous—not that this point was not taken, this point was taken. Sir, in 1952, in the Supreme Court Report, page 88, it is reported. The Counsel's arguments were all noted. Mr. P. R. Das, a great barrister, and ex-judge of Patna High Court appeared. He appeared in Shankari Prasad's case. All the other jurists and advocates appeared. One counsel argued that article 368 must be read subject to article 13 (2). The whole question before this Parliament is this : Should article 368 be read, subject to article 13 (2) ? If that is so then, of course, law includes constitution amendment, and if a law is bad then, that must be declared void. The Supreme Court, after careful consideration, said : That is not the correct view. The arguments of the counsel were negatived, And a very fine judgement was delivered by Mr. Justice Patanjali Shastri. He said :

"Having regard to the considerations...we are of opinion that in the context of Article 13, law must be taken to mean rules and regulations made in exercise of ordinary legislative

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

A YES : Shri Lobo Prabhu.

NOES : Sarvaswari K. Suryanarayana, Badrudduja, and K. Lakshappa.

power and not amendment to this constitution within the exercise of constitutional powers."

The result is, Article 13 (2) does not affect amendments made under Article 368. That was the view taken in 1951. As a matter of fact, Sir, it gave great relief not merely to Bihar but all others; the Bihar land reforms Act was declared illegal by the Patna High Court; that was declared legal here, after this amendment. Not only that, Sir. They pointed out that the two things are separate. Article 13 (2) says :

'The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.'

Now the question is, what is the meaning of the word 'law'? They pointed out that it cannot cover Article 368. Therefore the law was clarified. The law was made clear. And, Sir, all the Acts, all the Bills, passed by the different legislatures in India became valid because of that judgement. From the 26th January, 1950 our constitution was promulgated. In 1951 the law was settled. From 1951 upto February 1967 the law was the same. Not only that, Sir. Kindly look at Article 368.

With the greatest respect to the Chief Justice who delivered the judgment, I must point that 368 not only shows a basic procedure for amendment of the Constitution...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Written procedure.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : In the *Berubari* case, the Supreme Court pointed out that the preamble or headline or heading cannot possibly affect the contours, of the whole section. Look at the contour. 'Upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the provisions of the Bill'. Kindly see 368. After we pass this Bill with the requisite majority in this House and in the other, it goes to the President, and upon the assent of the President being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill.

In '*Sankari Prasad*' and also in *Sajjan Singh's* case the Supreme Court pointed out that the language here is that 'the Constitution shall stand amended'. The Constitution must be the whole book; it does not say this part or that part, or any part apart from Part III. It does not make any exception in the case of fundamental rights.

Therefore, the constituent power, the sovereign power, the supreme power, the legislative power lies with us, and that is the law. What emerges after the passing of the Bill and assent of the President being given is that this book, the Constitution book of India, shall stand amended. That was the view taken.

I have been trying my best, in Parliament and outside, not to allow any fundamental right to be abridged. In this Parliament, I have delivered many speeches. Every time any Bill would come to curtail these rights, I had to fight it.

You remember the terrible disaster which took place in Bengal after partition. Lakhs and lakhs of people came from East Pakistan and settled near Calcutta. They all came in 1947 and 1948. Thousands of people actually occupied some of the big palaces in Calcutta. Ultimately, they would not go back either to Pakistan or to any other place outside Bengal. They stuck to the place. There was a great demand for regularising the position of these unfortunate people. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was Chief Minister then. He got a Bill passed in, I think 1955. In that they said we will acquire the property but that compensation shall be paid on the basis of the price of August 1948 because they held that in 1948 all these refugees had come and those poor people had no other place to go.

16 19 hrs.

[*Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair*]

Dr. Roy approached me and asked me to fight for the Act in the Supreme Court. That Act was struck down by the Court because they held that you have got no power to change any fundamental right in this way, by ordinary legislation. It is reported in SC 1954 p. 170.

That created the difficulty. For that

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

reason, i.e., the judgment of the Supreme Court, the Constitution was amended. Mr. Justice Patanjali Shastri took the view that compensation must be paid in complete indemnification. You cannot have complete indemnification in 1955 by paying the market price of 1948, although they all came and settled in 1948 and the landlords, owners were ousted at that time.

So the Constitution was amended. Can you say that it was badly amended, illegally amended, improperly amended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, never.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : It is a question of humanity.

It is a question of moral and human rights. Therefore, you have got to see what the position is. In the next case of Sajjan Singh in 1965, Vol. I, Supreme Court, page 933, Chief Justice Gajendragadkar delivering the judgement said the same thing. The point was argued by one counsel after another that the judgment in Shankari Prasad's case should be reviewed as it was not good law. The majority of the Judges said in that case in 1965 that the contention for reconsidering the judgment in Shankari Prasad's case had absolutely no justification, that the power conferred by article 368 on Parliament could be exercised both prospectively and retrospectively. Then they said that the power conferred by article 368 includes the power to take away fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. What Mr. Nath Pai's Bill wants to do is to restore what Justice Patanjali Shastri and Chief Justice Gajendragadkar said, namely that the power conferred by article 368 includes the power to take away the fundamental rights guaranteed by Part III. If this is correct, this Constitution shall stand amended and that means every part of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including article 13.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If you take away article 32, nothing will remain.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : That

will be bad for lawyers, but who is the man in India who is going to stand up in Parliament and say that it should be removed. Nobody will do it.

We have a Constitution which is better than that of America and Australia. We have not merely conferred fundamental rights on our citizens, but deliberately conferred remedial rights in this Constitution. When I argued a case in the Supreme Court, Mr. Satalvad said that I should first exhaust the High Court in Bengal and then come to the Supreme Court, that I could not straight-way come to the Supreme Court. I said that under article 32 I had the inherent right to come to the Supreme Court for the vindication of my fundamental rights, and the Supreme Court upheld that and over-ruled Mr. Satalvad's argument. I am pointing out that we have not only given remedial rights, but we have made the remedial rights fundamental rights under article 32. Therefore, do not think that because Mr. Nath Pai has introduced this Bill, if this Bill is passed, anybody will possibly say, unless he is a lunatic, that article 32 should go. We are very proud of it, proud of our remedial rights, and this is the most amazing thing that in this country of 50 crores of people you can go to the Supreme Court straight for the vindication of fundamental rights. Mr. Nath Pai's Bill is not making any atrocious attempt to do something which is improper. He is simply trying to restore the judgment of Justice Patanjali Shastri, to restore also the judgment of learned Judge, Justice Gajendragadkar.

My learned friend read out a passage from the man who piloted the Constitution Bill, Dr. Ambedkar. He said : "Show me any Constitution in the world so facile as this." Therefore, the Constitution-makers did not want to make it so rigid. Certainly they wanted to make it difficult to amend the Constitution. They put it on a high pedestal, made it transcendental, but not so high as to make it unapproachable and also untouchable by Parliament. The whole question is this. Who can amend it—Parliament or the Supreme Court, the chosen representatives of the people or some members of this judiciary?

Actually, if we go to the Supreme Court, 12 Judges have decided now in favour of this. Art. 368 operates in one field and Art. 13 (2) operates in another field. I am reading a passage from what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru said on 11-11-1948 :

"And remember this. While we want this Constitution to be as solid and permanent as we can make it, there is no permanent permanence in Constitutions. There should be a certain flexibility. If you make anything rigid and permanent, you stop the nation's the growth, the growth of a living vital organic people. In any event, we could not make this Constitution as rigid that it cannot be adapted to changing conditions."

Therefore, he pointed out, deliberately the Prime Minister of India who was also one of the Constitution makers, pointed out that we should not make it so rigid as to be absolutely unchangable and unalterable. Parliament performs dual functions. One is legislative. Another function is constitutional. We are really a constituent assembly in another form.

SHRI RANGA : No.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE : We are a Constituent Assembly while functioning under Art. 368. (Interruptions) Under Art. 368 we are a Constituent Assembly but certain safeguards have been imposed.

Mr. Justice Bachawat—one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has quoted one paragraph ; it is not that he has found it out. Mr. Nath Pai has pointed out this thing—says that you cannot legislate for ever you cannot legislate beyond the grave, you cannot legislate beyond your generation, if you do that you are doing something improper. He has pointed out that it should not be done. I am reading the judgment of Justice Bachawat—page 925 of 1967 Supreme Court report :

"There never did, there never will, and there never can, exist a Parliament or any description of man, or any generation of men, in any country, possessed of the the right or the power of binding and controlling posterity to the 'end of time'."

This sentence Mr. Nath Pai quoted. Then the hon. Judge goes on to say :

"Every age and generation must be as free to act for itself in all cases as the ages and generation which proceeded it. The vanity and presumption of governing beyond the grave is the most ridiculous and insolent of all tyrannies."

It is living and not the dead that they have to be accommodated. I am therefore submitting only what Mr. Setalvad pointed out. It should be done with certain safeguards. He said 'Omit all the references to law'. There is also my amendment to that effect and I am happy that I am in his company. Otherwise that will only encourage the people to go to the Supreme Court.

I ought to tell you that there is no majority of one even by which it can be said that it is done by prospective overruling. It is a fantastic doctrine imported from America. With the greatest respect I do not subscribe to that, and I submit that what five judges have said is fallacious. Our constitution says that the law shall be void in such circumstances, and so, how can a void thing be prospectively overruled ? It is bad, and therefore, there is no legal existence. How can it be given any validity ? That is the point they have made. One Judge said what is a little startling. He said that Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution but not in this way. His Lordship said that Parliament can by law constitute a Constituent Assembly and say whatever law shall be passed. Therefore, these 520 Members, the chosen representatives of the people, can appoint 50 or 52 men and say, "You are the Constituent Assembly and you shall do whatever you like, and that shall be the law." What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. That is the first principle.

I therefore submit that this Bill merits the closest attention of Parliament and could be adopted with certain modifications.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking immediately after my learned colleague Shri N. C. Chatterjee who has had many years of experience in legal

[Shri Sharda Mukerjee]

matters and constitutional matters. I shall try to deal with this much more on a basis of how it can affect the citizens of India. This is the first time since the Constitution came into being, in 1950, that we are confronted with the question of whether or not Parliament can amend the fundamental rights. As late as 1965, in *Sajjan Singh's* case, Chief Justice Gajendragadkar had observed that "In our opinion, the expression 'amendment of the Constitution' plainly and unambiguously means amendment of all the provisions of the Constitution." Therefore, in 1967, when *Sajjan Singh's* case came up and the judgment came out, there was a direct reversal of this judgment. An eminent jurist, Mr. Setalvad, said in his evidence, as to why the Supreme Court in its judgment has made certain references, has expressed certain doubts about Parliament. With your permission, I shall quote :

"You must not forget that judges affect all human beings and they are affected as much by other things happening outside as an ordinary citizen can to a lesser extent, although they hold their balance and keep their mind more balanced and even."

I think we would be right in presuming that when the Supreme Court's judgment included a certain ban on Parliament's future powers to enact laws which may abridge or take away the fundamental rights, the Supreme Court was being influenced by the state of conditions in our country today. They have said, as Shri Nath Pai quoted,—

"We therefore declare Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein."

If the Supreme Court had just limited its observations to the property question, I do not think there would have been this noticeable reaction from Parliament. But to the extent these words pre-suppose that Parliament will enact laws which will destroy the very foundations of our democracy, it is, I submit with due respect to the wisdom and experience of the learned judges, a step beyond their legitimate jurisdiction. They can by all means de-

clare that an Act of Parliament is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, for in doing that, they are merely interpreting the Constitution. But can they presume that Parliament will enact constitutional amendments which would restrict or destroy all or any of the other six fundamental rights, excluding property rights? If such a situation should arise in the country, democracy as we understand it would have ceased to exist.

There is instability in the State legislatures and we have to admit that the legislators have not kept up the mandate they received from the electorate. There are also frequent outbursts of violence. There are disturbances in the country which cause us anxiety. These may well have influenced their lordship in the pronouncement of their judgment. The question before us now is, in the event, what does Parliament do to cope with the present situation?

Article 144 gives power to the Supreme Court to declare the law of the land. As the position is today, therefore, the fundamental rights cannot be altered or abridged by Parliament. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and our Constitution has invested it with authority to pronounce judgments in matters of dispute between the States and the Government of India, in disputes arising between the individual and the State, and in cases involving a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution. Can we then say at this juncture, when the Supreme Court has put a ban on Parliament, that we shall have a direct confrontation, or direct retaliation? If Parliament were honest, I think it would go to the source of the trouble and have the courage to say that we shall amend article 13(2). That is one possibility. I am merely suggesting the possibilities before Parliament. One possibility is that Parliament can go straight to the point and say, "we shall amend article 13(2)" and take the chance of the Act being struck down by the Supreme Court.

The second possibility is, Parliament can, as it is done in this Bill, go round and try to amend article 368. This has become, if I may say so, a very old habit in

our country that where we cannot resist injustice and fight a straight battle, we shall go round the law, try to subvert the law and try to circumvent the law. That is the question before us. Parliament does not amend article 13(2), which in any case in its original form does not permit Parliament to amend the fundamental rights in such a way that they would be abridged or taken away.

So, the Parliament, if it chooses, as Mr. Nath Pai's Bill has provided, can get round it by amending Article 368. What does Mr. Nath Pai's Bill say? Mr. Nath Pai's Bill says first of all that we change the nomenclature in respect of procedure for amendment. Article 368, as Mr. Nath Pai puts it, confers the right of amending to the Article. Secondly it says that Parliament may amend any provision of the law in accordance with the procedure laid down. And then it adds Part III and then it says that notwithstanding anything said in Article 13, Clause (2), which debars Parliament from touching the fundamental rights. It says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13 shall apply to any law in pursuance of this Article."

So, Sir, we have only in fact continued the process, which has been, shall I say the process, very familiar, that we always circumvent the law. Here lies the real danger. When you say that rule of law shall prevail, it means, first of all, that you have respect the law? Why do you respect it? Because, you have the confidence that the law will be administered without favour or without fear.

Now, Sir, I ask you that if Parliament allows this precedent of subverting the Constitution, of subverting the spirit of the Constitution, it means we do not respect the Constitution. The Constitution says that the Supreme Court is the supreme authority to administer the law of the land. So, we say that we respect that. But, we shall find a way out of it.

Then, Sir, if the people say that 'Parliament has passed a law, but we can find a way of getting out of it,' Can you blame them? This is in fact what is happening. This Parliament passed the Land Acquisition Acts. What is our experience? The Land Acquisition Acts have been used by certain Chief Ministers for acquiring lands

from the poor people and to help their friends and relations. This Parliament passed the Industrial Policy Resolution. And what is our experience?

श्री शशि शर्मा (लारगोन) : जनता ने पाप को प्राधिकार दिया है, पाप उसको जब के यहां गिरवी रख दीजिये ।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We have created monopolies. This Parliament, over and over again, passed legislation which the people do not respect. I submit to you, Sir, that the supremacy of Parliament will come into being the day people respect Acts of Parliament. Can you expect them to have it as long as Parliament finds ways and means of killing the very soul of the Constitution? Mr. Chatterjee is a very able advocate and I am perhaps not as able as him? I say that this thing will affect the people. Will the people have the confidence if Parliament itself says that we shall subvert the Supreme Court's decision?

Therefore, Sir, what is the sure way out of this? We do not want this impasse to continue. Then what is the way? The Constitution itself provides a way out. It provides by Article 143 that you can go back to the Advisory Councils of the Supreme Court and ask them to reconsider their opinion. Perhaps, this will affect the vanity of Parliament and this will affect the supremacy of Parliament. But this would ensure the confidence of the people that there is the Supreme Court whose authority Parliament does not want to infringe.

16 45 hrs

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Now you talk of democracy and the constitution. In the 20th century the Weimar Constitution was supposed to be the best democratic constitution; absolutely flawless. What happened? There emerged Hitler out of it. So, it is not the word or letter of the Constitution, it is not the interpretation of the Constitution, by the lawyers, it is the extent to which the people support the Constitution that matters. Therefore, I say, after 20 years Parliament has the opportunity, occasion, to

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

acknowledge that it is not supreme to this or that, that it does not question the authority of the Supreme Court and that it agrees to work in conformity with the Constitution for the enactment of legislation.

I ask you this question. What do we gain by this amendment? Whom are we trying to fool? This is like a man who cheats himself while playing patience. He thinks he will finish the game soon by cheating himself. He is not fooling anybody else; he is fooling himself. This is not a matter for quibbling. Let us consider what the Bill does. It is argued that it is purely an enabling measure. True, until Parliament acts upon it nothing drastic is going to happen. What has happened, unfortunately, is that instead of considering this on a rational level, the discussion has descended to an emotional level.

When you are considering the freedoms guaranteed to the citizens—leave alone the property rights; besides that, there are six other fundamental rights—I do not understand what is this question of socialism and capitalism and that sort of thing. How are they relevant? Property rights are separate in any way; Land Acquisition Acts remain; we can have further agrarian reforms and further restrictions on property. But, surely the rights which are guaranteed in our Constitution to remove the insecurity which a minority community feels, the political conditions prevailing in the country, these have to be taken into consideration.

I would say that it would be very wrong at this time to continue the conflict between Parliament and the Supreme Court, and I do not think that this Bill is going to end it. So, out of the three alternatives perhaps the most moderate, perhaps the most reasonable is that we should refer the matter to the Supreme Court. But if the fundamental rights have to be touched, I for one would say that I have not got the mandate from my electorate. How could I go back to the electorate and tell them that I, on their behalf, have given Parliament the right to abridge or take away their right to speech or freedom of association or freedom of religion or the other so many freedoms which have been guaranteed to them in the Constitution? This

is not a matter which Parliament can by two-thirds majority decide. Even if this Bill is passed, it would be almost impossible to make it effective because you have to refer it to at least 50 per cent of the State. That, in itself, is going to create trouble. So, acquiring this enabling power is just an affront to the Supreme Court and I do not understand the value of it.

श्री अश्वत्थल गनी डार (गुडगांव) मेरे साथ इंसफ नहीं हो रहा है। सबसे बुनियादी एमेंडमेंट मेरी है। मैंने दस बार रिक्वेस्ट की है लेकिन वह कबूल नहीं हुई है। आप जिसको चाहें बुलायें, मैं आपके इस अधिकार को चैलेंज नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बुनियादी तौर पर जो एमेंडमेंट है वह मेरी है और आप मुझे मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं।

[श्री मधुलाली डार (गुरुकुल) : میرے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ یہ بنیادی اینڈمنٹ میری ہے۔ میں نے دس بار ریکویٹ کی ہے لیکن وہ قبول نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ آپ جس کو چاہیں بلائیں۔ میں آپ کے اس ادسٹیکار کو چیلنج نہیں کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بنیادی طور پر جرح اینڈمنٹ ہے وہ میری ہے اور آپ مجھے موقع نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will get an opportunity when I ask him to move it, not at this stage.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHAN-GADHRA (Surendranagar) : If I may point out to the hon. Member, his amendment is no different from the one that I am moving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I share Shri Nath Pai's faith in the people of India and it is for this very reason that my amendment provides for a referendum.

Before I go to that, I should like to make one or two observations on the points made by my learned friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee. He says that article 368, on the amendment of the Constitution has the words :—

"the Constitution shall stand amended". Meaning that every part of it is amendable.

I may point out that a actually the words are :—

"the Constitution shall stand amend-

ed in accordance with the terms of the Bill,"

Elsewhere in the Constitution, the Constitution provides what the terms of the Bill may be or what they may not be. As to Constitutions being vital, living, dynamic instrument; nobody has ever denied it. When Shri Nehru said that he had not made the Constitution "so rigid," he meant surely that he had made it "partly rigid", that there was some rigidity about it. A house can be repaired and renovated but in repairing or renovating a house one does not change the foundations of the house. That is the point. I hope, hon. Members will bear it in mind.

Sir, the Constitution, the Polity of India, stands at a fork in the road. The passage of the Bill presently before this House or its rejection at the hands of Parliament will determine for all time the future of democracy in this country.

The Constitution of a country is its supreme fundamental law. But a political or statutory Constitution does not embody and exhaust the whole of the fundamental social law or constitution of a people or society. The political constitution, whether written or unwritten, is but a part of the total social constitution. The latter, which governs all social and organic relationships, is a product of long evolution, the result of generations of social experience and wisdom.

A written constitution simply codifies a part of the fundamental constitution. Its primary concern is the superstructure of society, the body politic, rather than its foundations. But some written constitutions go further than this. They touch the foundations of society. Ours is one. Not all constitutions embody a declaration of fundamental rights. But this does not mean that those societies do not possess fundamental rights or that they are not recognised and enforced by their legislatures and their judiciaries.

The wise and farseeing framers of the Constitution of India saw fit to delve into the foundations of society, to pick out what they thought was essential, and they included a statement of Fundamental Rights in our Constitution. The object of their doing so was to give these rights pre-eminence; to invest them with an aura

of sanctity; to guide, curb, and inhibit the future rulers of society and to make these rights—whether of majorities, minorities, or individuals,—justiceable in the courts of law. These natural rights belong to the people and are a part of the fundamental constitution of any civilised society. The object of selecting these particular rights and codifying them was not to expose them to the power of passing parliaments but to safeguard them from legislative interference.

Otherwise, what was the object of codifying them at all? Since most of these rights are natural rights in any democratic society, the future legislatures might have been trusted to respect them as the judiciary was bound to enforce them. It is, therefore, clear that the object was to place these fundamental rights beyond the reach of the ordinary legislative process.

16.55 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

This object is fully revealed and categorically stated in article 13, the fateful article, of the Constitution.

As I have said, the Constitution is not exhaustive. Neither is the Part of Fundamental Rights. If I may give a homely example, the love of a mother for her child is something natural and fundamental. It does not find a place in Part III. But if it did, it would not mean that it would then come within the reach of Parliament and that it could be snatched away by a two-thirds majority or even by unanimity. Nor do I believe that any judge worth the name would fail to recognise, uphold, and enforce such a fundamental thing in society, whatever the consequences.

The historic reasons for including a statement of Fundamental Rights in our Constitution has been most cogently dealt with by Shri Justice Hidayatullah (as he was then) in the Supreme Court judgment in the Golaknath case—an epochal judgment which I hope will be read by every lover of freedom and democracy in India.

I may quote here from the 1928 Report, on this subject, by Pandit Motilal Nehru :

"It is obvious", he said, "that our first care should be to have our Fundamental Rights guaranteed in a manner

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which will not permit of their withdrawal under any circumstances."

Almost 20 years later this high, onedistant, goal was at length achieved. On 30th April, 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, proposing the Interim Report on Fundamental Rights, for adoption by the Constituent Assembly, said :

"A fundamental right should be looked upon, not from the point of view of any particular difficulty of the moment, but as something that you want to make permanent in the Constitution."

Note the distinction between things permanent and things that can be amended.

Now, what are the things permanent which find a place in the Third Part of our Constitution? I cannot do better than quote Shri Justice Hidayatullah. Summing up the judgment in the Golaknath case, he said :

"Our liberal Constitution has given to the individual all that he should have—freedom of speech, of association, of assembly, of religion, of motion and locomotion, of property and trade and profession. In addition, it has made the State incapable of abridging, or taking away these rights to the extent guaranteed, and has itself shown how far the enjoyment of those rights can be curtailed. It has given a guaranteed right to the person affected to move the court. The guarantee is worthless if the rights are capable of being taken away."

These are the rights of the people, given by the people, unto themselves in their Constituent Assembly. Who, hon. Members, shall take them away?

Let us turn to the avowed intentions of the Constituent Assembly itself. The hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while explaining that the procedure for amending the Constitution was simple, expounded on the necessity of curbing the powers of Parliament. He said :

"In considering the Articles of the Constitution; it (the Constituent Assembly) has no eye on getting through a particular measure. The future Parliament if it met as a Constituent Assembly, its members will be acting as

partisans seeking to carry amendments to the Constitution to facilitate the passing of party measures which they have failed."

"to get through Parliament by reason of some article of the Constitution which has acted as an obstacle in their way. Parliament will have an axe to grind while the Constituent Assembly has none." (Constituent Assembly Nov. 4, 1948).

SHRI RANGA : This is the distinction which Shri N. C. Chattarjee has forgotten conveniently.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHANGADHRA : I beg to draw the pointed attention of hon. Members to the distinction made between the nature and spirit of a Constituent Assembly and that of a Parliament. This is a distinction well-known and repeatedly emphasized. The purpose of the framers of our Constitution was that the distinction must endure as long as the Constitution itself. I submit that the effect of this Bill will be to arrogate the functions of a Constituent Assembly to the existing legislatures of the day.

This idea, of thus empowering the existing legislative bodies, had not escaped the broad vision of the Founding Fathers of the Constitution. They were not unaware that the legislative bodies of the land would be elected bodies, composed of the chosen representative of the people. They did reserve certain amending powers to these bodies collectively.

But they, in their corporate wisdom, acting under the mandate of the whole people, did not bequeath to Parliament or to the legislative bodies collectively, the power of abridging or abrogating Fundamental Rights. This was made explicit by Dr. Ambedkar during the discussion on draft article 304 (now article 368). He said :

"If the future Parliament wishes to amend any particular article, which is not mentioned in Part III or Article 304; all that is necessary for them is to have two-thirds majority. Then they amend it." (Constituent Assembly, Sept. 17, 1949).

17.00 hrs.

Had there been any intention to vest the power collectively in the existing Parliament and State Legislatures : 'Part III' have been included in the proviso to this article,—as is now being sought to be done. Instead, the Fundamental Rights were placed beyond the reach of amendment by the legislative process. But let it to be noted that the articles in Part III already do contain built-in provisions for the legitimate curtailing of Fundamental Rights.

Sir, the life and health of democracy depend not so much on written Constitutions as on traditions and the enjoyment of freedoms such that are embodied as 'Fundamental Rights' in our Constitution. The Supreme Court, after deliberating the Constitution, has concluded that the State is "incapable of abridging or taking away these rights to the extent guaranteed". In other words, the people may perhaps yield up a right of their own volition, but even the supreme legislature, or all the legislatures put together, do not have the power of depriving them of it without their consent. That is to say so long as national supremacy and the springs of power are conceived and deemed to reside in the people, and so long as India has a parliamentary democracy and not a parliamentary autocracy, parliamentary supremacy is only safe where the democratic tradition is deep-ingrained and unassailable. Therefore, comparisons with other countries—comparisons which ignore the governing factors and circumstances of their whole polity and society,—are not merely native and irrelevant, but highly dangerous.

Sir, certain Fundamental Rights may be inscribed in the Constitution, but they transcend the Constitution. They are now, if they were not before, part and parcel of the fundamental constitution and of our self-given way of life. They are inherent in the people. They are their birth-right. If they are to survive, without danger from the variable five-yearly parliamentary preponderances and predispositions,—indeed from the mid-term fluctuations of legislative majorities,—they must be shielded from the passing tempers and prejudices of the times and have a sanctity above the Constitution itself. This is clearly the

whole trend, the anxiety and motivation of the judgment of the Supreme Court,—which body cannot be too highly praised as the repository and vigilant guardian of the Law and the Constitution.

The independence of the judiciary, also a fundamental provision, is one of the brightest ornaments of our national policy.

Sir, we Members of Parliament, have been elected to protect and promote the people's interests, not to abridge or derogate their rights. We have sworn to uphold the Constitution. How can we, by what right can Parliament, turn itself into a sort of Constituent Assembly and so assume itself the powers which the Constitution has expressly denied to it? We have neither asked for, nor been given, such a mandate. Sir, I ask : "Has any hon. Member put the issue to his electorate in clear and explicit terms that, if elected, he will try and procure for Parliament the comprehensive power to amend, not this or that right, but the entire gamut of Fundamental Rights embodied in Part III of the Constitution?" If any one has, he alone has the right to speak in support of this Bill.

I grant that Parliament, the national legislature, is supreme; but only so in the legislative sphere, just as the national executive and the national judiciary are supreme in their respective spheres. I deny that Parliament is supreme in India. It has no such warrant from the people. It can only attain such supremacy by the trespass and usurpation of the rights which under the Constitution, belong to and are vested in the Republic of India. I am sure, no member will claim that 'Parliament' and 'Republic' are interchangeable terms.

I therefore hold, and most respectfully submit that the basic features of our Constitution, including the fundamental rights enshrined in it, cannot be amended by the legislatures of the day. The Parliament of the day means the Party in power, which in turn means the Government of the day. No Government,—and I do not mean the present Government,—but any Government, however much to the right or to the left—should be enabled to undo what the Constituent Assembly has so painstakingly done.

But, if I am wrong in what I have submitted and it has always been open for

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Parliament to exercise or give itself a power it does not at present possess, then must Article 13 be deprived of all meaning and be redundant? Clause (2) of this Article says :

"(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

Here 'law' cannot mean only the ordinary laws enacted by public authority, since any law which contravenes any part whatsoever of the Constitution would be *Ultra vires* and void. It must therefore specifically include 'constitutional law'. Else, this clause would have been redundant *ab initio*.

In the matter of the constitutional innovation introduced by Article 31B, which bars the jurisdiction of courts from the Acts placed under the shelter of this Article, Shri Justice Hidayatullah had this to say, in the judgment I have referred to before :

"By this device which can be extended to other spheres, the Fundamental Rights can be completely emasculated by a two-thirds majority even though they cannot be touched in the ordinary way by a unanimous vote of the same body of men. The State Legislatures may drive a coach and pair through the Fundamental Rights and the Parliament by a two-thirds majority will then put them outside the jurisdiction of the Courts. Was it really intended that the restriction against the State in Article 13(2) might be overcome by the two agencies acting hand in hand?"

That is to say, an ordinary Act unanimously passed if it contravenes a fundamental right would be void. But passed as a Constitution Amendment Act, by just two-thirds majority, it would become law. Shri Justice Hidayatullah went on to observed :

"If a halt is to be called, we must declare the right of Parliament to abridge or take away Fundamental Rights. Small inroads lead to larger inroads and become as habitual as before our freedom was won."

Put in another way, it can be said that the process can gradually take away the freedom we have so painfully won.

Sir, the Constitution as it stands, is the sheet-anchor of our freedom, of our democracy and of Parliament. Of this sheet-anchor the weightiest part, the most valuable part, is the fundamental provisions. The vital question before this House is whether the Constitution should be the sheet-anchor or the plaything of Parliament. I cannot here resist quoting Shri M. C. Setalwad, who has been hailed as one of the great jurists of the English-speaking world. He said :

"Amendments of the Constitution have been too frequent and if I may use the expression, without any disrespect to Parliament, too irresponsible."

His proposal is to replace two-thirds majority by a three-fourths majority, a suggestion which I strongly commend as a fit subject for the serious consideration of the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He has supported the Bill. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI : When you are quoting Mr. Setalwad, you may quote also what he has said about this Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : Let him quote as he likes... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Let him have his say.

SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHANGADHRA : Sir, I put it to the supporters of the Bill that the present is the most inopportune time they could have chosen. I do not believe that the object can be simply to provoke a debate, or a confrontation between the legislative and judicial branches of government, which would put a further strain on the Constitution, in these troublous times, when our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on keeping the country together and upholding the Law ; on strengthening rather than weakening our constitutional

and administrative institutions. Then, what is the need? I submit, Sir that there is none. There is no particular need or practical measure in contemplation for utilising the new power now sought to be assumed by Parliament. Then, where is the hurry? As I have said the articles on Fundamental Rights themselves contain-built provisions for their modification. Are we then to open a door which at present does not need to be opened but which, once opened, cannot be shut?

We shall have opened the way, if not for this Parliament, then, for a future Parliament, and the Party which rules that Parliament, to do what Hitler did to the German Constitution. I am not being far-fetched. In the process we shall make the national judiciary impotent. Even the able mover of this Bill, Shri Nath Pai, cannot predict the future course and complexion of things.

Let him not, then lead us away from the shelter of the Constitution. He has himself, I believe, said that he finds no difficulty with the Constitution as it stands.

On the contrary, he has claimed to be an ardent champion of fundamental rights. I therefore conjure him to support my amendment instead of his own Bill.

I do not say that an occasion may not arise for amending something in Part III of the Constitution. But I would still say and hope that the fundamental values of human life and society must remain. For example, article 11 of the Japanese Constitution declares that the fundamental rights are eternal and inviolable. And article 97 provides that these rights are to be held inviolable for all time.

But if we are to alter the Fundamental Rights, then it is my humble but most earnest submission, that the arbiter must be the people themselves. My amendment to the Bill provides for a Referendum. The device is known to other Constitutions such as the Swiss. In Australia, no part of the Constitution can be amended without this recourse. Let the matter be put to the people themselves, in the simplest language, and unclouded by any other issue. Let them weigh the pros and cons. Let them judge and decide. It would be an exercise in real democracy.

I thank you and the House for the

patient hearing you have given me. I am afraid I am no orator. I beg of you hon. Members, to search your hearts and minds. Should there not be *something basic and permanent* in the grand contract of the Constitution, by which *all the people of India* have consented to be governed? Let us not go down in history as the witting or the unwitting subverters of Indian democracy, and of civic rights and liberties, for which our people have so long struggled under an autocratic power. I beg of you not to do this thing. Let us not, in this Fourth Lok Sabha, incur the future woes and opprobrium of posterity. There is no pressing need or justification for this Bill. Then where is the hurry?

This is a matter calling for the most sober consideration. It is too momentous for routine or summary disposal. It is not, please do not let it become, a party issue. It is an all time national issue, a matter for your *individual political conscience* and *sober statesmanlike judgement*.

There are a fair number of us in this hon. House and Parliament and a large body of intelligent and enlightened opinion in the country that are deeply agitated by this proposal and dreadfully apprehensive of its ultimate consequences. Will you not consider it possible, hon. Members, that there may be good reasons for this anxiety and agitation? Will you not give yourselves time to ponder these reasons? I include in my appeal the hon. mover of the Bill and the Treasury Benches. I remind you of the oath you have taken to uphold the Constitution. I beg of you to give plenty of time, and even more reflection, to this fateful measure, *which may seal the doom of democracy* in India. And when you have considered the issue, I pray that you will be moved to relegate the Bill as it stands. In so doing, you will be hailed and be acclaimed in history as the defenders and champions of a free democracy and a free society.

Sir, I now beg to commend my amendment to the Bill for the consideration of this hon. House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill for many reasons. My first reason for opposing it is that by supporting this Bill, Government, in my

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respectful view, will be giving a major hostage to lawlessness. God knows, already there is this increasing climate of lawlessness in the country.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What has that got to do with this Bill ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I will explain. The rule of law has already steadily receded. There is very little respect for the rule of law in most sections of our people.

My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, asked : what has that got to do with this ? Everything to do with it. Because today we see what is happening.

I am not pointing my finger at any member of the House, but the self-seeking, unprincipled politicians form the centre, beginning and end of this lawlessness. You see Ministers casting themselves in the role of common criminals. What is the Government doing ?

What is your Constitution ? It is the symbol of the rule of law. You open your newspapers. Every day you will see reports of students on the rampage, so-called students committing every conceivable crime, and presumably being able to get away with it.

What I am opposing is this. As I say, the Supreme Court under the Constitution, in this climate of Lawlessness, is the symbol of the rule of law, and when Government itself repeatedly mounts an assault on the Constitution, then, it is, as I said, giving this major hostage to lawlessness, and Mr. Chatterjee outside will agree with me. As lawyers we deal with this. There is this increasing tendency of lawlessness on the part of Government, on the part of the executive. There is this neurosis of power. It is a mania for power. As soon as the Supreme Court hands down a judgement, as soon as there is a prescription of law which they do not like, immediately they will seek, as my hon. friend Mrs. Mukerjee said, tortuously to get around it, if they cannot efface it directly. That is the tragedy.

Another reason is this. Mr. Chatterjee may try to rationalise it. My hon. friend

Shri Nath Pai did try to rationalise it, but what is this Bill ? It is a ill-conceived, ill-concealed, direct attack on the Supreme Court, however much you try to rationalise it. It serves to give notice to the Supreme Court : "You do proper homage, you make proper obeisance to Parliament ; otherwise, we will put you in your proper place." That is what you are seeking to do.

There are many members of this House who look at things objectively or are able to look at things rationally. There is this misconception amongst so many politicians. There is this arrogation of sovereignty by the increasingly arrogant politician; and that is what I join issue with. Parliament is not sovereign, the Constitution is sovereign.

AN HON. MEMBER : No,

SHRI NATH PAI : The people are sovereign. (*Interruption*).

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Look at these cheap jibes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must be allowed to have his say. You may not agree with him. He must have the right to say what he wants, what he feels. You can reply later on, but this is not the way. You must not prevent other people from speaking. That fundamental right at least cannot be disturbed.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : What I say is this. It is axiomatic to anybody who knows anything about the Constitution, it has been emphasized and reaffirmed in this very judgment, that it is the Constitution that is supreme. Parliament is a creature of the Constitution, as the Judges have pointed out in this very judgment.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : So also is the Supreme Court.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Yes, I shall quote from the judgment.

The Constitution has created three instruments of power, the legislature, the

judiciary and the executive, and it has carefully demarcated the jurisdiction of each of these instruments. Let me read from the Supreme Court's judgment itself. I am reading from the judgment in Golaknath's case, page 1655. At least to this Mr. Chatterjee will not demur :

"No authority created under the Constitution is supreme. The Constitution is supreme, and all the authorities function under the supreme law of the land. The rule of law under the Constitution has a glorious content."

Surely, we are not going to denude it of its glorious content as we are seeking to do today.

This is very important especially for my communist friends :

"The rule of law under the Constitution.... that is what I am contending for—

"...serves the needs of the people without unduly infringing their rights. It recognises the social reality and tries to adjust to it from time to time, avoiding the authoritarian part. Every institution...

—and the parenthesis is mine, "including Parliament"—

"...all political parties that function under the Constitution must accept it. Otherwise it has no place under the Constitution."

Here is an affirmation. As I say, this is a supreme maxim of the rule of law. The Constitution is supreme. These are the instruments of power. They must accord with the rule of law.

What are we seeking to do in this Bill? We are seeking to do indirectly, or indeed directly, precisely what the Supreme Court in terms said we cannot do. This is what Chief Justice Hidayatullah said. Mr. Chatterjee, a very able lawyer, of course, might say that is obiter. I do not know whether it is obiter but it is certainly an observation of Mr. Justice Hidayatullah as he then was. He gave a separate but concurring judgment. He said in terms "You cannot do what we are purporting to do. May I read from page 1705 :

"It is submitted that revolution as

the only alternative to changes is necessary."

"This is not right. The whole Constitution is open to amendment only two dozen articles are outside the reach of Art. 368." But what is much more and conclusive for our purpose is this. "It may be said that this is not necessary. You have to have a Constituent Assembly not a constituted body. It may be said this is not necessary, Art. 368 can be amended to confer on Parliament constituent powers over the fundamental rights. This would be wrong and against Art. 13(2). Parliament cannot increase its power in this way doing directly what it is intended not to do directly." In terms Mr. Justice Hidayatullah, now the Chief Justice, has said, you cannot do what you are going to do now. The majority Judges have said the same thing. They affirm this proposition in their majority judgment. They said the same thing. I am reading from page 1647.

SHRI NATH PAI : What is it you are trying to impress upon ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Anyway this is the majority judgment.

"The importance attached to the fundamental freedoms is so transcendental that a Bill enacted by you, by an unanimous vote of all the Members of both Houses is ineffective to derogate the most guaranteed exercise. This is not conducive to the public benefit. This is what Part III declares as protected." Here, Mr. Speaker, we have the Supreme Court, at least through the majority judges, saying in terms that you cannot do this, you cannot amend Art. 368. They have gone further and said that even if you pass it unanimously in both Houses, if there is some kind of derogation from the fundamental rights and you cannot do what we are seeking to do. That is why I join issue with the Government. Nobody in the Government seems to have applied his mind to this matter. I do not know if the Law Minister has done it. You are seeking to provoke deliberately a conflict with the Supreme Court. What is going to happen? You will have to make the present Judges change their dicta if you will have to threaten, as Mr. Nath Pai

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referred to it, the Judges with adding so many more acquiescent and obliging Judges to the Supreme Court that they may toe your line.

What will happen? It is elementary. But let us pass this Bill. Put it on the Statute-Book. Immediately somebody will go and challenge it. That will happen. If the Supreme Court affirms the majority view, what will happen? They will strike it down, and they will say that in the terms of what Justice Hidayatullah said they will strike it down. *(Interruption)* Immediately, the Government will be brought into contempt. The Government will be exposed to public ridicule. On the other hand—and that is what I am afraid of—we like to uphold the Supreme Court—there may be a deliberate attempt to browbeat politically the judges. What will happen if the judges backslide? What will happen if the judges take back their observation and their dicta? This is the danger. The Supreme Court will be brought into contempt. The Supreme Court today is a bulwork of our democratic fabric. *(Interruption)* One of the pillars of our democratic society is faith in the integrity of the judges, faith in their sense of independence. If they are made to backslide, if they are made to swallow their own dicta, the faith will be destroyed, and immediately the Government will be...*(Interruption)*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Has the Supreme Court ever reversed any judgment? *(Interruption)*

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Well, Mr. Chatterjee has argued the Bengal Immunity case. The Supreme Court does not rigidly accept the doctrine of '*Stare decisis*'. Let me argue it with him; I would not argue it with you. *(Interruption)*

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE: I can assure my hon. friend that there is no question of dramatisation of a conflict between the legislature and the judiciary. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You are unnecessarily bringing in the Supreme Court.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Let me deal with this aspect. Your very report of the Joint Committee concedes the thesis of the dictum, the ratio of the Supreme Court. What has the Select Committee done? It shows they had a guilty conscience. Those who say that article 368 has posited a substantive right according to the two previous decisions—all right; that is their view; if that is their view, and if this is Mr. Nath Pai's view, if this is the view of the Members of the Joint Committee...

SHRI NATH PAI: The view of the 12 judges.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: My hon. friend only likes to listen to himself. *(Interruption)*

SHRI NATH PAI: I am telling you, why don't you tell this House that 12 judges of the Supreme Court held this view? *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let him proceed.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What I was saying is this. If it was Mr. Nath Pai's view, if the Joint Committee was of that view, that article 368 gave a substantive right, all right; it was a right to alter the fundamental rights: How? By a bare majority of one and by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. Then, why have you yourselves recommended that we should have an additional condition of ratification by the States? When you recommend that, you concede the proposition of the Supreme Court that article 368 could never have been meant to extend to the fundamental rights, because, *ex-facie*, it is a contradiction in terms to say that an ordinary article, article 55, executive powers, etc., can be changed by a special procedure requiring ratification, but the transcendental, the basic, sacrosanct—we are the greatest sanctimonious humbugs in the world—and transcendental rights can be changed by a bare majority of one. This is what the Supreme Court has said. If you believe that the Supreme Court is wrong, why have you accepted yourself

that the procedure prescribed in article 368 is not adequate? In doing that, you accept the thesis of the Supreme Court that article 368 was never intended to apply to the fundamental rights.

My Communist friends are not here : I can understand them saying—*(Interruption)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are here.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Well, look here, look at my uninformed friends. I say, if they live a thousand years, and they would not represent their constituency as I do mine. *(Interruption)* You can live a thousand years but you would not represent your constituency as I do mine.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, Mr. Frank Anthony does not represent the people of India. He only represents Rashtrapati Bhavan, but he challenges those people. *(Interruption)*

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am the acknowledged leader of an important minority. Mr. Hem Barua will never represent his constituency as I do mine. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : It is a greater honour to be nominated by the President than to be elected by the people of one constituency. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : When we were fighting for independence, these people were with the Britishers. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Sir, I am concluding.

The argument has been made that if your fundamental rights are immutable, you will impart to that chapter rigidity and it will invite its own destruction. I can understand some kind of argument with regard to property rights. If you like, I myself would be prepared to do something to make article 31 more elastic so that it would not be inhibiting. But what I am concerned with is this tremendous threat that is going to be posed to the minorities. I hope I will not be shouted at again. They say, I am nominated. I am the respected

leader of a small but not an unimportant community and I know where the shoe pinches. What is happening? Since independence, we have had more communal riots than throughout the British regime. Look at my Harijan friends. I am not talking from hearsay; because I defend them. They can be assaulted, murdered and their women raped, but they can get no redress.

So far as the minorities are concerned, even with the fundamental rights, we are under pressure and we are facing conditions of near helotry. In Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani's erstwhile State—unfortunately she is not there. I am associated with some 300 schools. My elected friends do not have anything to do with a single school. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this is not proper. Hon. members will have their say.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Sir, I was ending on this that the minorities today are under increasing pressure. In spite of the fundamental rights, we are facing conditions of near helotry, educational and cultural. Take away our fundamental rights—articles 25, 26, 29 and 30—and it will be the easiest thing to take them away because the communists already tried to take them away when they tried to regiment my schools in Kerala. I argued that case and they were not able to regiment according to their techniques, because of article 30. Mr. Morarji Desai tried to destroy my schools in 1954. I argued that case and article 30 saved my schools. Tomorrow the communists will join hands probably with the communalists, who do not want Urdu or English and you will get more than a bare majority. This is what I am afraid of.

My friend said, they had the power before; why not restore it to them?

The Supreme Court had heard this argument about inflexibility. Flexibility is brought about by interpretation. This has been the history of the Supreme Court and the Constitution in America has been adapted to changing political, economic and social conditions by judicial interpretations. And Shri Chatterjee knows perhaps better than I know how our own Judges are doing

[Shri Frak Anthony]

it by judicial interpretation, not by an assault on the Constitution. They are adapting legislation to the needs of labour, to the needs of workmen.

What I am afraid of is this. Why did the Supreme Court bring in this judgment? They also do not function in a vacuum. They also take note of the milieu and they have taken note of the fact that today with instability, with growing violence, with the vicious revivalist movement, they do not dare remit the fundamental rights, and even more so the minority rights, to a bare majority of people where passions, prejudices and the vicious doctrines of revivalism may destroy the minorities.

My earnest plea, particularly to the Members of Parliament who have their conditioning by Jawaharlal Nehru specially, is this. These rights were given to us by men with vision, men with imagination, men with a sense of liberalism. All these qualities are now receding. They gave them to us because they knew that the minorities, permanent minorities, should live with self-respect. Now you give this power to this House by one vote to take away our rights. Immediately, articles 25, 26, 29 and 30 will be eliminated. Today we face helotry; tomorrow we will face death.

— — —

17.37 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Provision of Civic Amenities to unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

श्री रमेश्वर सिंह (रोहतक) : माननीय स्पीकर साहब, दिल्ली शहर हमारे देश की शान, बान और शान है। यह देश का तारीखी कस्बा है और बड़ी शानदार इस की तारीफ रही है। एक शायर ने तो दिल्ली की बाबत कहा है कि :

“क्या हाल पूछते पूरब के साकिनों,
हमको गरीब जान के, हंस-हंस पुकार के,
दिल्ली जो शहर था भ्राम्ये इस्तबाब,
हम हैं रहने वाले उसी उजड़े दरार के।”

और फिर शायर से पूछा कि दिल्ली से बाहर जाना चाहोगे तो उसने जवाब दिया :

“कौन जाये दिल्ली की गलियों छोड़ कर।”

इस शहर में जहां इतनी तरक्की है, तमहुन है, इतना खर्च होता है, जहां इस दिल्ली में एक और राष्ट्रपति भवन है, इण्डिया गेट है, कनाट सर्कस है, नई दिल्ली, चानक्यपुरी, और चांदनी चौक है, लाल किला है, राजघाट है, वहीं इस दिल्ली में छः लाख भ्राम्ये मवेशियों की खिदगी, कीड़े-मकोड़ों की खिदगी बसर करते हैं। 203 बस्तियां इस दिल्ली में हैं जिसमें से 113 बस्तियों में लोग हरिजनों की हालत में गरीबी की खिदगी गुजार रहे हैं। जैसे गांव में उजड़े हुए झोंपड़े वाले लोग बाहर गांव में डाल दिये जाते हैं वही उनकी हालत है। दिल्ली के नाम पर यह कलंक है। 113 बस्तियों में जो छः लाख लोग बसते हैं वह हैं कौन लोग? वह छोटी तनखाह वाले मुलाजिम हैं। वह बड़े भ्रफसर नहीं हैं। वहां बड़ी लोग नहीं रहते हैं, लीडर नहीं रहते हैं, आई० सी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस०, इंजीनियर, चीफ इंजीनियर, डायरेक्टर नहीं रहते हैं। वहां छोटे मुलाजिम रहते हैं, छोटी तनखाह वाले मजदूर रहते हैं, छोटे दुकानदार रहते हैं, गरीब हरिजन रहते हैं, या वह तबका जो पिछड़ा तबका है, जो पसमांदा तबका है, वह रहता है। और दिल्ली में रहने वाला कमाऊ पूत है, लाऊ नहीं, यह पालियामेंट जिसने बनाई और नई दिल्ली जिसने बनाई, बदकिस्मती है कि वह बनाने वाले यहां नहीं रहते हैं, वे फेंक दिये गये हैं, उनकी बुरी हालत है।

17.39 hrs.

(Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair)

चेयर मैन महोदय, मैं उन लोगों के लिए बात करने चला हूँ।

न उन बस्तियों में बिबसी का बन्दोबस्त है, न ड्रेनेज का बन्दोबस्त है और न स्ट्रीट

लाइटिंग का बन्दोबस्त है। न ही वहां पर पब्लिक लाइटिङ हैं। रीडिंग रूम, चिल्ड्रन पार्क वगैरह का सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता है। न वहां पर सड़कें हैं और न वहां पर स्कूल हैं। आप उस हिस्से का मुकाबला बाकी दिल्ली से कीजिये, नई दिल्ली से कीजिए। नई दिल्ली तो एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बन गई है, अगर क्लास तबका बन गया है।

वे जो छः लाख आदमी हैं, वे सेण्ट्रल गवर्न-मेंट के एम्प्लॉईज हैं, रेलवे के इम्प्लॉईज हैं या मास्टर और मजदूर तबके के हैं, जो कि इस गवर्नमेंट का सुबह से शाम तक काम करने वाले हैं और इस दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और दिल्ली की हुकूमत को 95 फीसदी चलाने वाले हैं। उन में पालियामेंट और कई दूसरी जगहों पर काम करने वाले भी हैं। बिजली के बजाये उनके यहां दिया जलाया जाता है, जब कि यहां की हालत यह है कि एक-एक कोठी में हजार-हजार रुपये माहवार बिजली पर खर्च होता है। आप शाम को सड़कों पर निकल जाइये, तो वहां दिन से ज्यादा रोशनी होती है। यहां एक-एक फर्लांग की चौड़ी सड़कें हैं, जबकि वहां सड़कों का नाम नहीं है। इस गरीब हिंदुस्तान के इस शहर की यह हालत है। इसका मुकाबला कीजिए आप नांगलोई और दूसरी कालोनीज से, जिनकी तादाद 113 है। (व्यवधान) चेयर-मैन महोदय, वे जो लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं, इन्हीं की बदौलत यह सब हुआ है। अब ये कहते हैं कि यह सेक्टर की बात है। इन लोगों ने लोगों से वोट लिये, दिल्ली के मालिक बन कर बैठ गए, और पालियामेंट की बेंचिङ पर जम गए और यहां की मम्बे फीसदी सीटें ले गए। इसलिये मैं इनसे भी पूछता हूं कि इन्होंने उन लोगों के लिए क्या किया। माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त, की हुप्से रोड पर जो कोठी नम्बर 7 है, वेंची शानदार कोठी तो किसी बच्चीर की भी नहीं होगी। श्री बलराज मन्थोक और श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त वगैरह वे जो लोग हैं, वोट लेने के बाद इन्होंने जनता के लिये कोई काम

नहीं किया है। इनको तो जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

जिन छः लाख लोगों का अभी मैंने जिक्र किया है, उनके लिए इन बस्तियों पर तीसरी योजना में 705 लाख रुपये खर्च होना था। और पहले साल में वहां पर दो हजार के करीब टेनेमेंट्स बनाए जाने थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का हिसाब बताया जाये। वहां पर 16,000 के करीब टू-रूम्ड हाउसिज बनने थे, जिन पर पांच हजार रुपये के हिसाब से खर्च किया जाना था। इसके लिए एक हजार एकड़ जमीन का बन्दोबस्त होना था। इन छः लाख लोगों की रिहायश के लिये यह सब बन्दोबस्त होना था। (व्यवधान) मेरे दोस्त पूछते हैं कि कहां तो मैं उन्हें बताता हूं कि भूमतकीर पुरी, दोजाना हाउस, दिल्ली-शाहदरा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नजफगढ़, गूदड़ बस्ती, और बाग अम्बा और बाकी दूसरी जगहें हैं, जहां कि गवर्नमेंट को कालोनीज बना कर, एप्लव करके, वहां पर सैनिटरी एमिनिटीज का बन्दोबस्त करना था।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि तीसरी योजना में यह जो 705 लाख रुपये की स्कीम थी, जिसके मातहत स्लम क्लीयरेंस करके भुगी भोंपड़ी वालों को बसाया जाना था, उसके बारे में क्या गया है, उसमें कितनी तरफकी हुई है। स्लम-इवेलज के लिए करीब 1,25,000 मकान बनाने थे। जैसा कि मुझे बताया गया है, इनकी स्कीम हर साल दो हजार मकान बनाने की है। अगर यह काम इसी रफ्तार से चलता रहा तो इसके पूरा होने में 62 साल लग जायेंगे। (व्यवधान) इस जिम्मेदारी से ये लोग भी नहीं बच सकते हैं। बल्कि इसके लिए उन की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है और इसका सारा कर्लक उनके सिर पर है। (व्यवधान)

मैं श्री मन्थोक जी से भी जानना चाहूंगा कि स्लम इवेलज के लिए जो 1,25,000 मकान बनने थे, उस की क्या प्रगति है।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

पब्लिक लैंड्स पर जो 44,000 स्क्वैटर्स हैं, उनके लिए 383 लाख रुपये की स्कीम बनी थी। उसके बारे में भी पता नहीं है कि आज तक क्या हुआ है। स्वर्गीय पंडित जी ने यह बात कही थी। फिर शास्त्री जी जब होम मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त भी यह बात आई थी कि इन स्क्वैटर्स का बन्दोबस्त किया जायेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनमें से सब लोगों को जगह मिली या नहीं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The half-an-hour discussion is on unauthorised colonies. I would like the hon. Member to deal with them, I would also request the Minister to deal with them. The hon. Member is talking of other things. He does not know anything about the problem.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: मैं तो छः लाख भ्रादरियों की बात कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): He is a foolish lawyer.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: चूंकि यह बात इन लोगों के ही खिलाफ जाती है, इस लिए ये ऐसा कह रहे हैं। श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा ने अपनी स्पीच में, जिनकी कटिंग मेरे पास मौजूद हैं, बादा किया था कि हम इनको एयरबल देंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भी इस का जबाब दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. This is only half-an-hour discussion. It should be concluded within half an hour. You have taken much time. You put your question. Then, the hon. Minister will reply. After that, the other Members will put questions.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: मैं खतम कर रहा हूँ।

मेरे फाजिल दोस्त इस लिए परेशान हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि यह बात उनके खिलाफ जाती है। चूंकि मैं उनकी पोल खोल कर रहा हूँ, इसलिए वे कहते हैं कि मैं बकील ठीक नहीं

हूँ। इनके लिए तो मैं बहुत अच्छा वकील हूँ और दोनों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा सकता हूँ।

इन 113 कालोनीज के लोगों को बार-बार धोखा दे कर मुस्तलिफ पार्टीज ने उनके वोट लिये हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब ने उन लोगों के लिए क्या किया है। न सिर्फ स्टैंड्समैन और हिन्दु जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के भ्रष्टाचारों, बल्कि बाहर रूस के भ्रष्टाचारों तक में हिन्दुस्तान की इन कालोनीज और उनकी सिविक एमिनिटीज को ले कर जिक्र हुआ है, जिससे न सिर्फ दिल्ली की बदनामी हुई है या गवर्नमेंट की बदनामी हुई है, बल्कि सारे के सारे देश की बदनामी हुई है। इस लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 113 कालोनीज में जो छः लाख भ्रादरी रह रहे हैं, इनको वह कब तक एयरबल दे देंगे, और इस बारे में उनके सामने क्या डिफीकल्टीज हैं और उन्हें कितना रुपया चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि कुछ लोगों ने गैर-कानूनी मकान बना लिये हैं। अगर बना लिए हैं, तो लेट बि ला टेक इट्स जोन कोर्स। मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने दिनों में आप इन कालोनीज को एयरबल दे देंगे और उन में सब एमिनिटीज का बन्दोबस्त कर देंगे। (व्यवधान)

दर असल दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, डी० डी० ए० और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन में कुछ आपस में झगड़ा है। आज हो यह रहा है कि डी० डी० ए० जो काम हो उसे दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर थोप देता है और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कहता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐम्ब्रूब नहीं करती है हम क्या करें। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि आप इस मामले में पिन-डाउन कीजिये कि इस काम को अंजाम देने की किस की जिम्मेदारी है। अब अगर डी० डी० ए० को डेबेलपमेंट के लिए कुछ बेंटरमेंट सैस लगाने का प्रस्ताव कारपोरेशन को नहीं है इस बात को आप मानते हैं तो अगर कारपोरेशन

को बसल्यार चाहिए तो वह उसके लिए अपने ऐक्ट में धर्मैडमेंट लायें। अब सैंटर की भगर जिम्मेदारी है तो हाउस में सैंटर की जिम्मेदारी बतलाई जाये और वह उसे पूरा करे। कारपोरेशन की तरफ से कोई कमी हो तो उसे बतलाया जाये। भगर डी० डी० ए० रास्ते में कोई भ्रष्टचन डालता है तो वह भी बतलायें। सबाल सिर्फ यह है कि जो बेसिस एमिनेटीज हैं यह कितने दिन तक उनको मिल सकेंगी? जहाँ तक रोड्स का सबाल है, जहाँ तक बिजली का सबाल है, पानी का सबाल है या नालियों भ्रादि का सबाल है, या पढ़ाई और ट्रांसपोर्ट भ्रादि का सबाल है, यह भ्रावश्यक सुविधाएं जो कि भ्राब भ्राम गांवों तक में लोगों को सुलभ हैं और वह सुविधाएं इन बस्तियों में नहीं मिल रही हैं तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कितनी भ्राबधि में भ्राप यह सुविधाएं उन्हें उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे?

अन्त में मैं सभापति महोदय भ्रापकी भ्राशा से केवल एक मिनट में मन्त्री महोदय से यह भ्राज करवा चाहूंगा कि

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has already talked about 20 minutes. It is the others who will ultimately suffer. He should conclude now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: मैं भ्रापका मशकूर हूँ कि भ्रापने मुझे इतना टाइम दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इन बातों का जबाब दें। वह एक हद भ्राकरें करें कि कितना रुपया उनको चाहिए और कितने दिन में उन बस्तियों के लोगों को वह यह नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा देर तक यह जो एधारिटीज में इस काम की जिम्मेदारी को लेकर भ्रागड़ा चल रहा है वह काम हो ज्यादा देर तक यह पोलिटिकल भ्रागड़ा न बना रह सके और सामक्याह बेचारे मुला-जमीन को भ्रापकी इन रैगलैन्स से जो कि स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट और सैंटर के बीच में चलती हैं उसकी वजह से उन लोगों को तकलीफ न हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will reply, and then members will ask questions.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: If only the hon. Minister will answer that the policy has been settled that these colonies will be regularised, we have nothing to ask. We only want to know how long it will take to regularise them and what are the difficulties in the way of regularisation. If the Minister can answer this, then we will be satisfied.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): We only want to know how expensively you can regularise this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta may also put his question. Then the Minister can reply.

MR. KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him reply. Then I will put the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may put his question. Then the Minister will reply.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त: सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इन अनऐथोराइज्ड कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज करने के लिये मास्टर प्लान में तबदीली करने की जरूरत होगी और जाहिर है कि जब तक मास्टर प्लान में तबदीली नहीं होगी तब तक यह रेगुलराइज नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि बहुत सारी बस्तियां ऐसी हैं जो कि मास्टर प्लान में रेबीरीडियल ऐरिया नहीं हैं। 68 के करीब बस्तियां ऐसी हैं तो मेरा पहला सबाल यह है कि सरकार मास्टर प्लान को तबदील करने के लिए जहाँ तक इन कालोनियों का सबाल है वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और कब तक करेगी?

दूसरा सबाल यह है कि इन में से 66 कालोनियां ऐसी हैं जोकि गवर्नमेंट ने सैक्शन 4 और 6 के मातहत एक्सीजीशन का नोटिस दिया हुआ है और कई जगह वह ऐक्वायर भी हो गई हैं तो क्या सरकार इन कालोनियों को यह जो

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सेक्शन 4 और 6 का मोड़ है उसे वह वापिस ले लेगी ताकि कारपोरेशन उनको रेगुलराइज कर सके ?

मेरा प्राथमिक सवाल यह है कि करीब 125 कालोनिवा ऐसी हैं जिनके कि ऊपर बेसिक नीड्स प्रोवाइड करने के लिए अभी तक कारपोरेशन ने 15-20 लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया है लेकिन उनमें अगर आपने मिनिमम ऐमिनिटीज भी प्रोवाइड करनी हैं तो कोई 10 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। कारपोरेशन ने आप से मांग की है कि 3 करोड़ रुपये का रिबोल्विंग फंड गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उनकी दे ताकि उनमें वह सुविधाएं प्रोवाइड की जा सकें तो सरकार उस दिया में क्या कर रही है ?

My first question is about the master plan. My second question is about loan to the Corporation to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. My third question is, withdrawing the notices of section 4 and section 6. These are my three questions.

श्री हरचरण बेकवाल (दिल्ली पूर्व) : सभा-पति महोदय, यह विषय दिल्ली की अनधिकृत बस्तियों में आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में था लेकिन श्री रत्नधीर सिंह ने इस सवाल को इस तरह से कहा कि वे पन से उठाना है कि न तो उसका कहीं सिर माखू पड़ता है और न पैर माखू पड़ता है। माननीय सदस्य को माखू होना चाहिए कि यह भूखी ओंपड़ी एक भलग चीज है और अनधिकृत बस्तियां यह एक भलग चीज है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा उन्होंने इसका सिर पैर कुछ नहीं छोड़ा। यह अनधिकृत बस्तियों का सवाल है और वहां नागरिक सुविधाओं को देने का सवाल है तो बाहिर है कि उसके रास्ते में सबसे बड़ी प्रड़वन मास्टर प्लान की है और उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार मास्टर प्लान में संशोधन कर सकती है। इसके लिए दिल्ली की जनता, दिल्ली की मेट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल और नगर निगम ने एक मत से बांग की है कि

मास्टर प्लान में संशोधन किया जाये और जब तक उसमें संशोधन होता है उन बस्तियों को मंजूर करने की इजाजत दी जाये और तब तक स्लम क्लियरेंस ऐक्ट के अनुसार वहां सुविधाएं देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली नगर निगम को रुपये की मदद दे जिससे कि वह यह तमाम सुविधाएं प्रदान कर सके। यह तमाम सुविधाएं दिल्ली नगर निगम उन्हें देने को तैयार है लेकिन जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी सहायता करे जैसे कि पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार करती रही है। अगर ऐसा अब भी वह करे तो यह तमाम सुविधाएं उन अनधिकृत बस्तियों में प्रदान की जा सकती है। चूंकि केन्द्र ने आर्थिक सहायता देना बंद कर रखा है जितना पहले देता था उतना नहीं देता है इस कारण उसमें दिक्कत पैदा हुई है। अगर केन्द्र नगर निगम ने जो पैसे की मांग की है वह उसे प्रदान कर दे तो वह यह तमाम सुविधाएं दे सकता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यहां के नागरिकों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए और किन्हीं क्षेत्रों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए जो आग्रह किया है उसको यह कब तक स्वीकार करेंगे और उन्हें वह आवश्यक आर्थिक सहायता देंगे जिससे यह तमाम सुविधाएं उन अन्य लोगों को प्रदान की जा सकें ?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना है कि श्री रत्नधीर सिंह ने बेकार में इस सवाल में राजनीति को लाकर उलझा दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह इस दुनियादी बात को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि जो लोग बेघारे उधर से पश्चिमी पंजाब से यहां उजड़ कर आये थे उन्होंने अपने परिश्रम से अपनी मेहनत से अपने और अपने परिवार वालों के लिये सिर छिपाने लायक कुछ स्थान बना लिये हैं उनकी

कायम रखना चाहिए ? अगर आप इस सिद्धांत से बुनियादी तौर से सहमत हैं तो फिर आपका यह कर्तव्य बन जाता है कि इसको एक सम्मान का प्रश्न न बना कर चाहे वह कौन भी परिवर्तन की योजना का सवाल हो और चाहे वह मास्टर प्लान का प्रश्न है उसके अन्दर आवश्यक परिवर्तन करके इन लोगों को बसाया जाये और इन लोगों की जो कम से कम मनुष्य मात्र के लिए बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं हैं, यह उन तक पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। इस सिद्धांत को अगर आप मानते हैं तो उसके लिए आपको आर्थिक सहायता भी देनी पड़ेगी, अपनी योजनाओं में भी परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार के एक हमदर्दानी रविये से आपको इस समस्या को हल करना पड़ेगा। क्या मंत्री महो-महोदय इसके लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, he will agree with me that all the glare and glitter that we see in New Delhi particularly does not represent the people, the common people, the middle-class people of this country. It represents a new class of aristocrats...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Like Randhir Singh ..

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Like Guptas....

18 00 hrs.

SHRI S. KUNDU : ...and affluent class which Shri Randhir Singh's party has produced during these twenty years. It is indeed shocking to see what I saw when I first came to Delhi here as a Member of Parliament. I was shocked to see the people coming in hundreds to put up even in the verandah in my quarter.

Somehow I have been able to refuse to these people because Parliament is very strict about it. Government has so far not been able to provide a model of a cheap house. How can a poor man have a house with two rooms and attached bath and latrine for Rs. 2500 or Rs. 3000 ? Government have spent 45 per cent of the total money, Rs. 3000 crores in building

huge palaces, skyscrapers and so on and so forth.

My specific question is this. The fate of two lakhs of people, as my hon. friend, Shri Goyal, very ably put it hangs fire. These sturdy people from Punjab built small huts by sheer dint of their strength. At that time, this bureaucratic machinery did not come to their help to guide them how they could come within the Master Plan. Now they do not know whether these will be included in it or will be completely finished.

I want the Minister to give answers to these questions. First, when are they going to finalise the entire thing connected with these so-called unauthorised colonies ? Second—I am afraid the Minister is not noting my questions ; he is looking somewhere else.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : I am listening.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Then let him say what I was asking ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is straying away. I call upon the Minister to reply.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : This question is not for the first time coming before the House. The last discussion on it was on 21 August, 1968 when Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was pleased to tell the House as to what he is thinking of the problem. The Government, the Corporation, DDA and Metropolitan Council are not unaware of these difficulties. As many as a half a dozen meetings were held between different departments and between the representatives of the Corporation and our Ministry. But every time somehow or other a solution has been eluding us. It is because there are 204 unauthorised colonies.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : 104.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : 204.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Out of these, 193 have been regularised.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Out of 204, 103 have been considered as colonies which could be regularised. There are 101 more which do not conform either to the Master Plan or the regulations of DDA or the Municipal Act. So we are now considering as to how best we can help them.

It is not a fact—I straightway deny it—that the Municipal Corporation is not attending to the basic civic needs of these people living in these colonies.

As far as educational, medical, health and sanitary facilities are concerned, all these are being provided.

SHRI BALRAJ MODHOK : They are not being provided today. He may provide them tomorrow. That is very good. But today they are not being provided.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : They are being provided by the municipal authorities.

Sometime back the Municipal Corporation requested all those persons living in these unauthorised colonies to lend their helping hand in order to provide all the civic facilities necessary.

They said that those plots which had not got lay-outs could have lay-outs from the Corporation, that those who had already built might pay developmental charges. At that time, a few years back, the Corporation estimated that if the collections were made for developmental charges, about Rs. 7½ crores were to be collected from them, but now the rates have gone up and if the developmental charges are to be computed according to the present rate, nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 crores are necessary to provide all civic facilities for these colonies. Therefore, the Corporation and the DDA are trying to persuade these persons to pay the developmental charges, but they are not coming forward.

What type of colonies are these? They occupied places unauthorisedly, constructed buildings unauthorisedly and there is not even any place left for starting a school or providing a park.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you provide finance from the revolving fund? That is the only question.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : He should understand that these persons purchased these lands very cheap violating the regulations that were in existence, and today when they are called upon to pay, they refuse.

SHRI BALKAJ MADHOK : This is not a fact. They are prepared to pay provided you are prepared to regularise, make some provision in the Master Plan. I can give the guarantee that they are prepared to pay, but are you prepared to regularise?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Of course, that is the one condition that they should not violate the Master Plan.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : But some amendments have to be made in the Master Plan. That is all what we are crying for. Where there is need please make some amendment in the Master Plan so that they can be regularised. That is the least requirement.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Last time I assured the House that if there were any proposals from the hon. Members we would consider them and as a matter of fact Mr. Madhok met me once or twice and I assured him of all these things. I do not know why he is asking now.

Therefore, all efforts will be made to give all civic amenities. If the hon. Member can persuade the residents or the occupiers of these unauthorised colonies to cooperate firstly with the Corporation and secondly with the DDA, there will be no difficulty.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My question is very important.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : As a clever financier he asks me whether Government will finance or not. Any proposal that comes to the Government will be considered sympathetically. This is the assurance that I can give.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 2, 1968/ Agra-hayana 11, 1890 (Saka).