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Friday, December 20, 1968
Agrahayana 29, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
Lok Sabha

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 20, 1968/Agrahayana 29, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पकड़ा गया चीनी साहित्य

* 871. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने सितम्बर, 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में सोमेश्वर मुद्रणालय पर छापा मारा था और उस मुद्रणालय से भारी मात्रा में चीनी साहित्य तथा अन्य आपत्तिजनक साहित्य पकड़ा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां से पकड़े गये चीनी तथा अन्य आपत्तिजनक साहित्य का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त मुद्रणालय के मालिकों तथा प्रबन्धकों के विलुप्त सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c). On September 21, 1968, the police recovered one printed leaflet, without the name of the Press, along with its block from Someshwar Press at Basti. The leaflet contained some

slogans including one praising Chairman Mao Tse Tung. The police have registered a case under section 3/12 of the Press Act as the leaflet had no press line.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : जिस मुद्रणालय में यह साहित्य छापा था क्या पुलिस ने उस मुद्रणालय पर छापा मार कर कुछ इस प्रकार की भी मामग्री प्राप्त की जो कि चीन से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखती है, जो चीन के द्वारा भेजी गई थी, यदि हां तो वह कौन कौन सी सामग्री थी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is true, as I have said in my reply, that the Police did recover some printed leaflets and some other literature from the Press, and those printed leaflets had no press line. Therefore the investigation is taking place.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि यह जो सारा साहित्य आपने पकड़ा है उसको लेकर क्या आपने इस प्रेस के मालिक या इस प्रेस के कर्मचारियों या वहां चीनी विकारवारा से प्रभावित जो लोग हैं, बस्ती में जो नोग हैं उनके लिलाफ भी कोई कार्रवाई की है, यदि हां तो कितनों को आपने पकड़ा है और किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई आपने उनके लिलाफ की है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In this matter, the case is registered and investigation is going on.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : मैंने पूछा था कि आपने सोगों के लिलाफ किया है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When I say investigation is going on, unless the investigation is

completed, how can I say how many people are involved and who are the persons involved ?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether any connection has been revealed among the pro-Mao leaflets distributed at several places in the country ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is true. Now a days, I see a rather disturbing trend of this subversive propaganda increasing in different parts of the country. These pro-Mao slogans are appearing in different parts of the country including Delhi, and this is certainly a matter of concern.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Noticing the trends that have been occurring rather frequently these days starting from Dalhousie Square at Calcutta to Flora Fountain in Bombay and the large scale smuggling of goods of Chinese origin in the areas of U. P., Bihar etc., and the activities absolutely unchecked apparently of the various Naxalites in this country, one is led to believe that there is no Government in this country because it seems to be a free for all. May I know what specific steps are being taken by the Government of India to put a check to all these subversive and anti-national activities either in the shape of literature or in the shape of passage of money from the Chinese Embassy to some Naxalites in Kerala on all these activities grouped together ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This type of a very exaggerated reaction also sometimes gives further encouragement to the Naxalite elements. The hon. Member is saying that as these things are happening there is no Government here; I think the hon. Member should make a little more responsible statement. But I am prepared to accept this position, and I express my concern about it, that these disturbing trends are asserting themselves in the country and we shall have to think about it. My difficulty is that at present there is no law whereby I can take action against such organisations except that there is provision for taking action against individual actions or individual violent acts. One can certainly do that. One can certainly proceed against some objectionable posters also. But when it is a question of taking some organised action against a

certain organised party, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Is the hon. Minister aware that even in the rural areas of West Bengal, and not merely in the urban areas, these ideas are preached and Mao's thoughts are circulated among them . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is done by the hon. Member's party. We are not doing that. It is a three-year-old story.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: And the propaganda is conducted through students in the urban areas in Calcutta. In the rural areas also, quite a good deal of surreptitious literature preaching Mao's thoughts is being circulated. Is the hon. Home Minister prepared to admit that this is due to some kind of a failure on the part of the Intelligence Department ? Is he going to take some effective steps to prevent the circulation of these ideas among the rural population which encourage them even to think of peasant revolt, which is having a demonstrable effect in the Naxalites, attempts to raid the fields and loot paddy from the fields ? What effective steps is the hon. Minister proposing to take so that these things can be checked effectively.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This question of a large number of posters appearing in Calcutta has been brought to our notice. We examined the legal possibilities of taking action against the people responsible for some of the posters. My legal advice is that they are actionable under section 124 of the IPC. We have advised the Bengal Government about it. That is the action that we can take. But generally I must share my own thought with the House that this trend of thinking of having a revolution in the country with armed insurrection is trying to raise its ugly head in this country, and we shall have to think about whether we can take some action about it. I shall certainly discuss these matters with the Leaders of the Opposition parties.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that Chinese literature including Mao's portraits are distributed on a large scale in this country and also in view of the fact

that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi is distributing not only arms, ammunition and money but also books containing Mao's thoughts to the so-called revolutionaries of India; may I know whether Government are prepared to take or have already taken certain steps against the Chinese Embassy in Delhi that is violating all international ethics and law ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : At least the Home Ministry has not taken any action about it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is a very serious matter. I think he is aware of it. The question is whether the Home Minister is aware of it or not. If he is aware of it, what steps does he propose to take against the Chinese Embassy, because it is encouraging all sorts of trouble in the country ? I think he knows much better about it. . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know much better. So, let him not ask me any questions.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are grateful to the Home Minister for he has posed a very important problem namely that he has no law at present to tackle the subversive activities of such of these political parties as are indulging in such activities. May I know from the Home Minister whether indulging in subversive activities that are going against our parliamentary democracy and also our national interests is not a crime enough for him to take action against such of these organisations as are indulging in such anti-national activities ? If he is not empowered by the present legislation, is he thinking of bringing forward before this House a suitable legislation so as to see that these subversive and anti-national activities are put down ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member had not listened to me probably. I said that I did want to share my thoughts with the House. I do not want to confront the House with a legislation here and then face criticism about it. But certainly, as I have said, this is a serious matter and I would like to discuss it with the leaders of the political parties.

श्री भारतराज्ये राय : 20 अक्टूबर, 1962 को हमारे देश पर चीन का आकरण हुआ। उससे पहले भी माओ-त्से-तुंग के फोटो हमारे देश में लगाये जाते थे और बहुत सा चीनी साहित्य भी हमारे देश में प्राप्त था, जिसको नोग पढ़ते थे। उसके बाद जो घटनायें हुईं, उनके कारण जगह जगह चीनी साहित्य की बात की जाती है, जैसे कि अभी बस्ती के बारे में पूछा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीनी साहित्य में कौन सी ऐसी बात है, जिसको भारत सरकार आपत्तिजनक समझती है और पहले के चीनी साहित्य और इस समय के चीनी साहित्य में क्या और किस जगह पर फँक है, जिसको सरकार पहले आपत्तिजनक नहीं समझती थी और अब आपत्तिजनक समझती है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member has not read the history of India of the last six hundred years. That is really speaking the main thing. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are not going to learn history from the hon. Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly he will have to learn history from me on this matter.

SARI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You treat thyself, Mr. Chavan. Keep your knowledge to yourself.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I represent Basu here और यह प्रश्न बस्ती से सञ्चित है।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then he is responsible for all these photographs and other things.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am responsible for all these wrong elements here.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him put the question now.

श्री लिलारामल : मैंने यह बचों में प्राइवेटिनिस्टर से भी कहा है और अन्य अंत्रियों से भी कहा है कि हमारे देश में, जो कि नेपाल

बांदर पर है, अफसरान वहाँ से ट्रांसिस्टर, कलम आदि सब चीजें मंगते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार सोमेश्वर प्रेस और बस्टी में हो रहे सब गोल-माल के बारे में ड्रास्टिक स्टेप लेकर उस लेत्र में सिक्यूरिटी को मजबूत करेगी अच्छी चींग करेगी और मौद्रिक अफसरान को ट्रांसफर करेगी।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Shri Sheo Narain has a Chinese pen in his pocket.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: But the fact is that I have no pen with me here.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot promise or assure him about the transfer of officers straightway, but certainly I shall consider some of the suggestions that he has made.

SHRI NAMBIAR: May I know whether Government have seriously considered whether these Chinese literature and Mao's portraits are also being publicised and utilised by *Agent provocateurs* and those who are in the pay-roll of some foreign agency, apart from certain other elements? Did Government consider it seriously, or have Government any information about it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: *Agent provocateurs* in what sense, I really do not know. But mostly they are agents.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Who are the Agents? We want to know.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा: क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि चीनी दूतावास की ओर से मिशन मिशन स्थानों को चीनी लिटरेचर भेजा जा रहा है और आम्ब्र प्रदेश में भी माओ-स्से-तुंग की एक किताब "माओ सूक्तुलु" का फी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो रहा है; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly my attention has been invited to these things also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय फीर्जिं-परस्तों की जो राष्ट्र-प्रियोंकी गतिविधियाँ

चल रही हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार अभी तक कोई प्रमावशाली कदम नहीं उठा सकी है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता में एक प्रतिक्रिया पैदा हो रही है। अभी परस्तों बम्बई में बेयरमैन माओ-स्से-तुंग का पुतला जलाया गया था। इस बात की भी आकांक्षा है कि अगर माओ-स्से-तुंग के चित्र दिखाये जायें, उनका प्रदर्शन किया जाये, तो जनता उन प्रदर्शनकारियों से निपटे, उनके साथ संघर्ष में आ जाये। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेगी, जिससे माओ-स्से-तुंग के चित्रों का प्रदर्शन, या "माओ-स्से-तुंग जिन्दावाद" के नामे लगाना या ऐसे पोस्टर छापना दण्डनीय अपराध करार दिया जाये और ऐसी कार्यवाहियाँ करने वालों को पकड़ा जाये? अगर उन्हें प्रोटेक्टिव कस्टडी में नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो जनता के साथ उनका संघर्ष होने की सम्भावना है। ऐसी परिस्थिति को टालने के लिए यह मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: अगर कोई ऐसी सम्भावना तैयार होती है, तो उनको पकड़ने की सम्भावना भी तैयार होती है।

I.A.C. Officers Serving In Nigeria

***872. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designation of the officers and men of the Indian Airlines Corporation who have served in Nigeria during the last three years and are serving at present;

(b) the terms and conditions under which their services have been loaned;

(c) whether Government are aware that the I.A.C. pilots were ordered to fly troops to forward fighting areas by the Nigerian authorities in the fighting between Nigeria and Biafra;

(d) whether the troop carrying planes were fired upon by the Biafrans endangering the lives of the Indian crew; and

(c) whether Government would ask the Nigerian Government not to use Indian crew on troop carrying planes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH)
 (a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2809/68]
 (c) to (e). According to the information available with Government, Indian personnel were used only to fly civil aircraft either on scheduled service or on chartered flights for the Nigerian Airways. One or two incidents endangering the safety of the Indian crew and of the planes flown by them were reported, though no Indian personnel was actually hurt. The matter was taken up with the Nigerian Government who gave assurances of personal security and safety of the Indian personnel in Nigeria.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के भाग (सी), (डी) और (ई) का जो उत्तर दिया है, वह बिंकुन गलत और गुमराह करने वाला है। मैं यह सीधा प्रश्न पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या कैंटेन जोगलेकर ने सरकार को, अथवा इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज़ कार्पोरेशन के मैनेजमेंट को, यह पत्र नहीं लिखा है कि उन्हें नाइजीरिया की पल्टन को वियाफ़रा से लड़ने के लिए फ़ट लाइन्ज़ पर ले जाने के लिए कहा गया, उन के विमान में पल्टन को ले जाया गया, उन के विमान पर वियाफ़रा के सैनिकों ने गोलियाँ चलाई और उन को काफ़ी परेशानी हुई। क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि इन्हीं शोकायतों को ले कर कैंटेन जोगलेकर और अन्य लोगों को अन्त में वहां से भेजा गया है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : कैंटेन जोगलेकर का कोई ऐसा पत्र इस समय मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। लेकिन, जैसा कि समा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में बताया गया है, 1962 में नाइजीरियन एयरवेज़ और इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज़ कार्पोरेशन का समझौता हुआ, जिस के तहत हमारे पहली बार गये थे। उस समय वियाफ़रा का संघर्ष इतने चोरों पर नहीं था या था ही नहीं।

उस के बाद जब संघर्ष भारतम् हुआ, तो हूँ कि हमारे इंडियन एयरलाइन्ज़ के कर्मचारी उसी समझौते से बंदे हुए थे, इसलिए उन्हें जो कार्य करने के लिए कहा गया था, वह उन्हें करना पड़ा। दो तीन ऐसी घटनायें हुईं, जिन में हमारे कर्मचारी जब वहां पर विमान चला रहे थे, तो उन पर गोली चली।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : सेना ले जाने का काम हुआ या नहीं?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उस में ट्रूप्ट को ले जाया गया, लेकिन एम्युनिशन को नहीं। जब ये घटनायें हुईं, तो उन को कहा गया कि वे समझौते से बंदे हुए हैं, उन्हें वह काम करना पड़ेगा। उन लोगों ने हमें कहा और प्रोटेस्ट किया! हमने नाइजीरियन हाई कमीशन के साथ इस सवाल को उठाया। उस के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि हम यह जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं कि आप के लोग सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है। यह जिम्मेदारी बिल्कुल बेमतलब है। अगर उन्हें लड़ाई के क्षेत्र में ले जाया जाता है, तो कोई भी उन की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकता है।

तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि दो हिस्सों में आप ने जो करार किया है नाइजीरिया एयरवेज़ के साथ मह 1962 का है। उस को 6 साल हो गए। इन 6 मालों में नाइजीरिया में लड़ाई की परिस्थिति के कारण वहां चीजों के दाम करीब करीब दुगुने बढ़े हैं लेकिन इन 6 मालों में आप ने इस कांट्रोक्ट को रिन्यु करने का या इस में कोई बदावा करने का, सुधार करने का विचार ही नहीं किया तो क्या आप इस कांट्रोक्ट को सुधारने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न करेंगे और

(2) जब कि वहां पर आज लड़ाई की परिस्थिति है, नाइजीरियन सरकार से आप यह

निश्चित आश्वासन लेंगे कि हमारे 'विमान चालकों को किसी भी हालत में लड़ाई के किसी भी काम में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायगा, और

(3) क्या इस में तथ्य है कि निजी कांटेक्ट पर वहाँ जो पायलट्स जाते हैं फिर वे गोरे हों या हिन्दुस्तानी हों, उन की तनलवाह और मुविचार आप ने तो करार किया है उस से ज्यादा हैं?

डा० करण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा जो इनके साथ समझौता था वह अगले वर्ष मार्च में समाप्त हो रहा है। उस के बाद हमारा कोई ऐसा इस समय विचार नहीं है कि हम कोई नया समझौता करें। वह हमारा समझौता मार्च में समाप्त हो जायगा। फिर यदि कोई अतिगत रूप से रहना चाहे तो वह उन का अपना कारं रहेगा नाइजीरिया के साथ। अतिगत क्या वह लोगों को बेतन देते हैं उस की तो जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह विश्वास दिनाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो कमंचारी मार्च 1969 तक वहाँ हैं उन की सुरक्षा होगी।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The contract that is given in the statement does not speak of any participation in any military operation. In that context, may I know whether the Government will at least from now onwards tell the Nigerian Government that our people should not be used in flying these military personnel to the theatres of war or to places where there is certain risk?

DR. KARAN SINGH : On page 3 of the contract, for example, it is written, "They shall proceed to any place required by the company in the performance of their duties". This is an internal affair of Nigeria. It is not as if it was fighting with some other country. The Biafran trouble is within the country itself. However, as I have submitted, we took it up with the Nigerian Government, and there is no trouble at the moment.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत तटस्थ देश है। उसे किसी के आन्तरिक

संघर्ष में भी अपने आदमियों का प्रयोग नहीं करता चाहिए जिस से मार-तबर्द के विरुद्ध वहाँ की जनता के मन में भावना उत्पन्न न हो।

..... (व्यवधान) तो क्या सरकार मार-तबर्द की अपनी स्थायी नीति का ध्यान करते हुए किसी भी देश के साथ इस प्रकार का समझौता करते हुए इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि किसी के आन्तरिक भगड़ों में, युद्ध के मामलों में हमारे जहाज या हमारे किसी परसोनेल का उपयोग न हो?

डा० करण सिंह : यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है।

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : आप मानेंगे भी इस को?

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मानेंगे इस को तभी अच्छा होगा।

DR. RANEN SEN : A little while ago the hon. Minister stated that the terms of the agreement with the Nigerian Government or Airlines will end in next March and after that if any Indian personnel want to stay there and work under the Nigerian Government, the Government of India has nothing to say with regard to that. I want to know whether it is known to the hon. Minister that there is a serious conflict going on inside Nigeria, a sort of civil war. Supposing an Indian personnel wants to stay there after March and he is somehow or other involved in this civil war, what happens to the status of India. In view of this, why does not the Minister make a statement that in view of what is happening there, no Indian personnel will be allowed to stay there?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The question of individual personnel staying there is something which will be governed by the relative rules, whether they are of the Reserve Bank or the Ministry, and I am merely saying that as a Government we are not entering into a contract.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Was this incident in which Capt. Joglekar was involved the sole incident or have other incidents also happened in Nigeria or in any other country,

and what steps have been taken to avoid these things while entering into future contracts ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I said there were 2 or 3 incidents which took place. Once there was a cross firing. Once when they were passing a field, they were fired upon by the Biafrans. I am not sure whether that was Capt Joglekar or not. The names I have here are Capt. Jeddly, Kunkar, Oberoi and Guletia. The other points the hon. Member has raised about the future, we will certainly take into consideration.

Celebration of Pak. Foundation Day by Students of Aligarh Muslim University

*873. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of students celebrated Pakistan Foundation Day on the 14th August, 1968 along with India's Independence Day on the 15th August, 1968, in Aligarh Muslim University; and

(b) if so, the details of such elements and the action taken by Government so far against them ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) ऐसा कोई जशन सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न समाचारपत्रों पर आधारित है । उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक समाचारपत्रों में और दिल्ली के भी पत्रों में इस आशय के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में यह मंत्रालय से पता

लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि इस तरह की खबर में कोई सच्चाई है या क्या मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जांच पर आधारित हैं ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: हम ने इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूछताछ की । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस की जांच करने के बाद कहा कि ऐसी कोई खबर उन को नहीं है । हम ने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से भी पूछा । उन्होंने भी कहा कि इस में कोई सार नहीं है, बिलकुल तथ्यहीन यह बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ विद्यार्थियों की गतिविधियों को लेकर समय समय पर समाचार प्रकाशित होते रहते हैं जो जनता के मन में आशंका पैदा करते हैं । क्या आप ने विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों पर इस बात के लिए बल दिया है कि इस तरह के समाचार अगर छपें तो उन का खंडन करें ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जब इस तरह की खबरें आती हैं तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी तरफ से भी कोई जांच करती है ? उदाहरण के लिए जब भारत की हाकी की टीम पराजित हुई और पाकिस्तान की टीम की जीत हुई तो ऐसा कहा जाता है कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने उस जीत पर खुशी मनायी और हमारी पराजय पर खुशी मनायी । इस तरह की खबरें अलबारों में छपती हैं तो क्या यह मंत्रालय की तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से कोई अधिकृत खंडन हुआ या यह खबरें सच हैं तो इस का कोई प्रबन्ध किया ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा यह खबर अलबार में आई थी, यह सही है और इस के बाद ही यह प्रश्न आया था । हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पूछा कि इस की पूरी जांच कर के बताएं ।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। हम ने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से भी इस सम्बन्ध में पूछा। उन्होंने भी कहा कि ऐसा कोई समारोह वहां नहीं मनाया गया। हम समझते हैं कि इतना यथेष्ट है प्रगर वह कहते हैं कि इस में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Is it a fact that the students in that University celebrated the foundation day of Pakistan. Everybody knows. It has come in the papers But when the Minister asked the authorities of the University, they are afraid that they have allowed such a thing. They do not want to inform the Minister. They wanted to shield it. We are only educating Pakistani agents in that University. Why cannot the Government at least now think of distributing these Muslim students to other Universities and put more other community students in that University so that troubles of this sort may not arise in in that university ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am not replying only on the reply of the Aligarh University. We have asked the State Government of U. P. and they have said that they have inquired into the matter and there is no truth in it.

Apart from that I can say that there are not only the Muslim boys but there are a large number of Hindu boys also reading in that University. We do not agree that there were only Pakistani agents. It is not fair to the University to say that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must strongly refute it.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब डा० श्रीमाली इस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री थे, उस समय अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की जांच के लिये एक जांच कमेटी बैठी थी। उस जांच कमेटी के अपने निष्कर्ष में एक निष्कर्ष यह भी था कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के अम्बर दो पूर्प विशेष रूप से काम कर रहे हैं—एक साम्बादी और दूसरे समवायवादी।

लेकिन जब से चीन और पाकिस्तान का गठबन्धन हुआ है, वे दोनों भी एक ओर गये हैं। उन्हीं दिनों यह घटना भी मुनने में आई थी कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में कुछ पुराने दस्तावेज जो प्रकाबर के समय के थे, उन को हटा कर चीन को भेज दिया गया, जोकि हमारे सीमावर्ती ज्ञात्रों के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा महत्व रखते थे।

इन भारी बारों की पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के स्वरूप को राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप प्रदान करने के लिये तथा इस विश्वविद्यालय की आन्तरिक अव्यवस्था को दूर करने के लिए—यथा यह सत्य है कि मंत्री परिषद ने हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय वाराणसी की मांति यह निश्चय किया था कि अलीगढ़ नगर के सब कालिज अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित हों। लेकिन उस समय कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में एक मंत्री महोदय उपस्थित नहीं थे, उन्होंने बाद में आकर आपति की ओर वह निरांय मुनते हैं बदल दिया गया। इसी कारण वह निरांय अब तक संसद में पेश नहीं किया जा सका है? इस बात में कहां तक सच्चाई है? डा० सैन राजनीतिज नहीं है, शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, इसलिये स्पष्ट बात बतलायें? क्या सही है?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : Sir, the Ministry of Education drafted the Aligarh Muslim University Act as it should be amended more or less in line with that of the Banaras Hindu University. It has been referred by the Cabinet to a sub-committee of the Cabinet who are considering this and we hope we will be able to come to a decision very soon.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरा प्रश्न था—क्या मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल डाप्ट किया था उस पर पहले निरांय ले लिया था। लेकिन एक मंत्री जो उस समय उपस्थित नहीं थे, उन्होंने बाद में आ कर उस पर आपति की ओर इसीलिये वह बिल भ्रमी तक संसद में नहीं आ सका है।

‘डा० मेन राजनीति से हट कर, शिक्षा शास्त्री के हृप में बतलायें, शुक्ला साहब उन्हें जो परामर्श दे रहे हैं, उस को न मानें।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The report of the Cabinet Sub-Committee will be placed before the Cabinet. What has been discussed in the Cabinet. I am not supposed to divulge.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University have come in for strong criticism from time to time. On that basis, may I know (a) what is the proportion of the Hindu students and the Muslim students in the University; (b) whether the Government is prepared to delete the word "Muslim" from the "Aligarh Muslim University" and give it a truly universal character; and (c) whether the Government is prepared to appoint a committee of all parties to go into the matters and investigate the real state of affairs there ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As to the first question, about the percentage of non-Muslim students in the University, I have not got the exact figure with me, but I am definite it is half and half-about 50 per cent; maybe there are more Hindus, I do not know. I had been there, but I did not enquire into the actual numbers. Regarding the second point, I was told that when this House tried to remove the name "Hindu" from the "Bihar Hindu University", there was a lot of trouble inside and outside the House. Government do not propose any change now. Regarding the third point, it is not necessary to enquire into the activities of the Aligarh Muslim University, because there is nothing wrong in the University's activities now, which requires any enquiry.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Are you considering the deletion of both the names, "Hindu" and "Muslim" ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. That is a bigger question.

श्री रामपोपाल शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित

इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज के कई सी स्नातक पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं ? या यह भी सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के रीडर बिना किसी को सूचित किये पाकिस्तान चले गये और उन्होंने वहीं अपनी भविष्य निषिकी राशि प्राप्त करने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया था ?

श्री भागबत भा आजाद : यह बात सच है कि जो विद्यार्थी अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय से पास कर चुके हैं, उन में से कुछ पाकिस्तान गये हैं। लेकिन इस में इस प्रश्न का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों तथा कालेजों में अनुशासनहीनता

*874. श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में अनुशासनहीनता निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि योद्धा संस्था में इन अनुशासनहीन विद्यार्थियों की गतिविधियों के कारण नियमित रूप से अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये भी बड़ी कठिनाईयां खड़ी हो गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में गड़बड़ी फैलाने में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों तथा व्यक्तियों का भी हाथ है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

श्री रामपोपाल शास्त्री (श्री भागबत भा आजाद) : (क) चालू ईस्युइक सत्र में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ एक विश्वविद्यालयों

और कालेजों में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा गड़बड़ी की घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) यद्यपि कुछ विद्यार्थी जो कि राजनीति की ओर सुके हुए हैं इस गड़बड़ी के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं तथापि यह कहना कठिन है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दल या व्यक्ति इस गड़बड़ी को उत्पन्न करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार घटनाओं पर बराबर सतकंता से ध्यान दे रही हैं और कानून भंग करने वालों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में जिन छात्र संघों का निर्माण किया जाता है, वह प्रायः इस हाईट से होता है कि छात्र मविष्य के लिये अपने दायित्व का छात्रावस्था में ही अनुभव करना प्रारम्भ कर दें। लेकिन कुछ दिनों से उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों में जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक—यह प्रवृत्ति प्रारम्भ हो गई है कि वहां छात्र संघों के जो चुनाव होते हैं, उन में बाहर के राजनीतिक दल विधिवत भाग लेते हैं। बाहर से उनको पंसा दिया जाता है और दलों के आधार पर चुनाव लड़े जाते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर-प्रदेश में जो कुछ उपद्रव हो रहा है, इसका बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियां उन चुनावों में विधिवत भाग लेती हैं? यदि हां, तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? क्या इसको कोई व्यवस्थित और सुनियोजित रूप देने के लिये शिक्षा मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है?

श्री भागबत भा आजाद : शिक्षा मंत्रालय की यह निश्चित राय है कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों को विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यविधियों में भाग नहीं सेना चाहिये और यदि यह सही है कि विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियां विश्वविद्यालय के इन

चुनावों में भाग लेती हैं, तो यह तभी ठीक होगा जब ये राजनीतिक पार्टियां स्वयं विचार करें कि वे विश्वविद्यालय में दखल न दें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों में पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जो आनंदोलन और उपद्रव हुए हैं, उमसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी रहा है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों का निर्वाचन करते समय शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की अपेक्षा राजनीतिज्ञों को विशेष रूप से प्रमुखता दी गई। राजनीतिज्ञ जहां जाते हैं अपने ढंग से वहां के बातावरण को बनाने का प्रयास करते हैं? यदि हां, तो मविष्य में क्या इस के लिए भी शिक्षा मन्त्री कोई परम्परा निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं कि हमारे जितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं, इनके उपकुलपति शिक्षा शास्त्री हों? राजनीतिज्ञों को कृपा कर इन विश्वविद्यालयों से दूर रखा जाय।

दूसरा प्रश्न—क्या इन छात्र आनंदोलनों का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों के अन्दर असन्तोष फैला हुआ है? आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल यहां आये हुए हैं। क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय की उनसे कोई बातचीत हुई है? यदि हुई है, और उस का कोई सुपरणाम निकला है तो आज लोक सभा का अन्तिम दिन है। उसकी भी जानकारी हमें दे दें।

श्री भागबत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने इस बात पर बराबर जोर दिया है कि तमाम राज्यों में उपकुलपतियों को बहाल करते समय, राज्य सरकारें शिक्षा शास्त्रियों को ही देखें, राजनीतिज्ञों को नहीं। एकेश्वर कमीशन ने भी इसी तरह की सिफारिश की है और इस सिफारिश की ओर भी हमने राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों में जो उपकुलपति हैं, वे सभी शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, लेकिन फिर भी असन्तोष है।

जहां तक विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के बेतन मान का प्रश्न है, वह तो पूरा ठीक कर दिया गया है। लेकिन जहां तक दूसरे अध्यापकों का प्रश्न है, हम उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं, अभी इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रह्लाद शास्त्री : वे यहां आये हुए हैं, कुछ तो कह दीजिये।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अभी बातचीत हो रही है, कैसे बतलाऊँ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से जानना पाहता हूँ कि ता० 14 की विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित चर्चा में श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री ने यह रहस्य उद्घाटन किया था कि कुछ इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी हैं जो प्रतिवर्ष असप्ल होते रहते हैं और फिर भी वहां इस लिये प्रविष्ट हैं कि उनको किसी दूसरे स्थान से आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है। क्या आपने इस विषय में कोई जांच की है? यदि की है, तो उसके परिणाम क्या हैं?

दूसरे, आज जिस तरह का शिक्षा का हांचा है, क्या आप उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं? क्या कोई इस प्रकार का मौलिक और रचनात्मक प्रयोग आप करने जारी है जिससे अद्वा, आस्था और पवित्रता की मावना विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रति छात्रों के हृदयों में पैदा हो और वे स्वयं ही अनुशासन में रहने के लिये प्रेरित हों?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में ऐसे विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि बहुत बार असफल हुए हैं लेकिन फिर भी विद्यार्थी बने हुए हैं परन्तु उनको कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी सहायता देती है, इस सम्बन्ध में हमको कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

जहां तक ऐसी शिक्षा नीति होने का सम्बन्ध है तिने कि विद्यार्थियों में देश के प्रति

अद्वा और आदर की मावना पैदा हो तो उसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं, और हमने जो शिक्षा नीति निर्णायित की है उसमें इस बात पर बल दिया है और तमाम राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है कि इस तरह के काम करें जिससे यह चीज सम्भव हो सके।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : कुछ विद्यार्थियों को तो इसी काम के लिए पैसा मिलता है।

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Is Government in a position to name the political parties which are found to be disrupting and creating trouble in universities as well as in industrial areas not only in Uttar Pradesh but in the whole of India..... (Interruption) ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि यद्यपि कुछ विद्यार्थी जो कि राजनीति की ओर झुके हुए हैं वे इस प्रकार की गडबड़ी के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं लेकिन हमारे लिए यह कहना कठिन है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दल या व्यक्ति विशेष इस काम को कर रहे हैं।

श्री लोबो प्रभु : मैं आपने आपको यू० पी० का वाशिन्दा मानता हूँ क्योंकि मेरी 15 साल की जिन्दगी वहां पर गुजरी है। After this introduction(Interruption).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He got a fit of Hindi. Now he is continuing his question in English.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to his notice that the student trouble in U.P. and for that matter in India, is largely due to the despair of students about their employment opportunities; not only are these decreasing but they are not keeping pace with the output of our universities and schools. In these circumstances, I would like also to make this enquiry, because of my special affection for U.P. whether the U.P. students are not

particularly prejudiced because of the fact that they are only proficient in Hindi. Hindi being the medium of instruction in universities there, and they find that their employment opportunities are restricted to UP only and opportunities are not available in the rest of the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The various committees and inquiries, which have been set up to find out the reasons, have certainly said that lack of employment opportunities is one of the reasons for the frustration of students. So far as the hon. Members's anti-Hindi tirade is concerned, this is not the reason.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As the hon. Minister has just now said, there is frustration among a vast number of students in this country today. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the various inquiries which have been made to assess the problems of students in different universities, have come to the conclusion that there are no text books for at least 35 percent of the students, that there is no accommodation for at least 40 per cent of the students and that there is not even any arrangement for introducing a kind of academic atmosphere in the universities amongst the academicians themselves, leave aside the students. In view of all this assessment, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education whether, instead of trying to solve the problem administratively, they are trying to see that all these difficulties which are facing the student mass of this country and which will face them in the coming three or four years are removed and that they are going to have some long-range solution so as to tackle this problem psychologically instead of meeting it administratively.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Only a few days ago there was a two-hour discussion on student unrest in this House and all these points, including the lack of opportunity for employment, accommodation not being sufficient in hostels etc. were raised. We had stated our viewpoint then; we agreed with them that certainly we should have a broader perspective plan to remove them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the immediate plan before them ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose-

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to continue this question ? There are other important questions also. Only the other day, we had a discussion for 2 hours. There are so many persons getting up. I do not know how I can call anyone of you. If you permit me, I go to the next Question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Mr. Joshi, the Vice - Chancellor of the University has issued a statement. This is an important matter. The Minister should throw some light on that.

Enquiry against Secretary of Indian Council for Cultural Relations

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

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have investigated the charges against the Secretary of the Council;

(b) if so, whether the report of the investigations has been submitted to Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has set up a Committee to enquire into the charges against the Secretary, Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) No, Sir.

The report of the Enquiry Committee will be submitted to the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अबतक इसकी जांच न करने का क्या कारण है और समिति ने इतनी देर लगाई, इसको टाला जाता रहा, उसका क्या मतलब है?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि जांच क्यों नहीं की गई, एक बार सन् 64 में डा०सी०डी० देशमुख के समाप्तित्व में जांच कमेटी बिठाई गई थी जिसने अपना फैसला दिया कि इन चार्जें में कोई तथ्य नहीं हैं। उसके बाद और भी बहुत सी ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं लेकिन वे बिना दस्तखतों के और बिना नाम के आईं और जो नाम के साथ आईं, उनका जब पता लगाया गया तो उनका कोई पता चल नहीं सका। अब एक संसद सदस्य ने जब शिकायत की तो गवर्निंग बाडी ने एक कमेटी बिठाई है और वह तपरता से कार्य कर रही है।

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन कौन से आरोप हैं जोकि बिना दस्तखत के हैं और वे कौन कौन से आरोप हैं जिनपर दस्तखत होकर आये हैं?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : वह तो बहुत लम्बी सूची होगी इसलिए कहना मुश्किल होगा।

श्री श्रोकार लाल बेरवा : दो चार ही बताइये।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : वे चारें कोई ऐसे नहीं हैं जोकि गुप्त हों। बौरडिया साहब ने जो राज्य समा में लिखकर दिया है, अगर आज्ञा हो तो मैं यहां इस सदन में भी रख दूँ। उसमें कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है।... (अवधारणा)...

MR. SPEAKER : You can place it on the Table of the House.

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मैं पूरी रक्षा

बिल्ली में नव वर्ष की पूर्व संध्या घटनाएं

*876. श्री विभूति मिथ : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की रात को इस बात के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है कि पिछले वर्ष नव वर्ष की पूर्व संध्या को दिल्ली में गुण्डागर्दी की जो घटनाएँ हुई थीं उनकी पुनरावृत्ति न होने पावे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिल्ला चंद्रराम शुक्ल) : यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि नव वर्ष की पूर्व संध्या के समारोहों के दौरान गुण्डागर्दी की कोई घटना न हो, दिल्ली पुलिस अपेक्षित गश्त और अन्य आवश्यक उपायों के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कर रही है।

शाराब की अनन्धित बिक्री या सर्विस को रोकने के लिए दुकानों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने का प्रस्ताव है। 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तथा पहली जनवरी, 1969 दोनों 'सूखे दिन' (ड्राइ डे) अधिसूचित किये गये हैं।

यातायात के मुचारु आवागमन को सुलिंश्चित करने के लिए अपेक्षित संस्था में पुलिस के सिपाही इकूटी पर तैनात किये जायेंगे।

अपेक्षित संस्था में गश्ती गाड़ियां भी काम में लगाई जायेंगी और विभिन्न द्वेषों में गश्त कड़ी कर दी जाएंगी। भवित्वा पुलिस भी इकूटी पर तैनात की जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : Very good steps have been taken. Why do you ask a supplementary now ?

श्री विभूति मिथ : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों दिनों को जो 'सूखा दिन' घोषित किया गया है इस के अन्तर्गत जो विदेशी लोग यहां पर रहते हैं और वे होटलों में जाते हैं, ऐसी हर जगह के लिए 'सूखा दिन' घोषित किया गया है ?

श्री बिल्ला चंद्रराम शुक्ल : 'सूखा दिन' घोषित

करने के जो नियम हैं, उनकी इस समय तो मेरी वस्तुत जानकारी नहीं है, वयोंकि वे यहां मेरी नहीं होते हैं लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस दिन सार्वजनिक रूप से शराब की बिक्री और शराब का पीना बन्द रहता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपने घर में शराब रखकर उस दिन पीता है तो जहां तक मैं समझा हूँ उसके ऊपर कोई मनाही नहीं है। लेकिन सार्वजनिक रूप से उस दिन शराब का बेचना या शराब का पीना मना होता है।

श्री इमूति विश्व : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो गुन्डागर्दी हुई उन जगहों पर मरकार मुनिशित रूप से कोई सार्वजनिक सभा या किसी और पद्धति से कोई और आयोजन करने का विवार रखी है ताकि फिर वह गुन्डागर्दी न हो ? क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो योजना हमने बनाई है उसकी रूपरेखा मैं न बता दी है।

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 877. **MR. Kanwar Lal Gupta** . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Q. 893 please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Q. 893 is a very important Question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going according to the order. I am not skipping over any Question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us acquire the Birla House to day. To day is the last day.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 877.

देश के कुछ भागों में जाने पर वहां भूमि खरीदने पर भारतीयों पर प्रतिबन्ध

877. **श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन भागों तथा ज़ेरों

में भारतीय नागरिक नहीं जा सकते अथवा वहां भूमि आदि नहीं खरीद सकते;

(ख) ये प्रतिबन्ध कब से लागू हैं, ये प्रतिबन्ध किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत लगाये गये हैं तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन प्रतिबन्धों को हटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कायंवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2810/68]

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उस से यह प्रतीत होता है कि लगभग 10 प्रांतों में या यूनियन टेरिटरीज में किसी न किसी तरीके की पाबन्दियां हैं। उम का एक कारण तो यह बतलाया गया है कि जो ट्राइबल्स हैं या पिछले हुए लोग हैं उन के इन्टरेस्ट को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए यह पाबन्दियां लगाई गई हैं और दसरे सिक्योरिटी ब्वाएंट औफ व्यू से भी वह पाबन्दियां लगाई गई हैं। दरअसल हुआ यह है कि यह सब इलाके एक म्युजियम बन गये हैं और भारत के साथ उन का सम्बन्ध न रह कर के दुर्भाग्य से उन गोंगों के नाम पाकिस्तानियों या चीनियों ने सम्बन्ध बना लिया है और वह देश को एक जबरदस्त ग्रेंट हो गये हैं। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उन के लैंड के राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए और जहां तक मुक्त के डिफेंस और सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है उस को भी व्यान में रखना होगा और उन को व्यान में रखते हुए और 20 साल का जो अनुमति है उस को भी व्यान में रखते हुए क्या जो उन के मूलमैट्स पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन है उन को दुबारा रेस्ट्रु करेंगे और जहां जहां भी उन को लिवरैलाइज करने की जरूरत महसूस की जायगी ताकि आदान-प्रदान हो सके तो उस के लिए क्या वह कुछ कोशिश करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This question has been considered by Government from time to time. Possibly the hon. Member has combined two problems together. One is about the restriction on the movement of people in certain areas; that is for the security of the people and I do not think Government need reconsider that because that is, in the interest of security; it has served the purpose for which it is meant. About the other restriction on the transfer of property, mostly it is in those areas where the tribal interests are to be protected. Of course, in Jammu & Kashmir also, it is meant for the protection of the property interest of the local people. This is not merely an accident; it has been there even before 1947, before independence. I think, there is no reason to revise or review these matters.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महं दय इन सब पिछड़े इलाकों में काफी फोरेन मिशनरीज काम कर रहे हैं और वह उन गरीब लोगों की इमोरेंस को एकमात्रा ट करते हैं। अब मुझे इस बान में गेतराज नहीं है कि वहां क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज काम करें लेकिन प्रगर वह ऐंटी नेशनल एकिटवीज में हिस्सा लेते हैं

श्री लोद्दो प्रभु : एक का नाम तो बतलाइये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : बहुत सारी जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। असम, नागालैंड, कर्णाटक और बिहार आदि में यह चीजें चल रही हैं और ऐसे कई हथये भेरे सामने आये हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार की निगाह में मी ऐसे केसें आये हैं जहां कि वह क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज ऐंटी नेशनल एकिटवीज में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं और प्रगर यह ठीक है तो उन इलाकों के पिछड़े हुए और गरीब लोगों की गरीबी का नाजायज फायदा न उठाया जाय उस के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a question which is not connected with the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. The main question is about restrictions on purchase of Land whereas the hon. Member has mentioned about Christian missionaries.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह रेलवेट है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी रक्षा करें। उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रोटेंक्शन के लिए और डिफेंस और सिक्योरिटी प्वाएंट औफ ब्यू से हम ने वह पाबन्दियां लगाई हैं। उन के रहने से विशेष कर फोरेन क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज के रहने से देश की सिक्योरिटी और देश के डिफेंस को खतरा होता है क्योंकि वह लोग ऐंटी नेशनल एकिटवीज में इंडल्ज करते हैं तो मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए सरकार क्या ऐहतियाती या दूसरी कार्यवाही कर रही है। यह बड़ा रेलवेट सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब देने से कतरायें नहीं। प्रगर पोजीशन खराब होनी हो तो मी कुछ न कुछ अवश्य बतलायें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Wherever such things occur Governments policy is to prevent such things even if any foreign missionaries are involved. On the question whether they are involved or not, I would require notice.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जहां हम लोग आदिवासियों और बैकवर्ड लोगों की सेवा करने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं और दूसरे लोग जाकर उन की सेवा करते हैं तो उन के ऊपर इस तरह के दूसरे-दूसरे इनजाम लगा कर उन की मी सेवा बंद करा दें यह गवर्नर्मेंट को कहां तक ठीक लगता है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चड्हारा : मैं मानता हूँ कि जो बाकई उपिष्ठे और दलित जातियों की सेवा करें उन्हें सरकार से और सब जगह से सुविधा दी जायें लेकिन साथ ही सरकार को यह मी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि सेवा के बदले कोई उन की कुसेवा नहीं कर रहा है क्योंकि वह मी खराब है।

श्री रवि राय : नेफा के सिलसिले में जो रिटेन एंसर है उस में यह दिया गया है:

Restrictions have been imposed since 1873 under the Bengal Eastern Frontier

Regulation, 1873, on the Indian Nationals for visiting NEFA.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मने ही वहाँ के जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं उन के ऊपर जो मंदान के लोग शोधणा कर रहे हैं इसलिए वह जमीन खरीदने के लिए पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं लेकिन चूँकि वह हमारा सीमावर्ती इलाका है वहाँ पहाड़ी लोगों का आपस में जाना आना, मिलना जुलना जो बंद हुआ है उस को फिर जोड़ने के लिए, उन में आपस में सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिए यह जो वहाँ विजिट करने पर और वहाँ जाने आदि पर पाबन्दी है क्या उस को हटायेंगे ?

दूसरा सवाल मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह 'नेका' जोकि अंग्रेजी नाम है उम के स्थान पर इस का कोई हिन्दुस्तानी में नाम रखेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As for as some important people going there for purposes of staying etc. is concerned, they are all allowed to go, but it would be very risky to completely remove that restriction.

SHRI RANGA : Has this point been considered already, or would it be considered now, namely, the possibility of setting apart some areas in as many towns as possible so that people of other areas from the rest of India can go there not for agricultural purposes or to deprive the tribal people of their land or property or anything like that, but to settle down and do business and in that way, developing the social economy of those areas ? After all, every town is not a tribal preserve. The tribal people are not so much interested in towns. Has any effort been made already or would any effort be made now to examine the possibility for setting apart some areas at least where those people can go and settle down and develop those areas ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I cannot answer this question straightway. Because, this matter will have to be very carefully considered. But, I know, it is a point worth considering.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Recently there was a complaint from the tribal Christians of Katkainya, district Ranchi, to the effect that a foreign missionary by name Father Torps of Majhatoli has acquired 175 acres of land by getting signatures on blank paper and by giving an assurance that he is going to start a very big firm. I don't know what he has got in his mind. I would like to know from the Government as to whether they have got any means of preventing such misuse of the land of the tribals by those with circumventing designs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In certain areas there is a legal provision about it. I know in certain areas some wrong advantage was taken of the legal provisions. For example in Chota Nagpur such things have happened. We have to think of further legislative measures to prevent that also. It is going to be a continuous effort.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I concede the anxiety of the Government to protect the interest of the tribals in certain areas. But while Government have got to be careful, that they are really protecting the interests of the tribals is not a fact. I would like to seek certain clarification with regard to Andamans regarding which I have got some personal knowledge. There, certain areas have been demarcated for tribals. But I find that the tribals living in Andamans are a handful in certain areas which are already provided as tribal areas. Except in the Nicobar Islands, I have not come across any aboriginal living in the Andamans. The present position is that those people who are enterprising are prevented from going there and putting their money in investment. I would like to know whether Government would study all these things before they declare a certain areas as reserved or protected areas. In the case of some States, no information has been received so far. May I know whether the information will be further collected from those States and laid on the Table of the House ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards the Andamans, this will require some further clarification. But I can only assure the hon. Member that when the areas are notified, the real requirements of the local

people have also to be taken into consideration. In the case of the Andamans, it is not merely the tribals but the first settlers of old period who are also there and who have lived there for a long time. Their interests have also to be looked after.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Levy of Octroi in Calcutta

+

S.N.Q. 16. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI J. M. IMAM :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOUD :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to levy Octroi duty on goods entering into Calcutta.

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether such a levy is in conformity with the recommendations of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee ?

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

(a) Government have seen a press report to this effect.

(b) The required information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Octroi is an obsolete levy to which the States have been very obstinately sticking along. In both Houses of Parliament in the current session or the current month, there has been almost a near-unanimous demand by all parties for the removal of octroi duties. The Road Taxation Enquiry Committee has also advised against it, and the Transport Development Council which had a meeting at Bangalore some time in July had also spoken against it, and the hon. Minister himself was speaking against it. In view of the fact that everybody has spoken against it, what steps can Govern-

ment take to see that the States do not cling to this duty any more and if the removal is delayed, to see that no new imposition is made ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am very much in sympathy with the point of view taken up by the hon. Member. The only thing is that where octroi duty is already being levied, unless an alternative is suggested and local bodies are assured of a substitute income not only on the current basis but also on a progressive basis to take care of future requirements, it will not be possible for them to give up the octroi. We are trying to discuss this matter. The Keskar Committee has made certain suggestions for alternative levies such as municipal sales-tax, municipal sur-charge on sales tax, surcharge on sales tax as a whole, etc. Some people have also suggested a fuel tax. All these are being discussed, and we hope that we shall be able to find some solution. The Maharashtra Government have set up a committee to go into this subject. The U. P. Government has also set up a committee to go into this question. The Mysore Government are also thinking of some alternative levy.

Regarding Calcutta, my regret is that West Bengal was one of the few States in the country which did not have an octroi duty but now they are also thinking of this. I am a little apprehensive that if this proposal of the Calcutta Corporation comes into effect, then there may be a setback to the movement which we have been trying to have over the last 25 years to see that octroi goes out of this country. But I do not know what precisely I can do about it. All that I have done is that I have written to the West Bengal Governor two days after I saw the report in the press, and we hope that precipitate action will not be taken by the Calcutta Corporation to levy octroi duty before considering what alternatives are possible.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Calcutta Corporation is an institution with no parallel anywhere in the world. In recent years not a single meeting of the corporation has run its full length ; it has always had to be adjourned. Not a single commissioner has stayed there till the end

of his term ; he has had to resign always before the end of the term. Still this corporation has rushed in to impose the duty or at least think of imposing a duty which everybody else is condemning. The hon. Minister has also expressed himself against it. So I submit that you, Sir, will have to find a way out for us in this regard. When in both Houses of Parliament a near-unanimity exists on something but a statutory corporation of body or State rushes into flout the wishes of Parliament, near-unanimous wishes of Parliament, what is the remedy for it ? I am sure you Sir, would have to find a way out for us in this matter. Are we merely to talk here without having recourse to anything ?

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM : Octroi is one of the taxes which has been called a nuisance tax ; it has got many evil effects ; it not only creates a barrier from State to state, but it has the effect of pushing up the prices of essential commodities. Secondly it is a tax which breeds corruption in the local bodies. It gives unfettered power to the local bodies to increase octroi as they please and the residents of the locality are put to a great suffering and hardship. Recently, the Bangalore Corp ration wanted to increase the octroi on certain commodities and levy fresh octroi on certain other commodities, and this led to a great deal of commotion and there was a Bangalore *budh*. I am glad that the Mysore Government want to abolish this octroi levy and perhaps substitute it by some other tax.

So, taking into consideration that this tax is archaic, and ancient and is quite out of place in the present democracy, will Government set up a committee to remove the evil effects of this tax and see that some relief can be given to the local bodies who are otherwise put to great suffering and inconvenience ?

Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by setting up one more committee. A number of committees have already been set up. As the hon. Member who spoke earlier has said, both Houses of Parliament have expressed themselves very strongly

on the subject of octroi. The only thing now is to find some practical substitutes for octroi. We hope to carry on discussions with the State Governments on this.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOUD : Since the Bengal Government is under President's rule, would it not be possible for the Central Government to give a directive to the corporation not to levy the tax ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not think that we can do it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Consistently, all the committees which have gone into this question have unanimously held that this is a very pernicious tax. The Keskar Committee has also come to the same conclusion. Now, the only thing, as the hon. Minister has suggested, is to make an alternative arrangement to replace this levy. In this context, one of the members of the recent committee had given a separate note wherein he had made a distinction between those States where this levy has been there and those States which are thinking of having it. West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and some other States have not hitherto been making use of the octroi ; those States might be in a disadvantageous position. In view of the fact that West Bengal has not imposed this levy so far but all of a sudden the Calcutta Corporation is trying to impose this levy, it really indicates that they want to enjoy the benefit of this new levy.

MR. SPEAKER : Is he putting a question or making a speech ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : May I know whether the suggestion made by the member of the committee who had given a separate note has anything to do with the present move on the part of the Calcutta Corporation to impose this octroi ? If that be so, may I know whether the measures that will be taken up will extend to all the States no matter whether they are having the octroi or not ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know what the question is.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The local bodies have very few means of income

and octroi is one of the flexible means of income for the local bodies. Therefore, a number of committees which have been trying to find out the means of income for local bodies have suggested various things. The Morarka Committee for Delhi had suggested that the octroi duty should be increased. The main difficulty of the transporters is that they have to stop at every place even though they have not to unload their goods there. May I know whether the hon. Minister of Transport will think of constructing avoiding roads or by passes along the roads along the big cities, so that those trucks which do not have any goods to unload there may go straight and they may not be put to the trouble of stopping there? That will avoid all the difficulties and will also provide a means of income to the local bodies.

DR.V. K. R. V. RAO : Within the constraint of resources available, we are going ahead with the programme to construct bypasses. But I do not think that is going to be the solution to the problem of octroi. The only solution is to find some alternative method of reimbursement to the local bodies and then persuade them to give up the duty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Since it is a fact that the Central Government owe crores of rupees to the Calcutta Corporation on account of house tax and it is also a fact that the State Government realise the whole of the road tax on public vehicles and all types of vehicles, has the Central Government any plan to give the Corporation a lump sum grant before asking the Corporation not to levy octroi?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : There is no question of the Central Government making any special grant to the Calcutta Corporation. The position at the moment is that no octroi or terminal tax is being levied. The Calcutta Corporation has got a very legitimate demand for more funds to meet its increasing expenditure. They have got a new expenditure of Rs. 5 crores or so. Therefore, our suggestion to the West Bengal Government is that before any such action is taken, other alternative sources should be explored.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : As you are well aware, when the former Hyderabad State was a sort of independent State, it used to levy what they used to call customs duty. This octroi is nothing but a customs duty and is in a way reminiscent of the princely States. Does the Minister propose to come forward with legislation to abolish this octroi duty once for all throughout the length and breadth of the country on the ground that is constitutes the largest single road block to free movement on roads? Mostly it is the small towns which get the largest share of the octroi duty arising out of taxation of agricultural goods belonging to poor farmers who are forced to bring their produce to the towns to find a market. If this cannot be abolished, will Government take steps to see that the octroi shall be shared by the municipalities along with the rural gram panchayats?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid carrying out the hon. member's suggestion will involve an amendment of the Constitution because the subject of octroi or terminal tax is covered by entry 52 of List II of the Seventh Schedule.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : What about sharing the duty between the gram panchayats and municipalities?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Calcutta is the great Indian City which is really cosmopolitan in its character. It has the proud privilege of having more than 35 per cent of the population which belongs to the other parts of the country, 45 per cent of the export trade, 20 per cent of the import trade and also 15 per cent the industrial output in India. Therefore, Calcutta has the responsibility of meeting the problems not of Calcutta alone but of the great Indian nation at large. This being so, a certain amount of Central assistance will be necessary to Calcutta. Naturally after so many years when in other parts of the country, octroi has been imposed, the Calcutta Corporation is contemplating it as a source of revenue to augment its resources needed for increasing expenditure. Therefore, before giving advice to the Corporation that they should not impose this duty,

they have to be helped financially. Therefore, my first question is : Will Government convene a meeting of the representatives of all the local bodies like the Corporation to discuss this matter ? Secondly, could Government make any concrete suggestions to the Corporation so that they can have an extra income either in the form of taxation or in any other form ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered both the questions so many times. The same question was asked and he answered it earlier.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about my second question, about a conference ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : This question was considered by a committee of the Council of Local Self-Government Ministers and all have agreed that this must go. The only trouble is that an alternative has to be found to substitute it. On that, discussion is still going on and a conclusion will be arrived at.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I would beg of the Minister not to bring in the question of alternative sources when this question of abolition of octroi duty is concerned. The corporations, municipalities and local bodies are authorised under our laws to collect octroi, and these bodies are hard pressed for funds. So, once a decision is that no municipality, local body or corporation should be allowed to collect this, what steps is the Minister really taking constitutionally or otherwise to see that the octroi duties are not collected, and where they are collected they are abolished. The question of alternative sources may be dealt with later on. If you put it before, there will be no abolition at all.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is a very difficult to deal later on with a subject yielding Rs. 50 crores.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Since there has been a search for alternatives, I would like the Minister to tell us whether the alternative has been considered of abolishing the ghost staff that is maintained by the Calcutta Corporation ? The Calcutta Corporation has a large staff of which no tally is

kept and some of them are actually not existing. Would the Minister suggest to the Calcutta Corporation to retrench their staff and get the money in order to save the City from octroi.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will be happy to convey the hon member's suggestion to the West Bengal Government.

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : वया सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस आवटाय ट्यूटी के कारण छोटे-छोटे साग-सब्जी, मिठाई और मछली आदि ले जाने वाले गरीब आदमियों को तंग किया जाता है; यदि हां, तो वया सरकार आवटाय ट्यूटी को हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : To the best of my knowledge certain commodities are exempted from octroi and I think what the hon. Member has referred to should be covered by them.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that recently the hon. Minister has expressed himself strongly against the octroi duties, or are we to understand that the hon. Minister believes in double standards like the hon. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha who says one thing in private and does another thing in the house ? Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made an allegation, but that was not contradicted, and therefore I put this question on that basis whether he also believes in double standards, saying one thing in a meeting and doing another thing here.

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

MR. SPEAKER : In regard to that portion which refers to double standards, I would say that once decisions have been taken by the Chair—the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker or a Chairman, Mr. Hem Barua himself may be in the Chair—they should not be treated so lightly. May be we commit errors at times. After all, we are not infallible, we do commit mistakes, on that account no reflection should be made. It will bring down the prestige of the house, not the person who sits here.

After all, we come and go, but the house is supreme.

SHRI RANGA : I was not present when that ugly scene took place, and I very much deplore it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is the ugly scene?

MR. SPEAKER : We shall not discuss it now.

SHRI RANGA : You were not present but I do plead with the Chair, whoever may be in the Chair, to have some consideration for the members who would like to get an opportunity of speaking before it calls upon the Minister to speak and in that way abruptly close the whole debate.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I feel that the only way in which the Chair can in a parliamentary form of Government express its displeasure is to order the expunction of that reference to the Chair.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The uncharitable remark that was made may be expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said. Apart from that, it has been brought to my notice by Shri Randhir Singh and some other friends also that some people began rushing to the Chair yesterday. That was the incident. After all, we allotted one hour for a particular thing.

SHRI RANGA : That was wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : It was not that the Government have fixed it up or the Deputy Speaker. It is the Committee which fixed the time. You extend it. It is your right. It is not the Deputy Speaker or the Speaker who fixed the time for the Bill. One hour had been fixed. He could extend it if he wanted by 15 or 20 minutes. But if people begin rushing to the Chair and say 'Come along, do it', not only the Chair, nobody can sit here and do any business. It is not proper. My appeal to the House is that

whoever it is, he should not come to the Chair. If they begin rushing to the Chair, it will be very dangerous. It will be a very bad precedent.

Now, Mr. Joshi.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस को अब खत्म किया जाय।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Perhaps you are referring to the incident that happened in the evening.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I would personally explain . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I did not mention your name at all.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh made a statement in the House which said that the Deputy Speaker told him certain things in private.

Now, Mr. Joshi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Permission to a Chinese National to set up Business in Delhi

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

(a) whether any Chinese national has recently been given permission to set up business in Delhi and whether any Chinese national has recently purchased plots in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such Chinese nationals have started industries with the capital received from the Bank of China when it was operating in Calcutta ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (1) No Sir. An Indian national of Chinese origin

has bought a 1½ acres plot in the Najafgarh Industrial Area to manufacture egg noodles. No permission is required for such purchases.

(b) No such facts have come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित और अपदस्थ करना

*879. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई से सितम्बर, 1968 की मध्य की अवधि में दिल्ली पुलिस के कुछ कर्मचारियों को निलम्बित और अपदस्थ किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको निलम्बित और अपदस्थ किये जाने के क्रमशः कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये जा रहे अपराधों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) डिल्ली में लापरवाही, दुराचार, भ्रष्टाचार अनुशासनहीनता और अपराधिक मामलों में अन्तर्गत होना, इत्यादि के कारण उन्हें निलम्बित/अपदस्थ किया गया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में 60 मामले आये हैं जिनमें 1-1-68 से 18-11-68 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों का कार्यित अपराधिक मामलों में अन्तर्गत होना आया है ।

र्ग स्त होना बताया गया है । तथापि यह दिल्ली देने के कोई संकेत नहीं हैं कि ऐसे अपराधों की संस्था में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है ।

(घ) जब कभी पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप या शिकायतें की जाती हैं, कानून और विभागीय विनियमों के अनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उनकी जांच की जाती है ।

केन्द्रीय स्कूल

*880. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुणा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री रामसिंह अपरवाल :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने केन्द्रीय स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जिनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है और

(ग) शेष स्कूलों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) 118 ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों शिक्षा का माध्यम हैं । इनमें से कोई सी एक ही भाषा को माध्यम बनाने का प्रश्न इस लिए उत्पन्न नहीं होता यद्योंकि इन विद्यालयों में दोनों ही भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम रखना अभीष्ट है ।

अमरीका से दो 747-बोइंग विमान लौटाने के लिये प्राप्त किये जाने वाले अर्द्ध की अवधियाँ

*881. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उड्डयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 8 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर पर 45 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण से 1971 में अमेरीका से खरीदे जाने वाले दो 747-बोइंग विमानों से 7 वर्षों की अवधि में इतना लाभ कमाया जा सकेगा, जिससे इस ऋण को ब्याज सहित अदा किया जा सकेगा ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस ऋण की अदायगी कितने वर्षों में की जायेगी और इन विमानों के संचालन से अनुमानतः कितना धारा अथवा मुनाफा होगा ?

पर्यटन तथा असेन्टिक उद्देश्यन मन्त्री (डा० करण सिंह) : (क) एयर इंडिया दो बोइंग 747 विमानों की खरीद के लिए लिए गये ऋण की सात वर्ष की निर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर वापिस अदायगी में कोई कठिनाई नहीं देखते ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Directors of Air India

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

(a) the names of members of the Board of Directors of Air India at present and which of them have been on this post for more than five years ; and

(b) the Directors who have bank accounts in foreign countries and which of them are connected with registered export houses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) the names of the present Members of the Board of Air-India, which was re-constituted on 15-4-67, and the dates from which they have been continuously on the Board are as follows :

<i>Name of Member</i>		<i>Date from which the Members have been on the Board continuously</i>
1. Shri J. R. D. Tata	-- Chairman	12.6.1953
2. Dr. Bharat Ram	-- Member	14.8.1967
3. Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh	"	7.9.1964
4. Shri H. N. Ray	"	22.7.1967
5. Air Marshal M. S. Chaturvedi	"	24.11.1966
6. Shri K. T. Satarawala	"	11.7.1967
7. Shri J. N. Goyal	"	15.4.1967
8. Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam	"	15.4.1967
9. Shri K. N. Mookerjee	"	15.4.1967

(b) The information is not readily available.

सान्ताकुज हवाई अड्डा

*883. श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेन्टिक उद्देश्यन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चारू वर्ष के अारम्भ में सान्ताकुज हवाई अड्डे पर चर रही

तीन गायों के कारण वहाँ इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन का एक विमान धरियर हो गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पांच लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस हवाई अड्डे पर ऐसी वर्णनायें प्राप्त हो जी रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रत्यना से कुछ दिन पहले एक विदेशी विमान चालक ने

इसी हवाई अड्डे पर अपना विमान नहीं उतारा या क्योंकि उसने वहां पर शब जैसी कोई वस्तु देखी थी ;

(घ) क्या हवाई अड्डा अधिकारियों को इस आशय की कोई जानकारी थी और क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई थी ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न होने देने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्दयन मन्त्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इंडियन एयर-लाइंस का कोई विमान क्षतिग्रत नहीं हुआ । परन्तु एयर इंडिया का एक बोइंग विमान जो लन्दन के मार्ग से बम्बई से न्यूयार्क की ए० आई० -III सेवा परिचालित कर रहा था । सान्ताकुज हवाई अड्डे से उड़ते समय धावन-पथ पर तीन गायों से टकरा गया । विमान सुरक्षित रूप से वापिस भूमि पर उतर आया । विमान को हुई क्षति की मरम्मत की कुल लागत का पांच से सात लाख रुपये के बीच अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । सान्ताकुज हवाई अड्डे पर यह अपने किस्म की पहली घटना थी ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां । 16-1-1968 को द्यूटी पर तैनात नगर विमान कर्मचारियों ने अपने सान्ताकुज हवाई अड्डे के धावनपथ के नेमी निरीक्षण के दौरान धावनपथ पर एक व्यक्ति को पड़े हुए पाया । तदनुसार कन्ट्रोल टावर ने युनाइटेड एयर एयरलाइन के एक विमान को 15 से 20 मिनट तक विमान-ज्ञेत्र के ऊपर उड़ते रहने को कहा । पुलिस अधिकारियों को सूचना दे दी गई और उन्होंने उस व्यक्ति को, जो अवैतन घटना में था, अपने अधिकार में लिया और हस्पताल पहुंचा दिया ।

(ड०) परिचालन ज्ञेत्र के चारों ओर एक ईंट की दीवार बनाने का फैसला किया गया है क्योंकि काटेदार तार की बाढ़ को बाहर के लोग काट कर चुरा ले जाते थे । परिचालन ज्ञेत्र को निगरानी की ओर बढ़ा दिया गया है और कड़ा कर दिया गया है ।

Development of Visakhapatnam and other Ports in Andhra Pradesh

*884. SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 14-crore scheme for the development of Visakhapatnam and other intermediate and minor ports in Andhra Pradesh has been recommended by the Regional Transport, Survey Unit of the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been accepted ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2811/68]

Losses suffered by I. A. C.

*885. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has budgeted for a loss for the current year also ;

(b) if so, the causes for the continued losses ;

(c) the steps proposed to reduce such losses in future; and

(d) when I. A. C. expects to break-even?

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

(a) Sir.

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

(d) The Indian Airlines has estimated a profit of Rs. 69.20 lakhs during the current year.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटाना-भ्रमीन नगर सड़क

*886. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोटाना-बड़ीत-घोड़ी-पुलयी-भ्रमीननगर सराय सड़क के निर्माण कार्य को वरीयता देने तथा उस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) इस सड़क का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ कर दिया जायगा तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री महत दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। प्रस्तावित सड़क राज्य की एक सड़क है और राज्य सरकार को ही इस विषय में निर्णय करना है, क्योंकि राज्य सड़कों से सम्बन्धित सारे मामलों के लिए वह उत्तर-दायी है।

(ग) यह जात हुआ है कि हाल ही में 25-11-1968 को सड़क के कोटाना-उडोत खण्ड (64मील) के निर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकार ने ग्रावर्सक मंडूरी दी है। बड़ीत से

भ्रमीननगर सराय के शेष खण्ड के निर्माण के विषय में उसने अभी निर्णय लेना है।

Second Hooghly Bridge

*887. SHR RABI RAY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have desired that the construction of the Second Hooghly Bridge at the Princep Ghat point in Calcutta be done essentially by some Indian firms in collaboration with foreign experts; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposed second bridge over the river Hooghly would fall on a local road. It is understood from the Government of West Bengal that they have completed papers for inviting tenders for the project. Recently the Hooghly River Bridges Act has been enacted as a President's Act empowering the State Government to appoint the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners who will be responsible for the construction of a bridge or bridges across the river. It is for the State Government and the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners to consider collaboration arrangements, if necessary, between Indian firms and foreign experts.

पाकिस्तान का भारत में सामरिक महत्व की स्थापनाओं को नष्ट करने का वड्यन्त्र

*888 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर सामरिक महत्व के मारतीय कारखानों, जहाजों और पुलों इत्यादि को मारतीय रास्तिकों से ही नष्ट कराने अथवा जलाने का एक वड्यन्त्र किया था और क्या भारत को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई साध्य प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनमें से कुछ भारतीय राट्रिकों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किन अपराधों के लिये गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(घ) भविष्य में तोड़ कोड़ करने की ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव जहाज़ा):

(क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेश व्यापार के लिये प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले भारतीय जहाज़

*889 श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा:

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेश व्यापार में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले ऐसे जहाजों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन पर भारतीयों का स्वामित्व है?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० विंकें अर० विं राव): 30-11-1968 को 174 भारतीय जहाज विदेश व्यापार में लगे थे।

Levy of Entrance Fee at Airports

*890. SHRIMATIILA PAL CHOURHURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate total revenue accrued so far to each airport in India from the recently introduced levy of a rupee per head for entry into Airports.

(b) whether there is a further move to introduce an embarkation levy of Rs. 10 per head on all passengers going abroad from

any of the four major Airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(c) if so, the approximate total annual revenue expected therefrom; and

(d) whether the revenue from this levy together with levy referred to in (a) above will be utilised for improvements and expansion of the Airports?

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

(a) The revenue realised upto the end of November, 1968 from the Airport Entry Fee at each airport, is as under:

	Rs.
Bombay (Santa Cruz)	6,49,861
Calcutta (Dum Dum)	2,51,594
Madras (Meenambakkam)	1,97,050
Delhi (Palam)	4,69,444
 Total	 15,67,949

(b) It is proposed to levy a Passenger Service Fee of Rs. 15.00 per head from passengers embarking at any of the four international airports for a destination abroad.

(c) The total revenue from Passenger Service Fee is estimated at Rs. 45 lakhs per annum.

(d) The revenue from Airport Entry Fee as well as the proposed Passenger Service Fee is at present credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and not specifically earmarked for any purpose.

Tourists Missing in Darjeeling Floods

*891. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of tourists are missing in the area of Darjeeling due to the recent floods in that area;

(b) if so, their number and their nationality; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to trace them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Government of West Bengal, no tourist is reported to be missing in the recent floods in the Darjeeling area.

भारत के साम्यवादी दल की बिहार राज्य परिषद द्वारा ज्ञापन

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब वह बिहार सम्बन्धी संसदीय परामर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये पटना गये थे उनको 10 अक्टूबर, 1968 को भारत के साम्यवादी दल की बिहार राज्य परिषद द्वारा एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

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

(घ) उक्त ज्ञापन में उठाये गये प्रबन्धों के बारे में ग्रन्त तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) ज्ञापन की एक प्रति सदन के सभा पट्टल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-2812/68]

(ग) और (घ). ज्ञापन में दिये गये सुझावों का सम्बन्ध अनेकों विभागों से है और विभागों द्वारा उनकी परीक्षा की जा रही है।

Acquisition by Government of Birla House, New Delhi

*893. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

SHRI D. C. SHREMA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether several Members of Parliament have sent a Memorandum to the President of India for taking over the Birla House, New Delhi; and

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

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

(b) Government's reaction in this matter has already been indicated in the statement made in the House on 17. 12. 1968 by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

B. N. V. P. Slogan Posters In Calcutta

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

(a) whether he is aware that since last two months, big slogans in Bengal e. g., 'Bengali Jago' 'Bengali Bangla Banchao' and Bengali Gorjey Otho' have been found written on walls by 'B. N. V. P.' all over Calcutta;

(b) if so, what is this 'B. N. V. P.' and by which party or institution it is being controlled; and

(c) the steps being taken to check such anti national activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Such slogans have come to notice since the middle of the current year.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government the B. N. V. P. (Bengal National Volunteer Party) was formed sometime in 1956 by one Shri Sanjib Ray with about 25 members. It claims to be above politics but has got affinities with several like-minded organisations including

the Jago Bengali Sangsad, Amara Bangalee, Santan Dal and Akhanda Bharat Sangha.

(c) Shri Sanjib Ray was prosecuted for defacing the walls. The activities of the organisation are being kept under close watch.

Purchase of Ships from U. S. S. R.

***895, SHRI R. K. AMIN**
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO
SHRI N. K. SANGHI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U. S. S. R. has offered to sell ships to India on deferred payment basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)
 (a) and (b). At our request the Government of U. S. S. R. have shown interest in supplying shipping tonnage to India. Our requirements have been communicated to them and are now under their study. The stage for discussing details like price, terms of payment etc. has not yet been reached.

Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission

***896. SHRI SARJOO PANDAY :**
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted a number of reports to Government;

(b) if so, a gist of recommendations made in each of these Reports; and

(c) the extent to which Government propose to implement them after study ?

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

(a) The Administrative Reforms Commission has so far submitted the following reports to Government :

(i) Problems of redress of citizens' grievances

(ii) Machinery for Planning; (interim report)

(iii) Public sector undertakings;

(iv) Finance, accounts and audit;

(v) Machinery for planning (final report);

(vi) Economic administration;

(vii) Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work.

(viii) Life insurance administration.

(b) Copies of the reports have already been laid on the Table of the House or placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Government proposes to implement them to the maximum extent feasible.

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमिटर का पकड़ा जाना।

***897. श्री शारदा नन्द :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'पुलिस ने मध्य प्रदेश के शहदोल जिले में एक ट्रांसमिटर पकड़ा था जिसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि यह एक विमान द्वारा सितम्बर अयवा अक्टूबर, 1968 में डाला गया था और उक्त ट्रांसमिटर के साथ चीनी भाषा में लिखे कुछ पर्चे और माओं की एक फोटो भी पकड़ी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में की गई जांच के परिणामों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस देश का नाम क्या है जिनकी उक्त वस्तुएँ हैं और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

शूह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव अव्हारण)

(क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 21 सितम्बर, 1968 को शहदोल से लगभग 70 किलो मीटर दूर एक गांव में दो लकड़ी काटने वालों ने, एक घने जंगल में, एक पेड़ पर लटकता हुआ पैराशूट की तरह एक कपड़ा तथा निकट के एक अन्य पेड़ पर लटकता हुआ एक सन्दूक भी पाया। उन्होंने उन वस्तुओं को नीचे उतारा और देखा कि सन्दूक में से टिक्टिक की आवाज आ रही है। 29 सितम्बर, 1968 को वस्तुयें कब्जे में कर ली गई और जीतपुर थाने पर लाई गई शहदोल थाने पर उनका परीक्षण किया गया। सन्दूक में एक उपस्कर और दो एवरेडी बैट्रियां थीं जिस पर मेड इन यू० एस० ए० के चिह्न अंकित थे। दो अन्य छोटे टिन सम्मवतः जिनमें तेल था, तथा एक हुक और तार के साथ एक फोलिंग उपकरण जो एरियल जैसा दिखाई देखा था, भी बरामद किये गये। सन्दूक में चीनी मापा में कुछ पुस्तकाएं और एक रंगीन चित्र था जो एक कार्ड न की भाँति दिखाई देता था। वस्तुओं का पुलिस (रेडियो) के उप-अधीक्षक द्वारा परीक्षण किया गया जिसकी राय में प्राप्त 'उपस्कर न तो रेडियो ट्रांसमिटर था और न एक रिमीवर। आगे जांच प्रगति पर है।

Illegal Entry of Foreigners

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two foreigners Mr. Hans Gunter Josef and Mr. Franz Kaplan entered Assam from Pakistan without any travel documents for the purpose of spying for Pakistan and were arrested at Lakshmi Bazaar by the Border Security Force;

(b) the nature of documents and photographic equipment found with them;

(c) the nationality of these foreigners and the purpose of their illegal visit to our country; and

(d) the explanation given by the foreign embassy concerned for the activities of these foreigners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The two foreigners were arrested at Lakhi Bazaar for not being in possession of restricted area permits. They had passports and valid tourist visas issued by the Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca. On the present occasion they had entered India from Ceylon and had come to Assam from Calcutta. Government have no material to show that they had entered Assam for the purpose of spying for Pakistan.

(b) Besides their passports and a travellers cheque book, they were in possession of maps of Assam and NEFA. No photographic equipment was found on them.

(c) and (d). Mr. Josef is a German national. Mr. Kaplan had an Austrian passport. However, the Austrian Embassy have informed Government that Mr. Kaplan is not an Austrian citizen and that the passport issued to him has been cancelled subsequently by the Austrian Government. Considering the nature of their visas, which were valid, the purpose of their visit to this country was tourism. No reference to the Embassies was necessary on their activities.

डिप्पी कालेज बहरामपुर (पटना) के मन्त्री के विरुद्ध आरोप

*899. श्री अनन्दशेखर सिंह : क्षा शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डिप्पी कालेज बहरामपुर (पटना) के मन्त्री के विरुद्ध कालेज के घन में हजारों रुपये का गोलमाल करने का आरोप लगाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना के जिना शिक्षा अधिकारी ने अपने पत्र संख्या 1173 फॅन्क 30 सितम्बर, 1968 के ब्लरा विहार के माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल द्वारा इस

कालेज को दिये जा रहे सब प्रकार के सरकारी अनुदानों को बन्द करने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेज को दिये जा रहे सरकारी अनुदान अभी तक बन्द नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कालेज के उक्त मन्त्री के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भी भागवत भा आज़िद) : — (क) गे (घ). भारत सरकार को डिग्री कालेज वहरामपुर के अस्तित्व के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा देश से निकालना

*900. श्री रामगोपल शालवाले : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी ईसाई एसोसियेशन ने विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को भारत से निकालने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त एसोसियेशन ने यह कहा है कि इंडियन नेशनल चर्च भारतीय ईसाईयों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सर्वथा सक्षम है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की हृष्टि से यह मांग आवश्यक बताई गई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय विरोधी तत्वों को समाप्त करने के लिये देश में ईसाई मिशनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भी विद्यावरण शुल्क) : (क) से (ग). उस एसोसिएशन से तथा अपने को इंडियन नेशनल चर्च करने वाली एक अन्य संस्था से भी, जिसके साथ वह एसोसिएशन सम्बद्ध है समय-समय पर ऐसे ही विषय में कुछ ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(घ) और (ड०). भारत शासन की यह नीति है कि विदेशी मिशनों का धीरे-धीरे भारतीयकरण हो जावे। राष्ट्रीय विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कानूनों के उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत, विशेष कर विदेशी सम्बन्धी कानून, जहाँ विदेशियों का प्रश्न हो, कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

Complaints Pending with the District Judge, Delhi.

5197. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of applications under Sections 476/479 A. C. P. C, and the complaints against illegalities in the court and the disappearance of documents pending with the District Judge, Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Number of applications u/s 476/479 A C.P.C. pending with the District & Sessions Judge, Delhi— One Complaints against illegalities in the court and disappearance of documents— Seventy-five.

Money Received by Dr. George Thomas of Kerala From U.S.A.

5198. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. George Thomas of Kerala has received a big donation of 50,000 dollars and six thousand dollars per month for his newspaper "Kerala Dhwanī" from U. S. A.;

(b) if so, the names of the donors and the purpose stated by them for the donation and the monthly contributions;

(c) the total donations received by Dr. Thomas so far with the dates of the donations;

(d) whether these donations are treated as "windfalls" or "income" for the purposes of income taxation and whether they are treated "unearned income", and

(e) the policy of Dr. Thomas's paper Kerala Dhwani, whether it is anti-Communist or pro-Communist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN) : (a) to (e) : Attention is invited to answer already furnished to unstarred questions No. 5194 on 23-8-1968 and No. 910 on 15-11-1968. Further facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

जामियां मिलिया इस्लामिया, दिल्ली के उपकुलपति

5199. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जिंद ब० सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के जामियां मिलिया इस्लामिया के उपकुलपति प्रोफेसर एम० मुजीब ने कुछ महीने पूर्व गत जुलाई में शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ काश्मीर में एक सांबंधिक सभा में भाग लिया था, जिसमें शेख अब्दुल्ला ने कहा था कि भारत को काश्मीर छोड़ देना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विजायराम शुक्ल) (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है कि प्रोफेसर एम० मुजीब ने किसी ऐसी बैठक में भाग लिया था ।

(ख) प्राप्त नहीं उठता ।

Jamait-ul-Ulema

5200. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Mufti Abdul Galif of Jamait-ul-Ulema and Rahmat Nazami, Editor of "Ul-Alja-maiat" were arrested on charges of inciting communal riots which took place at Meerut on the 27th January, 1968;

(b) the exact sections under which they were arrested and prosecuted and the amount of bail on which they were released;

(c) the result of the cases against them;

(d) whether the Jamait-ul-Ulema has officially disowned and condemned the communal activities of these persons;

(e) if not, whether the "Jamait-ul-Ulema" thus exposes itself to the charge of being a communal institution and risks the forfeiture of Government grants given to it; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Shri Mufti Abdul Khaliq and Shri Rehmat Nazami were arrested in a case u/s 147/148/332/307/323/427/120B of the Indian Penal Code. They were released on bail on each furnishing two sureties in the sum of Rs. 3,000/- and a personal bond in the like amount.

(c) The investigation of the case has been completed and charge-sheet has been submitted in the court.

(d) The State Government have no information in this regard.

(e) and (f). There is no law under which an organisation may be declared as communal. Specific prejudicial acts of individuals are dealt with under appropriate laws.

Compensation Paid for Deaths or Injuries in Air Accidents by I. A. C. And Air India

5201. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid per passenger if killed or if injured in an aircraft accident in India and overseas;

(b) the basis on which this compensation is calculated and to whom it is paid after death and the process by which the heir or beneficiary is determined by the Corporation;

(c) whether this compensation is paid to all passengers, Indians or foreigners, and in inland and foreign countries and if so, in what currency; and

(d) the number of persons killed, Indians and foreigners, and the amount of compensation paid during the last 10 years, year-wise by each of the Corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION. (DR.KARAN SINGH):
 (a) In the case of international flight, the compensation payable by an air carrier is governed by the Warsaw Convention of 1929, of which India is a signatory. Under this Convention, except in cases of wilful default and wilful misconduct of the carrier. (Which includes the agent or employees of the carrier), the maximum compensation payable in case of death or injury is (i) 1,25,000 Gold Francs (Rs. 62,000/-) per passenger, (ii) 250 Gold Francs (Rs. 124/-) per Kilogram for loss of registered baggage, and (iii) 5,000 Gold Francs (Rs. 2,500/-) per passenger in respect of loss of objects of which the passenger takes charge himself. Within the maxima aforesaid, the liability of the carrier is for the actual loss suffered.

In the case of accidents during domestic flights within India, the amount of compensation payable in case of death or any bodily injury is as follows :-

(1) For death or any bodily injury or wound suffered by the passenger which results in permanent disablement incap-

citating him/her from engaging in or being occupied with his/her business or occupation.

(a) in case of a passenger of 12 or more years on the date of age on the accident. -Rs. 42,000/-

(b) in case of a passenger below 12 years of age on the date of accident -Rs. 21,000/-

(2) In the event of any bodily injury suffered by the passenger which results in temporary disablement entirely preventing him/her/ firm attending to his/her usual business or occupation or duties. Rs. 40/- per day for a period during which he/ she continues to be so disabled subject to the maximum compensation of Rs. 8000/-

(b) The compensation is paid in terms of rule 22 of the Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 and the Ministry of Transport (Civil Aviation Wing) Notification No. GSR 1967 dated the 17th November, 1963. Compensation is paid to the legal heir of deceased passengers on production of succession certificate(s) or such other acceptable evidence.

After ascertaining the total amount payable in respect of the death of the passenger concerned, the monies are handed over jointly to all the members of the family against their joint receipt or to any one of such members provided that a letter or consent is obtained from all the other members to the effect that they have no objection to the monies being handed over to the one to whom they are actually paid. So far as minor members of the family are concerned, their respective guardians may give such a letter on behalf of their respective wards. Where some member of the family are not agreeable to give such a letter of consent, or there is a conflict between the members *inter se* the total amount of compensation determined is deposited in Court and the carrier files an interpleader suit leaving it to the members of the family to interplead and receive such amount as

the Court may award to each of them out of the amount so deposited.

(c) The compensation is payable to all passengers irrespective of nationality and claims are settled in India and foreign country as well. The settlement is effected in the official of the country where the claim is settled.

(d) A statement giving the requisite information in respect of Air-India and Indian Airlines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2813/68].

Firing By Pak. Troops Across Tripura

5202. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops fired a number of rounds across the Tripura borders in Brojendranagar in the second week of October, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons killed or injured in the firing;

(c) whether any other incidents of intrusion into Indian Territory in Tripura took place during the last three months and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any evidence of intensification of military activities by Pakistani forces across Tripura borders has come to Government's notice during the last three months; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) When on 13th October, 1968, some Indian nationals were tending cattle in the char land near Brojendranagar bordering on Pakistan, East Pakistan Rifles personnel warned them against coming into that land as

Pakistan Government had laid claim to that land. On that, most of the Indian nationals left the area and a few boys stayed behind. The East Pakistan Rifles personnel fired 4 or 5 bursts of LMGs to scare away the boys at about 17.25 hours, lasting about ten minutes. None inside the char-land was hit. However, a stray bullet hit one Indian national Shri Prakash Chandra Laskar of Brojendranagar, who was working in his land inside Indian territory. He sustained injury, on his left thigh and was hospitalised.

(c) During the period from the 1st August, 1963 to the 31st October, 1968, there were forty one other incidents of intrusion, the break up of which is as under :

Cattle lifting	...	27
Kidnapping	...	4
Illicit felling of trees.	...	3
Dacoity	...	2
Burglary	...	1
Assault and causing injury to Indian national.	...	1
Damage of boundary pillar.	...	1
Attempts to commit crimes.	...	2
<hr/>		
Total :		41
<hr/>		

(d) and (e). Pakistani troops continue to remain in strength across Assam-East Pakistan border, but in the recent past there has been no significant intensification of military activity by Pakistan. Appropriate measures are in force to ensure the security of the border.

Charges Against Former Inspector General of Police, Gujarat.

5203. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the Union Public Service Commission on the charges against the former Inspector General of Police, Shri J. D. Nagarwala, of Gujarat State; and

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The advice of the Union Public Service Commission is still under consideration, in consultation with the State Government.

विमान यात्रा का नियम

5204. श्री बृजराज तिहाः क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्द्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन और एयर इंडिया द्वारा इस समय लिये जा रहे विमान यात्रा के किराये की दरों पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में लिये जा रहे विमान यात्रा के किराये और विश्व के अन्य देशों के विमान द्वारा लिये जा रहे किराये की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री : (आ० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा भारत में लिये जाने वाले किरायों का पुनरीक्षण करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भारत, गुरुप्र और यू० एस० ए० में लिये जाने वाले हवाई किरायों का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण जो बताता है कि भारत में विमान किराये तुलनात्मक बृहिं से कम हैं सभा पलट पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बैलिये संस्था LT-2814/68]

जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान किरायों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका इन्टरनेशनल एयर टान्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन (आ० ए० टी० ए०) द्वारा विनियमन किया जाता है, जिसका कि एयर इंडिया भी एक सदस्य है। एयर इंडिया ने सितम्बर, 1968 में केनेस में हुए आ० ए० टी० ए० के यातायात सम्मेलन में आस्ट्रेलिया भूजीनेंड-भारत और उत्तरी अमरीका-भारत-

पाकिस्तान मार्गों पर भ्रमण किरायों (एसकर्शन केयर्स) तथा ट्रांस-पैसिफिक मार्गों पर अभिवृद्धपरक किरायों (प्रोमोशनल केयर्स) के लिये कुछ प्रस्ताव रखे थे। इन प्रस्तावों पर फरवरी, 1969 में होने वाले आ० ए० टी० ए० यातायात सम्मेलन में पुनर्विचार किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन

5205. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में पर्यटन पर सरकार का विचार 52 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्रों पर होटल बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये होटल किन-किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन तथा असेंनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (आ० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटन के लिये नियत की जाने वाली राशि पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश में होटल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, परन्तु भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की ग्वालियर में एक होटल बनाने की योजना है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भावाग्रहों के विकास के लिए अनुदान

5206. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य प्रदेश को 1965-66 से 1967-68 तक की अवधि में छत्तीसगढ़ी, बुदेली और नियाड़ी भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कितनी वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है;

(ख) यदि कोई भी सहायता नहीं दी गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के विकास पर किस ढंग से धन खर्च किया है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . छत्तीसगढ़ी, बुदेली, नियाड़ी के विकास के लिए 1965-66 से 1967-68 के दौरान राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह पूर्णतः राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

All India Board of Technical Studies in Management

5207. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the all India Board of Technical Studies in Management, headed by Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, had some time back gone into the various aspects of bridging the so-called "Managerial or Executive Gap" in Indian Industries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of this Technical Board;

(c) whether this Technical Board had, *inter-alia* also noted that there would be a requirement of about 36,000 trained Managers to Man India's Industries, both in the private as well as the public sectors during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of this Technical Board and more especially the one to bridge the said "Executive Gap", and bring in professionally trained Executives in Indian Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) . In 1964, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, set up by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Management, submitted a report on the requirements for managerial personnel for India's developmental programmes in the private and public sectors. The Mudaliar Committee estimated that, on the basis of an anticipated investment of Rs. 22,000 crores for the Fourth Plan, the trained managerial personnel required would be about 36,000. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that facilities for training in Management particularly on a part-time basis should be organised at various centres.

(d) On the recommendations of the Board of Studies in Management, 14 centres have been organised or are being organised at universities and other institutions for part-time courses in Management. When all these centres are functioning fully they will cater for about 740 Candidates each year.

Four university centres have also been set up for conducting full-time courses in Management with an annual admission of 95 candidates each year.

Two all-India Institutes of Management have been set up at Ahmedabad and Calcutta for full-time courses in Management at the Master's Degree level with an annual admission of 220 candidates. These Institutes, as also university centers, are offering a wide range of functional management training programmes and executive development programmes.

Indian Institute of Management

5208. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad and the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad have been receiving any aid from the U. S.-Aid Mission, the Ford Foundation or any other such Organisations;

(b) if so, the amount or form of such aid that those Management Institutions have received in the preceding three years and upto the 31st October, 1968;

(c) how far such an assistance has been beneficial for training Indian Managers;

(d) whether any trained Foreign Faculty Members and experts were also allowed to be brought to India from abroad under such aid programmes, with a view to imparting training in Business methods; and

(e) if so, the names of such Foreign Experts and Teachers who came to the Indian Management Institutions during the preceding three years, together with their tenure of stay in India, Institution-wise, as well as their fields of specialisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. All the three institutions have received grants from the Ford Foundation.

(b) The grants received from the Ford Foundation so far by the three Institutes are as follows :

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	\$ 25,01,000
Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	\$ 27,87,250
Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	\$ 2,13,500

The aid has been received in the form of books; equipment; foreign faculty and consultants; training facilities for Indian faculty in the USA and abroad and construction works.

(c) The assistance has been extremely useful in providing good training to the students and participants in all the programmes of these institutions.

(d) Yes. Sir.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2815/68].

Views of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on Gandhiji

5209. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it desirable to collect the views of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a close associate of Gandhiji, on Gandhiji's life and mission;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary who are making arrangements for the celebration of Gandhiji's Centenary, sent a delegation of 10 persons to Kabul in April 1967, to interview Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khans. "The team recorded Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's" views on Gandhiji's life and mission and on several other subjects. A part of the recording has already been broadcast over the All India Radio. The other parts of the recording are proposed to be broadcast on suitable occasions.

(b) In view of the action taken by the National Committee, Government do not propose to take any further steps in the matter.

(c) Does not arise,

Anti-National Activities of Pro-Mao Elements

5210. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 21st November, 1968, pro-Chinese communist paraded the streets of Calcutta with portraits of Mao-Tse-Tung and shouted pro-Maoist insurrectionary slogans;

(b) whether walls of Calcutta streets are being plastered regularly by Maoist elements;

(c) whether such pro-Mao activities are considered as anti-national;

(d) if so, whether legal provisions can be applied to check such activities; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to enact laws for crushing such anti-nationals activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) According to information furnished by the State Government a demonstration was organised on November 21, 1968 in Bankim Chatterji Street in which photographs of Mao Tse Tung were displayed.

(b) and (c). The walls of a few streets of Calcutta are often plastered with objectionable slogans by the extremist wings of the C. P. M. Some of the slogans are anti-national in character.

(d) and (e) . Mere shouting of slogans or display of posters eulogizing Mao is not punishable under the existing law but where such shouting or display constitutes a threat to public peace or which disclaims, questions, disrupt or is intended to disrupt the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India, appropriate action under the law can be taken.

Rescue work during floods

5211. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some police officers did courageous rescue work during the North Bengal floods and in doing so risked their lives;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to appreciate their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information furnished by West Bengal Government is as below :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among them are the following police personnel :

Shri Jitendranath Ganguli
Shri R. N. Bhattacharya
Shri Dhrubadas Chatterjee
Shri M. B. Dahal
Shri Sakaldeo Ojha
Shri Budhaiman Pradhan
Shri Karna Bahadur Chhetri

Besides these persons there are also many other police personnel who have done courageous rescue work.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Clashes in West Bengal

5212. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of clashes occurred in West Bengal during the last four months in which members and supporters of different political parties were involved and which led to killing and injuries to a number of persons;

(b) if so, the details about such incidents and the number of deaths and injuries as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb such acts of violence so as to ensure a peaceful mid-term election during the month of next February ?

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

Cases filed in Supreme Court by or against the Union of India

5213. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed in the Supreme Court by or against the Union of India during the last five years;

(b) the number of cases decreed or decided by the Supreme Court against the Union of India fully or partially during the five years; and

(c) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on the 30th September, 1968 filed by or against the Union of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No. of cases filed during the period from 1. 10. 63 to 30. 9. 68.

(i) by Union of Indian 707

(ii) against Union of India 1067

(b) No. of cases decreed or decided against the Union of India during the above period :

(i) fully 505

(ii) partially 15

(c) 591.

Art Teachers for Intermediate Classes In U. P.

5214. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the prescribed educational qualifications of the Teachers teaching Art (Drawing) to Intermediate classes in Uttar Pradesh Colleges and the scale of pay allowed to them ;

(b) when and in what universities M.A. classes in this subject were introduced;

(c) the number of teachers teaching Inter Classes in the subject not allowed Lecturer grade as they are not M.A. in the subject ;

(d) the number of teachers teaching Inter Classes in this subject prior to its introduction in the M. A. Classes ; and

(e) whether Government propose either to exempt such teachers from the M. A. qualifications to enable them to draw the

Lecturer grade or in the alternative or grant them study leave to enable them to qualify for this grade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Introduction of South Indian Languages in U. P. Schools.

5215. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1298 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding the introduction of South Indian languages in U. P. Schools and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if not, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Unstarred Question No. 1298 related to the teaching of South Indian Languages to the Employees of Uttar Pradesh Government and not in Schools. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—2816/68].

Demonstration Multi-purpose Schools

5216. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1013 on the 26th July, 1968 regarding Demonstration Multi-purpose Schools and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if not, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) The information has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 12-11-1968 vide Serial No. 12 of the Supplementary statement No. 1 showing action taken on assurances given during the Fifth Session, 1968 of the Fourth Lok Sabha.

Pak. Infiltrators and Saboteurs in Kashmir

5217. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Pakistani controlled Azad Kashmir Radio's broadcast that Padma Shree Mohammed Din, who gave the first information about Pakistanis' armed infiltration in Kashmir in 1965, had been murdered, when actually Shri Mohammed Din is very much alive ;

(b) whether this broadcast has led to any evidence of some plot to kill the said Shri Mohammed Din and of the presence of armed infiltrators and saboteurs from Pakistan in that State ;

(c) if so, the precise results of the inquiries made in this regard ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to tackle the situation effectively to clear the Kashmir borders cease-fire line areas of subversive elements ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government are vigilant in tackling the situation.

Murder of Kazi Nooruddin in Amritsar

5218. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 760 on the 15th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kazi Nooruddin Jawed was a serious patient of peptic ulcer and had gone to Chandigarh for consultation with Dr. Beri and was admitted in Medical College Hospital, Chandigarh and had with him Air Certificates from Chandigarh to Bombay, Bombay to Nagpur and back to Aurangabad and also had postal cash certificates and receipts of fixed deposits of State Bank of India, Nagpur and on return he was to be operated ;

(b) whether any suspicious document was found with him as a result of which and on suspicions whereof he was shot ; and

(c) whether Magisterial enquiry has since been completed and if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). According to the information received from the Chandigarh Administration, Kazi Nooruddin Jawed was admitted in the hospital of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, on 3-8-1968 and discharged on 9-8-1968. He was suffering from peptic ulcer and was advised surgery. However, he left hospital on the 9th stating that he would return after doing his final year examination at the Medical College, Aurangabad.

The magisterial inquiry is still in progress. More details are expected after the inquiry is completed.

Infiltrators in Assam

5219. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Pakistani infiltrators into Assam who have crossed over from January, 1963 upto July, 1968, year-wise ;

(b) how many of them were deported in each of these years ; and

(c) the number of illegal Pakistani infiltrators still in Assam at present ?

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

(a) The exact number of Pakistani infiltrators who entered into Assam during the period from 1st January, 1963 to July, 1968 is not known. However, during that period 11,736 fresh infiltrators were detected either on the border or inside the State. The year-wise figures of these fresh infiltrators detected during this period are as under :-

Year	Fresh Pakistani infiltrators detected
1963	5743
1964	1334
1965	1287
1966	1370
1967	1238
1968 (up to July)	764

(b) The infiltrators referred to in part (a) above were either pushed back at the border or sent back to Pakistan after trial/conviction.

(c) The exact number of Pakistani infiltrators staying in Assam at present is not known. The State Government, have estimated the number to be about 72,000.

रिस्पो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विद्यार्थी परिषद की बैठक के लिये कमरों का नियन्त्रण

5220. श्री विजय विधि : वया शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया यह सच है कि जनसंघ से सम्बन्धित एक विद्यार्थी संगठन विद्यार्थी परिषद की बैठकों के लिये दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का उपकूलपति विश्वविद्यालय के कमरे नियन्त्रण करता है तथा उसकी बैठकों में भागणा भी करता है ;

(ख) वया यह भी सच है कि इस संगठन

के साथ अनेक श्रद्धालुओं का सम्बन्ध है और वे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में इस संगठन के लिये विद्यार्थियों के बीच प्रचार करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य वाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). अक्टूबर, 1968 में उपकूलपति ने एक समारोह की अध्यक्षता की थी जिसका आयोजन छात्र विकास परिषद, जोकि एक गैर राजनीतिक संस्था है और इसमें विद्यार्थी और प्रश्नापात्र शामिल हैं, ने किया था यह समारोह दीपावली के अवसर पर विदेशी छात्रों का स्वागत करते के लिये ठंगोरहाल में हुआ था ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि छात्र विकास परिषद एक छात्र-शिक्षक संस्था है ।

Personal Staff of Ministers

5221. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the personal staff of all categories provided to Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers ;

(b) the amount spent annually on the said staff ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effect economies in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information collected, there were 466 persons of all categories on the personal staff of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers and a sum of Rs. 25,34,977.40 was spent on them during 1967-68.

(c) A scale of staff has been laid down for the personal staff of Ministers, Ministers

of State and Deputy Ministers. All proposals for additional staff or for upgradation of posts are carefully examined before they are sanctioned. The staff are also asked to come to work on rotation basis so that the expenditure on overtime allowance is reduced.

Security Guard for Justice Kapur

5222. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extra security guard was given to the Justice Shri J. L. Kapur during his visit to Bomaby in September, 1968 to record evidence in the Gandhi murder probe;

(b) if so, the reasons that prompted the posting of this extra security guard; and

(c) whether Government have reports of grave threat to Justice Kapur's life ?

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

(b) and (c). Such arrangements were considered necessary to ensure the safety of the one member Commission as well as of the records of the inquiry.

Law and Order In Maharashtra

5223. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office-bearers of the Symyukta Socialist party (Maharashtra) submitted a Memorandum to the President of India on the 27th August, 1968 on the law and order situation in Maharashtra ;

(b) the main demands or prayers contained therein;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to inquire into the matters raised in the Memorandum; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It demanded that Judicial inquiry should be instituted for every incident which had resulted in loss of life, that a probe should be made into the functioning of the police machinery in the State, that special allocation in the Fourth plan should be made for the under developed parts of the State, and that a commission should be appointed to find out the reasons to communal disturbances and to suggest ways and means of promoting communal harmony and that inquiries should be instituted into the conduct of the members of the State Council of Ministers and the role played by them in the communal and regional disturbances.

(c) and (d). A copy of the memorandum was forwarded to the State Government for necessary action. They have informed that a high - powered Planning and Review Board for the State has already been set up to deal with the problem of regional imbalances in the fields of industrial and economic growth in the State. They do not consider it feasible to institute Judicial inquiry into every incident of firing resulting in loss of life. Such inquiries are instituted in those cases in which the findings of the magisterial inquiries indicate the necessity or in which the State Government are of the opinion that there exit *prima facie* grounds to do so. The State Government are not aware of any instances if police personal joining hands with anti-social or communal forces and therefore, do not consider necessary to institute a probe into functioning of the police machinery. Some of the major communal riots of 1967 of Maharashtra are already being inquired into by the Commission of Inquiry into Communal Disturbances appointed by the Central Government & the State Government do not consider it necessary to appoint any other commission. The State Government have no information of the State Ministers having taken part in communal or regional disturbances and, therefore, do not consider it necessary to institute any inquiry in this regard.

राष्ट्रीय गीत और राष्ट्रीय गान

5224. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1948 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 502 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा दिये गये ववतव्य के सन्दर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय गान 'जन गण मन' की राष्ट्रीय गीत 'वन्दे मातरम्' के साथ तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार 'वन्दे मातरम्' के पूरे गीत को मान्यता देती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 'जन-गण-मन' तथा 'वन्दे मातरम्' का समान रूप से आदर करना होगा है । जब दोनों गीत गाये जाते हों तो उनमें के प्रारम्भ में 'वन्दे मातरम्' तथा अन्त में 'जन-गण-मन' आना चाहिए ।

(ख) जी हां श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जम्मू और काश्मीर में विशेष पुलिस संस्थान

और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो

5225. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री जिं ब० सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री जम्मू और काश्मीर में विशेष पुलिस संस्थान और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो सम्बन्धी दिनांक 23 अगस्त के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5235 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू और काश्मीर में विशेष पुलिस संस्थान और केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकार देने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रपति को जम्मू और काश्मीर में सम्पत्ति खरीदने का अधिकार है अथवा नहीं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जन्मू तथा काश्मीर के दो न्यायालयों द्वारा भेजे गये वे मामलों से संबंधित प्रसंग जिनमें अपराधियों ने उस राज्य में विशेष पुलिस संस्थान के ज्ञेत्राधिकार को उनोनी दी है, जम्मू और काश्मीर के उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 19-12-1968 को जम्मू में शुनवाई के लिये निश्चित किये गये थे । उच्च न्यायालय के निरांय की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 256 के खण्ड (2) के अतिरिक्त, जो जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार पर संघ की ओर से तथा उसके ही संघ पर सम्पत्ति अर्जित अथवा अधिग्रहण करने का दायित्व डाना है, हमें यह सलाह दी गई है कि संघ के पास अनुच्छेद 298 के अधीन कुछ कार्यकारी शक्तियां भी हैं जिनसे संघ के निए सम्पत्ति का अर्जित करना, उसे सम्माले रखना तथा उसका निपटान करना हो सकता है । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में संघ की इन कार्यकारी शक्तियों के घटनितार्थ की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

नेका में जीन समर्थकों की गिरफ्तारियां

5226. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री जिं ब० सिंह :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 633 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक नेका में गिरफ्तार किये

गये चीन-समर्थकों की संस्था क्या है तथा उनकी गतिविधियों के ढंग क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन तत्वों का सम्बन्ध भारत के किसी राजनीतिक दल से है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन राजनीतिक दलों के क्या नाम हैं?

गृह-कार्य भ्रातालय में राज्य भंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) कुछ व्यक्तियों को सद्देह में गिरफतार किया गया है और जांच जारी है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Demonstration by "We Tamils" in Coimbatore on the President's Visit on 3.9.68.

5227. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether eight persons claiming to be members of the "We Tamils" party were taken into preventive custody following their announcement to stage a black flag demonstration when the President visited Coimbatore on the 3rd September, 1968;

(b) whether it is a fact that posters bearing secessionist slogans were displayed in the name of the party; 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) According to information received from the State Government no such posters were displayed.

(c) Does not arise.

C.B.I. Enquiries Against Government Servants

5228. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which inquiries have made by the Central Bureau of Investigation against Government servants gazetted and non-gazetted during the current year so far;

(b) the number of cases which have been finalised;

(c) the nature of offences and the decisions taken;

(d) the number of such inquiries during the last five years and the number of cases still pending, year-wise; and

(e) the number of cases which have been pending for more than five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) C.B.I. took up 1391 fresh cases for enquiries during the period from January to October 1968 against Government Servants (Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers).

(b) Out of cases shown in (a) above 494 have been finalised.

(c) A statement showing the nature of offences and the decisions taken regarding 494 cases shown in (b) above is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No.L.T. --2817/68]

(d) The number of cases against Government Servants (Gazetted Officers & Non-Gazetted Officers) taken up during the years 1963 to 1967 and those pending at the close of each year, is given below:-

Year	No. of cases taken up.	No. of cases pending at the close of the year.
1963	1249	Nil
1964	1730	1

1965	1824	3
1966	2053	28
1967	1926	156

(e) Nil.

Brick Shortage in Chandigarh

5229. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Administration of the Chandigarh Union Territory to remove the brick shortage in Chandigarh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): At present, in the Territory, there are 9 Government brick kilns and 3 private brick kilns. To meet the requirement of plot holders in the Territory, the following steps have been taken by the Chandigarh Administration:-

- (i) In addition to existing three private brick kilns necessary permission has been accorded to three private parties who applied for the grant of licences for the installation of brick kilns in the Territory. Necessary encouragement is being afforded to all the private parties who are interested in the installation of brick kilns.
- (ii) At the request of Chandigarh Administration the Punjab Government who had previously introduced permit system for the supply of bricks has since withdrawn it. This has helped to a great extent in meeting the requirements of bricks in Chandigarh.

Sale of Plots in Chandigarh on Concessional Rates

5230. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that plots of lands for construction of houses have been allotted in Chandigarh to highly paid engineers and doctors on concessional rates; and

(b) whether there is any plan or proposal to allot such pieces of lands to Government employees and teachers of colleges and schools also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Plots have not been allotted to engineers and doctors on concessional rates.

(b) There is a proposal to consider requests of :-

- (i) Professors and teachers of educational institutions at Chandigarh who have made a significant contribution in respect of their subjects;
- (ii) Teachers who have won National or State awards;
- (iii) Staff engaged in land scaping and Class IV Government Servants of the Capital Project who have worked in the Project since long.

Non-Payment by Punjab and Haryana of their share to Punjab University

5231. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Punjab and Haryana Governments have not paid their part of the share to the Punjab University at Chandigarh; and
- (b) whether the non-payment has created a difficult financial position for the University, which finds it difficult to pay regularly to its employees and discharge other liabilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The State Governments have paid their share of grant to the University.

(b) Does not arise.

Recording of Judgements in Gurmukhi

5232. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Magistrate First Class, Chandigarh has recorded the decisions of mutation cases in Punjabi language in Gurmukhi script against the declared language policy of the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the name of the said officer has been recommended for appointment as Census Officer for the Union Territory of Chandigarh ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Apart from the Chandigarh Capital Project, the Union territory of Chandigarh includes some villages which formed part of the Punjabi Region and some villages which formed part of the Hindi Region of the composite State of Punjab. The officer recorded the mutation orders in Punjabi in respect of three cases pertaining to certain villages in the erstwhile Hindi Region in the *bona-fide* belief that these villages formed part of the erstwhile Punjabi Region.

(c) The officer's name has been recommended by the Chandigarh Administration for a post in the Census office of the Union territory. However, it has not been possible to find a post for him in that office.

एयर इंडिया की सेवाएँ

5233. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री चुगल मंडल :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया की विमान सेवायें और अधिक देशों को विस्तृत की गयी हैं ;

(ख) क्या एयर इंडिया विश्व की आवृत्तिकृतम विमान-सेवाओं में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान

रखते हुए भी अनेक महत्वपूर्ण देशों तक अभी सेवाएँ नहीं बढ़ा सका हैं ; और

(ग) उन अतिरिक्त मागों तथा देशों के क्या नाम हैं जहां भविष्य में एयर इंडिया की सेवाएँ चालू की जायेंगी ?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मंत्री (दा० कारण तिह) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान, एयर इंडिया ने यूनाइटेड किंगडम के लिए पश्चिम एशिया से होकर सप्ताह में दो अतिरिक्त विमान सेवाएँ, टोकियो के लिए सप्ताह में एक चौथी सेवा आवृत्ति, बहरीन से होकर कुवैत के लिए वहीं समाप्त होने वाली एक नयी सेवा आरंभ की, और नैरोबी के लिए हवाई मार्ग में पड़ने वाले अफ्रीका के दो नये स्टेशनों अर्थात् यूगांडा में एन्टेबे (कम्पाला), और हथोपिया में अदिसाब्बाबा को विमान सेवा से जोड़ा ।

(ख) एयर इंडिया की विमान सेवाओं का और आगे विस्तार विमान की उपलब्धि, एयर इंडिया के हॉटिकोरण से मागों की वाणिज्यिक लाभप्रदता एवं संबद्ध देशों से प्राप्त यातायात-अधिकारों पर भी निर्भर करेगा ।

(ग) एयर इंडिया यूनाइटेड किंगडम के लिए अपने मार्ग पर हालांकि तथा स्कैंडीनेविया में नये स्टेशनों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रहा है । यह पूर्व-योरोपीय देशों को ग्रामवा उनसे होकर, फिली-पाइस तथा कम्बोडिया और साथ ही अमेरिकी महाद्वीप के पश्चिमी समुद्रतट के लिए एक ट्रांस पैसिफिक सेवा आरंभ करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रहा है ।

Inter-State Transfer of Judges

5234. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No. 6622 on the 30th August, 1968 regarding inter-State transfer of Judges and State :

(a) Whether the matter has since been considered 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 question of transfer of Judges from one High Court to another has been considered by Government but they do not propose to make any such transfer unless it is essential. They are however considering the question whether some appointments from outside the State should be made at the time of first appointments as Judges.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के महिला कालेजों में पुरुष प्राध्यारकों की नियुक्तियां

5235. श्री विश्वति मिश्न : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के महिला कालेज में प्रायः पुरुष प्राध्यारपक नियुक्त नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि मिराण्डा कालेज में अमरीकन पुरुष प्राध्यारपक हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अपवाद के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे अवांछनीय प्रचार कर रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग). “यू०ए०इन्डिया विमेंस एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम” के अन्तर्गत केवल एक पुरुष अमरीकी अतिथि प्राध्यारपक भाग्य है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

चोरी की मूर्तियों का पकड़ा जाना

5236. श्री विश्वति मिश्न : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने कुछ चोरी की गई मूर्तियां बरामद की हैं, तथा दिनांक 23 सितम्बर, 1968 को तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली में, इन मूर्तियों को बेचने वालों को गिरफ्तार भी किया हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन लोगों से देश के कई संग्रहालयों में हुई चारियों के बारे में भी कोई सुराग मिले हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । किन्तु तथाकथित चोरी की गई मूर्तियां 22-9-1968 को बरामद की गई थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में एम०ए० के लिये पत्र-व्यवहार पाठ्यक्रम

5237. श्री विश्वति मिश्न : श्री रा०ए० तिंहः

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की अपने पत्र-व्यवहार पाठ्य-क्रम तथा अपेतर शिक्षा जारी रखने के स्कूल द्वारा एम०ए० के लिये पत्र-व्यवहार पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू कर दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) एम०ए० (कला विषयों में) स्तर पर पत्र-व्यवहार पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का प्रारूप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विचाराधीन है ।

(क्ष) अभी कोई निश्चित समय बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Removal of Sales Tax on Pan

5238. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any representation from Panwalas to exempt Pan completely from Sales Tax ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that Rajasthan High Court has held that Panwalas are not manufacturers under the Sales Tax Act and no Sales Tax is leviable on them ;

(c) Whether it is also a fact that the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Delhi has refused to accept this Judgment of the High Court ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have received such a representation in which a reference has been made to the ruling of the Rajasthan High Court.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration have reported that in an appeal filed before one of the Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax, the Rajasthan High Court's ruling was cited. Taking into account Judgments of the other High Courts regarding the interpretation of the word "manufacturers", the appellate authority maintained that the dealers of Pan were "manufacturers" and prepared Pan was taxable. A revision has now been preferred against this appellate order. As the matter is *subjudice*, Government of India do not propose to take any action at present.

व्यापारियों की दिल्ली पुलिस के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5239. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें

मिली हैं कि दिल्ली पुलिस बिना किसी कारण थोटे व्यापारियों का आलान कर देती है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में गत छः महीनों में कुल कितना जुर्माना वसूल किया गया तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस सिलसिले में जनसंघ दल के कार्यकर्ताओं का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल उप-राज्यपाल से मिला था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) 1-5-1968 से 31-10-1968 की अवधि में 2,50,902 रुपये की राशि जुर्माने के रूप में वसूल की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।

(ग) जी, हां, श्रीमान जनता की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, शहर को गंदी बस्तियों से साक करने तथा यातायात के जमाव को दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जो विशेष कदम उठाये गये उनके बारे में प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं।

(घ) प्रतिनिधि मण्डल द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अपने सम्बन्धित कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को आवागमन सुविधा सम्बन्धि कार्यों के लिये उपयुक्त हिंदायतें जारी कर दी गई हैं।

राहपति शासन लाल गुप्त के परस्पर उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस द्वारा अत्याचार

5240. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री द्वौकार तिह :

श्री शारदा चन्द :

श्री सुरज भान :

श्री रामचरण :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के पश्चात वहां पुलिस द्वारा किये गये भ्रत्याचारों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) कितनी शिकायतें गंभीर स्वरूप की हैं तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कायंवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Central Assistance for Delhi for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

5241. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total Central Assistance for Delhi for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) how much amount will be spent on roads, transport, water-supply and improvement of slums and housing, separately;

(c) what was the demand of the Delhi Administration for Central assistance for this Plan; and

(d) the reason why it has not been fully met by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). No final decision has yet been taken.

(c) The Delhi Administration have proposed a total outlay of Rs. 387.78 crores for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Territory.

नेहरू संघर्षहालय के कर्मचारी

5242. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेहरू स्मारक में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बेतन, मंहगाई मत्ते तथा समयों-पर 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1968 में सरकार ने कितना बन व्यय तोर

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में उन पर कितना बन व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचता विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-2818/68]

उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड की परीक्षायें

5243. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड की परीक्षायें पास करने वाले लगभग तीन लाख विद्यार्थियों को इस शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) जिन विद्यार्थियों को प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं मिले हैं उन्हें प्रमाण-पत्र देने के लिये क्या कायंवाही की जा रही है तथा इस संबंध में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी हां, किंतु परीक्षार्थियों की अंकसूचियां, परीक्षा परिणामों की घोषणा के पश्चात् उन्हें तुरन्त भेज दी गई थीं।

(ख) प्रमाण-पत्रों के लिये अपेक्षित विशेष प्रकार के कागज का अभाव।

(ग) 1966 की परीक्षा के प्रमाण-पत्र छप चुके हैं और यथाशीघ्र भेज दिये जाएंगे। 1967 और 1968 के प्रमाण-पत्रों के लिये कागज प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया रहा है। कागज मिलते ही छप जायेंगे और तत्पश्चात् लगभग छः मास में भेज दिये जाएंगे।

जोरहाट जिले में पाकिस्तानी भड़े का लहराया जाना

5244. श्री द्रुकम बन्द कार्यवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के दारांग जिले के जोरहाट ज़ेत्र में प्रगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में पाकिस्तानी भड़े लहराये गये थे जिन्हें बाद में पुलिस ने जब्त कर लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Conversion by Christian Missionaries

5245. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of conversions are being made by Christian Missionaries in various States and in Assam in particular;

(b) if so, the number of persons converted in those States during the last five years; and

(c) action taken by Government to check such conversions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) There have been reports of missionaries trying to extend their proselytisation activities in certain areas including Assam.

(b) Except the Madhya Pradesh Dharma Swatantrya Adhiniyam, 1968, which came into force as recently as 20th October, 1968, there is no law for intimation or registration of conversions from one religion to another. The precise information asked for is, therefore, not available.

(c) Under the provisions of article 25 (1) of the constitution, all persons are, subject to public order, morality and health, equally entitled to freedom of conscience and right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. The question of Government taking any action to check conversion, does not, therefore, arise.

Reconstitution of Hindi Sahakar Samiti

5246. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Sahakar Samiti has been reconstituted in connection with the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes;

(b) if so, the main functions of the Samiti and what are the concrete proposals put forward by it for the propagation of Hindi; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Hindi Sahakar Samiti was reconstituted on 9th June, 1967.

(b) and (c). The function of the Samiti is to advise Government on matters relating to the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. A statement showing important recommendations made by the Samiti and action taken thereon by Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L. T.-2819/68]

Hostile Naga Camps in Assam and Manipur

5247. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Naga hostiles have established camps in certain areas of Assam and Manipur;

(b) if so, whether the camps are equipped with rockets, launchers, mortars and machine guns; and

(c) 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) There is no definite information about the existence of such camps in Assam. There are such camps in Manipur.

(b) and (c). Such weapons were found in some of the camps in Manipur. The Security Forces take appropriate action to curb such illegal activities and some of the camps have already been destroyed.

दिल्ली में खतरनाक मकान

5248. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जनवरी 1968 से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक खतरनाक घोषित किये गये ऐसे मकानों की, जिनकी गिराने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है, संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उन मकानों के मालिकों को मकानों का पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिये सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण मुख्य) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 427 खतरनाक मकानों में से 423 मकानों को पहले ही गिरा दिया गया है। एक मामले में मकान मालिक ने स्वयं-आदेश प्राप्त कर लिये हैं। ये तीन मामलों में सामान्य औपचारिकताएं पूरी की जा रही हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) मकान मालिकों को, उनके गिराये गये मकानों के पुनः निर्माण के लिये सहायता देने की दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। यदि ये व्यक्ति मध्यम आय-वर्ग गृह निर्माण, निम्न-आय-वर्ग गृह निर्माण तथा आम-गृह निर्माण परियोजनाओं की क्रृत योजनाओं के अधीन क्रृत प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं, तो वे इसके लिये आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

दिल्ली में आग लगने की घटनाएँ

5249. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण :

श्री टी०पी० शाह :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह अवरबाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री दिल्ली में आग लगने की घटनाओं सम्बन्धी 26 जुलाई, 1968 के अताराकिंत प्रश्न संख्या 1199 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उक्त उत्तर में उल्लिखित आग लगने की 824 घटनाओं में किने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति की हालिन हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण मुख्य) : दिल्ली अग्नि शमन सेता के अनुसार, आग की इन दुवर्तनाओं के कारण, अनुमान है कि, लगभग उनासी (79) लाख रुपये से अधिक की क्षति हुई है।

दिल्ली के एक सब-डिशीजनल मजिस्ट्रेट का आचरण

5250. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुरुण :

श्री टी०पी० शाह :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह प्रधारकाल :

श्री वेगवराया नायडू :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1156 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सब-डिविजन मजिस्ट्रेट के आचरण के बारे में जांच अब पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस जांच की कब तक पूरी हो जाने की समावना है ?

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

(ख) से (घ). उप-मण्डल-दण्डाधिकारी ने उप-निरीक्षक को जेल में बुलाया। यह तथ्य उप-मण्डल दण्डाधिकारी के 10 मई, 1968 के आदेश-पत्र में दर्ज हुआ है। जेल रजिस्टर में रीडर के रूप में उप-निरीक्षक की वह प्रविष्टि, जो एक जेल-धर्धिकारी द्वारा की गई है न कि उप-निरीक्षक द्वारा, भ्रम के परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रतीत होती है क्योंकि निरीक्षक वर्दी में नहीं था ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति

5251. श्री रामस्वरूप विकार्य :

श्री रा० बद्रा :

श्री वेगवराया नायडू :

श्री निर० लास्कर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1217 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नियमों के संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है कि तीन महीने का नोटिस देने के बाद 50 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की व्यवस्था की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस निर्णय के कब तक किये जाने की समावना है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). मामले में संयुक्त सलाहकार व्यवस्था की राष्ट्रीय परिवद के कर्मचारी पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के कुछ सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और यथाशीघ्र प्रनितम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा गलत ढंग से माना जाया भए लेन,

5252. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री टी०पी० शाह :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह प्रधारकाल :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1158 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा लिये गए मकान किराये भत्ते की वसूली कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विवरण के बाया कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्

5253. श्री भारत सिंह औहान :

श्री हरबयाल देवगुणा :

श्री टी०पी० गाह :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह अरवाल :

क्या विज्ञा मंत्री 26 जुलाई, 1968 के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद की स्थापना के बारे में योजना आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विवरण के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन सिफारिशों पर कब तक विचार किये जाने की सम्मावना है ?

विज्ञा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . इस विषय में सरकारी संकल्प की एक प्रति समा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2820/68]

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Riots in Hatia (Ranchi-Bihar)

5254. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3309 on the 9th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether facts regarding communal riots in Hatia have since been ascertained from the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to give compensation to the victims, to bring the culprits to book and to take action against the defaulting executive, Police and Heavy Engineering Corporation officers; and

(d) the steps that have been or are being taken to normalise the situation and to prevent the recurrence of such troubles in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government 14 complaints were received for murder and 42 for looting etc. in Hatia Heavy Engineering township during the communal riots in 1967. The number of accused persons named in the looting cases was 22 and in the murder cases was one. Charge-Sheets against all these persons have been submitted in the concerned court. No case is now pending for investigation.

(c) Suitable relief has been provided to the victims of the riots. Departmental action has been initiated against police officers and magistrates, whose lapses during the riots have come to the notice of the State Government.

(d) The State Government have created a new subdivision at Hatia and have posted an experienced officer as Sub-Divisional Officer. They have considerably augmented the strength of the Hatia police station and have decided to station a battalion of armed police at Hatia.

पुराने विभागों के स्थान पर नये विभागों की व्यवस्था

5255. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेंटिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अधिक यातायात वाली सेवाओं में कितने पुराने विमान प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं जिनके स्थान पर नये आधुनिक विमानों की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्य इन नये आधुनिक विमानों को विदेशों से खरीदने का विचार है अथवा उन्हें देश में ही बनाया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उड़ायन मन्त्री (डॉ. कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). फिलहाल इन्हीं यन एयर लाइन्स की देश के भीतर की अनुसूचित सेवाओं पर 5 डी सी-3 (डीकोटा) विमान प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं। अगले एक या दो वर्षों में इन्हें बदल कर इनके स्थान पर हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनैटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर द्वारा निर्मित एच एम-748 विमान ले लिये जायेंगे।

Air-India

5256. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that prominent people connected with Air-India have interfered with foreign contracts and purchases and have misused foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Airlines Corporation

5257. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Indian Airlines Corporation at the time of its setting up and the figures as on 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan which the Corporation owed on the 31st March, 1968 and how much of it was from Central Government, banks or other parties;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit and loss and the main causes for the loss, if any, and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

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

(a) The entire Capital of the Indian Airlines has been provided by Government. The capital of the Indian Airlines in 1953, when it was set up, was Rs. 302.41 lakhs and on 31.3.1968 Rs. 2194.16 lakhs, half of which is treated as "Equity Capital" and the other half as "Debenture Capital".

(b) Apart from the capital, there are no loans advanced by Government to the Indian Airlines. The Corporation's liability on the purchase of aircraft and spares which have been obtained on deferred payment basis was Rs. 2329.18 lakhs on 31.3.1968.

(c) The amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years is as under:

	1965-66 (Rupees)	1966-67 in	1967-68 lakhs)
Interest and financing charges on the purchase of aircraft and spares:	40.32	78.53	128.51
Interest paid on "Debenture Capital"	---	35.66	71.31
Total :	40.32	114.19	190

(d) The details of the working results during the last three years as well as the estimates for 1968-69, are as under :

	1965-66 (Rupees)	1966-67 in	1967-68 lakhs)	Estimates for 1968-69
Operating Revenue	2332.70	2700.53	3473.65	3830.00
Operating expenses	2331.03	2978.83	3341.09	3562.80
Operating profit (+)/ loss (—)	(+) 1.67	-278.30	(+) 132.56	(+) 267.20
Non-operating Revenue	84.61	108.99	41.06	65.00
Non-operating expenses	53.95	254.19	211.73	263.00
Net profit (+)/ loss (—)	(+) 32.33	-423.50	-38.11	(+) 69.20

The main reasons for the loss during the year 1966-67 were as follows :

- Devaluation of the Indian rupee in June, 1966, resulting in an increase in the burden on the Corporation towards repayment of the credits as well as payment of interest thereon.
- The loss in accidents of two Caravels, one in February, 1966 and the other in September, 1966, resulting in loss of revenue.
- Increased wage bill, consequent on the revision of scales of pay of the Corporation's employees.

The loss during 1967-68 was considerably less than during the previous year because of the acquisition of more aircraft as well as increase in fares and freight rates with effect from August, 1967.

During 1968-69 the Corporation estimate that they will earn a profit of about Rs. 69.00 lakhs.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटलों में घाटा

5258. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्द्ययन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में चल रहे प्रत्येक होटल में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितना घाटा होने का अनुमान है?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मन्त्री (डा० करण-सिंह) : वर्ष भर के लिये, जिसके कि पूरा होने में अभी तीन महीने से प्रधानिक रहते हैं, वित्तीय परिणामों का सही अन्दाजा लगाना कठिन है। परन्तु आशा की जाती है कि अशोक होटल लाभ दिखायेगा, तथा यद्यपि रणजीत और लोधी होटलों को हानि हो सकती हैं, जनपथ होटल द्वारा उपर्याप्त लाभ इस घाटे को पूरा कर देगा।

र. त्रिकालीन विमान सेवाएं

5259. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन से मार्गों में रात्रिकालीन तथा यात्री विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किन मार्गों में इसको चलाने का प्रस्ताव हैं?

पर्यटन तथा असेनिक उद्ययन मन्त्री (डा० करण सिंह) : इन्हियन एयरलाइन्स ने निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर रात्रि विमान डाक सेवायें परिचालित करना आरम्भ कर दिया है जिन पर कि यात्री भी जा सकते हैं :—

- दिल्ली-नागपुर-दिल्ली
- बम्बई-नागपुर-बम्बई
- मद्रास-नागपुर-मद्रास
- कलकत्ता-नागपुर-कलकत्ता

फिलहाल इनके अतिरिक्त और मार्गे पर रात्रि विमान डाक सेवायें चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Air India

5260. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Air India's equity capital, loans from Government, Overseas Companies or Banks ;

(b) the working results of the last three years, rate of profit, foreign exchange earnings and expenditure during the above period ; and

(c) whether it received any subsidies from Government during the above period and if so, the details of the subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Place it in Library. See No. I.T.-2321/68]

(c) Government of India do not give any subsidy to Air-India. In view of the difference, however, between the international fares and fares in the domestic sectors within India it becomes necessary for Air-India to pay to the Indian Airlines proportionately higher amounts than they can charge from the international passengers for travelling over domestic sectors in continuation of their international flights. 50% of this additional amount which becomes payable by Air-India is met out of the Civil Aviation Development Fund. During 1967-68 this amounted to Rs. 3,78,232/-.

Hindustan Shipyard

5251. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited at the

time of its setting up and as on 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan which the company owed on the 31st March, 1968 and how much of it was from Central Government ; banks or other parties ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years ; and

(d) the working results of the last three years, the extent of profit or loss incurred, the main causes for the loss, if any, and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

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

(a)

	Authorised Capital Rs.	Paid up Capital Rs.
(i) At the time of setting up.	10,00,00,000	3,09,90,000
(ii) As on 31-3-1968	10,00,00,000	6,20,42,000
(b)	Rs. 4,05,26,491 out of which Rs. 96,82,640 was from Central Government and Rs. 3,08,43,851 was from the State Bank of India.	
(c)	1965-66 1966-67 1967-68	Rs. 6,45,413 Rs. 15,90,707 Rs. 23,35,382
(d) Net Profit :		
	1965-66 1966-67 1967-68 1968-69 (Estimated.)	Rs. 1.45 lakhs. Rs. 2.05 lakhs. Rs. 1.23 lakhs. Rs. 2.67 lakhs.

The profits are mainly on account of certain ship repair and other outside structural works carried out by the Yard.

U. G. C. Pay Scales for Non-Government College Teachers in Orissa.

5262. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government

has introduced University Grants Commission pay scales for non-Government college teachers in Orissa by now ;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has paid its share to the State Government for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Under the scheme of revision of salary scales of University and College teachers, Central Share of assistance is paid by the Government of India and not by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The question of payment will arise after the proposal is received from the State Government.

Preserving of Monastic Establishment at Ratnagiri.

5263. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount was allotted for preserving monastic establishment at Ratnagiri in Orissa in 1967-68 and in 1968 - 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the amount spent and the steps taken for this purpose ?

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

1967-68	Rs. 4,000/-
1968-69	Rs. 3,150/-

(b) During 1967-68, the following repair works were undertaken :

(i) Taking out decayed bricks from walls of the cells and mending the portions with similar type of brick work.

(ii) Water-tightening the top of walls.

(iii) Taking out the damaged stones of the uneven floor and rebuilding the same in cement mortar including supply of new stones where necessary.

(iv) Providing cement concrete under the floor in proper form.

In all, Rs. 4,027/- were spent on these items. During 1968-69, the following repair works will be undertaken :

(i) Underpinning the brick-walls ; and

(ii) Water-tightening the top of walls.

It is estimated that Rs. 3,150/- will be spent during the current financial year.

Central Road Board

5204. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of constituting a Central Road Board is still under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in constituting the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b) . A decision has been taken not to set up a Central Road Board as originally proposed. However, in its place, the question of constituting a Central Road Committee is at present under consideration.

Kairon Murder Case

5266. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the up-to-date trial position of the Kairon Murder Case ; and

(b) when the case is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The case is sub-judicic. It is reported by the Government of Haryana that the case is still in the argument stage.

Crimes in D. T. U. Buses

5267. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Crimes in D. T. U. Buses have increased as compared to the previous years ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. 292 cases were reported to Delhi Police during the period from 1-1-68 to 15-10-68 as against 293 cases of the corresponding period during the last year.

(c) Policemen are deplored on duty in uniform and in plain clothes on bus-routes and bus Stands. Special patrolling is arranged on bus-routes which are particularly affected.

प्रयोग्या में पुराने मन्दिरों को सुन्दर बनाना।

5268. श्री जिंदू दिल्ली तिहाई : क्या परिवहन और नौवहन मन्त्री दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 1968 के भजारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रयोग्या में बायरा पुल के तट-बन्धन के परिणामस्वरूप प्राचीन मन्दिरों की हस्यावली में उत्पन्न हृष्टिरोध दूर करने तथा मन्दिरों के चारों ओर गन्दगी, कूड़े करकट आदि

एकत्रित न होने देने की ओर समुचित ध्यान दिया गया है।

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हुए सर्वनानी के तटों को सुन्दर और प्राकर्षक बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्णन) : (क) नवी से प्राचीन मन्दिरों की हस्यावली में कुछ हृष्टिरोध घटवन्धन-माली है परन्तु नये घाटों की ओटी से सुन्दर हस्यावली मिलना सम्भव है। जैसा कि भजारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5191 के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि मन्दिर के सामने गन्दगी, कूड़े करकट एकत्रित न होने देने की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) . ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। भामला राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्ध रखता है।

सरकारी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में बस द्वारा की गई यात्रा के टिकटों का विचार आवा

5269. श्री शारदानीर :

श्री लोकार्पण तिहाई :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय पांच विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये एक आदेश के अनुसार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को, जो सरकारी कार्य के सम्बन्ध में बस यात्रा करते हैं उनसे उनके द्वारा किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए बस टिकट दिखाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न टिकट जांचकर्ता द्वारा टिकट देके जाते हैं ; अतएव टिकट के नष्ट होने पर यात्रा टिकट जांचकर्ता

द्वारा वापिस न किये जाने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

(ग) क्या सरकार विभाग के संगत भादेश में हील देकर इस उपचार को, जिसके अधीन सरकारी कार्य के द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले कर्मचारी को प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए बस टिकट दिखाना शुरू होता है, समाप्त करना चाहती है; और

(घ) यदि तो हाँ, कब?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री रामावतराव अम्भारण): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) बस के टिकटों की कमी-कमी टिकट चेकरों द्वारा जांच की जाती है और इन्हें यात्रियों को लौटा दिया जाता है। फिर भी, यदि ऐसी विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हों जिनमें सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बस के टिकट प्रस्तुत न किये जा सके हों तो उन पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कास्टेबुलों और हैंड-कास्टेबुलों के लिए बस्त्र-भत्ता

5270. श्री शारदानन्दः
श्री झोंकार सिंहः

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो कास्टेबुल और हैंड-कास्टेबुल विभिन्न राज्यों से अपने उसी यद पर केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो से प्रतिनियुक्त पर आये हैं उन्हें बस्त्र-भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में ऐसे ही पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों को निशुल्क वर्दी दी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर कास्टे-

बुलों और हैंड-कास्टेबुलों को बस्त्र-भत्ता प्रदान करने का है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह भत्ता उन्हें किस तारीख से प्रदान किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि राज्यों में इनको यह भत्ता दिया जाता है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री रामावतराव अम्भारण) : (क) और (ख). गुप्तवार्ता विभाग में प्रान्तिनियुक्त कास्टेबुलों तथा हैंड-कास्टेबुलों को क्रमशः 30 रुपये 40 रुपयां वर्दी-भत्ता मिलता है बशर्ते कि वे इस बात का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करें कि उन्होंने आवश्यक दर्दी उस समूहां प्रदायित में रखी है जिसके लिए वर्दी भत्ता की मांग की गई है।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रान्तिनियुक्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के बेतनमन

5271. श्री प्रकाशकीरत शास्त्री -
श्री रामावतर शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रान्तिनियुक्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों ने अपने बेतनमान में बुद्धि की मांग की है; और

(ख) अन्य राज्यों की मांगि कोठारी आयोग के प्रतिनियुक्त स्कूलों के अनुगार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उनके बड़े हुए बेतनमान रख तक देंगी?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आगवत भा. श.आद) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) निविद उत्तरमध्ये हो। पर यह शीघ्र ही सम्मिलित होगा।

भारत में विदेशी एजेंटों द्वारा विदेशी
घन प्राप्त करना

5272. श्री रमेशर तिह शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मात्रम है कि रूस अमेरिका, चीन और पाकिस्तान के एजेंट इस देश में काम कर रहे हैं और इन्हें नियमित रूप से विदेशों से घन मिलता है ताकि ये सम्मेलन और विचार गोप्यियां आयोजित करा सकें और उन देशों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए तोड़फोड़, हड्डियां और अन्य कार्यवाहियों को उकसा दें जिनका कि वे समर्थन करते हैं ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में गुप्तचर विभाग की रिपोर्ट क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का ऐसे तत्वों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). पिछले आम चुनावों में या अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये विदेशी घन के प्रयोग के बारे में गुप्तवार्ता विभाग के प्रतिवेदन की अन्ती मी जांच की जा रही है ।

अंडे, मास तथा मध्यस्थी को लोकप्रिय बनाना

5273. श्री औमप्रकाश तथारी : क्या विद्या मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश के बच्चों में अन्डे, मास तथा मध्यस्थी के प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बना रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अबोष बच्चों को यह सिलाकर गुमराह कर रही है कि अंडे, मास तथा मध्यस्थी हमारे खाद्य पदार्थ हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इसका पता है कि सरकार की इस नीति पर जाकाहारियों में बहुत असंतोष तथा नाराजगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लोकार्थी संघातों की पात्र्य-पुस्तकों में सुधार करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विद्या मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भगवत भट्ट आजाद) : (क) से (घ). स्कूलों के लिये पात्र्य पुस्तकें तैयार करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । एन० सी० ई० भार० टी० द्वारा तैयार की गई आदर्श पुस्तकों में इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में कोई हवाला नहीं है । उनकी विज्ञान पुस्तकों में विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों और खाद्य पदार्थों के पौष्टिक मूल्यों की सूचना है किन्तु विशेष भोजन के उपयोग के लिए प्रोत्साहन नहीं है ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में राजस्थान में अल्प संस्करणों का व्यवहार

5274. श्री औम प्रकाश तथारी : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर को प्रकाशित इस समाचार में कितनी सच्चाई है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने यह कहा बताया जाता है कि सितम्बर, 1965 के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान को उस राज्य में चुसने तथा कुछ स्थानों पर सफलताएँ प्राप्त करने का भोका प्रबिक्तर इस कास्टा मेला था कि अल्प संस्करणों ने सकिव उद्योग विकाया ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने अनुसर्यों के उन लोगों के, जो भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान आए गये थे, नागरिक प्रबिक्तर बापिस लेने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष कानून बनाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान सरकार का अनुरोध स्वीकार करने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार ने प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के विहृद, जिन्होंने 1965 के मारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान को प्रवर्जन किया था, की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में राज्य सरकार से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ग) मामले की परीक्षा की जा रही है।

नागार्थों को प्रशिक्षण

5275. श्री औम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री वरेन्द्र कुमार साहू : श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागार्थों की सीमा पर शिव सागर जिले में चीनियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित नागा विद्रोही 100 युवकों को गुरिल्ला युद्ध पढ़ति का प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं।

(ख) क्या इससे यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि यह समूचे आसाम को दक्षिण वित्तनाम में बदलने की चीनी योजना का ही एक भंग है; और

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

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) विस्फोटकों के प्रयोग समा अन्य तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों में 11 व्यक्तियों पर विद्रोही नागार्थों से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने का संदेह था। उन सब को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और वे हिरासत में हैं। उनके विहृद मामलों की जांच हो रही है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार को नागा विद्रोहियों को दी गई सहायता की जानकारी है और वह चीनी प्रचार तथा विद्रोही आदिम

जातियों को अन्य वास्तविक सहायता को हमारे देश के आनारिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप समझती है। सुरक्षा दल विरोधी गतिविधियों पर सतत निगरानी रखे हुए हैं और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय कर लिए गये हैं।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के पाकिस्तान जाने वाले स्नातक

5276. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध इंजीनियरिंग कालेज के कई सौ स्नातक पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इंजिनियरिंग कालेज के रीडर बिना किसी को सूचित किये पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और उन्होंने वहाँ अपनी ए.पी.यू.नियूरिंग की राशि को प्राप्त करने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी प्रकार कुछ अन्य अविकारी भी पाकिस्तान जाने की तैयारी में हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा० आज्ञाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक वर्त की गई सूचना के अनुसार अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इंजीनियरिंग कालेज से पास होने वाले 2306 स्नातकों में से 184 इंजीनियर 1950 से 1967 तक के समय में पा करान जा चुके हैं।

(ख) अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के इंजिनियरिंग विभाग के एक प्रोफेसर के पाकिस्तान जाने की सूचना मिली है। वह प्रोफेसर अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय में

प्रधने पद से इस्तीफा देकर और पाकिस्तान हाई कमीशन से आपातिक प्रमाण-पत्र लेकर पाकिस्तान गया है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने उसको या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को उसके मरियून निविं की रकम न देने के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

(ग) अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के अफसरों द्वारा ऐसे प्रकार के प्रस्ताव की जानकारी प्राप्तिकारियों को नहीं है।

(घ) प्रस्त नहीं उठता।

केरल सरकार द्वारा अधिक शक्तियों की मांग

5277. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्राले :

श्री २० बत्ता :

श्री चंगलराया नाथद्दु :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक शक्तियों की मांग की है और पंजाब के अकाली नेताओं ने केरल सरकार के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मांग पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिल्पा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) केरल राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1967 में संघ-राज्य वित्तीय सम्बन्धों के कुछ पहेलियों पर एक जापान केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा गया था। उन्होंने कोई अन्य मांग नहीं की है।

पंजाब सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 28 और 29 सितम्बर, 1968 को बटाला में हुये अखिल भारतीय अकाली सम्मेलन में अकाली दल (संत घृप) ने

राज्यों के लिये अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग करते हुये एक संकल्प पारित किया था।

(ख) सरकार के विचार में केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच सम्बन्धों के बारे में वर्तमान संवैधानिक उपबन्धों में कोई आधारभूत परिवर्तन करने आवश्यक नहीं है।

दिल्ली में बलबों में जुधा खेलना

5278. श्री रघुनीर तिथि शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को मारूम है कि दिल्ली के बलबों में जुधा खेला जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बलबों को ऐसा करने की अनुमति है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो जुए को न रोकने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) दिल्ली के कुछ बलबों में जुधा खेलने जाने के बारे में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) से (घ). दिल्ली में प्राइवेट बलबों को सार्वजनिक जुधा अविनियम का पालन करना पड़ता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन निगरानी रखता है और जब कभी ऐसे अद्वारप द्वारा मात्र हैं, उपयुक्त का नी कार्यशाही करता है। 1-1-1968 से 31-10-1968 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा जुधा कान का कथित उल्लंघन करने के लिए बलबों के विषद् 6 मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं।

Insult by Shri R. K. Dalmia of
A. S. D. M. in Delhi

5279. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Ram Krishan Dalmia abused a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shri Ramesh Sehgal, on the 27th July, 1968 in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Shri Sehgal has filed a suit against Shri Dalmia, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to protect the dignity of the officer ?

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

(b) and (c) . Shri Saigal made a report to the District magistrate for initiating contempt of Court proceedings. The report was forwarded by the District Magistrate to the High Court. The High Court held Shri Ram Krishan Dalmia guilty of contempt of Court and administered him a warning,

विस्तीर्ण में भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्ति
लगाना

5280. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या चूह-कार्ड मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साल किले के सामने और चांदनी चौक टाउन हाल दिल्ली के सामने कमशः नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मूर्तियां लगाने के लिए कुछ समय पहले से विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों को कार्य रूप देने में और किन्ती प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस मामले में अनितम निर्णय कर तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर किन्ती अन्य भारतीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां लगाने के प्रस्तावों को इस बीच अनितम रूप दे दिया गया है ?

चूह-कार्ड मार्गशील में उष-पश्चीमी (धीर का एक रामायामी) (क) और (ख). नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति स्थापित किये जाने के लिए स्थान के सम्बन्ध में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है । चांदनी चौक टाउन हाल दिल्ली के सामने स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है । किर भी इसके लिए अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान ढूँढ़ने का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है । यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अनितम निर्णय कब तक लिया जाएगा ।

(ग) सर्वश्री आसफ अली, देशबन्धु गुप्त, लोकमान्य तिलक, महात्मा गांधी, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, मोतीलाल नेहरू तथा गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त की मूर्तियां दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली में पहले ही स्थापित की गई हैं । इनके अतिरिक्त, इस समय इण्डिया गेट पर महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगाने का एक प्रस्ताव है ।

Complaint Against Orissa Government Officers

5281. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several representations have been received recently complaining against the District Magistrate and Additional Magistrate, Phulbani District and S. D. O. Boudha in Orissa about their misbehaviour with some Members of Parliament and M. L. As of that area, defaming the Hari Jans of Pano Community in the Special Area Development Scheme Report, stopping of the construction of Head Post Office building at Phulbani and Darungabadi, destruction of houses of poor people in various towns, for making wrong report to the State Government by minimising the drought conditions in the District and for not allowing the students detained in Phulbani Jail to use telegraph and telephone lines during November, 1968;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made or those complaints; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c): Facts are being ascertained from the State Government and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

हिन्दी अध्यापन योजना

5282. श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्री: क्या गृह-पर्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा 1955 में चारों की गयी हिन्दी अध्यापन योजना पर गत 13 वर्षों में कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने कर्मचारियों ने प्रशोध, प्रवीण तथा प्राज्ञ परीक्षाएं उत्तीर्ण की;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परीक्षाओं में जो कर्मचारी 55,60 और 60 से अधिक प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करते हैं उन्हें क्रमशः 100 रुपये, 200 रुपये और 300 रुपये का पुरस्कार दिया जाता है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन परीक्षाओं पर लालों रुपये व्यय करने और इतना समय व्यय करने के बावजूद प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों ने इस प्रवधि में कोई टिप्पणी हिन्दी में नहीं निकी क्योंकि सरकारी कार्य में सरकार की हिन्दी प्रयोग न करने की नीति है;

(ङ.) क्या इस नीति के स्वरूप वे सभी कर्मचारी हिन्दी भूल गये हैं यद्यपि उन्होंने यह परीक्षा पास की हुई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी के लिए इस प्रकार बन व्यय करने के लिए और इसका सरकारी कार्य में प्रयोग न करने के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है?

श्रीहकार्म शशालय में राज्य बाणी (श्री लिलाचरण शुक्ल): (क) पिछ्ले 13 वर्षों

में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना पर लगभग, 1,76,00,000 रुपये खर्च हुई है। यह खर्च, भाराजपति कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त परीक्षा तथा हिन्दी प्राशुलिपि/टंकण परीक्षाएं पास कर लेने पर एक बेतन बृद्धि दिये जाने पर होने वाले खर्च के अनुरिक्त है।

(ख) अभी तक हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन लगभग 2,10,000 कर्मचारी एक या अधिक परीक्षा पास कर चुके हैं।

(ग) प्रबोः परीक्षा पास करने पर नकद पुरस्कार नहीं दिये जाते, परन्तु प्रवीण और प्राज्ञ परीक्षाओं के पास करने पर नकद पुरस्कार निम्नलिखित रीते से दिये जाते हैं।—

प्रत्येक को 300 रुपये प्रतिशत या का प्रयम पुरस्कार। अधिक अंक प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवार।

प्रत्येक को 200 रुपये प्रतिशत से का द्वितीय पुरस्कार। लेकर 69 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवार।

प्रत्येक को 100 रुपये प्रतिशत से का तृतीय पुरस्कार। लेकर 59 प्रतिशत तक अंक प्राप्त करने वाले उम्मीदवार।

(घ) से (च). संघ के सरकारी प्रयोगनों के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी धोनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी टिप्पणी और आलेखन के प्रयोगनों के लिए इनमें से किसी भी मार्ग का प्रयोग करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र है। हिन्दी का प्रतिकरण के लिए इसीलिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है कि कर्मचारी हिन्दी में टिप्पणी और प्रातेक्षण कर कर सके, इसके इसांतरे भी कि हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्म-

चारियों को हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सके ताकि वे हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों पर (उनके अंतर्जी अनुवाद प्राप्त किये बिना) कार्रवाई कर सकें। हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ने के साथ-साथ कमंचारियों को दिया गया हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण अधिकारियक उपयोगी होता जायेगा।

पंजाब में हिन्दी

5283. श्री रामगोपाल शास्त्रालय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) या सरकार का ध्यान पंजाब आर्थि सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित इस प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पंजाब सरकार हिन्दी को दूसरी मांग नहीं मानती और पंजाब में 40 प्रतिशत हिन्दी मानी लोगों को अपने मूल अधिकार से बंदित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) जैसा कि पंजाब आर्थि महासम्मेलन द्वारा मांग की गयी है, अन्य संघर्षकों के संवेदानिक अधिकारों की रक्षा हेतु सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि उनकि पंजाब में केवल गुहमुखी लिपि में पंजाबी मांगा को राजभाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य शास्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) संकल्प की एक प्रति पंजाब सरकार को मिल गई है।

(ख) दिसंबर, 1967 में पारित पंजाब राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार पंजाबी उस राजभाषा के रूप में अपनाई गयी थी। मानवाजात अलंकारों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त संवेदानिक तथा अन्य व्यवस्था पहले से ही विद्यमान है। इन्होंने मिलाके माध्यम के सम्बन्ध में सचिव सूत्र भी तक लागू है।

बिहार में 'जेलरों और उपजेलरों' की समस्याएँ

5284. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद के गत सत्र में 33 संसद सदस्यों ने उन्हें बिहार के जेलरों तथा उप-जेलरों की समस्याओं के बारे में एक पत्र लिखा था;

(ख) क्या पत्र में उनके वेतनमानों में संगोष्ठन करने और उन्हें राजपत्रित दर्जा देने की प्रारंभना की गई थी;

(ग) यदे हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(घ) इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) जो हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार मामले की जांच कर रही है।

गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर (अक्टूबर 1968) बन्दियों का जेलों से रिहा किया जाना।

5285. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 2 अक्टूबर को गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर विभिन्न राज्यों में जेलों में दूड़े और ऐसे अन्य लम्बी सजा पाये हुए बंदियों को रिहा कर दिया गया था कि जिनकी दण्ड अवधि पूरी नहीं हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और राज्यवार कितने-कितने बंदियों को रिहा किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सब है कि गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर बिहार में कोई बन्दी रिहा नहीं किया गया;

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

(द.) क्या सरकार 1969 में गांधी शताव्दी समारोहों के अवसर पर जेलों से ऐसे बंदियों की रिहाई की योजना पर विचार कर रही है?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख). 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा रिहा किये गये बंदियों की संख्या इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य का नाम	रिहा किए गए बंदियों की संख्या
उड़ीसा	56
राजस्थान	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	70

मद्रास सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। शेष राज्यों ने इस तारीख पर कोई बंदी रिहा नहीं किया है।

(ग) से (द.): 1968 में विहार में गांधी जयंती के अवसर पर कोई बंदी रिहा नहीं किया गया। मद्रास, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 1969 में गांधी जन्म शताव्दी के अवसर पर लम्बी सजा पाये हुए बंदियों को सजा से छूट देने का प्रस्ताव किया है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विहार में विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के गैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता

5286. श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग ने 17 सितम्बर, 1967 को

एक पत्र द्वारा विहार के महालेखापाल को निदेश दिया था कि विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के गैर अध्यापन कर्मचारियों को 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से 10 रुपये प्रतिमास की दर पर मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस मद के ग्रन्तिग्रंत 1967-68 में अव्य के लिये राज्य विश्वविद्यालय आयोग के लिये 4,20,000 रुपए की स्वीकृति दी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कालेजों के गैर-सरकारी अध्यापक कर्मचारियों (प्रेरणी 3 और 4) को अभी तक उक्त मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं मिला है;

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

(ङ.) क्या सरकार उक्त कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता देने पर पुनः विचार करेंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामावतार शर्मा) (क). जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) से (ङ.) सदस्य कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों के गैर-अध्यापक अमले को मंहगाई भत्ते का भुगतान कर दिया गया है। कालेजों से सम्बद्ध अन्तिम आदेश हाल ही में दिये गये हैं और गैर-अध्यापक अमले को मंहगाई भत्ते का भुगतान शीघ्र ही कर दिया जायगा।

केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में मुख्य बंदियों का सम्बन्ध

5287. श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों पर विस्तार-पूर्वक विचार करने हेतु

मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार है?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पाकिस्तान-समर्थक तत्व

5288. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ जिले में मगूरी, नहाल तथा धबर्सी ग्रामों में आतंक तथा अग्नानि फैलाने पाने पाकिस्तानी तत्वों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस महा-निरीक्षक को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त ग्रामों में गायों का खुले आम वध किया जाता है; और

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

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आसाम में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये

5289. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 से आज तक कितने पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये आसाम में आकर बस गये हैं;

(ख) उनको बाहर निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने घुसपैठियों को अब तक निकाल दिया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) अप्रैल, 1967 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में असम में प्रवेश करने वाले पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठियों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ख) सीमा मुरक्का-दल के गठन को मजबूत बना दिया गया है और सीमा पर गण्ड को तेज करने के लिये मुविधा हेतु सीमा स्थित चौकियों के स्थान पुनः नियत किये गये हैं और उनकी शक्ति बढ़ा दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, नये तथा पुराने घुसपैठियों का पता लगाने के लिए निरंतर सतर्कता बनाय रखने को इस समस्या से प्रभावित राज्य की सीमाओं पर तथा भीतरी मार्ग में, दोनों स्थानों पर, पुलिस निरीक्षण चौकियों का जाल बिछा है।

(ग) उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान 2,281 नये घुसपैठियों का पता लगाया गया और उनमें से सब को या तो सीमा पर ही पीछे घकेल दिया गया या मुकदमा/सजा, इत्यादि के बाद पाकिस्तान को वापस भेज दिया गया।

दिल्ली में यमुना पार की बस्तियों के लिये रिंग रोड

5290. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

तथा परिवहन तथा नोवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यमुना पार बस्तियों के लिये एक और रिंग रोड का निर्माण करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है, जिससे इन बस्तियों को शान्ति बन के निकट मूल रिंग रोड से मिलाया जा सके,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रस्तावित रिंग रोड के बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण भी कर लिया है, और

(घ) यदि यहां, तो उक्त सड़क का निर्माण करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौदूर्हन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाले समाचार पत्र-

5291. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हेम बरमा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा कई राज्य सरकारों ने साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वाले समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं पर मुकदमे चलाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने किन समाचारपत्रों पर मुकदमे दायर किये हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन समाचार पत्रों पर मुकदमे दायर किये हैं ;

(घ) क्या कुछ मामलों पर निर्णय दे दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) (क) : से (ङ) . मई, 1968 में दिल्ली प्रशासन को भारतीय दण्ड सहिता की धारा 153-क के अन्तर्गत शिकायतें दायर करने का अधिकार देने से पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दो मुकदमे, एक "मदर इंडिया" और एक "आर्मेनाइजर" के विरुद्ध, चलाने की अनुमति दी थी। विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच शुत्रा य धूरा की भावनाओं को बढ़ावा देने वाले लेखों के संबंध में कुछ समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकारों। संघ राज्य-केन्द्र प्रशासनों द्वारा चलाये गये मुकदमों के बव्येरे बताने वाला एक विवरण सदन के सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2822/68]

उत्तर प्रवेश में एक मैजिस्ट्रेट पर हमला

5292. श्री जगेवर यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आठ नौ महीने पहले बांदा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) की पुलिस के कहने पर एक गुप्ते ने एक मैजिस्ट्रेट श्री बी० डी० गुप्त को पीट दिया था और उक्त गुप्ते को कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का व्यौरा क्या है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त जिले की पुलिस डाकुओं तथा गुप्तों की सांट गांठ से घन कमा रही है और पुलिस शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संसद् सदस्य की व्यक्तिगत

सुरक्षा के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगी जिसने वहां पर पुलिस के तथाकथित अत्यधिक भ्रष्टचार के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याशरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि 23 अप्रैल, 1968 को दो व्यक्तियों ने श्री बी० डी० गुप्ता पर प्रहार किया जब वे न्यायालय से लौट रहे थे। दोनों व्यक्ति राहगीरों द्वारा पकड़ लिये गये और गिफ्तार किये गये। उन्हें चार महीनों के कठोर कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया। प्रहार बांदा जिले की पुलिस के कहने पर नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि संसद सदस्य के जीवन और सम्पत्ति को कोई खतरा नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा के निकट काने

नदी पर पुल

5293. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सच है कि काने नदी के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा तथा हमीपुर जिलों के बीच यातायात लगभग छः महीने ठप्प रहता है और इसके फलस्वरूप उक्त जिलों के बीच व्यापार में बहुत हानि होती है,

(ख) क्या बांदा के निकट उक्त नदी पर एक पुल बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कई बार प्रार्थना की गई है परन्तु उसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त पुल के निर्माण की मंजूरी देने का है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Pucca Roads in Suiya Thana of Bhagalpur District (Bihar)

5294. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no suitable *pucca* roads in the Suiya Thana of Bhagalpur District in Bihar connecting Sangrampur in the District of Monghyr which practically is the only outlet through which the inhabitants of this area could have contacts with the outside world and

(b) if so, the action taken to make the *Kutcha Road* a *pucca* one connecting Suiya with Sangrampur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) and (b). Our enquiries reveal that there is no place called "Suiya Thana" in the District of Bhagalpur. There is, however, a place called "Suiya Bathan" on the road from Katoria to Belhar, which connects Sangrampur in the District of Monghyr. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is having this road in view. It is a State road and the Government of Bihar are, therefore, primarily responsible for its construction. It is understood that the road consists of two sections, namely (1) part of Katoria-Belhar road (2) part of Banka-Belhar road upto the district boundary of Bhagalpur. Work on both these sections has been taken in hand by the State Authorities and is in progress.

Financing of Institutes engaged in Scientific Research

5295. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for setting up a fund of Rs. 50 lakhs with Planning Commission, to finance Institutes engaged in scientific research, which had been affected by the closure of Asia Foundation in India;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up an Indian Council of Social Science Research to provide assistance for the development of Social Science Research. A provision of Rs 2 crores has been Year proposed for the Council during the Fourth Five Plan. Institutions & organisations in the field of Social Sciences which have been affected by the closure of Asia Foundation would also be eligible to apply for assistance to this Council.

Release of Man Awaiting Trial for Burglary

5296. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a youngman who spent 15 months in jail awaiting trial for alleged for burglary in New Delhi was released on the 22nd May, 1968 for lack of evidence;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in instituting proceedings against him; and
(c) whether any inquiries have been made into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes, Sir. However, the youngman was acquitted by the court after judicial trial.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration are conducting necessary inquiry under the provisions of Punjab Police Rules into the reported delay in investigation and prosecution.

लहाल में विद्यार्थियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की छात्रवृत्तियाँ

5297. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र द्वारा लहाल में विद्यार्थियों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) इन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या तथा इनकी राशि में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

लहाल में हाई स्कूलों में विज्ञान के अध्यापक

5298. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि लहाल में दो हाई स्कूलों में विज्ञान का एक भी अध्यापक नहीं है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : लेह और कारगिल में स्थित दोनों हाई स्कूलों में विज्ञान अध्यापक हैं ।

Land for Meerut University

5299. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some land belonging to Land Managing Committee of Gram Sabha Aurang, Shahpur Daggi in Meerut was also acquired for Meerut University.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the compensation for that land has been made by the U. P. Government.

(c) if so, the amount of compensation and the account wherein has been credited

or dispossessed on behalf of Gram Shabha/ Aurang Shahpur Diggi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. However, proceedings for resumption of some land of this village are pending disposal with the Land Acquisition Officer, Meerut.

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

**विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति के रूप
में राज्यपाल**

5300. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि राज्यपालों को जो विश्व-विद्यालयों के कुलपति भी हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों के मामलों में, मन्त्रीपरिषद के सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिये या नहीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जायेगी ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री थी भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। यह मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये तैयार की गई विज्ञान की पुस्तके

5301. रामावतार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनेस्को की परियोजना की तिफारियों पर, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा दिल्ली के उच्चतम माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये तैयार

की गई भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन, जीव विज्ञान और बनस्पति शास्त्र पुस्तकों को अन्य उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रमों में निर्धारित करने से पहले प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर दिल्ली के कुछ चुने हुए स्कूलों में लागू किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है और इनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रयोग करने के लिये आवश्यक सामग्री इन स्कूलों की प्रयोगशालाओं में उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने किस आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि ये पुस्तकें उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिये उपयोगी होती ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (थी भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद एवं संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षिक, वैज्ञानिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संस्था की चालू विज्ञान योजना का प्रथम चरण माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्तर पर (कक्षा 6 से कक्षा 8) में भौतिकी, रसायन, जीव विज्ञान और गणित पढ़ाने के लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के निर्माण एवं पाठ्यक्रम विकास से सम्बन्धित है। तैयार किया गया पाठ्यक्रम और निर्मित पाठ्य पुस्तकें दिल्ली के चुने हुए विद्यालयों में परीक्षणात्मक आधार पर प्रचलित की गई हैं। इन विषयों की पाठ्यवर्ती पाठ्यक्रम के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में नियत की गई हैं।

माध्यमिक विद्यालय स्तर तक कार्य समाप्त हो जाने पर ऐसा ही कार्यक्रम उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के लिए प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा।

(ख) सूची समा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-282/68]

(ग) विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने से ही उच्चतर उपकरणों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने विशेष शिक्षण प्रदर्शन और प्रयोगात्मक उपकरणों का निर्माण करके विद्यालयों को दिया है।

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाए गए पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्य पुस्तकों विद्यालयों में विज्ञान शिक्षण तथा उसकी स्तर सुधारादि समस्याओं को सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन करने पर आधारित है। परीक्षणात्मक विद्यालयों में प्राप्त परिणाम अति उत्साहवर्धक हैं।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में नये विषय

5302. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रामचरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में वे नये विषय आरम्भ करने कहां तक न्यायोचित हैं, जो इस वर्ष यूनेस्को की परियोजना की तिफारिशों पर निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या विद्यार्थी अपने लिए निर्धारित नये विषयों का अतिरिक्त भार बर्दाश्ट करने में समर्थ हैं;

(ग) क्या अध्ययन के लिए इन विषयों के इस अतिरिक्त भार का विद्यार्थियों के मन पर कुछ प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेषण किया है?

श्री भ्रंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा. भ्र.जाद) : (क) और (ख). कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य छठी से आठवीं कक्षाओं तक में सामान्य विज्ञान के स्थान पर भौतिकी रसायन एवं जीव विज्ञान विषयों को अलग पाठ्यक्रमों के रूप में पढ़ाना है, इससे विद्यार्थियों पर कोई अतिरिक्त भार नहीं पड़ा। शिक्षा आयोग ने भी विद्यालयों में विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों के स्तर सुधार

हेतु ऐसी ही सिफारिश की है। प्रायोजना अक्टूबर, 1965 में आरम्भ हुई थी।

(ग) ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) कार्यक्रम की देखभाल राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा की जा रही है।

कोसी नदी के तटबंधों के क्षेत्र में लोगों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की मुश्किलें

5303. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी नदी के तटबंधों के क्षेत्र में जिसकी स्थिति बाढ़ के कारण अतिविधि खराब हो गई है रहने वाले लोगों के बच्चों की शिक्षा का विनियमन करने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या उन बच्चों की स्कूल और कालेजों की फीस माफ करने और पुस्तकों आदि खरीदों के लिए कुछ वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना?

शिक्षा भ्रंतालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा. भ्र.जाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। विहार के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के जिला त्रिलोकपुर के धालेजों को अपने नियंत्रण में लैना

5304. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विहार के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्र के जिला मुरुखालय के कालेजों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा और इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Students and Teachers of Delhi University

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that students as well as teachers of Delhi University are very much involved in the cold war between U. S. A. and U. S. S. R.;

(b) Whether foreign countries try to influence the staff and students of Delhi University, and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Night Navigation Facilities at Kandla Port

5306. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that night navigation is not possible at Kandla Port of Kutch although it is a major port; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to develop night navigation facilities at Kandla ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) and (b). As a part of the scheme for the

introduction of Night Navigational facilities at Kandla, two pairs of navigational lights for shore based transit beacons have been procured. These beacons are expected to be erected by the middle of 1969. A proposal for the procurement of one more pair of lights for additional transit beacons is also under examination. With the procurement and installation of this pair of lights night navigation will be introduced at Kandla,

मेरठ क्षेत्र में जारी किये गये टैक्सी परमिट

5307 श्री राम चरण : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी टैक्सियों के लिए बड़ी संख्या में परमिट जारी किये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें ये परमिट दिये गये हैं और किन-किन स्थानों के लिए ये परमिट जारी किये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (नी भक्त वर्षन) (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकांत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मेरठ क्षेत्र में जारी किये गये मार्ग-परमिट

5308. श्री रामचरण : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि मेरठ क्षेत्र के क्षेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी ने गत पांच वर्षों में कुछ गैर-सरकारी मार्गों पर नये मार्ग परमिट जारी किये हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्ग परमिटों की संख्या

कितनी हैं, वे मार्ग कौन-कौन से हैं तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों को परमिट दिए गए; और

(ग) ये परमिट किस प्राप्तार पर जारी किये गये हैं?

परिवहन तथा भौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(स्थि भक्त व्यासन): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार लेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी, मेरठ ने विछले पांच बच्चों में विवरण में दिखाये गये व्यक्तियों को 46 मार्गों पर 161 नये परमिट जारी किये गये [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, वैत्तिये संस्था L T-2824/68] विवरण में अपितु उन 83 व्यक्तियों के नाम नहीं हैं जिन्हें राज्य परिवहन अपेलेट ट्राइब्यूनल, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा अपील पर प्राप्त होने के फलस्वरूप परमिट दिये गये थे।

(ग) लेत्रीय परिवहन अधिकारी ने समस्त निवेदकों की बात सुनी जो बैठकों के दिनों उपस्थित थे और उनके दावों की भी जांच की जो उपस्थित न हो सके। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम 1939 को धारा 47 की व्यवस्था और समस्त निवेदकों की योग्यता तथा तुलनात्मक गुणों पर विचार करने के बाद उनको, जिनकी अच्छी योग्यता थी, परमिट दिये।

Rioting in Darbhanga

5309. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 6th November, 1968, four persons belonging to a minority community including a lady were assaulted and paraded and a hotel looted in Jai Nagar, Darbhanga District in Bihar;

(b) whether this was done to set aflame communal frenzy and was prevented due to the courageous intervention by a College student and the Police Havildar and one constable who were also assaulted by the rioters;

(c) whether no rioter was arrested on the 6th November, 1968 but only four injured persons and their protector student were arrested; and

(d) if so, whether any and if so, what action has been taken against the Officers responsible for this omission and commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (b) According to information received from the State Government one lady was alleged to have been assaulted by a group of persons on 6th November, 1968 allegedly while she was carrying a bundle containing beef. It is further stated that on her disclosing that the beef was to be supplied to a hotel, the proprietor of the hotel and his two servants were also assaulted. Slight damage was also caused to the hotel. On receiving information the local Block Development Officer and police officials rushed to the place and controlled the situation. A college student helped the authorities in handling the situation. The police registered a case u/s 295A of the Indian Penal Code and sections 3 and 4 of the Bihar Preservation and Improvement of Cattle Act against the lady, the proprietor of the hotel and his two servants. They were arrested on 6. 11. 1968. A case u/s 147/379/323 IPC was registered against 13 persons who had assaulted them. Since those persons remained absconding on 6th November, they were arrested on the 7th November, 1968. The student was not arrested.

(b) The State Government have not found any fault on the part of any of the officers.

पादरी फैरर का भारत लोटना

5310. श्री हुकम चाहवा कल्पालालय :
श्री रा० बरमा :
श्री चंगलरामा नायडू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पादरी फैरर जिनको कुछ समय पहले भारत से बाहर ले

जाने को कहा गया था पुनः सरकार की अनुच्छेद से भारत आ गया है;

(ल) क्या भारत सरकार ने उनको कहा है कि वह उन कार्यों में न पड़े जिनके कारण उन्हें पहले देश छोड़ने को कहा गया था;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या जब तक वह भारत में रहते हैं तब तक के लिए उन पर ऐसा अतिव्यवस्थ लगाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (धी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पादरी केरर को भारत से नेष्टासित नहीं किया गया था। उन्हें आनन्द प्रदेश में कार्य करने के लिए एक बीसा दिया गया है।

(ल) से (घ). किसी विदेशी से निपटने के लिए, जो अवांछनीय गतिविधियां करता पाया जाता है, विदेशियों के लिए अधिनियम, 1946, तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये आदेशों के अन्तर्गत, पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं।

करका बांध के निकट विदेशी हथियार लिये लोगों की नियमता

5311. धी शारदा नन्द : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1968 में करका बांध के निकट विदेशी गांव के सिनेमा हाल के आस पास के इलाके में कुछ अवृक्ष गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनके पास से भारी मात्रा में विदेशी शस्त्रास्त्र, गोलाबारूद, हथगोले और अन्य आमनेयास्त्र बरामद हुए थे;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने अस्तित्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनके बिरुद्ध भव तक क्या कार्यान्वयी की गई है; और

(ग) उसके पास से बरामद किये गये सामान

का व्योरा क्या है और वह सामान किस किन देशों का है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग). वेनिया गांव के सिनेमाघर के आस-पास आठ अवृक्ष गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और उनके पास से नेमनसिलिंग सामग्री पकड़ी गई :—

(1) 12 बोर डी० बी० बी० एल० देशी बंदूकों के प्रतिरक्त पुर्जे।

(2) अमेरिका, रोमानिया, प्रैट-ब्रिटेन तथा भारत में बने 42 कारतूस।

(3) मकान में सेंध लगाने के उपकरण।

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की घारा 399/402 और शास्त्र अधिनियम की घारा 25 के अंतर्गत उनके बिरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया है तथा जांच की जा रही है।

Foreign Printed Obscene Books

5312. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign-printed obscene books are sold on a wide scale in big cities;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware of the demoralising effect of such books on the teen-agers;

(c) whether it is a fact that obscene book like 'Bed Room Philosopher' is sold in the Wheeler's book stalls on the Railway platforms; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposed to stop such sales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such information is available with the Ministry of Railways.

(d) Central Government have been advising the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations from time to time that they should review and improve the existing arrangements to Prevent display and sale of obscene books periodicals etc. They have also been advised to organise frequent raids on book stalls which may have come to notice for sale or stocking of obscene publications. In agreements made by the railway authorities with bookstall contractors provisions exist for prohibiting sale or display of obscene or pornographic literature. Supervisory personnel of the Railway also frequently check bookstalls on platforms to ensure that obscene books etc., are not stocked or displayed for sale.

बिहार में ताजिया

5313. श्री लखनबाल कुपर : क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में पूर्निया जिले में ठाकुरगंज के अल्पसंस्कृत समुदाय के चालिसया के ताजिया को करबला तक ले जाने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह ताजिया 19 मई, 1968 से वहां पर ज्यों का त्यों पढ़ा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ठाकुरगंज के कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्ति घारा 107 के अन्तर्गत का न तोड़ने के दोषी घोषित कर दिए गये थे और उन्हें किशनगंज में पांच दिन तक हिरासत में रखा गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अगलपुर के आयुक्त को इस मामले की जांच करने का आदेश दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस आयुक्त द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है और घारा 107 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले की सुनवाई आरम्भ न होने के तथा ताजिया को करबला तक ले जाने

के लिए लाइसेंस न दिये जाने के बाबा कारण हैं ?

गृहकार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार परम्परागत राह पर, एक ताजिया निकालने की अनुमति के लिये, जो कंचाई में लगभग 40 फुट होगा, जिला प्राचिकारियों द्वारा एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त किया गया था। क्योंकि परम्परागत राह पर लगी टेलीफोन लाइन के नीचे से इतनी कंचाई का ताजिया नहीं निकाला जा सकता था अतः ताजिये को अन्य राह से निकालने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी। ताजिया निकाला नहीं गया।

(ख) नगर में शांति भंग होने की सम्बन्धना के बिश्व बचाव के लिए वष्ट प्रक्रिया संहिता की घारा 107 के अधीन कुछ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ निरोधक कायंवाही की गई।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(घ) जांच में आयुक्त को जात हुआ के इस वर्ष न निकाला गया ताजिया आगामी मोहरंम के अवसर पर निकाला जायेगा। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की घारा 107 के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ की गई कायंवाही 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 को समाप्त कर दी गई है।

Provision of Amenities in Swargdwar Ghats in Ayodhya

5314. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain measures have been suggested to provide amenities to the Public in the area of the old ghat known as Swargdwar in Ayodhya which have been rendered inoperatives because of the bridge on the National Highway No. 28;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestions; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (b). The Government of India have sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 5.30 lakhs chargeable to National Highway Funds for the following :---

- (1) Providing 1000 crft of new ghats along the guide bund upstream of the bridge in lieu of the Swargdwar ghat;
- (2) Raising the low-lying area on the back of the guide bund and making it a green patch; and
- (3) Provision of proper drainage for the area.

These works are to be carried out by the State Government. Further amenities to the public like canopies and benches, lights and water taps, etc., in the area, if required, should appropriately be provided by the State Government, as, under the rules, expenditure on such work, cannot be met legitimately from the funds allotted for the development of National Highways.

निकोबार द्वीप समूह में व्यापार

5315. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

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

(क) क्या निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में अवास व्यापार है अयता उस पर किसी कम्पनी का एकाधिकार है;

(ख) यदि किसी कम्पनी का एकाधिकार है तो उसका नाम क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में कुछ अन्य कम्पों और व्यापारियों को भी वहां पर व्यापार करने की अनुमति देने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में र.ज्यमन्त्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल): (क) से (घ). निकोबार द्वीप समूह में, जो एक राजत जेत्र है, व्यापार अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (प्रादिवासी जातियों का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956 और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया जाता है। मुख्य आयुक्त द्वारा दिये गए लाइसेंस की शर्तों के अधीन और अनुसार आदिवासी जाति के व्यक्ति के अन्तरिम अन्य व्यक्ति को उक्सी ऐसे जेत्र में कोई व्यवसाय या व्यापार जारी रखने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है।

कार निकोबार में एक आदिम जाति कम्पनी नामतः निकोबारीज (कमशियल) कंपनी ने 1-7-1967 को कार्य आरम्भ किया। किर मी, कार-निकोबार ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी मी, जिसका लाइसेंस 30-6-67 को समाप्त हो गया था, कलकता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किये गये एक अन्तरिम व्यादेश के आधार पर इस द्वीप समूह में व्यापार जारी रखे हुए हैं। भेसर्ज आर० अरुजी जेहट एचड कम्पनी, तत्कालीन लाइसेंसधारी भी इस जेत्र में कलकता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी अन्तरिम व्यादेश के बल पर अपना व्यापार जारी रखे हुए हैं। ननकोरी में, ननकोरी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जिसका लाइसेंस 30-9-1967 को समाप्त हो गया था, कलकता उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किए गए अन्य अन्तरिम व्यादेश के आधार पर अपना व्यापार जारी रखे हुए हैं।

नाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत व्यापार नियन्त्रित करने के मुख्य आयुक्त के प्रधिकारों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले अन्दमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह (आदिवासी जार्तियों का संरक्षण) विनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों को सविधान की शक्ति से बारे होने के लिए चुनीती दी गई है तथा मामला कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीन है। अन्दमान व निकोबार प्रशासन तथा उसके प्रधिकारियों को तत्कालीन लाइसेंसधारियों के आपारिक प्रधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप करने अथवा यथापूर्व स्थिति को भंग करने से रोका गया है।

एन० के० हाई स्कूल, बहरामपुर (पटना) के मुह्याध्यापक को बहाल करना

5316. श्री बंद्रोलर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एन० के० हाई स्कूल बहरामपुर (पटना) के बर्खास्त मुख्य आध्यापक श्री राजकुमार सिंह यादव को बिहार के माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर, 1967 के पत्र संख्या 41522-24 के द्वारा बहाल कर दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने श्री यादव को बहाल करने के सम्बन्ध में अपने आदेशों में संशोधन कर दिया है जो उसके देवांधकार से बाहर की बात है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो श्री यादव को बहाल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आगवत भा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बहरामपुर (पटना) में एक हाई स्कूल से धन का गोलमाल

5317. श्री बंद्रोलर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में बहरामपुर में एक हाई स्कूल के धन के बारे में हजारों रुपये के गोलमाल का सरकारी लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन संख्या 327/1958-59 के द्वारा पता लगा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के विश्व न्यायालय में मुकदमा चलाया गया था और उसके विश्व न्यायालय की कार्यवाही स्थगित कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त मार्गों (क) और (ख) के उत्तर 'हाँ' हो तो गोलमाल में अन्तर्गत धन को बसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आगवत भा आजाद) : (क) स्कूल प्रधिकारियों द्वारा 2.5 हजार रुपये के दुर्विनियोग का आरोप है।

(ख) और (ग). भसीरी पुलिस स्टेशन, जिला पटना के कार्यमारी अधिकारी को धन राशि बसूल करने के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की धूचता दे दी गयी थी। परन्तु स्कूल के भूतपूर्व मन्त्री श्री नसीब लाल ने लेखा। परीक्षा रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति और स्पष्टीकरण के लिए समय मांगा था, जिसकी अनुमति दे दी गई है। जिला शिक्षा प्रधिकारी पटना से लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट की प्रति उन्हें देने और आगे की कार्यवाही रोकने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

Activities of Guru Golwalkar

5318. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Guru Golwalkar is organising communal forces and delivering speeches on communal lines in Delhi and other parts of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether his Ministry has had any meeting with him and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Shri Golwalkar has been delivering speeches, the central theme of which is his concept of Hindu Rashtra. Government regard this concept as repugnant to the basic tenets of secularism. The Ministry of Home Affairs has had no meeting with Shri Golwalkar.

Human Sacrifice in Rajasthan

5319. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on the 15th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any report has since been received from the Rajasthan Government about the preliminary investigations in the case of the sacrifice of the Harijan boy in the Rajasthan Village;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether any persons have been prosecuted in the case and for what crimes; and

(d) whether Government have since arrived at a conclusion about the root cause of such crimes; if so, what is Government's conclusion and whether any amendment in the country's Penal Law is envisaged to abolish such crimes from the soil of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). In the statement laid on the table of the

House on 15th November, it had been indicated that all the accused have been challaned and the case is *sub-judice*.

(d) The occurrence of such crimes seems to be due to superstition among some individuals. However, the State Governments have been requested to undertake a comprehensive examination of the deeper causes. It is felt that the existing provisions of law are adequate for curbing such crimes.

Formation of a Dredger Pool

5320. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the proposal relating to the formation of a Dredger Pool has made any progress, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any new dredgers have since been acquired either for the Pool or by the Port Trusts; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to meet the serious situation that may arise in the international trade of the country if dredging is neglected ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (c). The proposal for the setting up of a Dredging Organisation with a fleet of two dredgers for the present is still under examination.

A statement showing the dredging fleet available at major ports as well as the dredgers on order is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2825/68]. The programme of augmenting the existing fleet during the Fourth Five Year Plan is still under examination.

Kidnapping of Harijan Girl in Meerut Village

5821. Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the

Press Report in the 'Patriot' dated the 24th September, 1968 that a Hrijan girl has been kidnapped with the help of a landlord in a village of Meerut;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these villagers have lodged a complaint with the Home Minister and Food Minister to look into the matter;

(c) whether the girl has since been recovered;

(d) whether any arrests have been made; and

(e) the details of the incident and steps taken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(c) According to inquiries held by the district authorities the allegation of the girl having been kidnapped was incorrect.

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

प्रौद्योगिकी निर्माण (फार्मेसी) का स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम

5322. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में प्रौद्योगिकी निर्माण का स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने की योजना चिरकाल से सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि यह पाठ्यक्रम अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस पाठ्यक्रम की अवधि क्या है और उसमें प्रवेश के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताएँ क्या हैं; और

(ड.) ग्रोष्ट निर्माण का डिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्ति ग्रोष्ट निर्माण के स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम को किस कक्षा में दाखिल होने के पात्र होंगे?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य अधीक्षी (श्री भागवत भा अध्याद): (क) से (ड.). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपनी चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में प्रस्ताव किया है कि राजधानी के किसी एक तकनीकी संस्थान में, सम्बन्धित दिल्ली इंजीनियरी कालेज में, फार्मेसी में एक डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया जाए तथा पाठ्यक्रम को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाए। पाठ्यक्रम को सम्बन्धित प्रदान करने का प्रश्न दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

प्रस्तावित पाठ्यक्रम चार वर्ष की अवधि का होगा और उसमें प्रवेश के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा होगी तथा उसकी विषयवस्तु और स्तर, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद की सिफारिशों के अनुसार होगा। योजना के अन्तर्गत यह भी व्यवस्था है कि जिन विद्यार्थियों ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का पूर्व-विकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम प्राप्त किया तबके समकक्ष कोई परीक्षा पास की हो दूसरा जिन्होंने फार्मेसी में डिप्लोमा परीक्षा पास की हो उन्हें पाठ्यक्रम के द्वारा वर्ष में दाखिल कर दिया जाए, किन्तु ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर ही निर्भर करता है।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की अनुमति प्राप्त होने तथा सम्बन्धित प्रदान होने प्राप्त व्यवस्था व बजट व्यवस्था हो जाने के बावजूद ही पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिथौरे बर्गों के आंत्रों को विद्यालय शुल्क देने से ब्रूद

5323. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश

में पिछड़े वर्गों के द्वात्रों से उच्चतर माध्यसिक विद्यालय में विद्यालय-शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस छूट की व्यवस्था के बावजूद, 300 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले पिछड़े वर्गों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों से पूरी तथा 300 रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वाले उन वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों से आधी फीस ली जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत का आज्ञाद): (क) जी, नहीं।

(क) और (ग): प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में सलाहकार समितियां, बोर्ड और अन्य संगठन

5324 श्री भोलहु प्रसाद: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य स्तर पर तथा जिला स्तर पर सलाहकार समितियां, बोर्ड तथा अण्ण संगठनों के मंत्रालयवार तथा विभागवार, नाम क्या हैं; तथा प्रत्येक को क्या—क्या काम सौंप गया है;

(ख) ऐसी प्रत्येक समिति, बोर्ड अथवा संगठन में काम करने वाले सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी—कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सदस्यों को केवल एक बार ही मनोनीत किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो किसी व्यक्ति को कितनी बार मनोनीत किया जा सकता है तथा प्रत्येक बार कितने समय के लिए मनोनीत किया जाता है; और

(घ) इन संगठनों पर 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितना-कितना घन व्यय किया जया?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (घ). बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के सूचिना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गोरखपुर में 'जय गुरुदेव' शिविर

5325 श्री भोलहु प्रसाद: क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 'जय गुरुदेव' का नाम, और उनका प्रस्थायी तथा स्थायी पता क्या है, जिन्होंने गोरखपुर में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कई अन्य जिलों में उपदेश दिये थे, और जिन्होंने 28 तथा 29 अक्टूबर, 1968 को उपदेश देने के लिये गोरखपुर राजघाट में शिविर आयोजित किया था;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने (ए) "मूरत शब्द योग" (दो) "तृतीय नेत्र" और (तीन) "ईश्वर प्राप्ति" पर भावणा दिये थे और लोगों को यह भी शिक्षा दी थी कि वे किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के पक्ष में मत न दें; और

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

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

गोरखपुर नगरपालिका द्वेष में मकानों का निर्माण

5326. श्री भोलहु प्रसाद: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में गोरखपुर नगरपालिका द्वेष, गोला नगर-द्वेष, बरहल गंज नगर-द्वेष, पीपरिया नगर-द्वेष, सिस्का नगर-द्वेष, नौटनवा नगर द्वेष में अधिकृत तथा अनधिकृत रूप से नजल भूमि पर

बकानों तथा दुकानों का निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ल) अधिकृत अथवा अनधिकृत रूप से नज़्रल मूमि पर कब्जा करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम, पूँ नाम तथा पते क्या हैं, और अनधिकृत रूप में मूमि पर कब्जा करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विवर क्या कायवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ल). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र प्राप्त होते ही, सदन के समा पटल रख दी जायेगी ।

बहुप्रयोजनीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय
विशनपुरा, गोरखपुर, उत्तर
प्रदेश में कुप्रबन्ध

5327. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वावलम्बी उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय, विशनपुरा, गोरखपुर, (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अगस्त, 1968 के पश्चात् से बहुत कुप्रबन्ध रहा है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त विद्यालय का सरकारी अनुदान 1962 से बन्द कर दिया गया था और यांद हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विद्यालय को पुनः अनुदान देना आरम्भ करने का है; और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त विश्वविद्यालय में कुप्रबन्ध को दूर करने के लिए क्या कायवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागबत श्वामाजाह) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा

रही है और यथा समय समा पटल रख दी जाएगी ।

Indian Citizenship to Pakistani Infiltrators

5328. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani infiltrators in Rajasthan who crossed over into India after the 1965 conflict have been given Indian citizenship and cases of over 5,000 persons for the grant of such citizenship are pending; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances they have been granted such citizenship and allowed to stay, particularly in the border areas of Rajasthan ?

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 as soon as it becomes available.

Bridges in Mysore State

5329. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges in the Mysore State, costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs, which have been completed but cannot be used for want of approach roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Maravoor bridge on the Mangalore-Bajpe route and the Allevoor bridge on the Udupi Modubelle road, completed more than five years ago, remained out of use for want of approach roads; and

(c) the reasons why the question of acquisition of land in South Kanara district has been delayed for several years and the action proposed to be taken against those responsible since the delay in approach roads is not only leaving the investment on bridges idle but depriving the public of amenities which are ready ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND

SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) to (c). There are no bridges costing more than rupees five lakhs, which have been completed but, which cannot be used for want of approach roads.

The Maravoor bridge, estimated to cost about Rs. 11 lakhs, was completed in May 1964. The approaches to the bridge have also been now completed except for black topping which is expected to be taken up in January, 1969. The bridge and the approaches are, however, being used by the public, The Allevoor bridge, estimated to cost about Rs. 2.75 lakhs, has been completed except for the work relating to the provision of the wearing coat and hand rails, which is in progress. The road approaches on the Manipur side i. e. towards Mangalore, have also been almost completed. But on the Allevoor side, the required lands have not yet been handed over to the State Public Works Department.

Both these bridges fall on State roads and the State Government are, therefore, concerned in the matter. It is understood from the State Authorities that the delay in the acquisition of land is due to the many procedural stages involved under the law and not due to the fault of any particular individual.

Revision of Pay Scales of Police Officials and Jail Staff in Manipur

5330. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the further revision of pay scales of Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police Department and the Jail staff of Assam by the Assam Government with effect from the 1st April, 1964, Government have also revised the pay scales of the above categories of personnel under the Government of Manipur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in effecting the said pay revision on par with that of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A proposal for revision of scales of pay of the posts of Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors under Police Department of the Government of Manipur on the basis of further revision of corresponding posts in Assam has been received from the Government of Manipur. This proposal is being examined. No proposal for further revision of scales of pay of Jail Staff on the basis of corresponding further revision in Assam is under consideration of Government of India.

Selection Grade Scale for Teachers of Government Aided Schools, Manipur

5331. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of the Government aided High Schools of Manipur are paid the same scale as that of the teachers of Government High Schools;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have introduced the selection grade scale for the teachers of both Government and aided schools of all categories;

(c) if so, whether Government have paid the said grade scale to the teachers of Government aided High Schools and other categories of schools in Manipur; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not effecting the payment of the selection grade scale to the teachers of Government aided Schools of Manipur ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps are being taken by the Administration to issue expenditure sanction for selection grade scales of pay to teachers of aided High Schools in Manipur.

Post-Graduate Scholarships for Students of Manipur

5332. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of Post-Graduate scholarships conferred by the Government of Manipur for students of Manipur;

(b) the number of scholarships for post-graduate students of Manipur subject-wise;

(c) the actual number of scholarships so granted to the post-graduate students and the list of the students getting the scholarships during the year 1968-69; and

(d) whether Government are considering the liberalisation of the terms of scholarship so that more students may enjoy these scholarship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Selection of students for grant of Post-graduate scholarship is made on the basis of merit from those who secure not less than 50% marks in aggregate.

(b) *Subject* *No. of Scholarship*
 Physics, Four each.
 Chemistry
 and English.

Other remaining One each.
 subjects.

(c) No post-graduate scholarship for 1968-69 has yet been sanctioned.

(d) No, Sir.

Mishap to Air India Jet Sydney on 23-11-1968

5333. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air

India 707 Jet met with a mishap at Sydney on the 23rd November, 1968; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and the loss suffered as a result thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Air-India's Boeing aircraft met with a minor accident while landing at Sydney on the 23rd November, 1968 when its right hand inboard tyre burst. The tyre burst is attributed to a heavy cross-wind at the time of landing. There was no damage to equipment or personnel.

Shankar's International Children's Competition

5334. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shankar's International Children's Competition gets a very wide inter-national representation;

(b) if so, whether the organisers of the Competition get any Central Government's assistance or is run wholly by themselves; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any assistance to this organisation to help it to perpetuate its activities for world children ?

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

(b) The Government of India have been giving financial and other assistance for organising the competition.

(c) The question of giving Government assistance for the competition is reviewed from time to time.

Cheating of the Greenfields Colony Plot-Holders by Urban Improvement Co., Ltd

5335. SHRI T. P. SHAH :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

SHRI KAMBLE :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether clarification in regard to the case of thousands of plot-holders in the Greenfields Colony for having been allegedly cheated by the Urban Improvement Company Limited, New Delhi by advertising in the papers that the Greenfields Colony was approved one has been obtained from the Ministry of Law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Excavation Work in Orissa

5336. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various places of archaeological importance in Orissa which have been excavated since the Independence with necessary monetary provision in each of them;

(b) how many temples and other historical monuments in Orissa have been chemically treated with monetary provision in each of them;

(c) whether the sinking of the Draksha Prajapati temple at Banapur in Puri District Orissa (a protected monument of the Central Government) has been brought to the notice of Government and action taken theron; and

(d) what are the various archaeological works proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period by the Central Government with necessary monetary provision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Excavations were conducted at the following places :

1. Sioupalgarh	1948 and 1950
2. Dhauli	1950
3. Jaugada	1956-57
4. Ratnagiri	1957-60
5. Udaigiri	1958-59
6. Kuchai	1961-62

Information in regard to expenditure incurred on the excavations is being collected.

(b) Thirteen temples and other monuments have been chemically treated. The expenditure incurred on them is as noted against each :-

1. Lingraj temple	Rs. 38,136
2. Parasurameshwar temple	Rs. 6,878
3. Brahmeshwar temple	Rs. 20,443
4. Bhog Mandap and Nat Mandon	Rs. 13,305
5. Maya Devi temple, Konarak	Rs. 9,646
6. Raja Rani temple	Rs. 22,702
7. Sun temple Konarak	Rs. 31,608
8. Baital Deo temple	Rs. 7,473
9. Mukteshwar temple	Rs. 3,879
10. Khandagiri Caves	Rs. 4,159
11. Rockshelter Ravanchhaya Sitabainji	Rs. 1,711
12. Ratnagiri Sculptures	Rs. 294
13. Asokan Edict	Rs. 293

(c) According to the information of the Central Government, the temple is in a fair state of preservation.

(d) Repairs to monuments are taken up under the normal budget grant of the Archaeological Survey of India and not under the Plan, hence there is no separate provision for repair works under the Plan budget.

Population of Minorities in South Kanara

Insufficient flights from Calcutta to Gauhati

5337. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the proportion of Muslim and Christians to the total population of South Kanara ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : According to the 1961 Census, the proportion of Muslims and Christians to the total population in South Kanara District was 9.73% and 10.45% respectively.

Police Firing in Bihar

5338. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the police has resorted to firing on the Adivasis in Bihar, particularly in the Ranchi District during the year 1968; and

(b) if so, the number of times the firing was resorted to and the number of people killed and injured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) . According to information furnished by the State Government, the police had to resort to firing in Ranchi District on three occasions in 1968. The details are as under :

- (1) On June 2, at Chiru in which six persons died and four were injured.
- (2) At Raidih on July 21, 1968 in which one person died and one was injured.
- (3) At Chainpur on October 27, in which three persons were killed and thirteen injured.

5339. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware that the flights maintained between Calcutta and Gauhati are quite insufficient to accommodate the passengers and they have to wait for a week or so for passage; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demands for the travelling public ?

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

(a) and (b). Indian Airlines offer a weekly capacity of 821 seats on the Calcutta-Gauhati sector and 889 seats on the Gauhati-Calcutta sector, whereas the weekly utilisation during the last three months has been 726 seats on the Calcutta-Gauhati sector and 664 seats on Gauhati-Calcutta sector. If traffic warrants, the Corporation will provide more capacity subject to availability of aircraft.

Rush for I. A. C. Service from Calcutta

5340. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware that due to breach of the Railway line in North Bengal by the recent floods, there had been an unprecedented rush of passengers in Calcutta I. A. C. office and hundreds of people had been stranded for days together for want of passage, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Indian Airlines Corporation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) . Due to breach of railway line in North Bengal by recent floods, there was a rush of passengers in Calcutta for both Gauhati and Begdogra. In order to meet the emergent situation, Indian Airlines op-

cated 48 additional flights and uplifted a total of about 3850 passengers on the affected sectors.

Government officials working on Honorarium

5341. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many officials of the Central Government are working on an honorarium of Re. 1 per month;

(b) the status of such officers; and

(c) the terms and conditions on which they are appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Demonstration by Delhi Colleges Students

5342. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstration by Delhi Colleges students on academic and non-academic issues have become more frequent;

(b) whether as a result of such violent demonstrations, the academic atmosphere of the Delhi colleges is vitiated and has started affecting the studies of the students;

(c) whether Government have probed into the increase in the number of such demonstrations; and

(d) whether the lenient attitude of the authorities is one of the reasons deterioration in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) For sometime now the Delhi University has been

sharing with other universities the general unrest among students.

(b) It is a fact that demonstrations and strikes by students adversely affected their studies.

(c) The University is already seized of the problem of students unrest. It has taken steps in respect of certain specific issues and is considering general measures to remedy the situation.

(d) No, Sir.

जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा किये जाने वाले विविध खर्च

5343. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने 1966-67 के दौरान मधुरा, आगरा और अलीगढ़ जिले के मजिस्ट्रेटों को विविध खर्चों की पूर्ति के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी है और उन्होंने उक्त धनराशि को किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मधुरा जिले के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के मामले में जांच की है जिसमें उसने कुल राशि का 5 या 10 प्रतिशत वास्तव में खर्च किया है और ये व धन की केवल रिकाओं में ही खर्च किया हुआ दिखाया है; यदि हां, तो खर्च की गई धनराशि क्या थीरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बदल की जांच करने का है कि उक्त धनराशियों ने उक्त धनराशि को किस प्रकार खर्च किया; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसे फुटकर खर्चों के लिए जिला दण्डाधिकारियों को कोई नियम सौंपी नहीं जाती है।

(ख) तथा (ग), प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम में
संशोधन**

5344. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1 नवम्बर, 1968 को इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय प्रश्नापक संघ ने अपनी एक बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था जिसमें प्रस्तावित संशोधन का विरोध किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) संकल्प का प्रस्तावित संशोधन से सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Damage to Paradeep Port buildings
as a Result of Cyclone**

5345. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a cyclone hit badly the Paradeep Port buildings and severely damaged them on the 15th November, 1968;

(d) if so, the estimated loss of life and property;

(c) the steps which Government are taking to help the affected persons and for the re-construction of the Port; and

(d) the time by which the Port will be made free for the ships ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : (a) to (d). A cyclone hit Paradeep Port area from 11th to the 13th November, 1968. The A. C. C. sheets of some buildings were blown off and some H. T. and L. T. lines were damaged. The total estimated loss amounts to about Rs. 60,000,00. There was, however, no loss of life. Action has already been taken for replacing the A. C. C. sheets and H. T. and L. T. lines. There has been no disruption in the movement of ships.

**Chairman of Ashoka Hotels Ltd.
New Delhi**

5346. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. was changed within a year;

(d) if so, the reasons for doing so; and

(c) the names of the last Chairman and the present one ?

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

(a) to (c). Shri Himmatsinhji of Mansa held the post of Chairman Ashoka Hotels Ltd. from 29-9-1967 to 28-9-1968. Shri Romesh Thapar took over as Chairman from 28-9-1968.

The change became necessary because Government decided, in order to have better co-ordination, that there should be a common Chairman and Board, for Ashoka Hotels Ltd. Janpath Hotels Ltd. and the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Hotel Accommodation

5347. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH :
SHRI S. R TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI NARINDRA KUMAR-SALVE :

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

(a) Government's plan in respect of reducing the paucity of hotel accommodation as far as beds go;

(b) the main plans for constructing new hotels both by Government and by the private sector: and

(c) how Government propose to meet the increased demand as projected, with the coming of the Jumbo jets and the Air bus?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) to (c). Government have taken the following steps to augment hotel accommodation :-

(1) The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, propose to construct a number of hotels. These proposals, if implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, would add approximately 2300 beds.

(2) Special incentives have been announced to the private sector to encourage the flow of capital into hotels industry. These include substantial tax reliefs, liberal depreciation rates, development rebate; priority consideration for all needs of the hotels industry, sale of Government owned land in the Delhi area at concessional rates, and a Hotel Development Loan scheme for financial assistance in the shape of interest-bearing loans.

Facilities to Dr. Khorana, Nobel prize Winner (1968)

**5348. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH-KUSHWAH :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the place where Dr. Khorana, an Indian Research Scholar and Winner of Nobel Prize for Medicine this year, studied and subject of his work; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to invite him back to India and if so, in what respects Government propose to utilise his talents?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):(a) Dr. Hargobind Khorana a Noble Prize winner, studied at the University of Punjab and the University of Liverpool (U. K.). His field of research is biochemistry and molecular biology and he shared the award with two others for interpreting the Genetic Code.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Pakistani Intrusion into Indian territory

5349 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times Pakistanis made intrusions into the Indian territory during last one year;

(b) the steps which were taken by Government to repulse them and with what success; and

(c) how many intruders have been arrested so far within that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :(a) During the period from the 1st December, 1967 to the 30th November, 1968, Pakistani nationals intruded into Indian territory 2567 times.

(b) Regular and intensive patrolling is being carried out by our Security Forces to check Pakistani intrusions into India. These measures have proved effective in preventing major intrusions.

(c) The number of intruders apprehended during the period referred to in part (a) above is 4426.

Weather Services System

5350. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the weather services system in India with only one small computer meant for research at Poona

and only three storm warning radar stations at Madras, Vishakhapatnam and Calcutta, compare most unfavourably with other countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that much of the heavy loss to life and property in North-East India resulting from the recent cyclonic storms could have been prevented had there been an adequate storm warning system;

(c) whether it is further a fact that this area has been having on an average one cyclonic storm per month since 1891; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such loss on account of storms ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. The facilities available at present with the India Meteorological Department do not compare favourably with those of the developed countries of the world. Measures are, however, constantly under consideration, subject to availability of resources, to improve these facilities.

(b) Timely warning was given regarding heavy rainfall in North-East India early in October this year.

(c) The average number of storms striking the coast of Orissa and West Bengal is 1.5 in a year. The number affecting North Bengal is much less.

(d) It is proposed to install powerful storm-detecting radars at more stations along the coastline and to set up a Cyclone warning and Research Centre at Madras during the Fourth Plan period.

C. B. I. help for Recovery of Weapons

5351. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought help from the Central Bureau of Investigation to inquire into the recovery of Pakistani weapons from dacoits recently;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

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

Pay Revision of Panchayat Secretaries in Manipur

5352. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of pay revision of the Panchayat employees especially the Panchayat Secretaries of Manipur ;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have also recommended their pay revision; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(a) to (c) The scales of pay of the employees working under Panchayat Department of Manipur Government had been revised on the basis of the revision of pay scales of the corresponding posts in Assam. The Government of Manipur had proposed revision of the existing pay scales of Panchayat Secretaries but this proposal was not accepted.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Scientists in C.S.I.R. and other Institutes

5353. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Scientists at present working in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other National Institutes and Laboratories in the country ; and

(b) their percentage to the total number of scientists engaged there?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). There are at present 30 Scientists, (from Junior Scientific Assistant and upwards) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of a total strength of 3644 and their percentage works out to about 0.1%. It may, however, be mentioned that all Class I and Class II (Scientific and Technical) posts in the C. S. I. R. and its National Laboratories /Institutes are exempted from the purview of the orders prescribing reservation in favour of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Award of Scholarships to Students under Science Talent Search Examination

5354. **SHRI SIDDAYYA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students so far selected from year to year for award of scholarships under the scheme of Science Talent Search Examination ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students amongst them ;

(c) whether in view of the extremely unequal educational opportunities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is any proposal for making some reservation for them under the existing scheme or for having a new scheme for talent search from amongst these people ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The information is given below :

Year	No. of candidates selected for the award of scholarships.	No. of persons who actually started availing themselves of the scholarships.
	2	3
1963-64 (Pilot Project)	10	7 *

1	2	3
1964-65	354	209
1965-66	325	187
1966-67	354	206
1967-68	368	251
1968-69	355	263
	1,766	1,123

* Includes 3 candidates who availed themselves of the scholarships for M.Sc. only.

(b) Since the scheme is designed to identify Science Talent in the country, no separate statistics are maintained, nor are any reservations made for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates or any other special interests.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Adequate educational opportunities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided under a special scheme of Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes for post-Matric Studies in India.

Damage to Indian Freighter 'Laxmi Jayanti'

5355. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Indian freighter 'Laxmi Jayanti' on her way from Paradeep Port with a cargo of iron ore for Japan suffered damage ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total loss suffered ; and

(d) the number of persons injured and died ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M. V. 'Laxmi Jayanti' while on her voyage from Paradeep Port with a cargo of 9184 M. Tons of iron ore to Nakayama in Japan encountered severe weather in a typhoon on the 22nd Novem-

ber, 1968 in the vicinity of Saigon and sustained damage.

(c) According to reports received so far the steam pipes, life boats, compass, tarpaulins, hatch battens, furniture and fittings etc. on the vessel suffered damage as a result of the typhoon. The vessel is adequately covered by insurance and "General Average" has been declared.

(d) There was no loss of life or injury to any person as a result of this incident.

Comment of U. P. S. C. Regarding Planning in Recruitment

5356. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the 18th report of the U. P. S. C., which was laid on the Table of the House recently has criticized the various Ministries and Departments for still not cooperating with it by any advance and Systematic planning in the matter of personnel requirement ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) Government had requested last year all Ministries/Departments to assess carefully the number of vacancies required to be filled during a particular recruitment year with due regard to all relevant considerations including the vacancies likely to occur as a result of retirement, promotions, etc., and to report these to the Commission in time. It is proposed to bring these instructions to the notice of the Ministries/Departments again.

Withdrawal of Cases against Central Government Employees

5357. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have disapproved the Kerala Government's move to withdraw the cases launched against the Central Government employees in connection with the token strike on the 19th September, 1968 :

(b) if so, whether any directive has been issued in this regard to Kerala Government ; and

(c) if not, the steps which are being taken by Government to impress upon the Kerala Government to take strict measures against these employees ?

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

(b) and (c). It has been conveyed to the Kerala Government that it is the obligation of a State to so exercise its executive power as to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament and that the cases should not be withdrawn rendering infructuous the legal consequences of laws made by Parliament.

"नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा" तथा "एशियन थियेटर इन्स्टीट्यूट" द्वारा खेले गये नाटक

5358. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के भारतम् से अब तक "नेशनल स्कूल आफ ड्रामा" तथा "एशियन थियेटर इन्स्टीट्यूट" द्वारा मार्तीय माधारों के तथा अंग्रेजी माधा के कितने नाटक खेले गये;

(ख) जो नाटक मार्तीय माधारों में खेले गये थे उनमें ऐसे नाटकों की संख्या कितनी थी, जो मूल रूप में मार्तीय माधारों में थे, ऐसे नाटक कितने थे जो एक मार्तीय माधा से दूसरी मार्तीय माधा में अनुदित थे तथा ऐसे नाटक कितने थे जिनका अनुवाद विदेशी माधा से मार्तीय माधारों में किया गया था;

(ग) जो नाटक अंग्रेजी भाषा में खेले गये उनमें ऐसे नाटक कितने थे जिनका अनुवाद मार्तीय भाषाओं से किया गया था, ऐसे नाटक कितने थे जिनका अनुवाद विदेशी भाषाओं से किया गया था तथा ऐसे नाटक कितने थे जो मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी भाषा में थे;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस 'नेशनल स्कूल' द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों के निमन्त्रण पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही छापे जाते हैं; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में ऐसे निमन्त्रण पत्र हिन्दी में भी छपवाने का प्रबन्ध कराने का सरकार का विचार है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) (क) हिन्दी—2

उद्धृ—1

अंग्रेजी—1

(ख) (i) मार्तीय भाषाओं में खेले गये उन नाटकों की संख्या जो मूल रूप से मार्तीय भाषाओं में थे—कोई नहीं।

(ii) उन नाटकों की संख्या, जो एक मार्तीय भाषा से दूसरी मार्तीय भाषा में अनुदित किए गए—दो।

(iii) उन नाटकों की संख्या जिनका अनुवाद विदेशी भाषा से मार्तीय भाषाओं में किया गया था—एक

(ख) (i) अंग्रेजी भाषा में खेले गए उन नाटकों की संख्या जिनका अनुवाद मार्तीय भाषाओं से किया गया था—कोई नहीं।

(ii) विदेशी भाषा से अनुदित नाटकों की संख्या—एक

(iii) उन नाटकों की संख्या, जो मूल रूप में अंग्रेजी में थे—कोई नहीं।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ.) संगीत अकादमी को, जिसके अधीन राष्ट्रीय नाटक स्कूल तथा एशियन थियेटर संस्थान कार्य करते हैं, ऐसे करने की सलाह दी गई है।

साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिये जारी किये गये निमन्त्रण पत्र

5359. श्री एस० एम० जोशी: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से लेकर आज तक साहित्य अकादमी ने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए कितनी बार छपे हुए निमन्त्रण पत्र भेजे अथवा बांटे।

(ख) निमन्त्रण पत्र कितनी बार केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में छपे गए थे;

(ग) कितनी बार वे अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों ही भाषाओं में छपे थे;

(घ) कितनी बार वे केवल हिन्दी भाषा में छपे थे; और

(ङ.) क्या सरकार भविष्य में इन निमन्त्रण पत्रों को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही छपवाने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : (क) एक बार

(ख) : एक बार।

(ग) ऐसा नहीं छपा।

(च) ऐसा नहीं था ।

(ड.) साहित्य अकादमी को ऐसा करने की सलाह दी गई है ।

साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के बारे में प्रक्रिया

5360. श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री शिवचरण साल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा अनुवाद कार्य बांटने के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जानी है;

(ख) क्या यह मन है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को एक ही समय पर एक से प्रधिक पुस्तकें अनुवाद के लिए दी जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें कुछ व्यक्तियों को एक ही समय पर एक से प्रधिक पुस्तकें अनुवाद के लिए ही हैं तथा जिनका अभी अनुवाद पूरा नहीं हुआ है और किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के पास अब प्रधिक से प्रधिक कितनी पुस्तकें अनुवाद के लिए पड़ी ही हैं;

(घ) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें अनुवाद के लिए पुस्तकें अनुवादकों के पास अनग-अग्लग पांच वर्षों, आठ वर्षों तथा दस वर्षों से प्रधिक समय से पही ही हैं; और

(ड.) क्या अनुवाद कार्य देते समय उसे पूरा करने का कोई समय निश्चित किया जाता है?

शिक्षा लंबाड्य में राजस्थानी (श्री चण्डस अनुवाद) : (क) साहित्य अकादमी, भूमध्यिंक भाषाओं में अनुवाद कार्य का नियतन अपने सुलभ कारबोर्ड की सिफारियों के आधार पर करती है।

(ख) आमतौर पर, ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है; किन्तु कुछ मामलों में ऐसा किया गया है।

(ग) केवल 3 मामलों में एक ही व्यक्ति को एक से प्रधिक पुस्तक अनुवाद के लिए दी गई है। किसी एक व्यक्ति के पास, इस समय निलंबित पुस्तकों की प्रधिकतम संख्या 2 है।

(घ) पांच मामलों में सौंपा हुआ अनग-अग्लग कार्य पांच वर्षों से प्रधिक, तो मात्र नों गे आठ वर्षों से प्रधिक, और दस मामलों में दस वर्षों से प्रधिक समय से निलंबित हैं।

(ड.) जी हां।

Scientists in Foreign Countries

5361. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of eminent Indian scientists who are now working in foreign countries and the names of foreign countries where each scientist is working;

(b) the specific works done by each scientist in foreign countries;

(c) the reasons why they have migrated to foreign countries; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken by Government to bring back the emigrant scientists to India ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (c). No precise information is available. Over 6000 Scientists, Engineers and Technologists have, however, voluntarily enrolled themselves in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. Most of them have gone abroad for advanced study, training and employment.

(d) Measures taken to facilitate the return of qualified Indians abroad have already been given in reply to part (c) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 278 answered on 2nd August, 1968.

National Council of Educational Research and Training

5362. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual budget of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) What items of research, carried out by it, have been implemented and on what scale;

(c) whether any research in the efficiency of Basic Education and adult Education has been made and if not, the reason thereof; and

(d) whether any programmes for its research have been suggested by his Minister and State Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The budget provision for 1968-69 for the National Council of Educational Research & Training is Rs. 3,83,15,000 (both plan and non-plan).

(b) and (c). A list of research projects and other investigations including those in basic education and adult education carried out by NCERT is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No.LT-2826/168]

The results of research and other investigations have been and are being utilised by NCERT in its various development programmes like curriculum improvement, preparation of instructional materials, examinations reform, measurement and evaluation pre-service and in-service training of teachers, extension service and so on. Reports on the research and investigations have also been furnished to State Governments, State Institutes of Education, training colleges, boards of high school, higher secondary education and others interested.

(d) A list of research projects suggested by the Ministries and State Govern-

ments is given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. WLT. 2826/168].

Hindi Medium in Universities in Hindi-Speaking States

5363. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the Minister of State for Education, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, stated that Hindi medium will be completed in the Universities in the Hindi-speaking States;

(b) whether he consulted the Universities concerned on the adequacy of books and staff;

(c) whether for the benefit of students, Government would investigate the reasons for the reduction in employment opportunities of Graduates in the regional medium; and

(d) the percentage of successful candidates from Utter Pradesh in 1956 and in 1966 in the I. A. S. examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The basis was the hope expressed by the Vice-Chancellors and Education Secretaries of Hindi-speaking States who met in February, 1968 at Varanasi, that the change over of the media of instruction to Hindi to first degree level in all the faculties should be effected by 1973. The Government of India has initiated an 18 crore scheme for production of books at university level in regional languages which is being operated through the State Governments in collaboration with their Universities.

(c) There is no report with the Ministry to indicate that there has been any reduction in employment opportunities of Graduates who received instructions in the regional languages at the university level.

(d) The information is being collected.

Changes in Census Enumeration
Returns

5364. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recording of caste in the enumeration returns of census is not being done, as was done before 1951 and necessary now for planning on an authentic social basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to do the needful now;

(c) whether in view of the fact that sample surveys are misleading, Government propose to provide for a column in the enumeration record showing average hours of employment per day; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to include average daily income in the enumeration return, notwithstanding errors, which will cancel each other ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b), enumeration of cases except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been discontinued since the 1951 Census in pursuance of Government's policy to eradicate casteism. Such enumeration is not necessary for planning or any other purpose. It is, therefore, not proposed to enumerate the cases except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the next Census in 1971.

(c) and (d). The theory and practice of sampling have been adequately developed to give reliable estimates. Moreover, there are practical difficulties in collecting such information through a population census. It is, therefore, not proposed to provide for collection of the information through the enumeration returns.

Promotion in Chandigarh Secretariat

5365. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain promotions have been made to the various posts in the various departments in the Chandigarh Secretariat, without taking into consideration rules and regulations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pro-Chinese Leaflets in Nef

5366. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that pro-Chinese literature and leaflets in local languages are freely distributed in the border areas of NEFA; and

(b) if so, steps taken to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No instance of free distribution of Pro-Chinese literature and leaflets in local languages in the border areas of NEFA has come to notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Sangeet Natak Akademi

5367. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grants, planning and non-planning, given to the Sangeet Natak Akademi during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the distribution of the grants to the State Institutions, State-wise; and

(c) whether there are any institutions which are treated as Central institutions so far as sanction of grants by the Akademi is concerned ?

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

Year	Plan	Not-Plan
1965-66	Nil	13,23,000/-
1966-67	Nil	13,50,000/-
1967-68	40,000/-	15,40,000/-

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-2827/68].

(c) Yes, Sir. The following three institutions are treated as central institutions :

- National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institution, Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi.
- The Institute of Kathak (Kathak Kendra), New Delhi.
- Jawaharlal Nehru Manipur Dance Academy, Imphal.

National Highway No. 5

5368. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of the National Highway No. 5 damaged by the recent floods, estimated amount required to repair the damage caused and the amount granted so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to widen the road from Visakhapatnam to Berhampur; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount sanctioned for the purpose and the date of completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a) The required information is as follows :

State	Length damaged	Estimated amount required	Amount granted so far.	Rs.	Rs.
				Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	14 miles	6 lakhs	6 lakhs		
Orissa	22 miles	52.70 lakhs	40,00 lakhs		

(b) and (c). The question of widening this section to two lanes will be examined in the light of the allocations that may be available for the development of National Highways under the new Fourth Plan, when it is finalised.

Definition of the term 'Communal'

5369. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have so far clearly defined the term 'communal' which is not only used in common parlance as well as by the Press but also by the political and Government leaders in the context of the current situation in the country;

(b) if so, the exact implication of the term and the method of ascribing any particular ideas, actions or activities of an individual or group to this specific category; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so now in order to prevent the misuse of the term in dubbing anything as communal for political purpose only ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the kind of activities denoted by the term 'Communal' are well understood.

Procedure for confirmation of Government Employees

5370. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any general principles and procedure laid down for confirmation of Central Government Employees :

(b) if so, the full particulars of the relevant statutory rules, executive orders and administrative instructions in this regard;

(c) whether there is any provision for a Departmental Promotion Committee to meet at a certain frequency particularly in order to keep to the schedule of probationary periods fixed for direct recruits;

(d) the details of the general provision and procedure for the fixation of confirmation dates for direct recruits and for promotees separately;

(e) whether the appointing authorities can indefinitely postpone due confirmation of any employees and fix any dates for such confirmation without any notice about the stipulated probationary periods; and

(f) whether there is any machinery or arrangement to check periodically whether the prescribed rules, orders and instructions in this regard are being properly executed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Confirmation in services/posts are made in accordance with the provisions of recruitment rules, which are framed by each administrative Ministry under Article 309 of the Constitution and depend by and large, on the following factors:-

(i) Availability of permanent posts;

(ii) Eligibility of persons concerned for confirmation;

(iii) Seniority; and

(iv) Suitability of persons within the zone of consideration, for confirmation.

2. The general procedure for confirmation is indicated below:-

(i) Cases of confirmation should be referred to a Departmental Promotion Com-

mmittee; a Member of the Union Public Service Commission should invariably be associated in all cases whenever a D.P.C. is assembled for the purpose of confirmation of officers, whether direct recruits or promotees, in services and post, recruitment to which falls within the purview of the Commission.

(ii) An officer promoted to officiate earlier on a regular and long term basis within the promotion quota of the service on the recommendation of a D.P.C. will be entitled to earlier confirmation than others so promoted later, provided that he maintains his efficiency. In such cases, the question of relative efficiency of these officers for the purpose of confirmation would not arise.

(iii) Direct recruits appointed to permanent vacancies or vacancies advertised as likely to become permanent should be given preference over persons recruited against temporary posts, even though the latter might have been recruited earlier.

(iv) In the case of persons appointed initially on an *ad hoc* basis and approved and recommended by U.P.S.C. subsequently against the direct recruitment quota, the date of commission's letter recommending appointment or concurring in or regularising their appointment, as the case may be, should be deemed to be the date of Commission's recommendation. The previous service rendered by them is not taken into account for confirmation.

(v) As amongst direct recruits recommended at the same selection by the U.P.S.C., the order of merit, and not the date of joining, will determine priority for confirmation.

(vi) In cases where confirmations of direct recruits and departmental promotees are referred to at the same time to the D.P.C. that Committee should be informed of the number of permanent vacancies available for confirmation of direct recruits and departmental promotees in accordance with the quota prescribed in the recruitment rules. The D.P.C. will recommend the

required number of direct recruits and departmental promotees for each category. But if it is desired to make any departure from the prescribed quotas in making confirmation of person recruited prior to the promulgation of the recruitment rules, it would be necessary to incorporate a saving provision to this effect in the rules themselves.

(vii) Confirmations are made after obtaining integrity clearance from the Vigilance Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned.

(viii) Since the confirmation of employees depends, *inter alia*, on availability of permanent posts and of eligible persons, D. P. Cs. for confirmation are convened as and when required.

(c) to (e). The details of the general provision and procedure for confirmation of direct recruits and promotees are indicated in reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Question. However, both direct recruits and promotees are required to be appointed on probation for a specified period--normally two years.

A person appointed against a permanent post as a direct recruit with definite conditions of probation is to be confirmed in the grade with effect from date on which he successfully completes the period of probation. The decision whether he should be confirmed or his probation extended should be taken soon after the expiry of the initial probationary period i.e. ordinarily within 6 to 8 weeks and communicated to the employees together with the reasons in case of extension. There are no general orders providing for convening of Departmental Promotion Committees at specified intervals to consider cases of confirmation of direct recruits placed on probation. However, even though the meetings of the D. P. C. may be held after the termination of the period of probation of direct recruits, a person appointed against a permanent post with definite conditions of probation is to be confirmed in the grade with effect from the date on which he successfully completes the period of probation. A probationer who is not making satisfactory progress or who shows himself to be

inadequate for the service should be informed of his short comings well before the expiry of the original probationary period so that he can make severe efforts at self-improvement.

Promotees placed on probation are also required to be assessed similarly with a view to determining whether they have successfully completed the period of probation. If so, they are eligible for confirmation from or after the date of completion of probation satisfactorily in the posts to which they were promoted. Actual confirmation and the date of confirmation depends, however, upon various factors, such as those mentioned in para 1 of the reply to parts (a) & (b) of the Question.

(f) Each Ministry/Department has to ensure compliance with the prescribed rules orders issued in regard to the confirmation from time to time.

मनुसूचित जातियों मनुसूचित आदिम जातियों
के लिये सुरक्षित पद

5371. श्री शिव चरण साह :
श्री राम चरण :

वया शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में तकनीकी सहायकों, सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों, सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकारों, शिक्षा अधिकारियों, उप-शिक्षा सलाहकारों, हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों और संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकारों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक पद का कार्य क्या है तथा प्रत्येक श्रे.णी में मनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कितने-कितने पद सुरक्षित हैं;

(ग) यदि उनके लिए किसी भी श्रे.णी में कोई भी पद सुरक्षित नहीं है अथवा संरक्षण गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियत प्रतिशतता की सीमा तक नहीं है तो क्या मविष्य में ये पद सुरक्षित करने का विचार है;

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी हैं जो इन पदों के योग्य हैं परन्तु उनसे छोटे पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ङ.) क्या उनको माग (क) में वर्णित पदों पर उनके लिए निर्धारित संरक्षण के अनुसार सरकार का नियुक्त करने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा (मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेलिये संख्या LT-2828/68]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) कोई नहीं।

(ङ.) और (च). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Service Conditions of Employees of Chandigarh Administration

5372. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandigarh Administration have not framed any Rules regarding the conditions of service of its employees, viz, seniority probation and confirmation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The bulk of the staff in the Administration has been taken on deputation from Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Hence, the necessity of framing rules regarding their seniority etc. does not arise. Departments like Printing and Stationery and Engineering which have their own cadre follow the rules of old Punjab.

Auction in Chandigarh

5373. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the time of the auction conducted by the Estate Office, Chandigarh for the 15th April, 1958 being inconsistent with that published through the press had been corrected through a Notice of the 5th March, 1968 with an obvious margin of more than 30 days ; and

(b) if so, whether the notice of the 20th March, 1968 was a concocted document and falsely made a ground for setting aside the sale proceedings of the 15th April, 1968 with the motive to do under favour to the highest bidder at the cost of the interests of both the Government and the affected person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No. Sir. The inconsistency in time existed in the proclamation pasted outside Collector's Office on 29-2-68 and the one sent to the press on 5-3-68. In the former the time of auction mentioned was 10 A.M. while in the latter it was 3 P.M. To remove the inconsistency a fresh notice was issued on 20-3-1968 which did not leave the margin of 30 days contemplated in Section 82 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

(b) It is incorrect that the notice dated 20-3-1968 was a concocted document issued to create the ground for setting aside the sale and thereby benefitting the highest bidder.

मीन्ट तहसील बिला बमुरा

5374. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार तहसील को मीन्ट से हटकर सोनाई गांव में से जाने का है क्योंकि बिला बमुरा की मीन्ट तहसील के लिए परिवहन के साधन बहुत सीमित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान !

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने मूलना दी है कि उन्हें तहसील मुस्कालय के इस प्रकार स्थानान्तरण के किसी अनुरोध की जानकारी नहीं है।

Direction to plane of M. P. Chief Minister from Palam control room

5375. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a plane carrying the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister was delayed by quite a few hours to land at Palam;

(b) if so, whether the delay had occurred as a result of the misleading information relayed from the Palam base to the aircraft;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry into the matter has been made; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The plane landed at Palam Airport two hours behind schedule.

(b) No, Sir. Twin-engined Morava aircraft with Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh and party left Bhopal for Delhi at 3.30 p.m. on the 28th November, 1968. The pilot gave the estimated time of arrival as 6.00 p.m. Aircraft called Delhi for a bearing for the first time at 5.30 p.m. Delhi replied that the signal was too weak to enable a bearing to be given.

Delhi gave calls to the aircraft, but for a long time there was no response. Immediately, one Air Force and one civilian air-

craft were sent up to assist the aircraft in case it was in distress. When Delhi heard the aircraft again after a lapse of some time, the signals were loud and bearings were given to steer to Delhi. The same bearings were also given to Morava aircraft by the aircraft which had been sent up to help it. These bearings finally brought the aircraft to Palam.

(c) and (d). The incident was inquired into by the Director General of Civil Aviation. The enquiry revealed that the Radio Compass of the aircraft was erratic and unreliable, but the Very High Frequency equipment was functioning normally. In view of this, it was concluded that the pilot may have relied on the bearings indicated by the Radio Compass and thus kept steering on a wrong course.

National Highways in West Bengal

5376. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the National Highways in West Bengal during 1966-67; and 1967-68 and

(b) the financial allocations made for the purpose during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a). On the National Highways in West Bengal, 166 works estimated to cost Rs. 21.93 crore were in progress in 1966-67, and 147 works estimated to cost Rs. 19.57 crore were in progress during 1967-68. Besides the above, three new works estimated to cost Rs. 35.21 lakhs were sanctioned during the year 1966-67 and four new works estimated to cost Rs. 67.79 lakhs were sanctioned during the year 1967-68. The amount of Rs. 67.79 lakhs includes Rs. 56.214 lakh for National Highway No. 41 (Kolaghat-Haldia Port road), which is a new National Highway.

(b) A sum of Rs. 202.50 lakh was allotted during 1966-67 and 208.82 lakh during 1967-68.

National Highways in U. P.

5377 SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve National Highways in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68; and

(b) the financial allocations made for the purpose during that year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : (a). Seventy three works, whose estimated cost amounted to Rs. 15.48 crores, were in progress during 1967-68.

(b) A sum of Rs. 158.77 lakhs was allotted to the Government of U. P. during the year 1967-68.

Tourist Centres in U. P.

5378. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Tourist Centres in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the facilities provided for the tourists in those places and proposed to be provided in Fatehpur Sikri, Mathura and other places of tourist interest; and

(c) the programme for tourist development in Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69 and in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Tourist centres in Uttar Pradesh, where facilities have been provided by or with the help of the Central Government, are given below :

Tourist Centre	Facilities Provided
1. Rudraprayag	Pilgrimsheds
2. Allahabad, Agra and Varanasi	Tourist Bungalows (Class II)

3. Lucknow, Pipri and Agra Tourist Hostels

4. Himalayan Pilgrim Rest Houses at Rishikesh, Joshinath, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Karnaprayag and Srinagar

5. Fatehpur Sikri Improvements to the Rest House

6. Saravasti (Sahet-Mahet) Rest House

7. Kailash-Mansarovar route Rest Houses at Dharamchula, Khela Sirka, Jipti, Nalpa, Carbayang, Gunji and Kalalani.

(c) The following tourism schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1968-69:-

1. Completion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Hardwar

2. Completion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Naugarh

3. Acquisition of land for the construction of Tourist Bungalows (Class II) at Ranikhet, Almora, and Kausani.

The programme of tourist development for the Fourth Plan is still under consideration and must await finalisation of the Plan.

Embezzlement by Shri Bans Pradeep Singh of Rajasthan

5379. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Bans Pradeep Singh, Ex-Chief of Lawa (Rajasthan) was sarpanch of village Lawa before 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact same Bans Pradeep Singh embezzled Rs. 7 thousand of the Panchayat;

(c) if so, whether a case was registered

and investigated by the Police and the charge of Embezzlement established; and

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Government of Rajasthan has accorded sanction for the prosecution but the papers are pending with his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan have asked for the sanction of the Central Government under section 197A of Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute Shri Bans Pradeep Singh, Ruler of Lawa, who was a Surpanch. Some more information has been asked for from the State Government and the matter will be considered as soon as it is received.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन में
तकनीकी कम्बारी

5380. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यंटन तथा असंनिक उद्देश्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय में कितने तकनीकी और कितने गैर-उकनीकी कम्बारी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि तकनीकी कम्बारियों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अस्थायी तकनीकी कम्बारियों को स्थायी बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

पर्यंटन तथा असंनिक उद्देश्य मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के दिल्ली केंद्र में 1,265 तकनीकी तथा 2,162 गैर-उकनीकी कम्बारी हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ऐसा नहीं सोचते।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

भारतीय वायुसेना से वाइकाउंट वायुयान खरीदना

5381. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यंटन तथा असंनिक उद्देश्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने भारतीय वायुसेना से दो वाइकाउंट विमान खरीदे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सब है कि अब तक केवल एक ही वायुयान को काम में लाया गया है और दूसरा वायुयान पालम हवाई अड्डे पर यूं ही पड़ा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सब है कि अगले तीन वर्षों में वाइकाउंट के स्थान पर एवरो तथा डी० सी०-९ वायुयानों को खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ड.) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय वायुसेना से वाइकाउंट वायुयान खरीदने से असंनिक उद्देश्य विभाग को कितना लाभ हो रहा है ?

पर्यंटन तथा असंनिक उद्देश्य मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). दोनों विमानों को, जो कि भारतीय वायुसेना से लिये गये थे, उन्हें विविल यात्री यातायात के योग्य प्राप्ति के लिए, पूरी तरह घोवरहाल, परिवर्तित एवं पुनः पालिश किया गया। एक विमान को पहले ही इस तरह परिवर्तित करके परिचालन पर लगा दिया गया है। दूसरे को जल्दी ही परिचालन पर लगा दिये जाने की आशा है।

(घ) 1967 में सरकार द्वारा एयर

मार्शल पी० सी० लाल की आधिकारिकता में नियुक्त की गयी समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि वाइकाउण्ट विमानों को अगले पांच वर्षों तक बदलना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस सिफारिश को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया था। इस बीच वाइकाउण्ट विमानों को इस अवधि के उपरान्त बदलने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

(ड.) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमान बेडे में दो वाइकाउण्ट विमानों को जोड़ने से एयर-लाइन्स की धारता में सुधार करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Prosecution of Newspapers

5382. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the Muslim newspapers have been prosecuted under Section 153 (a) I. P. C.; and

(b) if not, the correct percentage of these prosecutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Newspapers are not classified on the basis of religion or community. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the information in regard to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

Arms Found in a Mosque near Nagpur

5383. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated into the charges made by Guru Golwalkar of the recovery of truck load of arms and ammunition from a mosque near Nagpur;

(b) if so, the names of the culprits and the quantity of arms recovered; and

(c) the action taken against those found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). The State Government have repeated that they have no information on the subject.

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

आगरा में डकैतियां

5384. श्री अब्दल सिह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1968 से नवम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में आगरा जिले में कितनी डकैतियां पड़ी तथा उनमें से कितनी डकैतियां उन स्थानों में पड़ी जहां प्रांतीय सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात हैं;

(ख) क्या कोई डाकू रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया अथवा मारा गया; और

(ग) क्या इन विफलताओं के कारण किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कायंवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जुलाई से नवम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में आगरा जिले में सोलह डकैतियां पड़ीं। उन गांवों में, जिनमें प्रांतीय सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात थी, कोई डकैती नहीं पड़ी।

(ख) रंगे हाथ कोई डाकू नहीं पकड़ा गया। उक्त अवधि में पुलिस के साथ मुठभेड़ में तीन डाकू गोली के शिकार हुए।

(ग) इन डकैतियों के लिए किसी अधिकारी को दोषी नहीं पाया गया। इसलिए कोई विश्वासीय कायंवाही करने का प्रस्तुत नहीं उठता।

आगरा में अपहरण के मामले

5385. श्री अब्दल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई से नवम्बर, 1968 के दौरान डाकुओं द्वारा आगरा में बच्चों का अपहरण करने के फिले मामले हुए और प्रत्येक मामले में डाकुओं ने कितने बच्चों या व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त घटनाओं के स्थान से कितनी दूरी पर पी. ए. सी. तैनात है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विश्वासरु शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . जुलाई से नवम्बर, 1968 की अवधि के दौरान आगरा जिले में डाकुओं द्वारा कियते बच्चों तथा आदमियों के अपहरण की चौदह घटनाएं सूचित की गई थीं।

एक विवरण समाप्ति पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। वेस्टिये संस्था LT-2829/68]

आगरा में प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात करना

5386. श्री अब्दल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाकुओं की गतिविधियों के कारण आगरा जिले में कितने स्थानों पर तथा कितने बच्चों से प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात हैं; और

(ख) प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस के कितने कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं तथा उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन लखं किया जाता है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विश्वासरु शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि डाहू-विनोदी कार्यों के लिए आगरा जिले में इस समय 46

स्थानों पर प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस के कर्मचारी तैनात हैं।

प्रान्तीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल सन् 1948 से निरन्तर तैनात है।

(ख) इस समय इस प्रकार तैनात कर्मचारियों की संख्या 950 है। इन पर किया जाने वाला वार्षिक खर्च लगभग 20,18,000 रु है।

राजस्थान में खुदाई कार्य

5387. श्री ओमार ल.ल बोहरा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताएं की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के पुरानतीय महत्व के स्थानों का मर्ग जग कराने तथा उन में खुदाई कार्य कराने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने अनुदान दिये गये हैं;

(ख) उदयपुर के निकट जवार माटा में खुदाई कार्य कराने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) राजस्थान के उन प्राचीन तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थानों के बारे में जहां अभी सर्वेक्षण किया जाना है सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रोहिनी सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार को राजस्थान में नोह में और तिलवाडा तथा बागार में दक्षन कलेज, उत्तर स्नातक तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पूना के सहयोग से खुदाई करने के लिए 1968-69 में लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये जाएंगे। अब तक इसके लिए कोई अनुकान बहुत दिया गया है।

(ख) उत्तर बेंग की खुदाई करने के लिए, कोई कारंवाई नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध

पर पाये गये सबूत के अनुसार हुदाई करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई है।

(ग) नागपुर और पाली जिलों में एक-एक गांव का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। यथा समय पूरे राज्य का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है।

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5388. श्री ध्रोकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्यालयों के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिये क्या कारगर उपाय किये गये हैं तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां गत वर्ष राज्य भाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम पारित किये जाने के पश्चात यह उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी तथा अहिन्दी भाषी देशों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य आरम्भ किये हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सरकारी अधिकारी तथा परिवद कर्मचारी जो प्रशासन में जिम्मेदार पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं हिन्दी का राष्ट्रीय अवधार राजभाषा के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिये उदासीन तथा निःक्षय है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत प्रशासनिक अनुदेश शृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय जापन संस्था 2/29/68-प्र००.एल० दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1968 के अधीन जारी किये गए थे, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि लोक समा के पटल पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है। इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए प्रत्येक मंत्रालय विभाग में संयुक्त सचिव के स्तर के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय विभाग द्वारा त्रैमासिक प्रगति की रिपोर्ट शृह मंत्रालय को भेजनी होती है, जहां पर इनकी जांच की

जाती है और आवश्यकतानुसार अनुसामी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों, आशुलिपिकों तथा टंकों सहित, को हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। अनुवाद संबंधी कर्मचारियों तथा हिन्दी के टाइपराइटरों की संस्था बढ़ाई जा रही है। विभागीय पंचालों/कार्मों को हिन्दी अनुवाद भी शीघ्र किया जा रहा है। अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को आवश्यक सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियाँ

5389. श्री ध्रोकार लाल बोहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला के विचारों से पूर्णतया परिचित होने के बावजूद भी शेख की गतिविधियों पर अभी तक कोई प्रतिबन्ध न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का है, जिस से शेख भी सहमत हो सके; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में शेख के इस समय के विचार भारत के पक्ष में नहीं हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उनका भुकाव पाकिस्तान की ओर है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल) : (क) सरकार नहीं समझती है कि इस समय शेख अब्दुल्ला के विरुद्ध कोई रोक लगाना जनरित में होगा।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जब कि सरकार समझती है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के कुछ विचार भान्तवारणा वाले,

और तब्दों तथा संघ से असंबंध है तो भी ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रति उनके हख में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है।

राजस्थान में पर्यटक केन्द्रों में परिवहन की सुविधाएँ

5390. श्री औंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा पर्यटकों के लिये परिवहन की सुविधायें तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिये ताकि वे राजस्थान के पर्यटक केन्द्रों में पहुंच सकें क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) जैसलमेर, बंदसौर, रनकपुर, चित्तौड़, जयसमन्द, राजसमन्द, रणथम्बौर तथा बाडोली के विकास के लिए, जोकि प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तथा पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के केन्द्र हैं, किसी बनराशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) राजस्थान में पर्यटक केन्द्रों के लिये कौन कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) यह मामला मुख्यतया राज्य सरकार से संबंध रखता है। चातूर वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई धन नियत नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को पचास प्रतिशत उपदान के आधार पर, सरिस्का, जैसमन्द, चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा उदयपुर में आवास व्यवस्था में वृद्धि के लिये चालू वर्ष के योजना बजट के भाग II के अंतर्गत 10.50 लाख रुपये की एक राशि नियत की गयी थी। क्योंकि राज्य सरकार न कोई योजना एवं प्राक्कलन नहीं प्रस्तुत किये हैं, सिवाय सरिस्का के, कि जिसके लिये 1968-69 के पुनरीक्षित बजट में 0.93 लाख रुपये की बनराशि सम्मिलित कर ली गयी

है, नियत की गयी उक्त धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) जयपुर, भरतपुर, सरिस्का, सिलीसेड उदयपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा माउंट आबू में पर्यटन सुविधाओं की 100% अथवा 50% केन्द्रीय व्यय से व्यवस्था की गयी है।

विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रचार का साधन

5391. श्री औंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारत में आने के लिए आकर्षित करने के लिये विदेशों में प्रचार करने का क्या साधन अपनाया जाता है;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिये भारत के किन-किन स्थानों के बारे में विदेशों में प्रचार किया जाता है; और

(ग) दक्षिण भारत तथा उत्तर भारत में आने के लिये विदेशी पर्यटकों को भी और आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन तथा असंनिक उद्योग मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) विदेशों में प्रचार-कार्य मुख्यतया प्रेस के माध्यम से किया जाता है। अन्य माध्यमों में फिल्में, लिडकी प्रदर्शन, मेले, व प्रदर्शनिया, वर्कशॉप कार्यक्रम, सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, भाषण, विदेशी यात्रा लेखकों तथा यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं का भारत में आतिथ्य और पर्यटन साहित्य का वितरण सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) प्रचार कार्य का उद्देश्य भारत का पर्यटकों के लिये एक लक्ष्यस्थान के रूप में विज्ञापन करना होता है, तथा इसमें पर्यटक सूचि के सब मुख्य-मुख्य स्थान सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं।

(ग) भारत सरकार पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के बीच आधार पर नहीं, अपितु किसी स्थान के पर्यटक दृष्टिकोण से वास्तविक अवश्यक संभावित आकर्षण को दृष्टि में रखते हुए करती है। पर्यटन विभाग की योजना के अन्तर्यात स्कीमों में सारे भारत भर के महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्र सम्मिलित किये जाते हैं।

Junior Model School, Talwara Township (Hoshiarpur)

5392. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has been running a Junior Model School at Talwara township in District Hoshiarpur for the last two and half years;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have decided to hand over this school to an agency other than its Education Department and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, after the change in administration of the school, the medium of instruction will remain Hindi/Punjabi, as at present, or become English; and

(d) whether it is a fact that overwhelming majority of students and their guardians are against such a changeover ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में सतपुत्री बांधाट
बस नार्थ पर अस्थायी बुल्ल

5392. जी शिक्षकरक्ष सम्बन्ध
जी राजकारण :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवाहन बन्नी यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला के सतपुत्रली बांधाट बस नार्थ में प्रत्येक बर्ष अस्थायी पुल बनाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश पुल प्रत्येक बर्ष भिर जाता है;

(ग) क्या वहां पर स्थाई पुल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

परिवहन तथा नौवाहन मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (जी भगवत दशानन्द) : (क) से (ग). सतपुत्रली-बांधाट मोटर सड़क पर का प्रस्तावित पुल राज्य परियोजन होगी। अतः उसके निर्माण के लिये मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इस सड़क पर प्रत्येक वर्ष साफ भौसम के लिए एक अस्थायी पुल बनाया जाता है और वर्षा छतु के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले तोड़ दिया जाता है। तथापि ज्ञात हुआ है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस स्थान पर सात लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पक्का पुल बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी है। इस अनुमान को राज्य मुख्य हॅजीनियर द्वारा शीघ्र ही तकनीकी मंजूरी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है और उसके बाद ही वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Enquiry against a New Delhi Magistrate

5394. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry against a New Delhi Magistrate, in whose courts the ex-Ministers of U. P. Government were allegedly ill-treated last year during the Hindi Agitation, has been completed; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons who gave evidence in favour of the Magistrate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration was asked to inquire into the incidents alleged to have taken place after the judicial proceedings had come to an end. Besides the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate, 8 lawyers who were present at the spot supported the version of incidents given by Shri Kapoor, Magistrate, 1st Class and Shri Chhabra, Deputy Superintendent of Police. The names of the lawyers are: Sarvashri K. G. Bhagat, B. R. Handa Moti Lal Jain, M. L. Sharma, J. R. Priani, S. C. Chawla, J. C. Diggpaul and R. D. Mehra.

Indra Market, Delhi

5395. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news item published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 17th May, 1968 under the heading 'Market or Slum';

(b) if so, under whose orders the Fruit Merchants were allowed to occupy this residential area; and

(c) whether any telegram dated the 14th May, 1968 was received by Lt. Governor, Delhi and the Commissioner of Delhi Corporation and 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) No one gave orders to the Fruit Merchants to occupy the residential area. The occupation was unauthorised.

(c) Yes. Some merchants of the Subzimandi Fruit Market had occupied the road pavements of Indra Market on account of out break of fire in the Subzimandi in May, 1968. No action was taken against them on humanitarian grounds until the Fruit Market area was cleared of the debris. But when their trade became a

traffic hazard, action for removal under section 322 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act was taken. 9 raids were carried out to remove the encroachment, 4 Fruit Merchants have also been prosecuted besides taking the removal action.

**वैज्ञानिक तथा परिभाषिक शब्दावली
आयोग का अध्यक्ष**

5396. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा परिभाषिक शब्दावली के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति के समय उनकी आयु 70 वर्ष से अधिक थी :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसा निरांय किया गया था कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, जिसकी आयु 65 वर्ष से अधिक है, इस आयोग का सदस्य नहीं बन सकता और जिस किसी सदस्य की आयु पहले ही 65 वर्ष से अधिक हो गयी हो, उसे सेवा निवृत्त कर दिया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने सदस्यों को सेवा निवृत्त किया जा चुका है;

(घ) क्या नये अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति के समय इस नियम का उल्लंघन किया गया था; और

(इ.) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ऐसा निरांय किया गया था कि वैज्ञानिक तथा परिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्य अथवा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अधिक से अधिक आयु 65 वर्ष की होनी चाहिए, जिसे विशिष्ट मामलों में 66 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(ग) तीन

(ब) और (३०). आयोग के मौजूदा अध्यक्ष की भाषाविद के रूप में विशेष योग्यताओं तथा अनुमत के कारण उच्च स्तरीय चुनाव समिति द्वारा किए गए चुनाव के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है यह नियुक्ति मन्त्री-मण्डल की स्वीकृति से की गयी थी।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.906 DATED 15-11-1968 RE. HOTEL CHARGES AT DELHI AND BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): In the English version of the Written Reply to Unstarred Question No. 906 for 15th November, 1968, Part (a) of the question was correctly answered as "No, Sir."

In the Hindi version, however, the reply "जी, नहीं" was inadvertently typed as "जी, हाँ". The correct reply to Part (a) of the Question in Hindi should, therefore, be "जी, नहीं" instead of "जी, हाँ".

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Display of Posters derogatory to Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi

श्री एस. एम. जोशी (पुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर इह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें।

"दिल्ली में दीवारों पर महात्मा गांधी के प्रति अपमानजनक इष्टहार लगाया जाना"।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Administration have reported that on the night of December 16/17, 1968, a poster captioned 'Gandhi Shatabdi Ka Pakhand Ve Gandhi Vad Ka Dhong',

issued by G. L. Gupta and J. K. Azad of People's Society was found pasted on the walls of the various buildings in New Delhi. The poster contained scurrilous remark about Gandhiji and objected to the observance of 30th January as 'Martyrdom Day'. A case has been registered under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code and is being investigated.

It is regrettable that some unbalanced individuals have taken part in such deplorable activity. While the law will take its course, I have no doubt that the citizens of Delhi have treated these indecent posters with the contempt they deserve.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : All Parties associate themselves with the Government in whatever action they will be taking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It was done with CIA money.

श्री एस. एम. जोशी : मुझे लुशी है कि आपने यह बताया कि सब लोग इसको टुकरा-एंगे। मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सिर्फ़ यह कुछ अनबेलैंड लोग हैं या इसके पीछे कोई संस्था भी है कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन भी है जो गांधी जी को बदनाम करना चाहता है?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The matter is under investigation. But the information so far we have got is that there is some Peoples Society. I do not know if that organization has got any following as such.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : नाम बताइँ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Some such society was mentioned.

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बांग्लादेश) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह पोस्टर में अपने साथ लाया हूँ एक दीवार से उखाड़ कर। इसमें एक जगह लिखा है, "वास्तव में गांधी न तो बापू था न और महात्मा था।"

एक जगह लिखा है स्पष्ट शब्दों में कि 'गांधी अप्रेज़ों का..... (ब्रह्मचारी) ...

श्री रवि राय : उसको फाद दो ।

(अवधान).....

श्री अमृत नाहटा : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि तीन चार दिन हो गए इस पोस्टर को लगाए, इसमें जो नाम लिखा हुआ है सोसाइटी का और दो आदमियों का, स्पष्ट है वह कर्जी है और प्रेस कां नाम भी है, मैं नहीं जानता कि वह सही है या कर्जी है, आज हमने यह भी सुना कि मिर्जा गलिब का स्मारक बन रहा था, उनकी बिल्डिंग का स्टोन या वह भी गायब हो गया तो यहाँ की पुलिस क्या करती है ? हम जानता चाहता हैं कि कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं ? सारे राष्ट्र और सारे मदन को गुस्सा है इस पोस्टर पर । गांधी शताब्दी बर्थ पर इस तरह के गन्दे, धृणित और घिनोने पोस्टर इस शहर में चिपकाएं जायं यह बड़ी ही शर्म की बात है, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि असली लोग कौन हैं, कौनसी ताकतें इसके पीछे हैं उनको नंगा करके सदन के सामने रखें ।

12.25 hrs.

**QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE-
ARREST OF SHRI MADHU
LIMAYE IN BIHAR**

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday also, a point was raised on the privilege motion about the arrest of Shri Madhu Limaye and his acquittal in the Supreme Court. I would like the Home Minister to say what he has to say on this matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I have seen a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in writ petitions of Shri Madhu Limaye. I therefore move the following motion :

"That the question of privilege arising out of Shri Madhu Limaye's arrest on November 6, 1968 and his remand to judicial custody at Lakhisarai (Bihar) be referred to the Committee of Privileges, with instructions to frame such issues as the Committee

consider relevant from the point of view of this House and make a report thereon."

MR. SPEAKER : I hope the House agrees. (Interruption). I am not allowing any discussion. I am putting the motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the question of privilege arising out of Shri Madhu Limaye's arrest on November 6, 1968 and his remand to judicial custody at Lakhisarai (Bihar) be referred to the Committee of Privileges, with instructions to frame such issues as the Committee consider relevant from the point of view of the Privileges of this House and make a report thereon."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Statement of decisions of Government on
recommendations of Administrative
Reforms Commission etc.**

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to lay on the
Table :-

- (1) A statement of decisions of Government on certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2793/68.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi version) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution read with subsection 3 (ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 :-
 - (i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1968.
 - (ii) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1968.
- (3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1966-67 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi version).

(4) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1966-67 (Hindi version).
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2794/68.]

**Bengal State Aid to Industries
(Amendment) Acts**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bengal State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 31 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2795/68].

**Statement of action on Report of Committee
on Broadcasting and Information
Media etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A statement of action taken on the recommendations contained in Part I of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Co-ordination of Media of Mass Communication.' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/68.]

(2) A statement showing decisions taken on the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Press Information and Publicity'. [Placed in Library. See LT-2796/68].

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited

Bombay for the year 1967-68, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement correcting the answer given on the 13th November, 1968 to Unstarred Question No. 523 regarding Loans sanctioned by Film Finance Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2797/68].

**Annual Report of Air India and Certified
Accounts of Air India for the year
1967-68**

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : Sir, on behalf of Dr. Karan Singh : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Air India for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporation, Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1967-68 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/68].

**Annual Report of National Council of
Educational Research and Training**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, for the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2799/68].

**Statements showing action taken by
Government on various assurances,
etc.**

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, on behalf of Shri I. K. Gujral, I beg to lay

on the Table following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :-

- (i) Statement No. I Sixth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (ii) Supplementary Statement Nos. IV, V and VI Fifth Session, 1968, (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No XIV Fourth Session, 1968 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. IX Third Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIV First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha)
- (vii) Supplementary Statement No. XV Sixteenth Session 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2800/68].

Annual Report of National Co-operative Development Corporation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : On behalf of Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1967-68, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2101/68].

Annual Report of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited,

Bangalore, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2802/68.]

Customs and Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Export Drawback (General) Hundred and twenty eighth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2178 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 2180 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1968, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2803/68.]

Notifications under section 28 of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G. S. R. 2107 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2804/68.]

Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulation) Rules

SHRI ERING : On behalf of Shri Annashib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulation) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 82/PA. 6/68/S. 22/68 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 13th September, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Punjab Fairs (Regulation) Act, 1967, read with

clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 23rd August, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See LT-2805/68.]

Calcutta Police and Calcutta Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1968.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Calcutta Police and Calcutta Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 29 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2806/68.]

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Rules, 1968.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2807/68.]

Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F.3(39)/66-68-Tpt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st October, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2808/-68.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(i) Minutes.

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirty-eighth to Forty-second sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1966-67

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1966-67.

12.29 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 19th December, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 :

"That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do appoint a member of the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Indrajit Gupta from the membership of the said Joint Committee, and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

- (2) I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.'

[Secretary]

(ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 19th December, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 :--

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the houses on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be further extended upto the last day of the second week of the 67th (February-March 1969) Session of the Rajya Sabha."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

and Thirty-eighth Reports.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): I beg to present the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(i) Thirty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of Committee contained in their Sixth and Thirteenth Reports relating to Posts and Telegraphs Accounts.

Thirty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventieth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Paragraph 10 of Audit Report (Defence Services 1966-Manufacturer of Engines.

12.30 hrs.

PETITIONS Re. : DEVELOPMENT OF KUTCH AND BIMALGAR-TALCHER RAIL LINK.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज़ (बम्बई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कच्छ क्षेत्र के विकास के

बारे में श्री विपिन चन्द्र जे० अन्तनी तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त एक याचिका पेश करता हूँ ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri H. K. Sahu, Secretary, Railway Users' Committee, Rourkela and more than 11,000 other citizens, demanding the construction of Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link and a rail coach to be provided from Rourkela to Puri.

12-30½ hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL

Appointment of Members to Joint Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : I beg to move :

"That Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Member of Lok Sabha be appointed to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Indrajit Gupta with effect from the 13th December, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Member of Lok Sabha be appointed to the Joint Committee of the House on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Indrajit Gupta with effect from the 13th December, 1968."

The motion was adopted

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER : The last discussion

which we have put down today about Calcutta will be postponed to the next session. Now, I will hear one by one.

श्री अजहरि महता (पुरुलिया) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बारा 377 में आपकी इजाजत ले कर एक घटना आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं पुरुलिया जिला-जितान गांव से आता हूँ। गत 10 दिसम्बर रात को बाहर बजे हमारा घर, फसल, अनाज, गाय, भैंस सब कुछ जला दिया गया। ऐसा सदृश मिला है कि मैं राजनीतिक खिलवाड़ का शिकार बन गया हूँ। मेरा शक है कि यह कांग्रेस के सदस्य तथा आचल प्रधान निताई महतो के जरिये हुआ है, क्योंकि उनके घर में रहने वाला एक आदमी हरीराम महतो को पुलिस ने एरेस्ट किया है। मैं गृह-मन्त्री महोदय के द्वारा इसका प्रतिकार चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : This was brought to my notice at 10.45. I am told this happened 10 days ago. I tried to convince them that after 10 days, this should not be raised in the House. But I could not convince them. Then I thought, he is a simple member and he may bring it to the notice of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Government will take note of it. If anything can be done, they will certainly take note of it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : The Home Minister can throw some light on it.

MR. SPEAKER : How can he now? I myself came to know of it only at 10.45.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrmpur) : Let him promise he will look into it. The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : I will look into it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : It should not be attributed to the Congress. (Interruption). How can it be attributed to the Congress?

MR. SPEAKER : Two or three hon. members came to me and said that they wanted to represent something and today is the last day of the session. I also thought that today is the last day, but those points cannot be answered by the Ministers, because they must be given some notice to collect information. Therefore, I do not expect the ministers to give any information now. But if there are some important matters, I will fix up sometime after the non-official work is over, half an hour or something like that, when they can be raised. I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and one or two other ministers will be here.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let them put it in writing and give it to the ministers.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever they want to do irregularly, I am trying to regularise it. (Interruptions).

Papers were being laid and Members were shouting (Interruptions). When I am myself trying to accommodate you, why should you make this noise (Interruption).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आमी पटना से आया हूँ

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of shouting, could you not spare one minute to come to me and tell me what you wanted to say? Could you not do it; could you not spare one minute of your precious time? I know you are a very important Member but you could have spared one minute to come to me and tell me about it. But you only want to make noise here. After all, Shri Banerjee came to me; Shri Jyotirmoy Basu also came to me. I think, it is only to embarrass the Government that you want to raise it here. I am trying to see how best to fit it in. In the evening after Government work and Private Member's business is done, if you have got the patience and maintain the quorum, let us sit for half an hour or one hour. I do not mind that; but do not make noise like this. I appeal to hon. Members not to do that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am extremely happy that you have very kindly taken this decision. At that time, whether it is 5 o'clock, or 6 o'clock some of the Ministers might not be there; so, my submission is that the Home Minister and the Education Minister specially should be present to decide about the teacher problem in U. P.

Secondly, the Kerala Government has been asked not to withdraw the cases against the Central Government employees. I do not want them to make a statement; I do not want to argue, but these are the two matters . . . (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जैसा आपने कहा-आज अन्तिम दिन है, मेरी आपसे ...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point in my giving half an hour in the evening if you are raising it now?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरी आपसे निनम्न प्रारंभना है कि अध्यापकों का जो मामला चल रहा है, उसका अन्तिम निरांय हो जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए दो-तीन घण्टे, जितना भी बढ़ने की जरूरत है, हम बढ़ने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : About the teachers, if the Education Minister has something to say, I will be very happy. It all depends on his convenience; I am not forcing him because I know the difficulties of the administration.

Now it is over. We shall take it up in the evening after the non-official business is over.

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) *Spoke a few words in Kannada.*

Item No. 9. Nine statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and under takings . . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : It is all over.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : *Spoke a few words in Kannada.*

MR. SPEAKER : This also was discussed in the last two or three days. About simultaneous translation, we have been examining one new method. At present we have got simultaneous translation in English and Hindi. We cannot have it in all the 16 languages but if one more channel could be added so that if somebody speaks in Kannada or Tamil it could be translated in English and Hindi. There are some hon. Members who really do not know English and Hindi; they only know their mother tongue. So, we are seeing if one more channel could be added so that if some one makes a Telugu, Tamil or Kannada speech it could be translated into English and Hindi. We have been examining if it is possible.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : बजट सेशन से पहले हो जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : That may not be possible because so many problems are there. It may not be possible by the Budget session because you have to import some equipment and train translators in all the 14 languages. But we are at it. I have discussed it. I may assure the hon. Member that we are also as anxious as the hon. Member.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Thank you.

12.40 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

Suspension of Proviso to Rule 74 in relation to constitution (Twenty Second Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, to a Joint Committee of the Houses."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the first proviso to Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, to a joint Committee of the Houses."

The motion was adopted

12.40½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Debananda Amat
- (2) Shri Bedabrata Barua
- (3) Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
- (4) Shri B. Bhagavati
- (5) Shri R. D. Bhandare
- (6) Shri Anil K. Chanda
- (7) Shri M. K. Nanga Gowder
- (8) Shri Hem Barua
- (9) Shri Dhireswar Kalita
- (10) Shri K. M. Koushik
- (11) Shri Valmiki Choudhary
- (12) Shri Bal Raj Madhok
- (13) Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
- (14) Shri Nihal Singh
- (15) Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh
- (16) Shri T. D. Ramabadran
- (17) Shri M. B. Rana
- (18) Chaudhuri Randhir Singh
- (19) Shri J. Ramapathi Rao
- (20) Shri V. Sambasivam
- (21) Shri Shantilal Shah
- (22) Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
- (23) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
- (24) Shri Sheo Narain
- (25) Shri Vidya Charn Shukla
- (26) Shri G. G. Swell

- (27) Shri Om Prakash Tyagi
- (28) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (29) Shri G. Viswanathan
- (30) Shri Y. B. Chavan, and

15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session ;

that in other reports the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is before the House.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1969." (1)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at long last this complicated question of reorganisation of Assam has come before the House in the shape of a Bill although of a limited nature. I welcome it.

Sir, as is known to the country, the problem of hill tribes of Assam has been hanging fire for the last several years. They have been agitating that they should have full opportunities for their self-expression and development and their demand is that they must be given a full-fledged State. That seems to be the demand not only of the hill tribes of Assam but, probably, all

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi] over the country wherever these tribes live in different regions of the country in a concentrated way.

This Bill appears to have dealt with only a section of the hill tribes of Assam. But the approach to this problem, from the very beginning, should have been how to solve the entire problem of the hill tribes because, by conceding one demand and not taking up the problems of other sections, probably, we are going to create more problem than actually solving them. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government, at any time when they took up this problem, have thought of a policy for the entire reorganization of the hill tribes areas. That is very essential because naturally the hill tribes are interested in preserving their culture, their society, their mode of living, and at the same time they want to develop so that they can come on par with the other sections of the community. We have provided certain reservations, certain facilities, in the Constitution for that. But that is not enough. It is admitted that, during the last 20 years, after the promulgation of the Constitution, we have not been able to provide opportunities and facilities so that, as was visualised in the Constitution, after ten years the hill tribes and Scheduled Castes would be developed in such a manner that there will be no need for such reservations. This is a slur, a sad commentary, on the functioning of our entire government administration and the development programmes in this country.

The hill tribes problem has also social and political aspects. Some of them live in the border areas which are very sensitive areas for us. Therefore, from the security point of view, it is essential that we look to this problem; not only because there is some agitation somewhere, some situation is developing somewhere, some tribes are organized to put up a strong agitation, that the Government is bound to look only to their problems; it is not only to meet the particular situation developing in certain areas, but it has also to be considered from this point of view that whatever reorganization we do, it must take into consideration the entire border security problem as well.

From that point of view, specially the problems of hill tribes in Assam has a special significance. There are other areas in Assam which are demanding some sort of a self-government. What is their attitude towards that. What is it that they want to provide for them so that on other agitation starts in Assam again for the bifurcation of that State? I would also like to know whether, if it is a compromise that after negotiation they have come to some understanding, the agitation for a separate Hill State has been given up by the organisation which was sponsoring or spearheading the cause of these particular areas and with which we had some negotiated settlement as a result of which this Bill has come before the House for adoption. If that agitation has not been given up, I would also like to know whether this particular organization with which we have come to some understanding has the following of the entire hill people of those areas with them.

Only day before yesterday some young men who called themselves as the Hill Tribes Democratic Organization, etc. met me and told me that, so far as the demand for a separate full-fledged Hill State is concerned, that demand has not been given up, that they are not satisfied with this Bill and that they do not support that particular organization. There is some section in the population who are agitating for that. I would, therefore, like to know whether this particular organization which conducted the negotiation has given this assurance that, so far as those areas are concerned, there will be no agitation of that nature and that they will stand by this Bill and see that such an agitation does not spread in those areas.

Sir, in this Bill there are certain features about which I wish to make a reference and I wish to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister. They have proposed that in respect of the autonomous Assembly that has been put forward, the members will be partly nominated and partly elected. I do not understand what it really means. Although you are not conceding a full State to them—that is all right—what is the idea of having a partly nominated State? Who will nominate them, Sir? Why cannot we concede that they have

elected status ? Why should we have this nomination ? Do the Government believe if they are given the full power for election they may help such representatives as would ultimately defeat the very purpose for which this concession is being given ? Is that the idea why they want to nominate persons who are not connected at all with that region. I don't know. I don't know what is their idea. I think, when the Constitution is being amended and when we are saying that we are trying to meet the aspirations of certain sections of our population there should be no nomination at all and, within the limited powers that we are giving to them, they should be given full opportunity for election to be represented in that limited Statehood or whatever it is.

I would therefore urge this aspect for the consideration of the hon. Minister and I feel, Sir, when the Select Committee goes into it, Government would agree to it, that so far as this portion is concerned, namely, partly nominated and partly elected, that portion would be deleted altogether.

Secondly, Sir, I wish to say this. The APHLC had boycotted the Assam legislature and their representatives resigned from the membership. Those places are still vacant, Sir. After they have reached an agreement and have accepted this proposition I felt, and I believed, probably they would have lifted the boycott so far as the Assam legislature is concerned. What is the Government's proposal ? Are they going to hold the by-elections soon so that those hill people are given an opportunity to participate in the present Assembly ? Have they lifted the boycott ? I am told, there is a move not to hold the by-elections till this Bill is passed or some such machinery is set up, to implement this. If that is so I think, Sir, it is highly objectionable. The people of that area would be deprived of the opportunity of having elected representatives in the Assam legislature till they have an autonomous State like that. I would like the Government to make it clear and to see that by-elections to these Assembly seats are held as quickly as possible.

So far as constituting new States are concerned, this is not a new State, nor the Eighteenth State. It is all right. We

committed a mistake, I would say, by having a small State like Nagaland which is not viable and which cannot be viable at any time. On the other hand what we do is, we give a fillip to these movements—even if they are not viable, even if there is no linguistic consideration, if they put forward a demand, if they put pressure, then, some sort of Statehood at some stage or other is conceded. Sir, there must be a policy. Is the Government prepared to have more States in India ? Is India going to be divided into small States of this nature again or, are we going to put a stop to this ?

I think that we should put a stop to this fragmentation of the country into small States like this. As I said in the beginning, in order to stop movements of this nature it is necessary that the Home Minister should at least give an indication whether Government are thinking of any uniform policy so far as the hill tribes in this country are concerned. If they have a comprehensive policy in this matter, then the entire country will be with them, and for all time to come, we would have solved this problem. For, as I have said, it is not only a question of Assam. I am told that although Shri Jaipal Singh has gone over to the Congress Benches, the Jharkhand movement is still there and before the mid-term elections the Jharkhand party has again been revived and there is agitation for having a Jharkhand province there.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : What about Koraput ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I do not think that any such demand is there, although the refugees have 'gone there.'

On the other hand, I hear that Tehri-Garhwal and other areas which are now in the area called Uttarakhand are demanding a separate province. I think this needs consideration because Shri Panikkar who was a member of the States Reorganisation Commission had suggested that UP was such a big and unwieldy or gigantic State and it should be bifurcated. He had stated that because of the unwieldy nature of that State not only literacy in that State was the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]
 lowest in the country but even industrially and otherwise also it is backward, because administratively with a big State it is not possible to manage things properly. So, from that point of view, if there is a demand in the undeveloped areas of the hill tribes that they want a separate administrative arrangement so that they could have their own development and proper attention could be paid to the development of those areas that is a different demand altogether. Government have to make up their mind in that regard. Such demands are bound to crop up in different regions of the country where there is concentration of population of Scheduled Tribes who are undeveloped and who are aspiring and hankering after greater opportunities for development etc. Unless we do that, I see the danger of these tribes being exploited by elements which are not interested in the development but who want to make political capital out of it. That is how the disintegration process in the country would start. In order to stop that, I again emphasise this point. Government may have solved this problem for the time being so far as the Khasi and Jaintia Hills are concerned. But unless some uniform policy is decided upon to meet this problem I am afraid that this will not really stop the movement, but probably it will give encouragement to other hill tribes to start movements of this nature.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandiyal) : At the outset, I would like to submit. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech after lunch. But I just want to make an announcement.

Non-official business is scheduled to start at 3.30 p. m. But I think that after referring this Bill to the Joint Committee by about four o' clock or so, the non-official business may be taken up. We shall sit half an hour late. I would appeal to hon. Member to have this Bill referred to the Joint Committee by about four o' clock. I have some names before me here, and they will no doubt be called. I have got the names of Shri Ram Charan, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Vasudevan Nair and others.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Shri S. M. Joshi also.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, when we talk of Assam, we cannot think of Assam without Shri Swell.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I also want to speak because we are more concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's party will give the list. Therefore, I would suggest that by about 4 p. m. this Bill may be referred to the Joint Committee, and then we may take up the non-official business.

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Ham-purir) : I also want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : The Congress list has not yet come. When it comes, they will be called. But do not create problems. By 4 P. M. at the latest, we must have this referred to the Joint Committee and then take up the non-official business. After that, we have the other items.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY SECOND AMENDMENT BILL--CONT'D,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have just 2 hours; 15 minutes gone I will request that we conclude this debate by 4. You will get an opportunity to discuss it more when the report is presented. I will request every member to be very brief.

Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandiyal) : At the outset I would like to congratulate the Central Government and also the Government of Assam and APHLC for

having found out a solution for this vexed problem. In this connection I would like to congratulate the other political parties in Assam and in other places where they have lent their wholehearted support to this solution. The work of the Home Minister has been very tough in these days. I can say that the Congress Party played no small part in coming to a conclusion by protracted discussion among themselves but also getting the views expressed by the parties who are interested and I must congratulate especially the Home Minister for having found out a solution and bringing forward this piece of legislation before the House.

Shri Dwivedy while opening the debate on this matter has raised some important issues and said that the Government was not alive to the situation and that this Bill may lead to further disintegration. I may point out in this connection that Shri Dwivedi is mixing up issues which are not quite pertinent to this problem. May I refer to the Constitution and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution where it has been clearly stated that these areas enjoy a special position.

The first provision in the Sixth Schedule reads as follows :

Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous district.

In the Sixth Schedule the places have all been mentioned. So, even while the Constitution was framed, these areas were given a special position. So, it is not as though the Government of India are making a fresh attempt to solve this problem at this juncture by making them autonomous regions. While solving this problem a great many problems have arisen. The people of that area including the plains and the tribal areas have been living for centuries in a very peaceful manner and these people wanted to develop their own economic and cultural life, and in that process they wanted some more autonomous power to be given to their local councils which is

now being termed a legislative assembly; it does not mean that it will lead to the disintegration of this country. I feel that it will lead to a happy integration and also to the quicker economic development of the areas concerned.

The Assam Government in their wisdom the APCC and the other political parties were alive to the situation, and the APHLC leaders also after protracted negotiations had realised their responsibility and they were not less patriotic than anyone of us here. So, at last a good and happy solution has been found to this.

Even the States Reorganisation Commission had suggested different yard-sticks to deal with different problems. That Commission was mainly intended to carve out States on a linguistic basis. But they did not go purely on that criterion. Many other factors were taken into consideration. They had clearly stated the broad principles that they had adopted but had said that each case had to be decided on its merits and there should be a different yard-stick for matters concerning different issues. My hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that the tribal areas in other parts of the country might take this as a cue and try to raise some demands which might lead to the disintegration of the country. I do not think so. Situated as they are geographically, the tribal areas being scattered throughout the country, their problems are different and their geographical position is also quite different. So, that is not quite relevant to the present discussion. At the same time, I want the Joint Committee to go into these matters, thoroughly and come forward with a unanimous report to this House.

But before that, I would only suggest that this problem of tribal welfare and also giving equal rights and equal opportunities to the tribal population who have not been that much developed as the people in the other parts of the country must be chiefly borne in mind.

After Independence, we have been witnessing not only certain undesirable and anti-national activities but certain unhappy

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

feelings here and there. Every agitation that takes place in this country should not be misconstrued as leading to disintegration. That is the point which I would like to drive home in this speech. There are many economic problems as well. There is the case of Baster; there is the case of Chotanagpur. There are also the tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh, for instance in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam where there is a large percentage of Adibasis, their problems are quite different. So, every effort has to be made to see that the condition of these people is improved and the sooner the better.

I do not think that the measures so far taken by the Government, as for instance, through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner have been able to cope up with the problem. Their task is quite different. We have to tackle the problem not only at the economic level but also at the psychological level. They must be made to feel that they will be associated with the governance of this country and representatives will sit to look after the amelioration of their conditions. That psychological rapprochement and *Rapport* must be brought about so far as the Adibasis are concerned. In my State, in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam, unfortunately, the politicians took advantage of the economic condition of the people and they wanted to raise an insurrection and the Naxalites had begun to operate in that area. So, these are matters where the other political parties also should be approached now; this is not a matter to be used as a political weapon; this is a matter concerning the welfare of the vast tribal population who as a result of centuries of neglect have been reduced to poverty. These matters have to be looked into in that light.

Of course, this Bill is mainly concerned with the reorganisation of Assam, but even in spite of the reorganisation, care has been taken to see that gradually there will be an integration of the area and there will be uniformity of development in the tribal areas as well as the plain areas. In this connection, I would request the hon. Home Minister that he should also bestow his attention on the general welfare of the vast tribal population living in this country.

I am also alive to the fact that all along there had been a sort of lopsided development. It may have been so because of paucity of funds or various other reasons. I do not know, but they were not able to give that much attention to the problem as it deserved.

Many co-operative societies were formed, but they went into the hands of the capitalists and other people who had exploited these societies to the detriment of the welfare of the tribal people. I hope the Home Minister will bear these things in mind.

Once again, I congratulate the Central Government and also the APHLC leaders, especially Shri Swell, who has taken a keen interest in this matter; he was able to convince the Central leaders as well as many of us. I am glad that a happy solution has come about. I would appeal to my hon. friend Shri Swell to see that this Bill which has been brought forward in good faith by Government will be implemented *in toto* and there will be no more misapprehensions about it and no agitations about it.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : I rise to support the motion to refer this Bill to the Joint Committee. The hill people in various parts of the country have been agitating for quite some time for the Government conceding their special problems and taking remedial measures accordingly. When the hill people are clubbed with the people in the other areas, unfortunately, their special problems are not taken into account either for developmental purposes or otherwise. They, therefore, feel neglected, which results in a great deal of frustration and resentment.

In so far as the hill areas of Assam are concerned, their emotional aspirations were being exploited by international elements and underground Nagas. There have been several developments as a result of such interference by these elements. The other hill people too were very restive and certain extremist groups emerged advocating violent means and methods. Immediately after its last conference at Imphal, the APHLC

had even to expel one of its important leaders namely Mr. Hopingstone Lyngdoh, who through sheer frustration now feels convinced that nothing short of extremist action can persuade the Government of India to fulfil their own undertakings to meet the just and legitimate aspirations of the hill people in Assam. While the action taken by the APHLC to expel Lyngdoh was fit and proper, it should not blind the eyes of the Government of India and the country to the grave danger that other hitherto liberal leaders and their followers may also turn into violent extremists.

Time was running out. Every day of delay worked against national interests. It would have been the greatest tragedy for this country if the leadership of the remaining peaceful hill areas of Assam were to pass out of the hands of the present patriotic and nationalist leaders into those of the extremists.

The task before the Government of India was quite clear. It had no alternative but to initiate during the current session of Parliament, legislation to implement its declaration and decisions of the 13th January, 1967 whereby a "Federal State" within the Indian Union was envisaged for the entire north-eastern region, with equal status and dignity for all the constituent units; the first alternative which has been accepted by the Government of India would, I am sure, satisfactorily reciprocate the trust that the hill people have reposed both in their own leaders and the national leadership.

I therefore support this motion. I am sure these proposals will be examined carefully by the Joint Committee and accordingly recommendations would be made during the next session for acceptance of their recommendations by Parliament for final implementation of the decision of the Government of India.

SHRI BHAGAVATI (Tezpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is meant to enable the Government to bring forth another Bill to reorganise the State of Assam on the lines in which an announce-

ment was made by the Government of India on the 11th September, 1968. So, this is an enabling provision. Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution have laid down provisions for the formation of new States, but these articles do not apply in this case because Assam will not be divided. Assam will remain undivided, and it will continue to enjoy the same status as is enjoyed by her at present as a State within the Union of India in the First Schedule.

We are faced with difficult problems in that region. I do not want to go into the history, but there was a demand by a section of the hill people for a separate State. We in the plains did not think that it would be to the best interests of the hill people as well as of Assam as a whole. There was difference of opinion, but ultimately, we could come to some agreement. I join my hon. friend Shri Venkatasubbiah, and I pay compliments to the Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, to Mr. Chalisa, the Chief Minister of Assam, to the APHLC leaders and the leaders of various political parties in this country for showing forbearance, patience, understanding and a spirit of accommodation in going through long discussions and negotiations to find out a solution. We have ultimately found out a solution.

I know that there are people who have misapprehensions and misgivings about this scheme. Some people have said that this three-tier system cannot work. There are people who say that this scheme will have serious repercussions in other parts of the country. There are people who say that this half-hearted measure, this compromise measure can never satisfy the extremist sections, both in the hills and the plains, and so ultimately it will have to be again changed. It may be true that there are people who think in that way, and there may be force in their arguments also to some extent.

But the main question is how to bring about fusion and unity amongst the people in that part of the country. If we study the comparative figures of population in the country we will find that in no other

[Shri Bhgawati]

State there are so many peoples from other States as in Assam. The population pattern and composition is like this : There are various ethnic groups, races, and people of different languages and religions. I think it is one of the most difficult political and administrative tasks to bring about fusion among the people there. Nowhere in India is this so difficult as in Assam. That is why at the time of framing the Constitution, the framers put in that Sixth Schedule for that part of the country.

Now, after some lapse of time, it has been found necessary to bring about certain changes in the administrative set up there. So, we have thought of this formula, which fulfils two conditions. One condition is that the unity of the State of Assam will be maintained. Another condition is that this will satisfy the legitimacy political aspirations of my hill brethren. Unity is most important. One of the greatest seers of this country, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, has established an ashram in North Lakhimpur on the border of Assam and NEFA. He has said on more occasions than one that the message of unity will have to be carried on from that corner not only for that region, not only for this country, but for the countries which surround India. That message has deep significance. How can we develop unless there is unity amongst different sections of the people ? Therefore, I am glad that, that principle has been accepted in this Bill that unity of Assam is to be maintained. We cannot achieve unity merely by lecturing on unity. We have to show sympathy towards the political aspirations of different sections of people. They must be made to feel that they are participating in the administration of the country or State. That is why we agreed to this formula by which certain Subjects are going to be transferred to the autonomous State from the State list as enumerated in the Seventh Schedule. This formula will satisfy the people of the hills and the plains. I can say on behalf of the people of Assam that they have accepted this formula largely. There may be some lacunae here and there. Government propose to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee. I am sure this committee will go into this Bill thoroughly and remove the defects, if any.

There is one point that was referred to by Shri Dwivedy. That is about nomination. I know it well that Election will be the general rules, and nomination will be for minorities only if found necessary. But I think this is an enabling provision. If it is thought necessary, then only, the matter will be brought forth when we take up the Bill for consideration. At this stage, I do not think that we can go into all the details. But, we shall consider those details when we sit in the Joint Committee.

Sir, I now want to refer to another matter. That is in paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule, there is a Table -- Part A and Part B in which tribal areas in Assam have been defined. The Part A lays down the Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mizo Hills as Hill Districts. In this announcement by Government on the 11th September, they said that the Garo and Jaintia Hills will be brought together in the autonomous State straightway while the Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills will be given the option either to remain with Assam as they are now or to join the autonomous State. That decision will have to be made by the two-third majority in the district Councils. But, no mention is made about the Mizo Hills possibly because of the disturbed conditions there. I think that when normalcy returns there, the Government will think about the Mizo Hills also. Some sort of an understanding must be arrived at to bring this hills also within the scheme of things. When we come to Part B of paragraph 20 of this Table in the Sixth Schedule, we find that NEFA--North--East Frontier Agency--is there. But, no mention has been made about NEFA in this scheme. Personally, I feel very strongly that it is high time that we should give some autonomy to NEFA on the lines of the autonomous State which we are going to form under this scheme. That is very important. We cannot delay that as there will again be agitations and there will be bickerings and misunderstandings. Therefore, I think that if we can bring NEFA also within Assam in this way giving the people of NEFA some autonomous powers, that will be good for India as a whole.

Now, Government is proposing to set up an Advisory Council for the whole North-East region to encourage an integrated approach to the problem connected with security and development. This is very important. That is why I welcome it. And I hope that will work very well. If we can divert the attention of the people from mere political issues to the economic issues, this dissatisfaction will vanish and we can live happily.

I would now appeal to the hon. Members because they are the leaders of the public opinion in the country to create conditions in that part so that we may begin to work out this scheme.

I whole heartedly support this measure without any mental reservations and I want this scheme to succeed. And we can succeed only if all leaders in this country cooperate and give their whole hearted support to this scheme. I hope the hill leaders too will give their full support to this scheme and there will be no reservation on their part. If we go on speaking about separation, we cannot make this scheme a success. You must remove all doubts and suspicions as also the misgivings from our minds and create the conditions to work this scheme successfully. I hope this will be done. There is really no clash of interest between the Hills and the plains. The people of Assam-Assamese people are incapable of exploiting any body. I can say that the valley people are ready to go to the farthest length to meet their hill brothers and I have no doubt about that, the hill men are standing on the hill top to welcome us with their hands outstretched. That is my feeling.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Constitution is the organic law of the country. Though there is provision in the Constitution for its amendment, yet it was assumed when the Constitution was made that the Constitution would not be amended in very light-hearted manner again and again. During the last 18 years of the existence of our Constitution we have amended it 21 times and now we are going to amend it for the twenty-second time. I will not

mind amending it again and again provided we amend it to make it better, to make it more useful and to solve the country's problems. Unfortunately, it has been amended many a time not to any good purpose but only to circumvent the courts, to limit people's freedom or only to add to the disruption in the country. I sometimes felt that what the great Sardar Patel achieved in the first two years of our freedom was being destroyed during the last 18 years. He integrated us ; he destroyed the designs of the British who wanted to balkanise the country, but after he is no more attempts are being made to work up the disruptive forces all over the country.

India is a vast country and, therefore, diversities are quite natural in it. Democracy also encourages diversities. Democracy encourages disruption also. Democracy has many good points but there is one inherent and basic weakness in democracy. Because of the importance of block votes in elections the parties and the social and religious groups encourage separatism and parochialism to get bloc votes. This is one result of democracy which could be seen all over the world, wherever we have democratic constitutions.

The only antidote to these disruptive effects of democracy is a strong nationalism which emphasizes the unifying factors and which keeps the country together in spite of the disruptive forces that are released by democracy. We in this country have democracy based on adult franchise but we have no nationalism. We do not know the basis of Indian nationalism. It is strange that discussions are taking place in the country today, after 21 years of freedom, as to what is the basis of Indian nationalism. Sometimes people quarrel as to whether we should call ourselves Indian nation, Bharati nation or Hindu nation. I wonder whether these fools understand that Indian, Bharati and Hindu mean the same thing. The word 'Hindu' is the exact synonym for the word 'Indian' and the word 'Indian' is the exact Greek synonym for the word 'Hindu'.

When this is the situation, when people

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

are quarrelling even about the basis of Indian nationalism, if you go on encouraging separatist trends, where will it lead the country to ? I am not opposed to giving the maximum autonomy to every part of the country. Within the country we should try to create conditions in which people of every region can rise to their full stature in all possible ways, their economic needs could be satisfied, their social needs could be looked into and their political aspirations also could be satisfied. But they should all fit in within the one framework and feel that they are part of one country and they are not independent states. Unfortunately, when we described our country in article 1 of the Constitution as "India, that is, Bharat, is a Union of States," we created very, very wrong notions in the people's minds and when you create a separate State anywhere in the country, the feeling comes, "Well, we are something ; we are sovereign : the Centre is at our mercy." Even though the Constitution gives quite wide powers to the centre, psychologically an effect is created and that effect is particularly contagious when you create very small states not out of any considered opinion or thought but under pressure.

I was in this parliament seven years ago when the State of Nagaland was created and the Constitution was amended for that purpose. The late Pandit Nehru was alive at that time and I had then told him that he was opening the floodgates of disruption in the country by creating the State of 3½ lakh people in Nagaland and that he would not be able to stop the people of Jaintia Hills, Khasi Hills, Mikir Hills or other groups to demand a similar status for themselves. I am not happy that my prediction has come true.

Even now, after 7 years, we have learnt nothing. Pandit Nehru's approach was, "After me, the deluge". I am sorry Mr. Chavan is also following the same approach. 'After me, the deluge. So far as I am here, let me settle something. What will happen to the country after me, it is not my concern.' My appeal to you is that that is not a correct approach. That is not a nationalist approach.

I know our eastern region is a very difficult area. There are number of problems. The people have their own aspirations also. I want to satisfy those aspirations. But we should do things in which these aspirations are fulfilled but, at the same time, the overall security needs of the country are also satisfied because we should not forget that our eastern region is a very sensitive region. Pakistan has its evil eyes on it ; China has its evil eyes on it. Both of them are trying to create trouble in that area with the help of foreign missionaries also. Therefore, in view of this, - I again suggest that instead of taking steps for piece-meal settlements, there should be a comprehensive plan. Just as my hon. friend, Shri Bhagvati, mentioned just now, there is also the question of Miker Hill, of Cachar Hill and of NEFA tribes. Don't you think that they also have same aspirations ? In Mizo area, we know what is happening. You will have to make some arrangement for them also. You will come again to Parliament with another amendment of the Constitution after creating more disruption. My plea again is, the plea that I have often made in this House, that let us not do things under pressure, whether from this side or from that side. Let us not move like a pendulum. Let us take a considered view. Ours is the highest national forum of the country. Let us take into consideration the legitimate aspirations, the legitimate needs, the legitimate difficulties, of the people of Hill areas. Let us also find out what were the reasons which created a desire for separation from Assam in them. Let us take into consideration the overall interest of the country from the security point of view and from the overall development point of view of the country as a whole. Then, let us arrive at a considered plan and let us amend the Constitution, if need be, to enforce that plan so that the problems may be settled for good. But the way we are doing, my fear is that it will only aggravate the problem.

I have before me a small memorandum that is being circulated by an organization called the Hill States People's Democratic Party in which they say that they do not accept this plan and that they want a full-

ledged State. Therein, they have pointed out that the A. P. H. L. C. Which is a party to this plan which is now being implemented through this amendment of the Constitution is also not really serious about this plan. In their Conference at Tura, they also pleaded with their people to accept it on the ground-- I quote :

"(a) it should be given only a fair trial ; (b) it would be only a stepping stone towards a full-fledged Hill State ; (c) their programme of non-violent direct action would only be kept in abeyance and (d) the recruitment and training of volunteers would go on as usual."

May be, this is a propaganda of the other side. But there are people who do not accept even this plan and who think that the Assam Hill People's Conference also is accepting the plan with mental reservations, that they also do not accept it. Tomorrow, they may use it as a stepping stone for demanding something more. There are many more people may be in a majority, may be in a minority, who do not accept it at all. Therefore, my plea is : Let us not rush with it. Of course, we will discuss the details in the Joint Select Committee. But my plea is on a wider issue. Let us not rush with it. I had suggested in this House that a high-power Commission should be appointed, consisting of some Members of Parliament, some military experts, some administrators, who should look into the entire problem *de novo* and make the suggestions. It should not be beyond human ingenuity to develop a plan to present a plan, in which the local aspirations, the local needs, the political aspirations of the people can be reconciled with the overall unity of the eastern region and also the overall interests, economic, political as also military of the country as a whole.

If such a thing should be done and in the light of that, if an amendment of the Constitution could be introduced, then I will be too happy to support it. But, as it is, on the face of it, I do not feel inclined to accept or support this. But we keep our mind open. We are going to the Joint

Select Committee and there we will discuss. But I still hope that the Home Minister will reconsider the whole thing and he should be able to come before this House with a comprehensive plan and not a piecemeal plan or a piecemeal solution that is envisaged in this Amendment.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am beholden to my friend, Shri Venkatasubbaish, for certain complimentary comments on my Party, the All Party Hill Leaders Conference, and on me personally, and I fully reciprocate his feelings. I would also like to join my friend, Mr. Bhagawati, in making an appeal to the leaders in this country, whether in this House or outside, to help us create a political climate in that strategic part of our country which would be conducive to greater national integrity, security and development.

Now, Sir, I am happy that, at long last Government has been able to make up its mind and to come forward before this House with legislative proposals in the form of this Bill. I am given to understand that this is only the first step. It has long been overdue, and for this reason alone, and if no other, I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who is in charge of this Bill.

For over six years now, ever since I came to this House as a Member, the subject-matter incorporated in this Bill though not as fully as I would have liked it to be, has been one of my main concerns. I have been deeply, directly and personally involved in this question. I know the stress, the strain and the anxiety that we passed through. I also know the manner in which the three successive Governments of this country that we have known in the last six years have tinkered with this problem. First, there was the Scottish pattern of administration, then the Nehru Plan of full autonomy then the Sub-State and last in the abortive series, the Regional Federation proposal. All these turned out the end to Vogue, Jejune ideas. They were never seriously pursued by the Government, and they were abandoned one after another. But I would like to draw the attention of this

[Shri Swell]

House to the fact that the movement, the political movement, in the hill areas of Assam is much longer than these six years and it would be very wrong for anybody, and with all respect I would submit that my hon. friend Mr. Madhok, is wrong for once--he is not wrong always--to think that this problem brooks further delay, that more commissions and committees should be appointed to go into this problem.

Sir, this problem dates back to the early fifties when Nagaland was very much a part of the hill areas and a part of Assam and when independence and the changed international situation that came with it brought to these people a new realisation of their special role in the scheme of things, a new vision and rising aspirations. It is my firm conviction that if the Government of the day had not been so smug and hidebound in its attitude for the last 18 years, if it had been more imaginative and more sympathetic to the conditions and the feelings and the aspirations of these people and more dynamic too the tragedies of Nagaland and Mizo hills could have been avoided. And I want to underline this point because I notice with pain that there is still some thinking echoed in this House, that the problem of the hill areas in our north-eastern frontiers can still be solved by sweeping them under the carpet or when there are certain political explosions, by sending a few army divisions to suppress the people's movements. I submit that this was exactly what we tried to do and meet out in the last 18 years. We have not only utterly failed but we have made the difficult situation in the difficult part of our country more complicated and more difficult. The question before us now is this; Shall we continue to pursue this same old policy, or shall we learn from experience and turn over a new leaf and endeavour to reverse the course of events in that part of our country from one flowing away from us in desparation and in confusion, to one flowing towards us emotionally and in other respects ?

On behalf of my party, the All Party Hill leaders Conference and on behalf of the hill people whom I have the honour and the privilege to represent in this House, I would like to reiterate that our demand

and our struggle for a separate State for hill areas within the union of India was never inspired by what today is so loosely and glibly described as fissiporous tendencies. It was, and has always been inspired by a sincere, genuine desire to come closer to the heart of the nation and in the process to remove certain obstacles that stood in the way, that stood in between, and sought to defeat that purpose. Among these, if I were to mention without meaning to be argumentative and cantankerous, was the just aposition of a huge, inert, unimaginative, self-seeking majority community within the State of Assam. But I don't want to go into the part.

I am happy to note the tone of the debate in this House today. I find that there is a genral realisation that there were good patriotic and national reasons, for the separte State demand of the hill people, and there is a marked desire to repair the damage of the past. I only wish that the response from Government had been more forth coming, more unreserved and more uninhibited than has been reflected in this Bill. I also wish that it had been more expeditious.

I am not at this stage, trying to join issue with Government over the decision they took and announced on 11 September this year, for we have agreed to give this plan, this decision of the Government, a fair trial, in the larger interests of the people of North-Eastern India, both in the Hills and in the plains, and in the larger interest of the country.

I would like to however to draw your attention to certain parts of this Bill which give me, and many members in this House, a kind of feeling that Government still have some reservations, that after taking the decision they are trying to hold something back. Now, we have had long and protracted discussions with Government over the past ten or twelve years, and with the Home Minister in particular in the last two or three years. Nowhere in these discussions was ever any point discussed about nominations to the Legislative Assembly of the proposed Autonomous State. In their announcement of September 11 too, there is

no mention, no suggestion, of nomination. But here this Bill says—

"and create therefor a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the autonomous State".

Now, Sir, you will agree with me that nominations are repugnant to all canons of democracy. They fly in the face of the sovereign democratic Republic into which we have constituted India, and they are foreign to our own traditional institutions. I am befuddled with this point and would like the Home Minister to take me and the House into confidence as to the special reasons that had impelled them, led them, to introduce this undemocratic principle of nominations. As far as we in the Hill areas are concerned, I would say this to him and to the House that there will not be any difficulty affecting the administration or any section of the population in the Hill areas that we shall not try to remove democratically. But for any imaginary difficulty, to induct into the statute book a principle which is undemocratic is, I say, most undesirable.

One more point, I will draw your attention to cl.3 which speaks about amendment of the law by which the autonomous State will be brought to existence. Following this amendment of the Constitution, Government propose to bring forward legislation by which the Autonomous State will be created, and that Bill which will become an Act will not amount to an amendment of the Constitution under art. 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends, or has the effect of amending, the Constitution. But in order to amend this Act clause 3 of this Bill would require the affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament. This appears to me to an anomalous position. I would request the Home Minister to have a second look at the Bill, to redraft it, first in order to do away with the principle of nominations, and second, to delete this clause.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD
in the chair]

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): At the outset I heartily congratulate our Home Minister for his untiring efforts and patience. I know personally how many delegates and deputations he had to meet, and he had to meet as many as 27 delegations in Assam when he visited Assam.

This arrangement has been reached after a long process of discussion. You know this demand for a Hill State was a forgotten chapter, but when Nagaland was created, they raised their heads again, I would not have wanted to say all these things, but my hon. friend on the other side, Shri Swell, prompted me to say all these things.

When the late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru granted Nagaland and after its creation, he realised it was not wise decision. Then, when he was met by the hill tribes, on similar demand he said, in writing and in a public meeting, that whatever had been done for Nagaland would not be repeated anywhere else. He said categorically that if neither the Nehru Plan nor the Scottish Pattern was accepted, they would have to stay where they were. I have been prompted to say all this just to reply to Mr. Swell.

I quite sympathise with and understand the aspirations of the people of the Hills, but should you not think of the people who are more downtrodden, and more backward? Assam is a delicate and sensitive State. No community comprises the majority there. My plain tribals, living in the plains, are numerically more than the tribals in K. and J. Hills and Garo Hills. They are poor, backward and economically and are frustrated, and downtrodden and exploited. They too have got their own political aspirations. Are you going to fulfil them? I ask the Government whether they are going to fulfil immediately their political aspirations.

Shri Bhagwati just now rightly said that Assam is an epitome of India. Lamented Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, our former

[Shri Basumatari]

Home Minister, also when he first visited Assam after independence said that Assam was an epitome of India. Why? There are people from all parts of India in Assam. There are people from Andhra, Kerala, Mysore and Madras. There are equal number of people from Gujarat, from U.P., from Rajasthan and other States. So, sometimes it does lead to some troubles. When there was a dispute between Bengalis and Assamese late Prime Minister Nehru himself said on the floor of the House that there was ground to agitate. He said that Assam had been exploited by outsiders for long past and now they have been educated equally, there was reason to agitate for their existence and all that.

Therefore Assam is a very delicate question. Now the stage has been arrived at to solve the problem, to bring back the people together and establish peace and integration, but if you speak the way that my friend Mr. Swell was speaking, it will not lead to integration. Shri Bal Raj Madhok said that some people came to meet him. They came to meet me also. They wanted that the *status quo* should be maintained and this Bill should not be passed if full Statehood was not granted to them and they hoped that I would support and help them. I told them that I was a plain tribal, that I was more weak than them educationally, economically, but I thought more about the country and national integration than of my community. I am a tribal by birth, but whenever I think, I think of the country and not of the development of the tribal community only. Unless the country is developed, the community cannot be developed. I am not, however, opposing this Bill.

Are you bringing this Bill, are you bringing this question just to satisfy political aspirations? You cannot get out of the trouble. Rather you will invite more trouble. You had to deploy the CRP during the by-elections. It took place three times-19th May, 2nd July, and 7th July. My tribals also want a separate State. Can you stop this demand? Can you fulfil their demand? No Sir. I ask the Home Minister, 'Can he satisfy their political

demands?' If this arrangement is only for a temporary period and you will reconsider their demand for a full-fledged State, then I am not there.

Hon. Shri Madhok was referring about Hill Leaders democratic parties. I feel that is just like Nagaland-underground Nagas and overground Nagas. If it is so, please think before you bring this Bill next time.

Another thing I would tell you is that Assam is a peculiar State. There are Hill tribals, there are plains tribals. There are tea Garden tribals and ex-tea garden tribals. They comprise about equal the population. There are 7 lakhs of ex-tea garden tribals and also there are 28 lakhs backward classes who recently came to include themselves in the tribal fold. I can show which community rules whom.

There should not be any more bifurcation. Lastly I want to point out that in this decision those who are for disintegration, they are not happy. Those who are for integration, are quite happy. This arrangement is only to enable the Government to amend the Constitution. But this arrangement should be for all time to come. In other words, it should be once for all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The previous speaker amply demonstrated how delicate the issue is and how difficult it is to solve the problem. He not only advanced arguments for this but advanced physically himself a few steps. That it self is an indication of the emotional upsurge that we find in this country, particularly in that area prevailing to-day over the issue. I welcome this measure and I think the restraint and the persuasion and the efforts made by the Home Minister are really commendable and it is even more commendable that the Hill people and their leaders have shown more restraint in their demand and tried to come to some kind of a settlement at least as a sort of compromise. I appreciate it more because I know how difficult it is when the people are agitating for a long time for two decades or more and when they cherish certain ideals, and if the Government do not meet their demand

fully, it would be very difficult for the leaders to convince their people to take this compromise and to adjust and work that compromise.

That is how I look at the problem of the hill leaders today. That is the point which Shri Swell also has very clearly and very ably presented in this House. So, while referring this Bill to the Joint Committee, I would like the Home Ministry as well as the Members of the Joint Committee to bear in mind one very important factor that this Bill is not meeting the demands of the hill people fully; it is only a compromise that the hill people are agreeing to; is only by way of compromise that they are agreeing to the solution indicated in the scheme of things before the House. With this in view, I hope Government would try to further strengthen the hands of the leaders of the hill people who are trying to adjust and work within the frame work of the scheme of things. Otherwise, I feel that the extreme elements, or as Shri Bal Raj Madhok has pointed out, those who have broken away from the hill leaders and their organisations might be strengthened. That is what we are seeing today in Nagaland, in the Mizo area and other places where we have failed to strengthen the hands of the loyal elements. So, I would appeal to the Home Minister to pursue the path that he has already pursued in this matter and to see that an amicable settlement is arrived at which will perpetually keep peace there and strengthen our security in that area in spite of some provocations or some demands from the members of certain parties to the contrary.

I do not claim that I know much about the eastern region or for that matter I do not think that many Members of this House have a first-hand knowledge of what is happening in all the hill areas, in NEFA and other places in the eastern region. But we do come across issues, and we do read the papers and we gather material from our friends who come from that area. The bogey that is created that this measure is a danger to the unity and integrity of this country is rather very fallacious. I am sure that this kind of measure can never be a

danger to the integrity of this nation. Rather the only danger as far as I could see to the integration of this country is the existence of a suspicion in the mind of any group of people that they are being neglected. It may be a linguistic group or an ethnic group or a geographical group or a tribal group; when a group of people have a suspicion or a doubt in their mind that they are being exploited by the majority community or by others or by their neighbours or even by people living in Delhi or elsewhere, that poses a real danger to the integrity of this country. As long as that kind of feeling is cherished by any group of people, I would say that there is a real danger for the integrity of the country. So, this kind of measure to satisfy the demands of a people can never be a ground for the disintegration of this nation.

I know that it is a very ticklish problem. Some time back I remember that the Home Minister had given a very interesting answer in regard to these regional demands. He said that every region today feels a grievance that it is being neglected. That is true. If every region makes the demand, then there is something fundamentally wrong, something radically wrong with our political structure. Why should every area demand that it should be treated on a par with the other regions? I confess openly and candidly that I feel that my region is neglected. I find that the other people are also feeling the same way. We used to think and that was one of our main planks in our political platform, that the northern region, and particularly the Hindi belt was being unduly favoured as compared to the other belts. But yesterday and even some time back while the Bihar budget was discussed I found that every Member from Bihar, be he from the Congress or any other party, was expressing a grievance that their area was very much backward; Biharis were not finding opportunities for employment in the Central services and elsewhere while other people were getting opportunities in Bihar.

The same demand is being raised by the Assamese also. Even today I find that many Members from Assam have said that the Assamese are not employed to that

[Shri S. Kandappan]

extent as out siders are employed in Assam. This kind of demand is being raised from every region and from every locality.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : In Assam, there is no unemployment problem at all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Members from Assam are saying that. I had been to Assam with you, Sir, and we had quite a bit of experience over those areas. Therefore, their problems are there. It only indicates that we should have a different approach to the problem altogether. Even today I find that people pay lip sympathy to the integrity and unity of the country but at the same time they try to argue that the theory of the sons of the soil is quite right, and people in that locality only should be favoured in the Central enterprises and even in the Central services. Perhaps, they do not realise how contradictory and how illogical their plan is and how illogically they are arguing their case. Once they concede that citizenship is of an all-India nature and not that of a State, then they should logically proceed further and see that only that objective prevails. But we find that everybody including the Jan Sangh people clamour for the fulfilment of regional aspirations with regard to employment, regional aspirations with regard to location of industries, and regional aspirations with regard to representation and so many other things. That is but natural. But when we concede that point we should also concede the point that we better give a more autonomous status to the States and see that the States function with competition on healthy lines in all walks of life. That will never be a danger to the integrity of the country. I am sure a day will come in this country when we would better have greater decentralisation and greater autonomy for the States so that they could develop on healthy lines so that everybody will feel that they are earning their own earnings and they are not being exploited by any other group or any other region or any other neighbour near or distant. Unless that kind of atmosphere is created in the country I am afraid that all talk about integration is

going to be futile. It is not going to serve the purpose.

While Shri Bal Raj Madhok was speaking I was thinking that the Jan Sangh people were controlling Delhi. Very often I go out side in Delhi and meet my friends from Tamil Nadu; there are quite a number of Tamilians in various Central Government offices and in private industrial undertakings and there are also many Tamilians engaged in other occupations, such as pedlars, shopkeepers and so on. They have told me that they are not able to contact or do their day-to-day work or get any benefit or have any dialogue with the administration in Delhi, because everything is being done today in Hindi. I am not raising the language issue. But if this feeling is there, then if my hon. friends think that simply by enforcing Hindi from outside, real unity will come about in this country, then it can never happen; it should grow from within, from the deep roots. Unless that mentality and that feeling grows in the mind of every citizen of India that he is not being exploited by anybody else, the real integrity and the real unity of the country cannot be brought about. I feel that there lies the real strength of India. This is the attitude that Government should take when they create this autonomous hill State within the State of Assam. I hope that they would really meet the long-cherished wishes of the hill people of Assam.

Since many hon. Members have referred to it, I would be failing in my duty if I did not refer to one other issue, and that is regarding the members of the legislative assembly being partly nominated. My hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy had objected to it. I think every Member who has spoken has objected to it.

As my hon-friend Shri Swell has pointed out, it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of democracy in this country. I fail to understand why Government should ever have thought of this provision at all. Probably if they feel that there are certain pockets or localities in that area or separate tribal groups who may not be able to get representation through elections and they could be provided a chance to sit in

the Assembly only by having recourse to nomination, then it may be justified to some extent. But I do not think that they are having the idea of representing the various groups that are there in that region. If that were the object, then Government could have thought of reserving some seats for those groups, and not of having a provision of this nature which may lead to an anomalous situation. Therefore; I feel that provision should be deleted. With these words, I welcome this Bill and support it.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : समापत्ति जी, आज जो विधेयक संविधान में संशोधन नामे के लिये सदन के सामने पेश है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और आनंदेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब श्री चव्हाण को मुद्रारकवाद देना हूँ कि यह विधेयक वह सदन में लाये परन्तु कुछ देर से लाये। इस बारे में बहुत कुछ पहले कहा जाता रहा है और इस सदन में भी कई बार विचार हुआ। विरोधी दल वाले नों बहुत कुछ कहा करते थे कि आसाम की समस्या को गृह मंत्री हल करने के काबिल ही नहीं हैं। इस तरह के विचार उन्होंने कई बार प्रकट किए। मैं फिर दोबारा उन्हें मुद्रारकवाद देता हूँ इस बात का कि आसाम की वह समस्या जिस समस्या को विरोधी दल समझते थे कि हल हो ही नहीं सकती है, वहां शांति हो ही नहीं सकती है, उसे उन्होंने हल किया। आज आसाम शांत है और जो आसाम के पहाड़ी जित्रों के लोगों की भावनायें हैं उन भावनाओं का बादर करते हुये यह संविधान में संशोधन का विधेयक उन्होंने पेश किया है।

यह विधेयक जो आया है इसके बारे में प्रोफेसर स्वेल ने एक शब्द कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है, हमारा संघर्ष अबग स्टेट का है। उनके यह शब्द सुनकर मुझे ताजब हुआ है कि उन्होंने स्वयं ही तो इन सब बातों को माना है और जब यह विधेयक सदन में आया तो यहां पर रेकार्ड करने के लिये यह बात कही

कि हमारा तो संघर्ष जारी रहेगा, यह हमारा पहला चरण है तो यह उचित बात नहीं है। राजनीतिक दलों को जो बात वह कहते हैं उस पर कायम रहना चाहिये और केवल हवा की तरफ बहते चले जाना उचित नहीं है। मैं केवल इनी ही बात उनसे कहूँगा। यह बात अलग है कि वहां पर दूसरी संसद बन गई, वह कुछ और शोर करते हैं। लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ अपने साथी प्रोफेसर स्वेल से कि वह बहादुरों की तरह जिस तरह उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल करने में होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मदद की, सरकार की मदद की, और अपने अनुयायियों के लिये यह वर्जा प्राप्त किया, यह उनकी मेहनत का नतीजा है, यह उनके कार्य का नतीजा है, अब वह उसको सफन बनायें, अब उसको कामयाब करें और देश में इस तरह की स्थिति आ जाना कि एक छोटी सी बात मनवाने हैं, उसको कहते हैं कि पहला चरण फिर हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह विधेयक सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जा रहा है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जाये और उप बैठ में गृहमंत्री जी से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ बातें जो मैं रख रहा हूँ उनके ऊपर सेलेक्ट कमेटी में विचार किया जाये। मैं पहाड़ी लेत्र का हूँ और उस पहाड़ी लेत्र का हूँ जो आसाम से भी पिछड़ा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश से मैं आया हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश में दस साल से हम तहरीक चानते रहे कि पंजाब के पहाड़ी लेत्रहिमाचल में मिलाए जायें। सरकार ने बात नहीं मानी। बहुत देर के बाद जब हद हो गई तब हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने कुछ कृपा की और जो हमारी हालत है उस पर हम चले गये। अब समस्या और ही और वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब पहाड़ी जित्रों के बारे में एक सी नीति होनी चाहिये।

[भी प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा]

उसका कारण क्या है? हमारे यह मंत्री को मालूम होगा कि पिछले इतवार को उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिलों के लोगों की एक कन्वेंशन हुई। मैं भी उसमें गया था। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के बारे में कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश बाले जो मैदान के लोग इलाके बाले हैं वह इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं, अन्यथा उनके साथ होता है और उनका शोषण होता है। उन्होंने एक संस्थायट किया जाता है। वह शोषित हैं और जासक दूसरे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह छोटी सी बात नहीं है। उम बड़े प्रदेश का भी विभाजन होने की बात चल पड़ी है। तो उन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को शिकायत पैदा कर्यों हुई है इस पर भी विवार करना चाहिये। ... (व्यवधान)...

मेरी अजं यह है कि एक मसला है, जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। केवल आसाम का समस्या नहीं है। यह मैं एक ऐसा नक्शा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिसके अन्दर सभी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र आ जाते हैं। मैं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने भी मांग शुरू करदी है कि हमारा अलग पहाड़ी प्रदेश बनाया जाये। आसाम में भी यही पोजीशन है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी यही स्थिति है और जम्मू और कश्मीर की भी यही स्थिति है। मैं जानता बहाना हूँ नागार्लैंड को जिस प्रकार से पूरे स्टेट का दर्जा दिया गया है अब अगर हम जो यह स्टेट बना रहे हैं इसके लिए इसका क्या दर्जा होगा? दूसरे जो हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी बहाने पर क्या पोजीशन होगी इस पर पूरे तौर से विवार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से अजं करना चाहूँगा कि इसलिए कि आसाम ने गढ़बड़ की, तशद्दुम की और उसके बाद हमने विवार किया। ... (व्यवधान) ... हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात मैं कह देना चाहूँगा कि हम बड़े शांत हैं और शांति से काम करते हैं, हम कभी भी कोई धर्मकी नहीं देते। हिमाचल प्रदेश की तांत्रिक पार्टीयों ने जिसमें कांग्रेस

और जनसंघ बर्गेरह सभी दूसरी पार्टीयां शामिल हैं, सभी पार्टीयों ने असेम्बली में रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है कि हमें पूरे स्टेट का दर्जा दिया जाये। तमाम जनता, तमाम पूँजी-षति और एक २ आदमी बहाने का, हमारी इस मांग के पीछे है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को मुक्ति-मिल स्टेट का दर्जा हासिल होना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी सरकार का उस और व्याप नहीं है। मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर भी वह देखें और वहां इस पर भी विवार करें।

15.27 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दूसरी बात—आसाम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की जो बात है इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पहाड़ के लोगों को जो शहर के लोग हैं वह एक संस्थायट करते हैं और इस कारण से हमारी सरकार अब समझने लग गई है कि पहाड़ी लोगों को जो पिछड़े लोग हैं उन पिछड़े लोगों को आगे लाने के लिए, उनको तरकी का मोका देने के लिए जो भी वह तरीके अस्त्यार कर सकते हैं, वह अत्यं राज्य की बात हो या और कोई रियायत देने की बात हो, वह रियायत देने के लिए जो हमारी सरकार ने नीति बनायी है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बात को करके और उन लोगों को सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए, उनकी तसलीली करने के लिए, उनको आगे ले जाने के लिए, उनकी उन्नति करने के लिए जो कुछ भी नीति वह बना रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में जो भी कार्य वह करे तो एक सी नीति सारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, जम्मू काश्मीर से लेकर हिमाचल प्रदेश भी मिजो हिल तक जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए सोचें, महीं मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peormade):
On behalf of my party, I have great pleasure in welcoming this piece of legislation.

I should like to agree with my hon.

friend; Professor Swell that this is a measure long overdue and I agree with the opinions expressed even now that the measure is a halting one. The Government of India, unfortunately, is in a divided mind even at this late stage. Sir, according to us, in a measure like this, the earlier you take a principal decision the better it is for the country and the people. The longer the delay the greater it is a harm for the country. That is what has happened all these long twenty years. I have no time to go into the long history. My friend has already gone into it in his speech.

Now, we all feel that a fair trial should be given to this scheme which is envisaged in this Bill. Some hon. Members have tried to look at this problem from the viability point of view; some others have tried to look at this problem from the strategic and defence as also military points of view. Very often we have felt—at least that is the thinking of the people—that those who shout so much about the unity and integrity of this country and those who have got wonderful ideas, curious and funny ideas, about the unity and integrity of this country are doing the greatest disservice to the unity and integrity of this country.

Sir, I completely agree with the statement made by my friend of the D. M. K. Party that unity cannot be forced through the threats of the people. It has to grow from below; it has to grow from the grass-roots; it has to grow through the willing cooperation of the people. In this multi-lingual country—multi-religion country—if there are people with an idea of unity that can be thrust on the people from above, they are the people of the idea of a unitary State. I remember that the Government at least will not give any quarter to such ideas.

I am not worried very much about the ideas put forth by my friend Shri Madhok as those ideas are not new ideas. But, Sir, I am surprised to find Shri Chavan, the Home Minister, should take note of it—that even the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, of late, has begun

to re-think on very important and fundamental questions. He has repeatedly made statements that we should now have a re-thinking on the question of linguistic States.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : That is because they are losing the States.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Perhaps it has not come to your notice.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have not taken note of it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I am only saying that you should take note of such statements because it has not come from the Jam Singh or it has not come from an Opposition party. It does not come from somebody but it has come from a very responsible person—the President of the ruling party in the Centre—who goes on making such serious statements.

Now, we have got a federal set-up. These linguistic States were also agreed to only after a lot of agitations and bloodshed in this country. Shri Chavan knows much more about it than perhaps any body else in this country. They had to pay through their nose as far as this was concerned. Now, if responsible people are going on talking unilaterally of reconsideration of these issues, Sir, they are doing the greatest disservice to the unity of this country.

So, they should not indulge in such kind of talk as far as delicate issues are concerned. I do not want to dilate more on the basic question. I hope that by and large the country and the people are agreed that we should have a federal structure and we have got to have an approach of satisfying the genuine aspirations of the people, especially the weaker sections of the people in this country.

The Hill Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and the backward sections of this country were so forgotten that all such people have got a genuine grievance. Even Shri Venkatasubbaiah was compelled to admit on the floor of this House, being a very

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

responsible leader of the ruling party, that in spite of 20 years of freedom a fair deal has not been meted out to such weaker sections of society. Their genuine aspirations still remain to be fulfilled. It is a fact that has to be taken into account. If somebody thinks that there can be steamrolling, that some thing can be pushed down the throats of the people, that will not work; that will do more harm.

Coming to the Bill, in the statement of objects and reasons there is a reference to the Government's statement of September 11. In that statement, I am told, the Government made a declaration that they proposed to have a North-East Council, some kind of a zonal council, with a permanent secretariat to be managed by the Government of India. That does not find a place within the scope of this Bill but as this Bill is based on that general statement by the Government of India of September 11, I should like to give my party's comment on that scheme.

I should like to say that we are totally opposed to that idea. That kind of a scheme, according to us, will not help; that may help only in sowing suspicion among people. Why this kind of special patronage? Are you having some kind of doubt or suspicion about the people inhabiting those regions? This is a kind of headmaster's attitude. That is not a good approach. So, I request that Government should consider that question more seriously because that is not a scheme that applies to any other part or region of the country. Government may have some argument but they should seriously consider it.

I join my hon. friends in denouncing the idea of nominations without even defining what the scope of nomination is. I should like to appeal to the Government not to take back something given through the back door. When they decide to do something, they should do it with full grace and not try to take away the spirit of it.

I should also like to agree with my hon. friend, Shri Swell, when he said that this provision of two-thirds majority in the amendment of the Act is not a desirable

one. That also should be gone into. I hope, the Joint Committee will give serious consideration to all these points.

I hope the country will watch this experiment with interest and we hope that this piece of legislation will satisfy the aspirations of our Hill people in the eastern region.

श्री एस० एम० जीशो (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने हमारे संविधान को संशोधन करने का जो विवेक है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ और शासन को तथा खास कर हमारे मित्र गृह मन्त्री यशवंत राव चन्द्रहारा को बधाई देता हूँ,—देरी से क्यों न हो, मगर कुछ फैसला आपने किया है। यह बात किसी दल की नहीं है, हमारे देश की जो आजादी है, उसकी रक्षा की बात है और इसके साथ साथ हमारे देश में जो लोकतन्त्र हम चलाना चाहते हैं, उस लोकतन्त्र को चलाने की और उसकी रक्षा की बात है।

यहां यह बताया गया कि इस कदम से जो हम लोग उठा रहे हैं विषटन की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो जायगी। मुझे लगता है कि विषटन और राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बातें जब करते हैं तो एक बात भूल जाते हैं कि हम राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता लोकतन्त्र के जरिये चालते हैं और लोक तन्त्र जब तक चलेगा तभी हमारी सही मानों में एकता रह सकती है। हम लोगों को यह मान लेना चाहिये, जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री वासुदेवन नायर ने बताया कि इस देश में मुहलिफ मजहबों के लोग हैं और मिन्न मिन्न माथायें बोलने वाले हैं और ऐसे इलाके हैं जिनमें कई बहुत ही तरक्की पा चुके हैं और पिछड़े हुए हैं। ऐसे देश में एकता तथा आत्मीयता की मावना पैदा करना, यह काम कैसे होगा? जब तक हम लोकतन्त्र को नहीं मानेंगे तब तक नहीं होगा। बहुत सारे लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात है कि डण्डे से एकता रख सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। इतना बड़ा देश छड़े के सहारे प्राप एक जगह नहीं रख सकते हैं।

हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि यह आखिरी कदम होना चाहिये, इस के आगे नहीं जाना चाहिये। ठीक है। मगर यह आखिरी कदम होगा या नहीं यह किस पर निर्भर करता है? हम लोगों पर, अगर इस ठीक तरह से उन लोगों के समस्तों से पेश आयें, फराराविदली दिखायें और जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उन में आत्मीयता की मावना पंदा करें। तब हो सकता है कि यह आखिरी कदम हो। वैसे तो मैं यह कहूंगा, जैसा कि यहां वेंकटसुव्याया साहब ने कहा, कि जो 20 साल पहले हमारे संविधान का छठा शेड्यूल था उस के ऊपर ही हम हिम्मत के साथ अमल करते तो यायद यह नौबत नहीं आती। तो वह जो हमने आखिरी समझा था वह आखिरी नहीं रहा। क्यों नहीं रहा? कारण यह है कि हम लोगों ने जो खल अद्वितीयार किया वह सही नहीं था। मेरे मित्र मध्योक साहब ने कहा कि हमने संविधान में 21 दफा संशोधन किया। मैं कहता हूं कि जब लोकतन्त्र से चलना है और लोकतन्त्र के जरिये हीलोगों में, हमारे समाज में, हमारे जीवन में तबदीलियां लानी हैं और राष्ट्रीय एकता को रखना है तो संविधान को प्रमेंड करना कोई पाप नहीं है। और अगर हम संविधान का संशोधन इसलिये करते हैं कि हमारे देश की एकता रहे और देश में सोकतन्त्र रहे तो उसको करना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा संविधान हम बनायेंगे जिसमें कोई तबदीलियां ही नहीं कर सकते तो फिर लोगों के सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि कोई अम हम में नहीं होना चाहिये। हां, प्रमेंडमेंट की जो आरायें हैं जो हमारे मौलिक अधिकार हैं उनमें अगर आप को तरमीम करनी है तो उसके लिये आप कोई खास नियम या दूसरा ज्यादा सख्त कानून बना सकते हैं। मगर यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि संविधान में आवश्यकतानुसार संशोधन ही म किया जाय, गोया कि यह संविधान ऊपर से उतरा हुआ है और उसमें तबदीली नहीं करेंगे। जिसका मतलब यह होता है कि हम कोई

स्टेटिक सोसाइटी बनाना चाहते हैं। समाज एक प्रवाह है, कोई मुर्दा चीज नहीं है। अंह आगे बढ़ता रहेगा उसमें तबदीलियां होती रहेंगी। और जब तबदीलियां होती हैं तो संविधान में भी हमें तबदीलियां करनी पड़ेंगी। तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर हम लोग अपना ऐट्रोट्यूड डाइनेमिक नहीं रखेंगे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

असम का मामला असम के लोगों का है। हम जानते हैं उन्हें दुःख और शिकायतें हैं। मगर पूर्वोत्तर इलाके का जो मामला है उससे हमारी सुरक्षा का भी मामला सम्बन्धित है। ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों में राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम पंदा करना है, एकात्मता की मावना पंदा करनी है, आत्मीयता की मावना पंदा करनी है, यानी संसाक बिलांगिंग पंदा करना तो हमारे ऊपर निर्भर करता है। जो लोग असम के प्लेन्स के रहने वाले हैं या शेड्यूल ट्राइव्स के नहीं हैं वे लोग इस बिल के साथ किस तरह से पेश आते हैं यह इस पर निर्भर करेगा कि उम की इच्छाओं का कहां तक समावेश हो पाया है। जैसा हमारे डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि हम लोग जो मानते थे वह चीज नहीं है, फिर भी हमने ट्रायल देने की कोशिश की है। मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। यह एक हिम्मत का काम है। आज जो एक पर्व निकला है उनके खिलाफ निकला है उसका मुकाबला उनको करना होगा। लेकिन वह मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे अगर हम उनके हाथों को मजबूत नहीं बनायेंगे। मैं तो इस राय का था, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं समझता था कि यह लोग एक स्टेट को ही मानेंगे। लेकिन इन लोगों ने इस चीज को कदूल किया अपनी उदारता दिखायी। इसलिये उनके सामने ऐसी चीज नहीं रखनी चाहिये जिससे उनके हाथ कमजोर हो जायें। अपने भी बताया कि इस बिल में जरा कुछ दिव्यकावाह भी मालूम होती हैं। अब हिचकने का काम नहीं है और

[श्री एस. एम. जोशी]

जो कुछ करना है वह फार्म राइट करो। सौमनेशन की चीज इसमें नहीं रहनी चाहिये, खास कर कांस्टीट्यूशन में ऐसा क्यों रखना चाहते हैं? रिजब्ड रिट्रैट्स के लिये तो लौकिक है। लेकिन संविधान हमारा लोकतन्त्र के उत्तरों पर आधारित है इसलिये यह चीज न हो।

और दूसरे सुभाव आमी देना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि यह बिल प्रबल समिति में जा रहा है, वहां इस पर काफी बच्चाहोगी। लेकिन मैं सहेदिन से इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और हुक्मत को इस बिल को लाने के लिये बधाई देता हूँ। ऐसे मोके बार-बार नहीं आते हैं, यद्यपि मैं ऐसे मोके की तलाश में रहता हूँ कि ऐसे मोके आयें और मैं बधाई दूँ। मैं एक बार किर सरकार को इस विधेयक के लिये बधाई देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am indeed very grateful to the hon. members who have participated in this debate. With the only exception of Shri Madhok, almost all the members and the parties have wholeheartedly supported the Bill. But in the course of a few weeks when we are meeting to discuss the background of this Bill, the provisions of the Bill, I hope to convert them to our point of view.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My mind is open.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad, his mind is open because I know he is motivated by the considerations of national unity and security. The efforts of all political parties who have thought about this problem for the last so many years were also motivated by the same considerations.

The problem of reorganization of Assam, particularly the demand of a Hill State, has a very long and chequered history. I do not want to go into the details of that history. But we all know that the States Re-

organization Commission of 1954-55 also had examined this question had come to the conclusion that a separate State for hill areas was neither in the interest of the country nor in the interest of the people themselves. But the matter did not stop there. Again the discussion was taken up in 1960 and much water has flowed, as they say, under the bridge since then. The Scottish pattern, autonomous State, sub-State and many ideas were examined.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आशोक मेहता की योजना भी।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. I would certainly try to take a very hurried review of what happened since 1965. As we know, in 1965, what is known as Pataskar Commission was appointed. The Pataskar Commission went into the entire question and made recommendations which were not unfortunately or fortunately; I do not know - accepted by the APHLC. After that, a series of discussions and conciliations started. I have the privilege of having been very closely associated with these discussions and consultations for the last more than three years, even before I came to the Home Ministry. Because this was a matter which, the Cabinet thought, should be very carefully considered, a Cabinet Sub-Committee was constituted to go into this problem from all points of view. Our approach was this. This area is a very important area, a very sensitive area, a strategic area, and here were the aspirations of the people which had to be given thought. It would have been wrong to be indifferent to them. So, it was necessary to give concession to them and at the same time see that any thing that we thought or did, did not ultimately lead to disintegration of that area.

That was ultimately the main thing. Therefore one basic thought that guided us in this matter was to try to meet the aspirations of the people by giving as much autonomous power as we can without disintegrating the State of Assam. That was, really speaking the basic thing, and everything that was thought of or tried was based on this basic concept. As a result of this examination and these discussions in early 1967 to be very precise, on 13th January--and

after discussions with the APHLC, Government announced the proposal for regional federation and at the same time announced the decision to reorganise the State of Assam. After that practically all political parties other than APHLC rejected the federal idea. Naturally, one has to try the utmost. We decided to have a round-table conference of all political representatives of Assam. We met in Delhi. We discussed the matter, not for one day, but for two days and nothing came out. But, Sir, without surrendering to pessimism we thought of having one more committee. That committee was presided over by Mr. Ashoka Mehta. That committee sat for many hours and they produced one report. Unfortunately the APHLC leaders had not participated in that committee. Even then we did not give up our efforts. We continued the consultations. We discussed this question at our highest level in the Government and we decided, even if we do not agree ultimately, we will have to take certain views on merits. We had to come to certain conclusions, but even in doing that, we had constantly kept up series of discussions and consultations with the Assam Government, all the political leaders of Assam and also with the leaders of APHLC. We, at the same time, tried to raise the issue to the national level involving all the political parties and discussed the matter there. This provides the background. Myself and my colleagues were completely saturated with the problem and the atmosphere of Assam and hill areas. I am very glad indeed that although apparently or superficially it seems that there was basic difference of opinion between the State of Assam and the people of the valley and the people of the hill areas, really it was not so; it was merely a matter of approach that ultimately was responsible for it. There was some sort of distrust, change of emphasis; and it was really speaking, a way of looking at things, which was important. Ultimately, I must give my heart-felt thanks to the leaders of the APHLC, thought. I know, there are strong sections in that party which still insist on having a separate State; but they showed great statesmanship and agreed to give a fair trial to this idea. I am very glad indeed that the leaders of Assam valley, all political parties and the Government of Assam also consoled to this position. The Bill as it has emerged, repre-

sents by and large, a consensus that we have arrived at in Assam politics. If Shri Bal Raj Madhok will permit me to say it, it was sort of national consensus. So, this is the background of the whole effort. Now Sir, we have agreed to go to the Joint Committee.

SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Here is a telegram received from the Assam Hills Democratic party people. They have strongly opposed it. Please allow me to read it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No need to read it. It has been already referred to.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am talking about national consensus. I never said unanimity.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : They do not agree.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are some exceptions. I have myself said so. I have said that there are some people who do not agree to these things. (Interruption).

There is no question of concealing anything, but there is certainly a consensus in this matter.

We are going to meet in joint committee and consider all aspects of the problem. But I must say one thing, that we should not use this machinery of joint committee to delay the matter. I would like to make an appeal here in this connection, because Shri Madhok was suggesting the appointment of some sort of National Commission. If we give feeling that it is being delayed, then suspicions arise. The time factor is most important in a Constitution amendment to meet the political aspirations of people; if it is not adopted in a reasonable time, then possibly by the time we pass it, it becomes out of date.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : All of us will be busy with the elections. So let us meet immediately and fix up the programme.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

so that all of us can attend. Otherwise, I may not be able to attend.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am also equally interested in the elections. So we will make it convenient of everyone of us.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Bye-elections.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Bye-elections also.

I would make an appeal to hon. members through you that we in the Joint Committee should be able to submit our report on the first day of the next session. Our effort should be towards that.

Two or three points were raised and I would deal with them. One was about nomination. I hope the hon. members will give me a patient hearing. Shri Swell said that this was not part of the press communiqué issued on 11 September. I will invite his attention to the fact that it is a question of drafting. If he refers to art. 239A (1) (a) which also provides for the legislatures for Union Territories, he will see that what we have put in here is practically the same. We have said here:

"a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected".

We have not said that there will necessarily be nominations to the legislature, but we are making it permissive. If Parliament even at a future time or even the next time when we discuss the Reorganisation Bill considers that nomination is necessary, then there should be provision for it. Unless we make this provision in the Constitution amendment Bill now, it will not be possible to do so. There may be some minorities. Even the APHLC leadership may feel it necessary to have nominations. It will not be possible to do so unless we again amend the Constitution. So this is a permissive provision, to be used depending on the requirement of or necessity for, nominations.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : The quantum is not specified; it must be there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Kindly read it: "a body, whether elected or partly nominated and partly elected".

It can also be completely elected.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : We want that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That we can certainly consider when discussing the Reorganisation Bill. But suppose in future even the APHLC leadership feels that in order to work it out very properly, it is necessary to give some little nomination, we should have this provision here. Even this Parliament has an element of nomination. We all know. If we think that nomination is necessary, it is better to have some such provision in the Constitution.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is only in the context, he visualises it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes. I am not accepting the principle of nomination as a compulsion. It is a permissive provision. If Parliament feels that way, that it should have some element of nomination in the legislature, when we discuss the Reorganisation Bill, we can have it; if we do not want to have it, then we may not have it. But it is provided as a permissive provision in case in future such an amendment is necessary.

16 hrs.

Prof. Swell also made reference to two third majority. May I request him to accept this because, as I said, the present arrangement is a result of certain understanding between the two sides. The two-third majority will be required for what ?.. not for any other amendment, but for

"An amendment of any such laws aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2)".

What are those sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) ? They refer to the division of

executive functions and legislative functions of the two wings of this Government, Autonomous State and Assam State. These are vital matters and if any change in these vital matters is to be made, it is better that Parliament does it as if it is amending the Constitution. It should not be done by a simple majority. It is not that every amendment of the Reorganisation Act will require two-third majority, only those amendments which touch this basic distribution of legislative and executive functions will require two-third majority. I think this is a very wise provision, and I beg of Prof. Swell not to raise objections to this.

I do not want to let one point go unanswered, and that is about uniformity. Some members expressed the fear that once we do it here, it will happen everywhere. This idea of uniformity is rather a very strange idea in political matters. Political life cannot be fitted into the strait jacket of uniform formulas. You have to see life as it is. Then again, the Constitution itself makes a special distinction between the tribal areas of Assam and other tribal areas. The Fifth Schedule deals with the Scheduled Tribes, and the Sixth Schedule is mainly meant for the Assamese tribes. So, the Constitution itself has recognised the special place of the tribal areas of Assam. Therefore, we need not feel that this is the beginning of something else. This is not the beginning of something else. This is merely a solution to the problem of Assam tribes. Let us not be afraid of finding solutions on the merits of each and every problem. Shri Vasudevan Nair made some remarks. I am not afraid of or frightened of the present arrangement of linguistic States. I believe in linguistic States, I have no doubt that they have come to stay permanently. Only brave people can think of undoing the present linguistic States as they are (*Interruption*). I am not repudiating anybody, I am only expressing my own views, to which I am entitled.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
By-elections.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is really speaking a matter between the Assam Government and the Election Commissioner.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
How can you withhold this for more than six months?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I see some political wisdom in that, but I do not want to attribute political wisdom to the Election Commission. As these questions are still under discussion and being solved, I do not think we should unnecessarily...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
Under the Constitution how can you do it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You better leave this matter to the Election Commission because I am sure the Commission will not do anything unconstitutional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put motion for circulation moved by Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar to the vote of the House.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : (Gurgaon)
I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The debate is over. We have got to take up Private Member's Business. We have already exceeded the time by five minutes.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I am on a point of order. How can you deprive me of the opportunity of expressing my views on the amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the practice followed in this House that because somebody moves a motion for circulation...

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I am on a point of order. First of all I sent four or five amendments to this Bill.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं प्लाट घोक आंडर उठाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन इस मौके पर पहले मुझे एक पंजाबी की कहावत याद आ रही है :

“जो पागल होय जाय इक ते समझाये देड़ा,
जो देड़ा हो जाय पागल ते समझाये केड़ा”

[Shri Abdul Ghani Dar]

"If one comes mad, the other can cure him If all come mad, none can cure that."

रूल के तहत रोक सकते हैं कि मैं अपना अर्मेडमैट यहां न लाऊं और उस पर मैं अपने स्पाल का इजहार न कर सकूँ ?

عمری عین حال فنی ڈا رڈ بیٹی اس ہی مکر صاحب
میں بوا غائب اف آرڈر اٹھانا چاہتنا ہوں
لیکن اس موقعہ پر مدد ہے جو ایک بچا لی
کی کھاوس باد اڑھی ہے اسے بھائے سنا
دینا چاہتنا ہوں۔

جو پاگل ہو جائے ایک نئے سمجھا گئے ہے ٹھہرے
جو بھر ہے ہو جائے پاگل نے سمجھا گئے کبھر ٹھہرے

"If one comes mad, the other can cure him. If all come mad, none can cure that."

دراصل اس بدل کی ایوں ہن ایں کیں املا ملکاں ہوئے کاٹے ہے لکھ سوئے
املا ملکاں سرکلکیڈ ہوئے گئے گلے۔ ہم ہن ایں دی رائٹہ کیا کہ ہمروں ایڈا۔ د
کو ہو گوئون ہمین کیا کیا کو اپنے لئے ہوایا کہ وہ دن کے بعد آئے ہیں۔ پھر
ہم ایں دی کیا کہاں ہن ایں دی وہ کیے املا ملکیں ہمین آئے کھٹکی کہیں کہ بعد ہم
گلے ہمین تو اس پر دی ایسے سدھے سر کیا کہ ایک املا ملکاں ہو کے گھکھا ہے کہ
مولکیت سپا کیکیں کا کوئم ایکھی قیامتی کی بھائی دی ہمیں ہم خود کو
ملکیت ہمین لیکن ایکھی ہوئیں لیکھ ہمین۔ ہمہ ہن دی دیکھا کہ وہ ہمین
کیا تو ہمین سر دیور دن سکپڑیا کو ایکھی چھپن لکھ کیا ہے ہمیں سا تھد کیا
ہو رہا ہے۔ پھر ہن ایں دی ریبارہ املا ملکاں ہو کیوں کہ اس اپنے کو کو دیکھ
وچھا ہو کو چوھاں سا تھب کو سیسی پارکوں کی طرف سی سارکاراں دیلے کی
چل پاٹی ہن۔ ہمیں ملکیت سا تھب کو سارکاراں دی دھی ہن وہ ہا ائکھے دم
کیا رہی ہمین لیکن ہمین سا تھد کیا کہ وہ ملکیت گھنی اور اس لئے من
تھی پھر ایکھا املا ملکاں ہو کاک ہن ایکھا دیوپورا اسٹر کھکھ سکون۔ ہم ایں ایکھا وہ
سکوکلکشناں والا املا ملک پھن دیا تاک ہن ایکھا خیال ہاؤں کے ساٹھے دکھنے۔

باواہامہ مطیری ہستیری میں کمھی اد
چیزوں دیکھئے کو نہیں ملی ہے کہ کوئی
اممیتیت دیتے اور اسے اپنا یوں واخند
رکھتے کا موقعہ نہ ملے۔ یہ بھالیا جائے کوئی
اُب مچھے کس دولت کے تھے ووک سکتے
ہیں کہاپنا امدادیت یہاں نہ لادو اور
اس پر میں ایسے خیال کا اظہار نہ کرو
سکوں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As regards the complaint that certain amendments were submitted, I do not know. They must have been looked into.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Mr. Speaker said that I will be given time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Bill is going to the Joint Committee. That is the proper forum for any amendment, at that deliberative stage. So far as circulation amendment is concerned, this is the practice. If amendments are moved with a view to get an opportunity to speak, that is not possible. That is not the practice. I will put your amendment to vote.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Mr. Speaker promised me that I will be given a chance. That may I take it that what the Speaker said was a lie ? That is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So far as this Bill is concerned I gave opportunity to both sides.

श्री मधुलियमे (मुंगेर) डार साहब को पांच मिनट दे दिजिये, अभी आधा घन्टा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be quoted as a precedent next time. That is not possible.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Again

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage or voting the process of voting has started. No point of order can be entertained now.

श्री अमृतल गन्नीदार : डिटी स्पीकर साहब,
अब इसको छोड़ कर मैं एक दूसरे प्लाइट
शाफ अंडरवर पर बोलूगा। पहले मुझे सुन लीजिये
इसके बाद जो प्रापकी मर्जी हो करिबेगा।

स्पीकर अगर फैसला देता है, एस्प्रोरेस देता है, तो क्या हिटी स्पीकर को हक है हासिल है कि वह स्पीकर के दिए हुए एस्प्रोरेस पर पानी केरे ?

شی عمدالعی ڈارِ ڈینی اسیمکر
صاحب اب اس کو چھوڑ کر من یہ اب
دوسرے پوائنٹ اف اڈو پر بولوگا،
بھلے چھتے سن لیجئے اس کے بعد جو
اپ کی مرضی ہو وہ کریکا،
اسیمکر اگر ایک فیصلہ دیتا ہے ایمپری
ویس دیتا ہے تو کیا ڈینی اسیمکر کو
حق حاصل ہے کا وہ سہیکر کے دلتے ہے
الیشور اس پر پالیں پھر لے دیے۔

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इतनी देर में
तो यह बोल भी जाते ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is here on record that any promise was given. What can I do? That is over-ruled.

Now, the question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1969." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion of the Home Minister to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely :--

1. Shri Debananda Amat
2. Shri Bedabrata Barua
3. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
4. Shri B. Bhagavati
5. Shri R. D. Bhandarc
6. Shri Anil K. Chanda
7. Shri M. K. Nanja Gowder
8. Shri Hem Barua

9. Shri Dhireswar Kalita
10. Shri K. M. Koushik
11. Shri Valmiki Choudhary
12. Shri Bal Raj Madhok
13. Shri K. Ananda Nambiar
14. Shri Nihal Singh
15. Shri Chaundhary Nitiraj Singh
16. Shri T. D. Ramabadran
17. Shri M. B. Rana
18. Chaudhuri Randhir Singh
19. Shri J. Ramapathi Rao
20. Shri V. Sambasivam
21. Shri Shantilal Shah
22. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma
23. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
24. Shri Sheo Narain
25. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
26. Shri G. G. Swell
27. Shri Om Prakash Tyagi
28. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
29. Shri G. Viswanathan
30. Shri Y. B. Chavan, and

15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: उपायक महोल्य, मैं आप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। कल मैंने

स्टील संकेटरी बांदू और मुखर्जी के बारे में एक सवाल उठाया था और मैंने विशेषाधिकार का प्रयोग भी दिया था। मैंने सुना है कि श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी सरकार की ओर से आज दिव में इसका खुलासा करने वाले हैं। क्या आपके पास इसकी कोई सूचना प्राप्त है? हम कब तक इन्तजार करते रहें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the Chair is concerned, there is no notice. I have no notice of it.

श्री मधु लिम्बे: आपको नोट भेजा है उन्होंने शायद। आपको पता नहीं है। आप संकेटरी से पूछियेगा।

श्री रवि राय: स्पीकर साहब ने बादा किया था कि एक घंटा वह सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने के लिए देने वाले हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am talking at this hour; at this moment. I have no notice; that is all. After the Private Members' business is over, then, of course, there will be a sort of second, what you might call, Question Hour or a zero hour, whatever you like to call it. I do not want to name it.

Let us now take up Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

16.13hs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-second Report

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and

Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

16. 13½ Hrs

RESOLUTION RE: FOREIGN TRADE POLICY Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri D. N. Patodia on the 6th December, 1968:

"In view of the adverse effect caused on India's foreign trade by the wrong pattern of trading adopted in the case of East European countries, including Russia, this House resolves that the foreign trade policy of the Government of India, particularly with East European countries and Russia, be suitably changed."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move my amendment which is as follows:

That in the resolution, *add* at the end.

"and a Committee of members of Parliament to be nominated by the Speaker be set up to assess the exact problem and suggest ways and means to solve the same."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The resolution and the amendment are now before the House.

श्री प्रबुल गनी दार (गुडगांव): मैं वाक आठट करता हूँ इसलिए कि आज आपने देंमोक्रेसी का बिल्कुल अपमान किया है और स्पीकर साहब का भी किया है। कमा ऐसा नहीं देखा गया है कि स्पीकर साहब वादा करें और डिप्टी स्पीकर उसको तोड़ दे। आप अपमान कर रहे हैं हाउस का और पालिमेंटरी देंमोक्रेसी का।

شروع عبدالغیٰ ڈار، من وادک اکوٹ کرنا ہوں اس لیہ کہ اج آپ نے یہ ڈیموکریٰ بسی کا بالکل ایمان کیا ہے اور سپیکر صاحب کا بھی کیا ہے کمھی انسا نہم دیکھا گیا ہے کہ سپیکر صاحب واعدو کرنے اور ڈیپٹی سپیکر اسکو توڑ دے آپ ایمان کر رہے ہیں ہاؤس کا اور پارلیامیٹری ڈیموکریٰ کا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got just one hour and 40 minutes.

How much time would the Minister like to take for reply?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So we have one hour and 20 minutes. I request hon. Members to be very brief, because there are a number of Members who would like to speak, and it should be taken note of by all. The time is limited. The next resolution is also equally important. After a good deal of consultation we have allocated this time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to participate in this discussion. Last time, when this discussion was initiated by Shri Patodia, I was in the House and I listened to the points that he mentioned. I think he could not make his case well because his arguments were loaded with certain prejudices. I would not really talk either in terms of favouring the eastern European trade or the western block trade.

16.15 hrs.

[**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD**
In the chair]

But I would like to speak completely on economic considerations. It is a fact that the trade with East European countries including the Soviet Union has increased from 1 per cent to 18 per cent of our total exports. It is quite a substantial trade.

[Shri Gadilingana Gourd]

As any other trade, this trade also was changed by devaluation. As a result of devaluation, therefore, we have to re-assess the advantages and disadvantages of our trade with the western bloc as well as the East European Bloc. The Commerce Minister has argued many a time that in the case of any agreement entered into by us prior to devaluation, even if it has not been fulfilled and even if the goods have not reached one another's frontiers, the pre-devaluation price will be charged or paid mutually by the two countries. Even then, talking in terms of unit index numbers of major exports to USSR and the rest of the world, since devaluation, there has been a downfall in the unit value whatever figures the ministry may bring out. Invariably brochure are put out by the ministry showing that the trade has increased very much with the Western bloc or East European bloc.

I have got the latest figures in terms of unit value after devaluation. I am taking 1960-61 as the base year equal to 100. In 1965-66, our trade in tea was 94.9 with USSR while with the rest of the world it was 92.7. In black pepper, the figures were 85.6 for USSR and 87.3 for the rest of the world. In the case of coffee, the figures were 131.1 and 123.8 respectively and so on and so forth. In 1966-67, the unit value came down to 81.2 in tea, 62.4 in black pepper, 82.9 in coffee and 173.9 in tobacco. In 1967-68, the figures were 87.1 in tea, 66.5 in black pepper and 266.8 in tobacco. There has been an increase in tobacco, but in all the other things, there has been a downfall in unit value. Therefore, the argument of the ministry that there has been a rise in the real value of the trade is not proved by these figures.

There has been a linkage of commodities in which we are trading with East European countries and they are trading with us. But you know, Sir, there has been a rapid process of economic liberalisation in East European countries.

Now, suppose we link up our trade in terms of the rupee payment agreement, further liberalisation in those countries will make them more conscious to the economic feasibility of the things whether they import

from India or whether they import from other countries of the world. Now take for example Yugoslavia. To-day, Yugoslavia has been following a policy of liberalisation. It is their producing industries which decide as to what aid or what commodity or raw materials they need for their industry which they have to import. Because they have been given this facility of liberalisation, they can decide, as to whether they would like to get things from country A or from country B and whether they are going to take those goods from the Western countries, it is upto them to decide. This further liberalisation in those countries has made the rupee payment agreements rather out of date. If I understand it right, even on rupee payment terms if we revise our agreements and made them upto date by keeping economic feasibility as the primary concern for trading, I think that can work efficiently. But, what I am saying is that the best terms of agreements between those countries and us, the original rupee payment terms, will not be effective in the present context of import liberalisation practice that is being followed by those countries.

My third point is this. I am glad to note the criticisms about the past differentials in incentives between the rupee payment countries in which every rupee payment country was being provided with a different sort of differential Exchange rate about the capacity of the rupee to buy the goods has been stopped. With Yugoslavia we had different agreement; with Czechoslovakia, we had another different agreement and with the U. S. S. R. We have even today a different agreement. I am glad that after so much criticism was made, the Commerce Ministry has now been following a practice which they hitherto not followed, namely doing away with the practice of differential between rupee trading and trading in free foreign exchange. This is a healthy development and I really appreciate this move of the Commerce Ministry.

But, I would like to mention in this connection that when we talk in terms of equality between the rupee payment countries and also free foreign exchange, I would like to submit there was a study made by

the Institute of Economic Growth which was initiated by UNCTAD. Under the auspices of UNCTAD, they probably made a feasibility survey about the outcome, about the results and the economic utility of the trade of India with rupee payment countries.

Shri Narayanan, who conducted this survey, I understand, has mentioned that we have been paying very much higher prices for the machinery from U. S. S. R. I am not like Mr. Patodia who would try to deprive us of rupee payment agreement completely. This is neither practicable nor is it fair to say that nothing good has been done by the rupee payment trade. But, certainly, I would submit that when we feel that a particular agreement or a particular deal is not to our advantage, we should certainly keep our eyes open. I would only submit that we have to constantly go on balancing the advantages and the disadvantages of importing and exporting of commodities from the East European countries. Of course we pay higher prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I have taken eight minutes only. I would take four more aminutes only.

Now I would like to mention the case of Bokaro. Bokaro to-day is going to cost us more even according to the revised estimate of our Goverment itself. Taking all the steel plants-Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela-Bokaro is going to cost us much more than the costs of all the three plants together. Under the agreements, for Bokaro, we are paying a higher price for the Soviet machinery. Apart from that, there has been re-valuation of the Russian rouble and the devaluation of the Indian rupee. As a result the parity between the rupee and the rouble is much wider.

Here I would like to mention why we are going to pay more for Bokaro. When I raised this matter in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting the Finance Minister was not fully aware of this. Now I got a note from the Ministry of Finance. In that

note I saw what I was saying was more or less correct that there was a difference of nearly 85.71% between the revalued rouble and de-valued Indian currency.

Therefore this is the additional price 87.71 per cent that is going to be paid by India for the Russian imports that we are going to make.

How do I come to this conclusion ? The Finance Ministry has given these figures; they say that it is not 87.71 per cent. According to them, the gold content of the Rouble, which was 0.222168 gramme of fine gold up to 31.12.1960 was increased to 0.987412 with effect from 1.1.1961, when the Russian Rouble was revalued. As far as the rupee is concerned, its gold content, which was 0.186621 gramme of fine gold up to 5.6.66 was reduced to 0.118489 with effect from 6.6.1966. According to them, the exchange rates of the Rouble and the Rupee from time to time were Rouble 1=Rs. 1.1905 before 1.1.1961, Rouble 1=Rs. 5.291 between 1.1.1961 and 5.6.1966 and Rouble 1=Rs. 8.333 after 5.6.1966. That means, after devaluation one Rouble is equivalent to Rs. 8.333. This is the parity and the difference between the original value of the Rouble and the Rupee and the value of the Rouble and the Rupee after devaluation Finance Ministry says that the Change in the value of the Rouble in terms of rupees is about 70 per cent between 1961 and 1966 and not 86.5 per cent as I made out or 87.71 per cent as has been made out.

But I would like to mention that according to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget, page 118, the total Soviet credit prior to 1961 was 500 million Roubles; after 1961 it has become nearly 112 million Roubles and after 1966 it has become 71.43 million Roubles. This is the parity even according to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. The difference according to my calculation is 85.71 per cent. But I have no quarrel that there is a little difference between the Finance Ministry's figure and my figure which I had taken from the Explanatory Memorandum. But even Finance Ministry's figure shows that there has been a parity difference of 70 per cent between the original valuation of Soviet imports and the Soviet imports now. That is why Bokaro is going to be so costly.

[Shrimati Terkeshwari Sinha]

I do not deny the benefit of the rupee trade; let us have it if it gives economic benefit to the country. But there are certain abuses which have to be checked. One abuse is the switch-over trade by the eastern European countries which, according to Government's own figures, was anywhere from 15 to 18 per cent. This switch-over trade is to be put a stop to because it is depriving us of free foreign exchange.

The second abuse is the dovetailing of the big buying from us by the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union by us. If we make a long-term arrangement of big buying and selling, any international increase in the prices of Indian goods will not give us any advantage. If the price of anything that we export increases in the world market, because of the long-term linking with the Soviet demand and supply, we will not be able to take advantage of this. Therefore these two things have to be checked and stopped.

Before I sit down, I would say that there have been accumulations of the rupee reserves in various countries. We have rupee reserves in various countries. It has become a reserve either because we have been exporting them the goods or because things have been exported from those countries and the rupees are lying in this country.

Out of the total rupee currency, when we do not propose to buy from one country and that country is not in a position to convert that currency in foreign exchange, I submit, there should be a multi-lateral agreement that one country's reserve can be utilised in buying another country's goods and commodities if it suits us. Therefore, we must fight that we would not accept the Soviet contention of unconditional gold clause. Let the gold clause be conditional. According to the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Commerce and Industry, in a joint paper which they had prepared, they themselves accept that this unconditional gold clause is not ideal to us from any point of view. I would submit to the hon. Minister that let all the agreements of the

past, like that of Bhilai where you have an unconditional gold clause, be changed and put on the basis of conditional gold clause so that you can provide a safety clause in the agreements between East European countries and our country.

धौ कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभा परिजी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर अपने संशोधन आपसी आज्ञा से रखता हूँ। मैं यह प्रस्ताव है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय पालियामेंट के सदस्यों को एक कमेटी बनायें जो हम बात का असेसमेंट करे कि आया ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज से ही-रेसेंट के आधार पर जो हमारा व्यापार हो रहा है उसमें कितना हमें कायदा हुआ है और कितना नुकसान और वह कमेटी यह बात भी बनाएगी कि इस सरकार को क्या क्या कदम उठाने चाहिये जिससे कि देश को लाभ हो? मैं उनमें लोगों में से नहीं जो यह कहते हों कि हमें किसी कीमत के ऊपर भी ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज के साथ व्यापार नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज से यह पार करने में रूपी-पेस्ट के आधार पर हमें प्रारम्भ में कुछ लाभ भी हुआ है क्योंकि हमें कुछ टेक्निकल नो-हाउ, कुछ केंटिल फेसिलिटिज लम्बी अवधि की, और कुछ केपिटल गुड्स खरीदने में कुछ सुविधायें मिलीं। लेकिन सवाल है कि जो कुछ आज हो रहा है आया देश को उससे लाभ है या नहीं? हमें इन फैक्सट में नहीं जाना कि कोई कम्पनिस्ट कंट्री है या केपिटलिस्ट कंट्री है। हमें तो यह देखना है कि भारत को इससे लाभ होता है या नहीं होता है। एक बात है और मंत्री महोदय भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि काफी मात्रा में डाइवर्सन हो रहा है। जिसको दिव्य ट्रेड कहते हैं वह स्विच ट्रेड काफी मात्रा में है और स्वयं अगर आप औकड़े लेंगे तो 1960-61, 61-62 और 64-65, 65-66 में हमारा ट्रेड इन सोमानिस्ट कंट्रीज के साथ 11 परसेंट से 29 परसेंट हो गई है कैश्यन-नॉट्स की। बल्कि दूसरे देशों से यह ट्रेड गिर गई है। इसी तरह

से चाय का जो व्यापार है सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज से इसी मुद्रत में 15 किलोग्राम ज्यादा हो गया है और बाकी जगह सब घट गया है। इससे साफ मालूम होता है कि स्विच ट्रेड होता है। हम जो बहाने माल भेजते हैं वह सरकार उसी माल को दूसरी जगह भेज देते हैं ज्यादा दामों में और फारेन एक्सचेंज करती है। मेरा रुयाल है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह स्विच ट्रेड होता है। लेकिन अगर मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार नहीं करते तो मेरे पास यह एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जिन्होंने यूटिलाइजेशन आफ एक्सटर्नल असिस्टेंस के ऊपर एक नोट दिया है। वह लिखते हैं, मैं अपनी आज्ञा से पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"Cases of diversion and re-sale of Indian goods at and through Hamburg, Antwerp, Rijeka etc. have come to our notice from time to time through indirect sources. The items involved are cashew nuts, H. P. S. groundnuts, spices, E. L. tanned skins, coffee, tea, mica, jute goods etc. These diversions/re-sale were stated to have been resorted to by almost all the East European countries....."

यह एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी हमारी कहनी है और उसके अन्तर्वाच हमारे व्यापार मन्त्री महोदय ने भी 20 अगस्त 1968 को स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि कहीं आइसोलेटेड केसेज आफ री-एक्सपोर्ट होते हैं। लेकिन कितना उसमें है, क्या है, यह हमें मालूम नहीं। तो इसका मतलब साफ है कि काफी मात्रा में मात्र का माल जो हम यहां से भेजते हैं इन देशों को वह दूसरे देशों को जाता है और जहां हम सीधे माल भेज कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज करते वह फारेन एक्सचेंज का हमें बाटा होता है और वह फारेन एक्सचेंज यह ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज का भी मात्रा में करती हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शुरू में तो यह देश हमें अच्छी कीमत देते हैं। लेकिन बाद में जब हम उन पर डिपेंड करने लग जाते

हैं और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हमारी कंपेसिटी इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि हम उन पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं क्यों कि हमारी एक अस्योर्ड मार्केट हो जाती है तो वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता स्वीकार करने लग जाते हैं और कीमत देने में हिचकिचाहट करते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि इन्हें सस्ता बेचना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि और कोई बायर नहीं है। इस तरीके से ऐसा भी कुछ सालों से हमारे देश के साथ हो रहा है जिस के कारण से हमारे देश की ट्रेड को काफी नुकसान हुआ है। इसी तरह से यह जो 60 हजार रेलवे वैगन्स का आर्डर हमारे पास आया है, मुझे डर है कि आज उन्होंने कीमत आदि तय नहीं की, स्पेसिफिकेशन वर्गरह बताया लेकिन जब हमारी कंपेसिटी बढ़ जायेगी तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता एक्वीजिंग शुरू हो जायेगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह काशस रहे।

दूसरी चीज एक और कहना चाहता हूँ। इन कम्पनिस्ट कंट्रीज के साथ जो रूपी प्रेमेंट के आधार पर व्यापार होता है इस में एक खतरनाक चीज की ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कुछ कमीशन एजेंट्स अप्वाइंट किए हुए हैं हिन्दुस्तान में और उन कमीशन एजेंट्स के प्रूयह माल खरीदते हैं। इन को जो मार्केट में रेट होता है उस से ज्यादा पैसे देते हैं। कई बार दूसरे लोग इन को अपनी प्राइस कोट भी करते हैं कि हम कम कीमत पर माल दे सकते हैं लेकिन वह उन से नहीं लेते, उन कमीशन एजेंटों के जरिए ज्यादा पैसा दे कर लेते हैं। जो बीच का फायदा होता है बाजार माव में और जो माव वह देते हैं उन की, वह पैसा बटवारा कर के वह अपनी पोर्टलिटिकल आइडियालजी का इन्फल्ट्रेशन करते हैं। मैं सरकार को चैलेंज कर के कहना चाहता हूँ . . . (अवधान) . . . आप गलत कहें लेकिन मैं ने पेट्रियमट और लिक के बारे में कहा था इसी तरीके से पैसा वहां आता है। जो कमीशन एजेंट हैं मैं उन के नाम जानता हूँ, दिल्ली में जो

[भी कंबरलाल गुप्त]

पिछले छः सात सालों में एक एक के पास पचास सप्ताह लाख रुपये हो गए वह इसी तरह से हुए हैं। 10 रुपये एक चीज में ज्यादा वह देते हैं। उस में से 5 रुपये आपने पास रखते हैं और पांच रुपये कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में जाते हैं। कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को कीड़ करने का, पैसा भेजवाने का अगर कोई एक साधन है तो यह रुपी पेंटेंट के आधार पर जो ट्रैड होता है, इस के जरिए से यह होता है। और इस तरह से हमारी पोलिटिकल लाइक के बांदर यह जो कम्प्यूनिस्ट्स हैं यह इनिफल्ट्रैट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह एक जबर्दस्त खतरा है हमारे देश की सेक्योरिटी को। मैं चाहूँगा मंत्री जी इस की एन्वायरी करें।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade)
He is making the most irresponsible allegations.

भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : सी०बी०आई० के जरिए से इस की एन्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है कि मंत्री महोदय ने सी०बी०आई० की एन्वायरी करायी है और एन्वायरी के बाद यह एस्टेलिश हो गया है कि इस तरह से जो रुपी पेंटेंट के आधार पर ट्रैड होता है उस में काफी पैसा कमीशन एंजेंटों के द्वारा कम्प्यूनिस्टों को जाता है। यह तरीका रोका जाना चाहिए। यह सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है। इस तरह से हमारे इंटरनेशनल अफेयर्स में विदेशी दखल हो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा अगर कम्प्यूनिस्ट पार्टी यहां के लोगों के चन्दे से, यहां के लोगों की मदद से अपना प्रचार करे। लेकिन विदेशियों की सहायता से हमारे देश के बन्दर खतरा पंदा करना यह सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक चीज है।

मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में जांच की जाये।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Jan Sangh is getting the CIA money.

भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं उन को मालूम है कि जो एक बार माल

रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है वही माल अबर उन कमीशन एंजेंट्स के श्रृंदे तो वह एक्सेप्ट कर लेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में कुछ लोग हैं इन के दलाल, कुछ शागरे में हैं, कुछ दूसरी जगहों पर हैं। उन के जरिए से वही माल दें तो वह एक्सेप्ट कर लेते हैं। इन के उन के बीच में हिसाब किताब हैं।

आखिर में एक बात कह कर खत्म करूँगा। आज हमें पालिटीकल फैक्ट्स में नहीं जाना चाहिये, सरकार और देश को जिसमें फायदा हो वही काम करना चाहिये। आप ईजिराइल के साथ ट्रैड नहीं करते, लेकिन रूस और जापान के साथ ट्रैड कर रहे हैं। रूस च्यांगकाई शेक के साथ बात करना चाहता है, अमरीका और चीन बात कर रहे हैं,। कोई पोलिटीकल कन्सी-ड्रेशन बीच में नहीं आता, लेकिन हमारी सरकार के बीच में पोलिटीकल कन्सीड्रेशन आता है। ईजिराइल हमें फॉटिलाइजर दे सकता है और उन्होंने रोक-फास्टेट, दूसरी जगहों से हम जिस रेट पर मंगाते हैं, उस से दस परसेंट चीपर देने को कहा, लेकिन एस०टी०सी० को आपने मना कर दिया। मेरे पास तारीख है और उस लेटर का नम्बर है

भी इसहाक सम्भली (प्रमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, ईजिराइल के साथ व्यापार की बकालत कर के ये हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान पहुँचाना चाहते हैं। ईजिराइल के साथ चन्द लाख रुपये का व्यापार कर के भ्रव कन्ट्रीज के साथ भ्रवों रुपये के व्यापार को बरबाद करना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से ये हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दोस्ती नहीं दुश्मनी कर रहे हैं... (व्यबधान)...

भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : समाप्ति जी, कम्प्यूनिस्टों का दोस्ती का तरीका अलग है और जनसंघ वालों का अलग है। आपकी रूसी दोस्ती है और हमारी हिन्दुस्तानी दोस्ती है। अगर हमारा दांव चला तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ... (व्यबधान)...

ये लोग कहीं चीनी बोलते हैं, कहीं रूसी बोलते हैं, हिन्दुस्तानी को नहीं बोलते दे रहे हैं।

समाप्ति जी, ईजराइल ने हमारे देश की सरकार से कहा कि हम को 200 वर्गनृज चाहिये, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने स्पेसिफिकेशन्ज तक देने से इन्कार कर दिया। हमें हर देश के साथ जिसमें हमारे देश का हित हो, व्यापार करना चाहिये—चाहे रूस हो, अमरीका हो, ईजराइल हो, कोई भी देश हो, लेकिन देश का हित होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जितने एप्रीमेन्ट सू हैं, उन को रिवाइज करना चाहिये और दोबारा उन एप्रीमेन्ट सू को करना चाहिये। जो एप्रीमेन्ट सू अभी फलहरीन अली अहमद साहब ने किया है—बहां व बोकारो के लिये मशीन लायेंगे, यह बहुत खतरनाक है। जब हमारे रांची कारखाने में वे मशीनें बन सकती हैं, तो उन का आर्डर कंनिसल कर के आप वहां से मशीनें मंगा रहे हैं, यह गलत चीज है।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (GONDA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the very exciting speech of my previous speaker my speech, I am sure, will fall very flat. I want to speak on the basis of facts and figures. I am not motivated by political thinking or considerations. Our trade with east European countries has registered a phenomenal increase, during the last 12 or 15 years. This was a new field where our exports had gone. It gave us in the beginning an advantage in bargaining also. When we got new areas we could bargain with other countries for better prices. Therefore, since 1950, our trade has increased in actual terms. From Rs. 3 crores of exports it has gone up to Rs. 220 crores and from Rs. 4 crores of imports it has gone up to Rs. 203 crores. These figures are of 1967-68. If you take the rate of growth, the rate of growth with eastern European countries increased much beyond some of our very traditional partners as United Kingdom. But we have to see in our trade dealings that while the trade

increases the national interest does not suffer.

Now, what is the composition of our trade ? Most of the items exported are traditional items like black pepper, cashew-nut, coir yarn, cotton waste, coffee, tea, tobacco, jute and hides and skins. The value of these things constitute 75% of the total export to this region. This trade increase is good in a way but some of this increase has been at the cost of fall of our trade with free foreign exchange areas. This point has already been referred to by the previous speaker. So I need not dilate upon it. Some of these commodities, which we could have sold to the hard currency areas, which is a free foreign exchange area, instead of being sold there, had to be sold to this area. To that extent, the country has suffered.

Then there are instances where these East European countries after buying from us sold the same goods to third countries to our disadvantage. Shri Gupta has referred to it. Thus they have competed with our goods in those markets which are of value to us. The free foreign exchange area is today certainly a very valuable area from the point of view of our trade. In these areas, they have acted as our competitors to our detriment.

Then there is also a tendency in the East European countries not to take our manufactured goods. Of late, under very great pressure, they have agreed to buy some of our manufactured goods. Therefore, now 20 percent of our total trade with these countries is in manufactured goods like fans, lamps, machine tools and other things.

Then I come to the import position. What do we import from these countries ? We import capital goods, machinery, equipment. For these we have paid comparatively higher prices than those prevailing in western countries. In some cases, the price we have paid is 25 percent over the international price. These are the points of criticism in the public.

The quality of some of these goods

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

coming from that area is also not good. Because of the facility of import under rupee payment and the import control being less rigid there, our STC has sometimes purchased goods from there which we do not need, goods which we are ourselves producing. Therefore, dumping all their goods here has operated against the interests of our own manufactures.

What is the main problem ? The difficulty, to which Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha also referred, arises because we have bilateral agreements. This means that the two partners have to balance their trade. We have no freedom to buy from or sell to any other country. The trade must be properly balanced. This position keeps on from year to year till we are able to equalise. Therefore, we are compelled to buy from those countries goods to the value of whatever is the surplus on our side.

As Indian industries develop, our import requirements are becoming different from what they used to be. For instance, now India is looking forward to purchasing industrial raw materials such as non-ferrous metals, flat steel products, fertilisers, etc. We want these things from the East European countries. But they are unwilling to sell these goods to us, or taking advantage of our difficult position, sell them to us at very high rates,

The other disadvantageous feature of this trade is that we are very often pressurised to buy their high-priced products. Very recently the deal for the purchase of 'planes has come to notice. It has been criticised in this House and outside in the press. We wanted to buy 'planes from elsewhere, but because of Russian pressure, we had to give up that idea.

Another item of trade, to which reference has been made in detail earlier- which operates to our disadvantage is that after we expand our capacity for the production of a particular commodity to be exported to them, they start pressing us to reduce price for example, like the case of rolled steel products from the Bhilai plant and also railway wagons which Soviet Russia

is going to purchase from us. In order to build up this trade, our industrial capacity has had to be expanded on that basis, for those particular patterns. After we have increased our capacity in those items, they start squeezing us, because we cannot sell these products to anybody else.

Once we have invested money in order to build up capacity to produce these goods, once we are ready to do it, we are tied to their market for a number of years, and seeing that we cannot sell them anywhere else, they start squeezing us. Already some of our products have suffered on this account. For instance, our footwear, cotton yarn, garment and woollens. In all these, we have had a comparatively flourishing trade for the last few years. Now we are beginning to feel the squeeze ; because of the built-in market there we have geared our production to that market and seeing that we cannot turn elsewhere, they have started squeezing us.

Why ? Because Russia is very anxious to have a continued assured market for their goods here. In order to have continued assured market for their goods- it is along term plan- and by this kind of bilateral arrangements they want to keep no tied to them.

What are the main points of criticism ? The criticism is that we are importing at higher prices from the East European countries, that we are importing non-essential goods, that we are importing such goods which compete with our production in this country, that diversion of trade is effected at the cost of our free foreign exchange, that we are compelled to sell to them things which we could sell to the free foreign exchange area, and that East European trade practices have not been above board, because they have imported our goods and at a disadvantage to us and sold them in the free foreign exchange area to our detriment.

Therefore, what is the conclusion ? The conclusion is that we do not want to close this trade. This a new area and we

want to develop the trade with this area, but the increase in trade should not be so much that we have so much surplus balances that we are compelled to buy anything that they have to sell with out any regard to the real requirements of the country. That is, we should not be compelled to give special privilege to the rupee area in order to have trade with them, they must also realise that if they want an assured market for their products in India they should not

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Why are you anxious ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : We want to trade with the whole world, we are not thinking in terms of Mao and Russia, we are thinking in terms of our country, and we want our trade on fair terms, non-exploitative terms.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : How convincing that you are a socialist !

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I am not a socialist, I am an Indian.

Another very peculiar systems that obtains in our trade with Moscow is that our goods can be rejected by them after it has landed in Russia. The usual arrangement is that there is a pre-shipment inspection, and on the basis of the pre-shipment inspection report trade goes on with the other countries, but Russia is the only country where they can reject after it has landed there. I think you will all remember how much we suffered in our shoe trade when one such transaction took place.

Sometimes when we wish to purchase commodities in short supply, very valuable commodities like nickel, from countries with which we have a sizeable trade, they charge exorbitant prices. Therefore, I suggest that every year when the trade plan is made with these countries, it should be not merely on a governmental basis, but representatives of trade should also be associated. If representatives of trade are associated, then some of the snags which we suffer from can perhaps be avoided.

If these countries want trade with us, and we want trade with them, they must also realise that with the changing pattern of our development, they should not try to peep us only to the traditional items. They should try to take some of our manufactured goods, they should allow alteration in the items of trade. Otherwise, we should curtail our trade with them, we should not expand it to such an extent but only seek a balance at the natural level of trade.

Dr. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I rise to oppose the resolution moved by Shri Patodia and to reject the speeches just now made by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani because both the resolution and the speeches are born out of political and ideological bias.

It is a well known fact that in India the big business which is connected with Western capital and collaborating with it, does often raise objections to this trade with the East European countries, but there is a section of the industrialists who are for this trade.

Today the *Statesman* has brought out an article by one Dr. R. K. Singh, Secretary of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, in which he not only approves of this trade, but says that engineering goods export to the East European countries should be increased from 18 to 40 per cent and that the Indian industrialists should try for that.

I want now to refer to some of the questions raised by Shri Patodia.

I do not want to go into the question of industrial collaboration as raised by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. That is a matter completely outside the scope of this resolution. It is said here that India is exporting only traditional items to these East European countries. Here is an article published in the *Statesman*, written by the Secretary of the Engineering Export Promotion Council. Not only that I have got figures to show that in 1955-66 India exported to the East European countries

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Rs. 247. crores worth of goods. The share of the traditional goods comes to Rs. 216 crores. In 1967-68 India's export was Rs. 226 crores and the share of the traditional goods came down to Rs. 171 crores. This clearly shows that the statement made by some speakers here that we are simply diverting our traditional goods to these countries is totally unfounded and not based on facts. The items of Indian exports to these countries to-day constitute not only some of the traditional items but also engineering goods. We are exporting quite a number of electrical engineering goods and then importing capital goods which are necessary for the industrialisation of our country. Secondly, we are getting industrial raw materials even from small countries like GDR or Hungary, leave alone USSR which is a big country. They are giving us certain industrial raw materials. These are the figures given by the Government reports.

These bilateral agreements are helping the stabilisation of prices of the traditional items that we used to export to the Western countries. It is a well known fact that on the question of jute exports how the Americans were squeezing us trying to reduce the price of jute. But since we have started exporting jute goods to the East European countries, the prices have become more or less stabilised. Therefore, I want to say that our trade with the East European countries are balanced or sometimes in our favour. There are figures. In 1966-67 they imported from India Rs. 247 crores worth of goods. In 1967-68 they imported Rs. 226 crores and exports to India were Rs. 203 crores. That means it is to the advantage of India. Not only that let us examine our trade with West Germany and USA. In 1967-68 they (West-Germany) imported from India 20.9 million US dollar worth of goods. India had to import 190.8 million US dollar worth of goods. U. S. A. is another example where the difference is much more. Therefore, our trade with these East European countries has been beneficial to us.

Now I come to the question of prices. I do not know wherefrom Shrimati Kripa-

lani or the other lady who spoke about prices got the figures. There is a report-a study made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. I will give you one or two figures. 1960-61 was the base. The unit index of the Soviet Union was 99.1 in 1961-62, and 101.4 in 1963-64 and 99.7 in 1964-65. The unit value index for export to the rest of the world was between 78.8 to 83.9.

Therefore, we are losing our trade with the west European countries I do not say, "Do not trade with them," but I am in favour of stating that it is very beneficial for us to trade with east European countries.

Let us take certain items in which we are trading. I would again quote certain figures. USSR paid Rs. 4.99 per kilo for black pepper, while the rest of the world paid Rs. 4.19. For tea, USSR paid Rs. 7.07 per kilo, while the rest of the world paid only Rs. 6.16 per kilo.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken seven minutes. Please conclude.

DR. RANEN SEN : I shall conclude in a minute. Therefore, with regard to the price, we are benefiting by our trade with east European countries. Secondly there is the question of export and import trade. In regard to our trade with east European countries, what happened ? The shipping agreements with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Poland are there. In those agreements, either India places her ships for the transport or they place their ships for the transport, and the whole agreement is carried on in rupees, whereas if we are to trade with the USA, even for the wheat that we import from USA, we have to pay in dollars and the USA will supply the ships necessary for transport. Therefore, I say that it is very beneficial for India to trade with east European countries and it is not against the interests of India. Only those people who by means of trade with west European countries are capable of resorting to under-invoicing and over-invoicing and thereby cheating our ex-

chequer by nearly Rs. 300 crores every year, they alone would be anxious to carry on their trade or expanding their trade with west European countries. I am afraid that certain people belonging to the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh parties are earning money that way, and that is why they are so much opposed to our trade with east European countries.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond-Harbour): In this resolution, we see another effort on the part of the sales promotion lobby to the right of us, and their counter parts in disguise on the left side of us, those people who have been pressing and canvassing that we should purchase American planes for our use here. This is the second effort in the current session. If they want us to believe that by having trade with the west this country has economically gained, they are trying to take us to the fools' paradise. Our business with east European countries has upset those entrenched exploiters who had the monopoly of exploiting the natural resources and the man-power of this country for centuries.

Trading in this country is noted for many things: firstly, for underselling and overbuying. I will give an instance. A famous sewing machine manufacturer in this country exports sewing machines without painting and without the brand to an importer in Britain for £5 landed London. The same sewing machine, after it is being painted and given the trade-name, is sold for £25 each. How generous the western importers have been with us, you will be the best judge to understand.

Then again, there is the racket of under-invoicing and over-invoicing, the monopoly is of the gentlemen there, and the interests which our friends cover here. Now, the Administrative Reforms Commission had to say that under-invoicing and over-invoicing are damaging this country to the tune of no less than Rs. 300 crores every year in terms of foreign exchange. The income-tax collection will also be proportionately damaged.

We have known famous companies like Bird and Company, Bunge and Company, Jardine Hendersons, Mathison and Company and hundreds others, where certain leaders in Government are hand in glove with the offenders and they cannot lift a finger to stop them. We are losing money by billions every year.

There is a very interesting recent case-import of *nirodh*, the rubber contraceptive from South Korea, for which Government is subsidising to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs. I am told that a prominent man in the Congress Party, a minister's son is involved in the deal. You can verify it and satisfy yourself. Rs. 16 lakhs were spent by the Government of India in foreign exchange in subsidising four condoned factories in the country and they have gone out of production. That is the wonderful thing we are getting from countries under the grip of Washington and London.

A lot of things have been said about misuse. There are many other paradises for them. There is what is known as the over-board port. May I explain it? In South Africa, if someone wants to buy a packet of tea, because you have no trade relations with them, they pay a lot of money. The tea chest goes from here for being sent to Norway. In Rambur when the steamer arrives-the steamer belongs to the so-called western democratic world-the chest is taken out and put in some other steamer and taken somewhere. Mr. Qureshi's books of account and Mr. Morarji Desai's books of account will show that the tea has gone to Norway and the Norwegians have paid for it. But the Norwegians have never seen this chest.

What is Government's policy with regard to trade with countries who have been good to us-socialist friends like Cuba and Vietnam? The whole trade and fiscal policies of this country are controlled by Washington, by the Bell Mission who dictated devaluation and many other things. You know, Sir, about the circular issued by the Maritime Conference Unit in America. The Americans have declared that if you have any trade relation with Vietnam or Cuba, those steamers which

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

carry such commodities will not be allowed to touch the foodgrains that will come to India from America. These are the blackmailing tactics adopted by the western countries and you want us to yield to it and say nothing about it !

Under these circumstances, I say that India must formulate a policy to sell its own commodities, which are the produce of our natural resources and human labour combined together, to any customer who pays the best price. We opposed any effort in this House to canvass business for some country or the other, as we see in this resolution, which seeks to canvass business for America or other western countries.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, the paramount consideration of our foreign trade should be how far it serves our internal and international interests and how far it helps up to bring about international understanding. Looking at it from these premises, foreign trade is a matter which has become very much complicated. During the last 20 years, certain new things have come up, partly due to politics and partly due to other things like competition, technical know-how, efficiency to sell our goods, getting credit and other factors.

It is not time to view the entire matter from a closed angle or with a closed eye. We shall have to look at this matter in a dispassionate manner.

I know that our trade relations with Soviet Russia have given us a lot of benefits and advantages. I know that we have got credit of about Rs. 1,4000 crores from Soviet Russia and that as much as 40 public undertakings have been financed by them, technical know-how has been given by them and implements and machinery have been given by them. Also, our rupee agreement with the eastern European countries and Soviet Russia has given us an initial advantage. But I would like to look at these problems from another perspective.

There has been some talk for the last few years that we have not been able to match with technological development in

the world due to our one-track trade with particular countries. Some economists have also said that after devaluation the gap between the value of the rupee and the rouble has increased to about 86 or 87 per cent. This has increased the price of goods which we buy from Soviet Russia and the price of the machinery which we bought for the Bokaro steel plant. The Minister will say that they are adjusting it by mutual talks and all that, but, as I started by saying in the beginning, the paramount consideration of such international trade should be how far it serves our national and internal interests.

Therefore now there should be a reappraisal of our entire attitude or policy as regards trade. I do not agree with the Resolution which say that it could be suitably changed. I do not say that it should be suitably changed but I think that taking all these things into account there should be a reappraisal, a rethinking. How it should be done is for the Ministry to find out. Quite possibly, a committee of experts may go into it and see how far it serves our national and international interest.

Unfortunately, the entire world has been divided by these two super powers. On the one side is America and the Western European countries and on another side is Soviet Russia and its satellites. These super-powers have used small developing countries to further their own political interests. Sometimes the developing countries are really exasperated as to how to build up an independent trade policy which has no link with international politics. I know that the developed countries, particularly the capitalist countries, have not been responsive to the needs of the developing countries. So for no country in the world has been able to give 1 per cent of its national income to the developing countries in spite of the United Nations' resolutions. The Government of India has miserably failed to see through the UNTAD that the developed countries adhere to the Algiers Charter which demand that there should be a favourable trade agreement between developing countries and the western and capitalist countries.

If you look at the international trade market you find that taking advantage of the new demands of the developing countries the *Per capita* income of the developed countries is on the increase by about \$60 a year while our *Per capita* income of the developing country is increasing at the rate of only \$2 a year. The western European countries have increased their trade to quite a large extent particularly during the last six or seven years.

There international trade, I am told, is about 46 per cent of the total global trade. What I am going to say is this. We must have a re-appraised, re-thinking, and we must know where actually our exports do not catch up with the demands of other countries and where are the difficulties.

I feel that our Embassies in Europe or in other places are not working properly. Last August, I had been to Europe and I had an opportunity to look at the working of our Embassies closely. They still have a bureaucratic attitude and they have not been able to convey or project the needs of our country. I may just tell you a little conversation that I had with some of the people. Recently, the Government of India had some sort of an Export Promotion Fortnight of Handicrafts in Europe and they put up a number of stalls, some sort of an exhibition. Then one of these Embassy officials with a sense of glee told they should continue for about a month and that, when that they took some stalls for seven days but the big departmental store wanted that they wanted about 7 or 8 stalls, they gave them about 200 stalls. He said that a very favourable climate has been created "Why for handicrafts in Europe. I asked him, did not you do it 5 or 10 years back?" He replied saying, "Do you think that 10 years back there were those handicrafts in India?" I was sorry to know that the officer thought 10 years back there were no handicrafts in India. The point is that there is this kind of bureaucratic attitude on the part of the people and the real irresponsible persons are the Government of India who are sitting here and the embassies are just its carbon copy. They are doing routine work which the British people used to do.

In the matter of trade, I think, there should be a outlook. We have to take a new jump. Otherwise, we will not be able to meet the competition which we are facing today from different countries. I agree that there should not be politics connected with trade. But it does not mean that we should sell our goods to South Africa. I am told that China which boasts of communism has trade with South Africa through other countries. This has very consequences. It poses a challenge to us. Japan has trade with communist China. Japan is a capitalist country. How we will protect our trade while maintaining our own national interest, is a question also to be thought of. Therefore, I conclude by saying that even in Asia, except Japan, Indonesia and Isreal and East Africa are confronting us with new challenges by producing cheap and quality consumer goods and other materials. They have improved their technology and know-how. They are building new materials, with new design and quality. I think, there cannot be any barrier in trade. If you produce good, cheap and qualitative goods, they will go anywhere. For example, Chinese pens are being smuggled into India in spite of lot of restrictions because Chinese pens are cheap and of good quality.

The paramount consideration of trade should be the interest of our country and we should see how far there should be re-appraisal, re-thinking, of our trade policy, particularly, with East European countries and how far as are going to improve our trade.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : In the matter of international trade the political philosophy or the policy of a country is not really very important. In fact, during the First World War when England and Germany were at war, there had been charges framed against some armament-manufacturing firms that they were secretly supplying arms to Germany. My hon. friend, Shri Kundu, has pointed out that China, after promising that it will not trade with South Africa, is still trading with it. So, the fact that the Government is hostile and it is following a policy which is not really approved by us is not very re-

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

levant; still, the trade can go on. So, we have to keep this thing in mind. It is not a question of comparing the policy of the United States or the policy of Soviet Russia. The point is that we should expand our international trade. Even though we may be running at a loss to have a bigger area of trade is important. Everybody knows that Japan has been subsidising its exports; they were selling goods outside at cost price by subsidising because they wanted to capture the world market so that they will reap the benefit later on. Therefore, the idea that because the country is hostile as far as some policy is concerned we should not trade with that, is not relevant here.

Then I come to the question of price. Take the case of trade with the U. S. A. They lend us money, charge interest on that and they ask us to buy from very same market, i. e., America, at their price. Naturally we pay interest plus the price. The difference which I want to point out is this. In the case of trade with Soviet Russia whether the quality of goods is good or not, whether we get the type of goods or not, there is the balance of trade. We send goods to them and we get goods from them. We have also got the choice. The choice is with the Government of India. Exercising that choice, the Government could say that they do not want a particular thing and they want something else. By this, the problem of balance of payment is removed. What is happening with trade with freedom-loving countries is that we are accumulating so much of debts. A time may come when, at whichever price they may sell, we may not be able to buy. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will conclude.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: I will conclude by saying that the trade with the Soviet Union is important because of the type of trade which is different from that with the U. S. A. Take the case of China. The whole world has been helping her. Russia also helped China. China is free of debt. Why can't we be so? The population of China is 700 million whereas our is only 500 million.

Therefore, I disapprove of this Resolution.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : I am really happy to participate in this discussion. My hon. friends, Shri Basu and Shri Kundu, have said something about this Resolution. Whatever they may say, in the case of our country, the trade is simple going down and down. This is because the politicians are taking to trade. That is the real difficulty. If they go out of the trade, then everything will settle down to normal. The first thing that a trader must know is how to sell his goods. India is a trading country. We must develop our trade abroad. Then, we must know how to sell our goods, whether in eastern countries or western Countries or even in the Moon. wherever there is a possibility. Whenever we want to go abroad, the Ministers just laugh at us and say, 'What can we do? There is no foreign exchange.' Now take the case of Japan. Japan, which has no iron ore at all, manufacturing wonderful cars and selling them to the U. S. A. and getting Dollars from them. We know America is a fancy country. They leave their cars on the road every second year. People collect those cars, take them to the stores, crush them and send them to Japan as dumping things. Japan purchases those things and from out of those scraps, they again manufacture cars and send them back to America. That is how Japan is thriving. We do not know the 'A. B. C.' of that. We know only one thing. We must support either China or America. We do not know how to support ourselves. That is the real difficulty. Nobody is thinking about our own country. Somebody is making under invoicing, somebody is making over-invoicing, whatever it may be. The fellow is doing like that because the Government is an impotent Government. That is why they are doing all these things. Rightly or wrongly we are losing the trade. In those days we have sent lot of things to America like 'bleeding Madras'. There is no 'bleeding Madras' now. Only Madras is bleeding there. Even now there was a Trade Delegation which went to Europe. We have got wonderful embassies all over the world. Even if the United States captures the moon, we will send one ambassador there because we have got ready men here to become ambassadors. But they do not know the A. B. C. D and trade. We must select trained people in the trade and we must

send them and we must give due publicity abroad.

This Government itself appointed a Committee. That Committee has suggested the same thing. That Committee has said that we must give due publicity abroad. There is complete lack of publicity. There is no publicity at all about our manufactured things.

We started selling all of a sudden all the raw materials available in the country to foreign countries. Take for instance the groundnut market. We have now completely lost the groundnut market. In those days groundnut market was a wonderful market, for our country. It brought us dollars and sterlings. Now there is no groundnut market at all. It has collapsed.

Whether you talk of communism or capitalism, you may talk as you like. But whatever you talk, whatever your policy is, you try to bring some trade, bring something into our country. That is the main idea. Whether you talk of north or south or east or west, it does not matter. What is important is, developing your trade.

Look at Japan. Japan, though it is a smaller country, have developed its trade very much. Taiwan is a small country. It is the smallest nation in the world. It is just like Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts put together. They are manufacturing cement and growing paddy and other things and exporting them to other countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not have Congress Government there. That is the reason.

SHRI RAJARAM : Mr. Chang-Kai-Shek has understood where he has failed. But our people have not understood where they have failed so far. Any how the future will teach them a lesson.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मुझे बहुत ज्यादा ताज्जुब इस बात पर है कि 21 साल की मतवातर कोशिशों के बाद

हम आज दुनिया में जो सब से पिछड़े हुए देश हैं, उन में सिंहे जाते हैं। हमने खायाल नहीं किया इसके बारे में कि ऐसा क्यों है : अगर हमने इस पालिसी को इससे पहले संशोधित कर लिया होता तो आज हमारी यह हालत न होती । मैं माननीय पटोदिया साहब को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकार का इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है आज तक सरकार कारेन एक्सचेंज की खातिर अपनी इंडस्ट्री को, अपनी एप्रिकलचरको खत्म करती गई है और करती जा रही है हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को जो चीज, जो वस्तु 180 रुपये में हासिल होती है वही कारेन एक्सचेंज के नाम पर दूसरे देशों में सी रुपये भेजी जा रही है। बजाय इसके कि हम अपनी एप्रिकलचर की तरबकी करते अपनी इंडस्ट्री की तरबकी करते, हम दूसरे देशों के पीछे दीवाने हो गए और हमारी कोई किसी तरह की नीति निर्वाचित नहीं हो सके ।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैंने बार-बार याद दिलाया है कि यह न्यूट्रेलिटी की पालिसी है इसके कोई माने नहीं हैं। न्यूट्रल मीज फेयफुल दून नन, न आप इधर हैं और न ही आप उधर हैं। अनगाड़ली चीन में या अनगाड़ली रशिया में आप जाते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि हमारी ट्रेडीशंज आपके साथ मिलती है और ईश्वर विश्वासी अमरीका में आप जाते हैं तो वहां आ कर कहते हैं कि हमारी ट्रेडीशंज आप से मिलती हैं। उन दोनों के साथ हमारी ट्रेडीशंज नहीं मिल सकती हैं। यह सरकार दोनों घोड़ों पर मैं हम लूजर हो सकती है। पिछले इकीस सालों संस्था नहीं रहे हैं वल्ड बैंक कोई पोलीटिकल सबार नहीं है उस के फ़िगर्ज के मुताबिक संसार में पाकिस्तान का नम्बर 14 वां है, और हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर 63 वां है। इस सरकार से पूछना चाहिए कि वह इकीस साल तक क्या करती रही है। उस ने सिवाये तटस्थिता की रट लगाने के कुछ नहीं किया है, जिस का न रीजा यह कि वह न इधर की रह सकी है और न उधर की ।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

तटस्थ के कोई मानी नहीं हैं। तटस्थ के मानी हैं किनारे पर बैठा हुआ। दरिया के किनारे पर जा कर कौन बैठता है?—वह जो अपने घर बालों से नाराज होता है, वह जो सूसाइड करना चाहता है, वह जिस का मस्तिष्क विक्षम होता है, जिस के दिमाग के पेच ढीले होते हैं। तटस्थता कोई पालिसी नहीं है।

जब साड़े तीन करोड़ लोगों का देश, मिश्र, स्वेच्छ कनाल का नैशनलइंजेशन कर सकता है, तो 52 करोड़ लोगों का यह देश यहां पर लगे हुए बैस्ट्रन कन्ट्रीज के रूपये को नैशनलांज ब्यों नहीं करता है, जिस से वे अरबों रूपये कमा चुके हैं। अगर यह आज नहीं होगा, तो कब होगा? बजाये इस के कि 52 करोड़ इन्सानों के इस मुलक से दुनिया भीख मांगती, यह सरकार दूसरों से भीख मांग रही है।

जब रशा से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, तो रशा कहता था कि काश्मीर सी फ़ीसदी हिन्दुस्तान का है। जब हम उस से अपनी ट्रेड बढ़ाने लगे, तो रशा ने कहा कि काश्मीर के मासले में हम न्यूट्रल हैं जब हम ने उस के साथ ट्रेड में और ईंज़फ़ाकिया, तो अपने जिस इलाके को हमारे जवानों ने खून में तैर कर हासिल किया था, रशा ने ताशकंद में बुला कर हम से वह इलाका पाकिस्तान को वापिस दिलाया। जब इस सरकार ने रूस के साथ और तिजारत बढ़ाई, तो उस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों से माला-माल कर दिया। जितनो यह सरकार रूस की तरफ बढ़ती जा रही है, उतनी ही यह लूज़र होती जा रही है।

मैं इस सरकार को यह भी याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जापान में येन की कोई कीमत नहीं रह गई थी, लेकिन जापान ने मेहनत की और अपनी इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि नी करोड़ बालिनों का वह छोटा स़मुद्रक, जो यू० पी० से भी छोटा है, इस देश को मदद दे रहा है, कर्ज दे रहा है। इसी

तरह जर्मनी ने महनत की, अपने पैरों पर लड़ा हुआ और आज वह दुनिया के समृद्ध देशों में से एक है।

लेकिन यह सरकार तो नारों के पीछे दीवानी है। पार्टियों, वादों और इज़म के पीछे उस ने हिन्दुस्तान का पटरा किया है। आज हमारी जमीन पार्टी नहीं मांगती है, पानी मांगती है। आज हमारे खेत खाद नहीं मांगते हैं, मेहनत मांगते हैं। जापान में कोई इज़म नहीं है। वहां न कैपिटलिज़म है, न कम्यूनिज़म है, न सोशलिज़म है, न गरीब-इज़म है और न तूकने-वदतमीजो-इज़म है। वे रात-दिन काम करते हैं और अपनी भेन्हनत की बदौलत माला-माल हो गये हैं। इस के मुकाबले में इक्कीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारा देश कंगाल है।

मेरी अजंत है कि यह सरकार दूसरे देशों की परमुखायेका छोड़ कर अपने पैरों पर लड़ी हो। जब तक वह इस देश के 52 करोड़ लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं देगी, तब तक यह देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। आज तो 52 करोड़ इन्सानों में से एक करोड़ इन्सानों को भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं है। सिर्फ़ थोड़े से खानदान आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जनता पीछे हट रही है। इस सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह इस देश को अपने पैरों पर लड़ा करे और परमुखायेकी न हो कर इस देश के 52 करोड़ इन्सानों को हिमालय की तरह मजबूत बनाये। तभी इस देश की तरक्की होगी।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय, किसी भी देश के स्वदेशी व्यापार की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशी व्यापार की जरूरत हुआ करती है। लेकिन जिस देश की स्वदेशी व्यापार की नीति ही गलत हो, उसका विदेशी व्यापार क्या कर पायेगा? इसके अलावा इस सरकार के दिमाग में कई काम्पलेविसज भी काम कर रहे हैं। आज पूँजीवादी देशों में सबसे बड़ा

देश अमरीका है, दूसरे नम्बर पर आ गया है जापान और उसके बाद है जर्मनी। लेकिन यह सरकार अभी तक यह समझ रही है कि जिस देश के हम सोग मुद्रा तक गुलाम रहे, वह इंगलैंड ही दुनिया के पूँजीवादी देशों में सबसे बड़ा है और इस लिए इस सरकार का सबसे अधिक व्यापार इंगलैंड के साथ ही है। इस सरकार को न तो जर्मनी दिखाई देता है और न जापान।

एशिया और अफ्रिका के पिछड़े हुए देशों को ज्यादा जहरत दुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धों की है। और बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धों को सप्लाई करने की सबसे अधिक क्षमता अमेरिका में है और दूसरे नम्बर पर रूस है। लेकिन अमेरिका से बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धे लेने के बजाय हम उससे अनाज लेते हैं, जिससे अमेरिका का एहसान तो हम पर रहता है, लेकिन उससे हमें कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँचता है।

स्टालिन के जमाने में रूस दुनिया में अकेला पड़ गया था, लेकिन खुँस्तेव ने आकर विदेशों के साथ व्यापार करना शुरू किया। साम्यवादी देशों में उपभोक्ता सामग्री चाहे बहुत न बनती हो, लेकिन बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धों के मामले में वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े थे और इस लिए वे हमें बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धे दे सकते थे। यही बजह है कि हमें बुनियादी फौलाद का कारखाना रूस से ही मिला था।

ठीक उसी तरह जब कि अमेरिका में पब्लिक सेक्टर के बिछुड़ एक प्रेजुडिस था और वह औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक सेक्टर को नहीं, बल्कि केवल पूँजीपत्रियों को ही सहायता देना चाहता था, तब केनेडी ने अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति बनने के बाद उस प्रेजुडिस को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की। केनेडी ने यह समझ लिया था कि न हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अरबपति होगा और न फौलाद का कारखाना लगेगा, तो फिर अमेरिका किस को मदद देगा। यहाँ पर जब टाटा ने अपना फौलाद का कारखाना बढ़ाया,

तो उसने बल्ड बैंक से सहायता ली। एशिया और अफ्रिका के सब देशों की यही हालत है। केनेडी ने अमेरिका का यह प्रैंजुडिस समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन वह कामयाब नहीं हो सका। वह हमें बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धे नहीं दे सका और न ही इस सरकार ने इस दिग्गज में कोई प्रयत्न किया। इस सरकार को अमेरिका को स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहिए था कि हमें अनाज की जहरत नहीं हैं, हमारे साथ व्यापार किया जाये और हमें बुनियादी उद्योग-धन्धे प्रैंजुडिस किया जायें। इस सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया और अमेरिका से हमें रुपये में केवल एक इकान्ती ही बुनियादी कल-कारखाने मिलते हैं और पन्द्रह आने उपभोक्ता सामग्री मिलती है।

सरकार की इस नीति का परिणाम यह निकला है कि उस के सामने बुनियादी कल-कारखानों की सिर्फ़ एक दुकान रह गई है, अर्थात् साम्यवादी देश और इस देश को भक्ष मार कर उसी के पास जाना पड़ता है, यद्योंकि और कोई देश बुनियादी कल-कारखाने देने वाला है नहीं।

वास्तव में सरकार को इस बारे में किसी दूसरी दुकान का पता लगाना चाहिए था-जैसे अमेरिका को कनविन्स करना चाहिए था, केनेडी की हत्या के पश्चात् अमेरिका के दूसरे नेताओं को समझाना चाहिए था कि वे हमें अनाज देने के बजाये यहाँ पर कल-कारखाने स्थापित करने में सहायता दें। मैनुकेन्चरिंग कंपेसिटी अमेरिका के पास है। वह हमें सबसे ज्यादा कल-कारखाने दे सकता है, लेकिन अपने प्रैंजुडिस की बजह से वह हमारी मदद नहीं कर रहा है और न ही यह सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम जठा रही है।

आज हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि जिस तरह का व्यापार हम दूसरे देशों के साथ कर रहे हैं, उससे इस देश को कोई बड़ा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। इस देश का व्यापार अनाप-शनाप तरीके से,

[श्री महाराजसिंह भारती]

बिना किसी हिसाब-किताब के, हो रहा है। जिसके घर में कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं होता है, उसके विदेशी व्यापार में हिसाब-किताब होगा, इसकी कल्पना हम नहीं करते हैं।

व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में दूसरे देशों की व्या नीति होती है, यह भी हमें देखना चाहिए। जो चीन एक ही सांस में पूँजीवादी देशों को एक लाल गालियां देता है और रूस को भी रीए-क्षणनी कहता है, वही चीन संसार के पूँजीवादी देशों से व्यापार करता है और हांगकांग के द्वारा जर्मनीं, जापान और फ्रांस आदि देशों के साथ बड़े ठाठ के साथ विजिनेस करता है।

इस मुल्क का हित किस में है, इसकी तस्वीर सरकार के दिमाग में नहीं बन पाई है। अगर सरकार इस देश के हित को हट्टि में रखेगी और कुछ हिसाब-किताब लगा कर काम करेगी, तो उसे अपने विदेशी व्यापार का ओवर-डॉलिंग करना पड़ेगा। किसी देश के साथ व्यापार करने की कस्टोटी यह नहीं है कि वह देश साम्यवादी है या पूँजीवादी। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को साम्यवादी देशों से व्यापार करने में कायदा पहुँचता हो और कुछ लोगों को पूँजीवादी देशों से व्यापार करने में कायदा पहुँचता हो। लेकिन हमें तो किसी से धेला भी नहीं मिलता है और न ही हम लेना चाहते हैं। हमें देखना है कि इस देश का कायदा किस में है। सबाल पूँजीवादी देश और साम्यवादी देश का नहीं है। अगर कोई पूँजीवादी देश हमें केवल अनाज देता है और यहां पर बुनियादी कल-कारखाने स्थापित करने में हमारी सहायता नहीं करता है, तो यह देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है।

इस सरकार की गलत नीतियों का यह नतीजा है कि हम अमरीका के पल्टू में बन्दे चले जा रहे हैं। यही हाल रूस का है। जिस तरह से वह कीमत बढ़ाता है, उससे मात्रम होता है कि हमें सरकार में सौदा करने की क्षमता नहीं है। ऐसी-ऐसी को तो मैं घबड़ा सकता हूँ।

जितना हम उनसे लें, उतना ही वे हम से लें, यह तो ठीक है। लेकिन उसमें जो सोने बाली शर्त है, वह गलत है। अगर दूसरे देश भी व्यापार-संतुलन के इस सिद्धान्त पर चलें, तो अच्छा है। लेकिन वे ऐसा क्यों करेंगे? यह सरकार तो बंधी हुई है अपने जो से। उसको बढ़ाता हुआ फांस, जर्मनी और जापान दिखाई नहीं देता है। उसको यह भी नजर नहीं आता है कि हम साम्यवादी देशों के साथ अधिकाधिक व्यापार कर सकते हैं और उन्हें अपना माल बेच सकते हैं। अमरीका की मेन्यु इंकरिंग कैपेसिटी सबसे ज्यादा है और उससे पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिए बुनियादी कल-कारखाने लिये जा सकते हैं, यह भी इस सरकार को दिखाई नहीं देता है।

इससे साफ़ जाहिर है कि असल में दोष इस सरकार की स्वदेशी नीति और उसके नियोजन में है, जिसका परिणाम इस देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। जो थोड़े बहुत नतीजे निकल सकते हैं, इस सरकार की कमजोर इमेजिनेशन की बजह से उनका निकलना मुश्किल है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि इसमें भारत के हित की गन्ध कम आती है और माननीय संदस्य की आइडियालोजी की ओर राजनीति की गन्ध ज्यादा आती है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): So far as the resolution is concerned, it demands ineffect reduction of trade with the Soviet Union and the East European countries. Even China or for that matter any other country, however ideologically inclined, is now seeking trade relations with a wider and wider area and it is already known that even Britain is carrying on a sort of trade with China and would also like to increase it and also there are talks going on between USA and China, under the table, for expansion of trade and other relations or at least with the purpose of changing that type of relations that they have had of extreme antagonism. So the question of reduction of trade with the

Soviet Union or for that matter with the East European countries, is essentially inspired by ideological considerations. I would rather say that it is an allergy that we tend to develop in our ideological considerations. It is not important that we have a particular ideology. In spite of our ideology all self-respecting countries in the world, whether it is China or U. K. or any other country, have considered trade as apart from ideology. Japan has never tried to mix up trade with ideological considerations. We must first get rid of this ideological considerations we must consider trade as such. The allegation that has been made that the trade with the Soviet Union has not been favourable to us is not borne out by facts. It is not possible to go into all the facts. There has been a sort of barter agreement. If we are prepared to purchase from them they are prepared to purchase from us also. The position of trade with Western countries is intolerable. When we want to purchase from them, whatever it is and in terms of so many things, we cannot sell anything to them. That is the position. In spite of whatever happened in the Kennedy Round, I think it was a failure in spite of the little success that was achieved and the Second UNCTAD also was a failure. So far as the opening up of the trade from this side is concerned, it was a one way traffic. Even all these much wanted foreign collaborations are mere export promotions from their side. That is what an European Commentator had to say. The imports from West Germany should be reduced and so far as the balance of payments is concerned it is good that we should certainly try to maximise our trade with the Soviet Union. Countries like Czechoslovakia have a vast potential. They do not have this type of experience of exploiting the people of other countries for 100 years or so. There may be something which may need correction. But these people in East Europe and the Soviet Union do not have the experience of exploiting the people or extending their tentacles or control over other people. We should extend our trade with these countries. That is the only way by which we can balance our independence with our necessity for development.

भी बहराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, विदेशी नीति की तरह विदेशी व्यापार भी मुश्यतः राष्ट्रीय हितों पर आधारित होना चाहिए। इस यात्रले में वैचारिक मतभेदों को लाना या बादों को लाना कभी राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं हो सकता। साथ ही हमें इस बात का भी व्यान रखना चाहिये कि भारत एक सेक्टरियल देश है। हमारे यहां स्वतंत्र संस्थायें हैं और लोकतंत्र के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आधिक ढांचा भी स्वतंत्र रहे। Free institutions cannot go with regimented economy and regimented trade. इन दो मुश्य बातों पर हमें विचार कर के अपने विदेशी व्यापार का विचार करना है। कुछ समय पहले तक हम केवल कच्चा माल या कुछ परम्परागत चीजें पटसन और चाय ही बाहर भेजते थे। लेकिन अब हमारे मुल्क के अवृद्धि भी कुछ उद्योग बढ़े हैं और इसलिए हम आधिक तरह का माल भी बाहर भेज सकते हैं। मगर विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी की वजह से अब हम कुछ दिनों से अधिकाधिक पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के साथ या रूस के साथ नत्यी हो रहे हैं। यंसे हम विदेशी नीति में रूस के साथ नत्यी हो रहे हैं उसी प्रकार व्यापार में भी रूस के साथ नत्यी हो रहे हैं। उसके पश्च में सबसे बड़ा तरफ यह है कि क्योंकि हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है और वह रूपये में भुगतान लेते हैं, इसलिए उनसे दूर की जाय। इसमें कुछ लाभ छल्क है। परन्तु यह दौहरी तलबार है। दौहरी तलबार इसलिए कि पक्की वह जो रूपया लेते हैं उसका कुश्यमोग हमारे देश के अन्दर हमारी ही लोकतंत्रीय संस्थाओं को नष्ट करने के लिए करदे हैं। उन्होंने उसके लिए हमारे देश के अन्दर अपने अद्दे कायम कर रखे हैं। और इसरे जो माल हमारा जाता है, उसे वे दिवचढ़े बदलते हैं, इसरे मुल्कों को हमारा माल भेजते हैं और हमें जो विदेशी मुद्रा मिल सकती है, वह वही मिलती है। इसलिये हमें इस पर सोकता चाहिए। क्योंकि वे रूपये में भुगतान करते हैं, केवल इसीलिए उनके साथ दूर करें, यह छिक

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

नहीं है। एक दूसरा खतरा यह भी है। फिलेंड की विसाल हमारे सामने है। फिलेंड का अधिकांश व्यापार रूस के हाय में आ गया और फिलेंड स्वतन्त्र देश होने द्वारा भी आज रूस के कन्ट्रोल में आ गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार पर भी और इसके आर्थिक जीवन पर भी रूस का प्रभुत्व हो गया तो वह कल को हमारे पोलिटीकल इस्टीचूशन को भी खत्म कर देंगे। हमें उस प्रकार भी वह गुलाम कर सकते हैं इस बात का हम विचार नहीं करते हैं। इसनिये भेरी प्रार्थना है हम अपनी ट्रेड को डाइवर्सिप-इड करें। यह जो दू-मच डिरेन्डेन्स रूस और ईस्टर्न यूरोप पर है, यह ठीक नहीं है। दुनिया के और बहुत से मुल्क हैं, जापान है, ईस्टर्न एशिया है, आस्ट्रेलिया है, फान्स है, जर्मनी है, लेटिन अमेरिका है, भगवर हम प्रयत्न करें तो वहां पर हमारा माल जा सकता है और यदि हम उनके साथ ट्रेड करें तो हमारा व्यापार बढ़ भी सकता है। संसार में कम्पीटीशन चलता है, हमारा माल अच्छा होगा तो दुनियां के लोग उसको खरीदेंगे, भगवर अच्छा नहीं होगा तो कोई नहीं खरीदेगा। क्योंकि हमारा माल अच्छा नहीं है, इसनिए रूस पर निर्भर हों, यह ठीक नहीं है, अपना माल ठीक करिये, ताकि दुनिया भर के अन्दर यह बिक सके।

एक बात कह कर खत्म करता है—हमारे कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई हर समय रूस की दुहाई देते हैं, उनके दिवांग पर रूस बढ़ा रहता है। मैं उससे कहना चाहता हूँ परमात्मा के लिए न रुसी बनो न अमरीकी बनो, भारतीय बनो। हमें भारत के हित में विचार करना चाहिए। चीन कम्प्युनिस्ट देश है, भगवर चीन का सबसे ज्यादा व्यापार जापान के साथ हो रहा है। हांगकांग के द्वारा उतका बहुत बड़ा व्यापार हो गा है। कोई इस मामले में आइडियालोजी न मिलायें। खो देश का हित है उसका विचार करके, हम अपने व्यापार को बलायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : Sir. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this resolution. One thing has emerged from the discussions, that at least every one has agreed that our foreign trade has to develop and diversify considerably if our economy has to become viable and strong. This is a very good thing which has emerged from out of this discussion. I would like to inform the House that for the economic viability of this country, a minimum target of Rs. 2,000 crores is a must during next decade.

Trade with east European countries has been discussed not only once but manytimes in this House, but to understand the real significance of this trade, one has to understand the historical background of this trade. We have to take two periods into consideration; One is the pre-Independence period and the other is the period after Independence. Before 1947, our foreign trade was deeply involved with the British Empire, and was conducted on the basis of multi-lateralism in which the convertibility of currency played a chief role as a means of clearing the balance of trade. At that time, because we had no industries and we were mostly exporters of raw materials, before independence, there was a small balance of trade in our favour. That is one aspect.

After independence, it was recognised that for widening our industrial base, we had to be more and more dependent on western countries for import of capital goods machines and spares. This would automatically mean depletion of our foreign exchange resources. It was at this stage that the East European countries, including USSR, who had gone through fire and hell during the war, came together and formed a small group known as the COMICON, and tried to evolve their own pattern of trade. After our independence, these countries have made a very significant increase in their industrial activities. Although the socialist countries accounted only for one-tenth of the world population, their share in world trade increased to 30 per cent which was

equal to the strength of USA and much more than the combined strength of the whole of Europe.

It was at this stage that we tried to develop our trade with East European countries including USSR. Large scale possibilities of trade with these countries were opened and the trade agreement which we signed with them revealed that this trade was beneficial not only to them but to India as a whole. Short of becoming a school teacher to explain what bilateral trade means. I hope hon. members who participated in the debate fully know that it is a balanced trade, a trade to be balanced over a period of time. Whatever balance of trade remains, whether it is adverse or favourable, has to be balanced by imports from or exports to other countries. It is a benefit which we should not ignore. At a time when India was going to develop its industrial base, countries like the USSR and east European countries came to the rescue of our industrial development and gave us equipment for which we would have had to pay in much needed foreign exchange. It is in this context that we should look at it.

I am sorry certain hon. members from both sides have tried to bring in politics. It is not a trade in ideology or in political concepts. I do not believe in importing certain ideas and exporting loyalties. That must be the privilege of a particular section on the opposite side. I can say with force that the Government of India is doing this trade not under the pressure of any country. The only power which can dictate terms to us is the conscience of the Government of India and the will of its people and our desire to see that a bright economic future is ushered in for our people and our trade and commercial development.

There has been a phenomenal growth in our trade with the East European countries. As compared to Rs. 8.4 crores in 1953, it has risen to Rs. 440 crores in 1967. With USSR, which is the largest country in the group, the increase was from Rs. 7.1 crores in 1953 to Rs. 227 crores in 1967. This has considerably improved our trade and commercial relations with those countries.

I am sorry the mover, Mr. Patodia, is not here and he was involved in some accident. He said that our trade with East Europe has grown, but it has grown at the expense of our trade with West Europe. This is not correct. Whereas India's global exports rose by about 18 per cent between 1960-61 and 1967-68, the corresponding increase in the case of exports to the East European countries and USSR has been in the vicinity of 200 per cent.

The only country outside this region to which exports have shown a considerable increase is Japan, where our exports have gone up by 100 per cent. Whereas exports to East European countries constituted only 7.7 per cent of our global exports in 1960-61 the percentage rose to 18.8 in 1967-68. It has not been merely a quantitative increase. The growth of exports has been faster in non-traditional goods.

I must emphasize and make it clear that India is no longer an exporter of traditional commodities only but along with traditional commodities we have now expanded our field in non-traditional commodities also. Our exports in engineering goods have been steadily going up and our monthly exports are now to the tune of Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores. This is a very big stride so far as our exports are concerned.

While it is true that the share of non-traditional goods in our global exports increased by 10 points from 28 per cent to 38 per cent between 1961-62 to 1967-68, Shri Patodia, who is not here, said that our trade with East European countries has gone up by only 2 points. The actual increase has been from 14.3 percent to 27.8 per cent, that is, an increase of 13.5 points. Moreover, there has been a seven-fold increase in the exports of engineering goods between 1964 and 1967. Between 1966-67 and 1967-68 the growth has been by 135 per cent from Rs. 28 million to Rs. 66 million to East European countries and USSR. In contrast, our exports of engineering goods to West Europe have increased from Rs. 28.50 million to Rs. 32 million only. Exports of these goods to East European countries now constitute 15 per cent of our global exports.

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

One point was made out by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. He was very fond of cashew kernels. He said that because of exports to East European countries, our exports to West European countries have decreased. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got his figures. The authentic figures that I have are as follows.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Provided by the American lobby.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I am not talking of any lobby at this stage. I am giving our own figures.

In 1963-64 the exports were valued at Rs. 520 crores to East European countries while they were to the tune of Rs. 1,623 lakhs to the rest of the world. In 1965-66 they increased from Rs. 520 lakhs to Rs. 781 lakhs in the case of East European countries and from Rs. 1,623 lakhs to Rs. 1,959 lakhs to the rest of the world. This aptly reveals that there has been an increase both in our traditional markets and in the non-traditional markets also.

Our trade, as I have made out, with East European countries has not grown at the cost of trade with West European countries. What has happened is that there has been diversification of trade. It has been the constant endeavour of the Ministry of Commerce and the Government of India to diversify the trade. Unfortunately, whenever we develop our trade with East European countries it is said that it has been done on the basis of ideology or whenever we develop our trade with West European countries or the United States, it is said by some people that we are doing it on the basis of ideology. In trade ideological barriers do not come; we are not trading with these countries on the basis of ideology but we are trading simply on one principle, that it gives benefit to our country. Interdependence of nations so far as trade is concerned is a must these days. We cannot live in isolation. If we have to exist in this world, we have to trade not only with the West but with the East also.

Some people said that we are giving most of our raw materials to East European countries and are taking junk machinery from them. This is absolutely wrong. The whole pattern of trade is changing and so it is changing with the East European countries also. There was a time when we had nothing to export but only traditional goods like tea, coffee, jute, cashew and groundnuts. With the development of our industry, our dependence on the machinery and the components of these countries has decreased because of our own self-sufficiency in these things.

18 : hrs.

Now, we have been able to push through certain very good sophisticated engineering goods in these markets. If we look at the goods, what new things we have been able to push through, we can see that from raw skins, we are sending finished leather to these countries. We are also sending textile machinery, machine tools, tipper trucks, railway wagons, electric fans, auto-ancillary equipment, electrical equipment, and other engineering goods. This is real diversification. These are non-traditional goods. It is not that because we are not able to sell our goods in Western markets that we are trying to sell goods to these countries. It is because we find these markets for our goods. We are selling our goods there.

Then, we have to see the pattern of imports from these countries. Taking the imports from these countries, there has been a considerable change. Certain machinery which we were importing from these countries we are not importing now. What we are importing from these countries is ships, equipment, oil drilling machinery and we have imported large quantities of urea and sulphur from these countries. I would like to give figures which will convince my friends who say India is exporting raw material and getting useless machinery from these countries.

Under the recent trade agreement with Poland, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, we have increased the import of urea from these countries by 75,000 tonnes.

We are having an agreement with Poland for the supply of 100,000 tonnes of urea and it will go upto 200,000 tonnes in 1973. Then, we have got an agreement with Poland for sulphur. 100,000 tonnes of sulphur will be supplied in 1969 and it will be doubled by 1973. For these goods, urea and sulphur, which are required for our fertiliser factories we should have spent a lot of foreign exchange. But because of bilateral agreements, we are not spending any foreign exchange. What we are selling to these countries is sophisticated machinery and engineering goods. So, it is not a question of only exporting traditional commodities as is being said by members opposite.

Coming to the switch trade, much has been said about switch trade by these countries. It is true, unscrupulous traders on both sides have indulged in some sort of switch trade. But the magnitude of the trade is so small that we can ignore it. After all, all trade in the world is not without any faults. There is hardly any trade, whether it is East or West, where we do not find faults. There is a yearly review of the trade between the countries. It is being impressed upon these countries that the goods destined for these particular countries, for the consumption of these countries, should be consumed within these countries. A vigil is kept that whatever goods are exported to these countries are utilised within these countries. Sometimes it so happens that the people who do not see eye to eye or those who want to ruin the trade indulge in unscrupulous things and bad name is brought to this particular trade. In the interest of mutual trade and friendship which we have developed in these countries, we have taken this matter into consideration and wherever it is possible, wherever the switch trade is possible, we see that the goods which are destined for any particular country are not switched over to other countries.

Then, the hon. Minister, Mr. Raja Ram raised a point which is not concerned with this at all, about the sending of trade delegation connected with Bleeding Madras. He

rather gave a word of advice to me that we should draw delegations not from politicians but from the people who know the trade very well. From his Party, we sent one person who led a trade delegation, not because he belonged to the D. M. K. Party or he was a politician, but because he knew about the handloom trade. That is why he was sent and he led a trade delegation. He should not have said about that. So far as Bleeding Madras is concerned, I do not know who is bleeding whether my friend should bleed or Madras should bleed or the interest of trade should bleed--that was the sort of state of affairs at that time. It is not connected with this.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Even according to our delegate who went there, the trader representatives in various Embassies do not know the business properly. I was given to understand that in Germany, in one place we have got good market, in one particular city, whereas our offices are located in some other place, 100 or 200 miles away from that. If that is going to be the practice, I am afraid, we cannot promote our trade. That was the point made by our delegate who went there.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : These are suggestions. This is not within the scope of this discussion.

There was an allegation from the Jan-Singh side that the Communist Party is getting funds from certain traders and agents.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It is an irresponsible allegation.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not know. Government do not subscribe to it that some sort of a trade is going on between the Communist Party here and the Soviet trading agency. I do not want to go into this. I wanted to avoid this. Mr. Basu also said certain things and he claimed that the Government takes dictates from Hell or Hell, I do not know; I do not want to touch on that.

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

One point was raised by Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha. She said that we are getting less price for our commodities; whenever we offer things to them, those countries dictate the price to us. If we take one example, between 1958 and 1965, the sale of tea to USSR increased from Rs. 8.2 to Rs. 17.3 crores while the total exports of the commodity fell from Rs. 136 to Rs. 115 crores. During 1960-61, the price which the USSR paid was Rs. 7.01 per kilogram as compared to the price in the rest of the world, i. e., Rs. 6.16. We have not been selling our commodities at cheap rates.

The other thing which has been said and the logic of which I do not understand is this. They say that, after the liberalisation of imports, we are being forced to purchase from these countries certain goods which we do not require. Hon. members know that our trade is not centralised. Our traders are free to make their choice. We must give credit to our traders that they can at least purchase those very goods or the machinery which they require for themselves; they will not purchase junk machines. After the liberalisation of the import policy, the disadvantage is to these countries because our traders are free to make their purchases from other countries also.

Then, within these East European countries also, there is an element of competition they are also producing the same things and hence, there is an element of competition. If we can get tractors cheaper from Rumania than from Bulgaria or Poland, naturally we will purchase from Rumania. So, within these countries there is also an element of competition.

We are not purchasing those goods which are not required by us. This idea must be given up completely that we are only purchasing things which are being thrust on us. The same is the case with regard to exports. In our exports also, these countries are free to purchase from anybody they like. Then, the prices which have been paid for imports, for sulphur urea or tractors or other materials, are exactly on the international level; may be, a little higher or lower, but to say that we have been

paying much more than the international prices is not correct.

I will not like to touch upon the other points which are extraneous to this debate. I would like to end by saying that our trade with East Europe and USSR is a unique experiment which has created new hopes and aspirations for expansion of mutual trade. The new dimensions and vistas of collaboration at different levels augur well for the future of these countries and for India's commercial development. With mutual confidence and trust, the new co-operation will ultimately benefit millions of people in East Europe, USSR and India.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He has not replied to one valid point. One very important point was raised. As a result of de-valuation of rupee or rouble, the price parity has not been re-fixed. After the devaluation of the rupee and the rouble we will have to pay over Rs. 70,000 more to Bokaro. That charge was made by Mrs. Sinha.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It is a very intricate matter and the hon. Member does not understand the intricacies of these matters.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Are we paying more ? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's Amendment to the vote of the House. The question is :

That in the resolution- *

add at the end--

"and a Committee of members of Parliament to be nominated by the Speaker be set up to assess the exact problem and suggest ways and means to solve the same."

The amendment was negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Shri Patodia's Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"In view of the adverse effect caused

on India's foreign trade by the wrong pattern of trading adopted in the case of East European countries, including Russia, this House resolves that the foreign trade policy of the Government of India, particularly with East European countries and Russia, be suitably changed."

The motion was negative.

18.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : FUNCTIONING OF CENTRAL SERVICES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are pressed for time. Your Resolution is very important. In fact, every Resolution is important, no doubt. But today, as we are pressed for time, may I request you to make a reference and just confine your remarks for five minutes? Just confine yourself for five minutes and you may continue later on.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : 2½ hours has been provided for Private Members' business. I don't think the House should take away any part of that time. We should spend full time, that is 2½ hours and we should continue. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is outside Private Members' purview. It has been said that all sorts of complaints are there. Certain grievances are to be ventilated.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Free for all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is also Private Members' time in a way.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The Speaker said something else could be done after the non-official hour

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am guided by the House. I don't want to impose decision.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : He was specific on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Mover is agreeable. But if the House agrees then alone I can do it. This is my suggestion.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : There is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. I want to submit certain points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That matter is totally different. Because, after Private Members' Business is over, there is a Zero-hour, if I may put it that way; there is some time for Members. Whatever you call it, that is there. It is a good thing. Due to procedural things certain matters could not be brought up on the floor of the House. So the Speaker has said that. So, the House now agrees with my suggestion. The hon. Member may just move.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I just want about fifteen minutes. At about 6-30 I will finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I want to make a submission. It is not free for all. In the morning we made a representation to the Speaker on certain specific points. On the basis of those specific points, he said, you can rise and speak for just a few minutes. Therefore it is not free for all. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Others also will come forward.

18.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI NAMBIAR : Free for all, at 6-30. Sir, I move the following Resolution :

"In view of the serious situation created by the policy of victimisation that is being pursued by the Central Government following the one-day token strike by the Central Government employees on the 19th September, 1968, resulting in the removal from service, launching prosecution against, issue of suspension orders on and issue of orders effecting break in service of a very large number of Central Government employees, this House is of opinion that a serious threat has arisen to the smooth and efficient functioning of the Central services spread all over India in the prevailing

[**Shri Nambiar**]

atmosphere of tension and bitterness among the employees and recommends that all the above acts of victimisation be withdrawn forthwith and normalcy be restored."

At the beginning of my speech I would like to bring to the notice of the House that we in India had agreed to the International Labour Organisation's decision, which is enshrined in Article 863 which reads as under.

The Freedom of Association and protection of the right to organise convention 1948, art. 8:

- "(1) In exercising the rights provided for in this section, workers and employers and their respective organisations like other persons....shall respect the law of the land;
- "(2) The law of the land shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so applied as to impair the guarantees provided for in this section."

It is found in the footnote that the role that India played in connection with this convention is significant. As a compromise, the Indian Government member withdrew his amendment and proposed in its place, the following new article :

- "(1) In exercise of the rights provided for in this convention, workers and employers' organisations shall respect the law of the land;
- "(2) The law of the land shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so interpreted as to impair the guarantees provided for in this convention."

This was agreed to by our representative in the ILO, and it is evident that India is a party to the agreement that the fundamental right of labour to organise and carry on with the legitimate right to strikes etc. should be allowed and should not be impaired. That is the meaning and spirit of this article.

But what is the result of the 19 Septem-

ber strike ? How far has our Government respected this convention ? How far have they violated this accepted convention of ILO can be seen from the victimisations that have been perpetrated. Figures which I shall quote will convince you about the extent to which victimisations have taken place for the so-called offence of the exercise of the right which is guaranteed, which was agreed to by our own representative in ILO. These are the figures I could collect:

Northern Railway : Suspensions 3534, terminations 300, arrests 3,600; North Frontier Railway: suspensions 533, terminations 150, arrests 683; For the South Central Railway, I have not got the figures; Southern Railway, suspensions 259, terminations 311, arrests 264; South Eastern Railway: suspensions 452, terminations 85, arrests 397; North Eastern Railway: suspensions 700, terminations 300, arrests 700. The total on the railways is : Suspensions 5,668, terminations 1158, arrests 5793. The total now out of employment is 12,624.

On the posts and telegraphs side, the figures are : terminations 1209, arrests 4251, suspensions 3744, total : 9234.

On the audit and accounts department side, arrests 131, terminations 91, suspensions 414, total 636.

On the Civil Aviation side, break in service 3590; in Defence department, suspension 176, discharge 476. Many other smaller departments are also there which have treated the staff like this. In all, you will find that the figure is more than 20,000. Government may give some other figures. I do not mind. In fact, in their answers they have said that their figures are not complete.

From this, you will see what a calamity has been created in this country by Government breaking their own rules and accepted principles and procedures and solemn agreements to which they are a party. How will Government appear before the eyes of the international organisations, the ILO and people of the outside world that they have no respect for and of

these things. Otherwise, for exercising that right to strike, which is guaranteed not only in this country but the world over, these men would not be kept out of service.

There was another instance of a similar nature. In 1960 there was a strike which was also declared illegal by an ordinance. It was not a one-day strike, it was a general strike. When it was brought to the notice of the then Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, that the right to strike is a legitimate right of the workers and he could not penalise them for exercising it, he told the departments that there should not be any victimisation, and within a minute there was a clean slate.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue on the next occasion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He may also start and continue next time if you agree.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of continuing next time. It may be over in 10, 15 minutes.

18.22 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE; NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES GIVEN DURING DEBATE ON DELHI PREMISES (REQUISITION AND EVICTION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take the discussion under Rule 193. Shri Sambhali.

भी इस्तकार साम्भली (भारती) : स्पीकर साहब, मुझे वडे हुए के साथ आज यह डिस्कशन आपके सामने शुरू करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे चालियामेटरी सिस्टम में कुछ ट्रैडीशंस हैं कुछ स्वसंविधान हैं जिनको कि हम निभाते हैं। पालियामेटरी सिस्टम में एक बहुत अचम चीज मवन्मेंट के ऐश्योरेंसेज होते हैं जो कि हाउस में दिये जाते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि गाडगिल ऐश्योरेंस के बारे में शायद न जाने कितनी मतंबा इस हाउरेंस में बच्चा हुई और न जाने कितनी मतंबा इसके बारे में ट्रिप्रेजेंस समझे लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने न जाने गाडगिल ऐश्योरेंस को कितनी बेमानी चीज समझ ली कि जिस पर कोई गोर नहीं किया गया।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं अब करना चाहता हूं कि यह गाडगिल ऐश्योरेंस क्या था? 29

सितम्बर 1951 को हमारे भूतपूर्व भारी भी एन० बी० गाडगिल ने यहां एक ऐश्योरेंस दिया जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो डिस्क्लेस्ड पर्सन्स इंडिया की तकसीम के बाद यहां पर आये हैं और उन्होंने जो कुछ कंस्ट्रक्शन कर लिया है और वह जहां कहीं बैठ गये हैं तो उनको नहीं उजाड़ा जायगा उनको नहीं हटाया जायगा। उनके अल्फाज यह है :

“... any building or part of a building on such land before the 15th August, 1950, such persons shall not be evicted.”

यह उन्होंने आपने भाषण में कहा है। गाडगिल ऐश्योरेंस बिलकुल साफ़ है। आगे चल कर जो चीजें कहीं गयी हैं उनमें भी यह बतलाया गया है कि अगर कोई प्लान हो और उसकी वजह से उनको हटाना तो यह बात बहुत साफ़ तौर पर कहीं गयी है और मैं चाहता हूं कि चरा आप उस पर गोर करें :

“Where eviction is necessary, alternative accommodation should be provided on developed land and as far as practicable near the place of business/employment of the displaced person.”

इविक्शन अगर कहीं निहायत ही जरूरी हो तो यह शत् बतलाई नहीं है। गाडगिल ऐश्योरेंस आने के बाद यहां के रंपूर्याजीब ने जो लुट पीट कर आये थे उन्होंने एक इतमीनान का संस लिया और उनको यह उम्मीद हुई कि अब यहां पर हम अपनी जगह पर बस सकेंगे, अपनी जगह पर रह सकेंगे लेकिन मातृतम नहीं कि हमारी सरकार की क्या भेहराबानी थी कि गाडगिल स.हब के ऐश्योरेंस को भुला दिया गया। जो नास्टर प्लान बनाने के लिए प्रपोजस्ट लिये हमारे चीफ कमिशनर साहब ने जिनका कि मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जो उस बक्स यहां चीफ कमिशनर थे, बहुतपुराने सीनियर आई० सी० एस० थे, मैं तो समझता हूं कि वह बहुत ही टिप्पिकल आई० सी० एस० अफसर थे, उन्होंने उस ऐश्योरेंस की नास्टर प्लान बनाने वालों

[श्री इसहाक स म्मली]

पास भेजा तक नहीं जिससे कि यह मालूम हो सके कि हमारी सरकार का क्या कमिटमेंट है। उसका नीतीजा मह हृषा कि एक मास्टर प्लान बनाने की बात की गई। वह मास्टर प्लान भी कैसे बना जिसके कि साथ जोनल प्लान बनाना जरूरी है, वह मास्टर प्लान कब बनता है जरा आप गौर करें। यह ऐश्योरेंस है सन् 1951 का। मास्टर प्लान बनना शुरू होता है 1960 से और खत्म होता है 1962 में और गजब यह है कि उस ऐश्योरेंस को उनके पास नहीं भेजा जाता, मास्टर प्लान बनाने के बालों के पास नहीं भेजा जाता, जिससे कि उनको मालूम हो सके कि सरकार का भी कोई कमिटमेंट है। वहां पर क्या होता है? मास्टर प्लान बनता है, जब उनसे कहा जाता है कि आप अपने मकानात हटाइये, अब वह मकान उन्होंने किस जगह पर बनाये हैं मैं आपकी इतिला के लिए अंग करता हूँ कि उसे ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी वाले मैन्युरंस लोग भौके पर उन्हें देखने के लिए गये थे तो दरअसल यहां उन के मकान बने हुए थे यह वह जगह थी जहां कि हमारे उन रेफ्यूजी माईयों के आने से पहले जंगल था, बियाबान था और वहां रात को नहीं दिन को भी धारामियों का चलना मुश्किल था। पहले वह जमीन बिलकुल ऊबड़खाबड़ी थी जिसे कि हमारे उन रेफ्यूजी माईयों ने आकर बनाया। उन्होंने आकर उस जगह को बनाया। उन्होंने आकर उस जमीन को डेवलप किया। उन्होंने आकर अपनी मेहनत से घर के जेवर बेच कर, दूसरा सामान बेच कर और कर्जा लेकर, सरकार से कुछ मदद लेकर उस जगह को बनाया। उन लोगों से टेक्सैज बसूल किये गये लेकिन इस के बाद उनको आँंदर होता है कि आप चले जाये, यहां से आप हट जाइये। क्यों नहीं आपको हटाया जाय? जनाबवाला, यह कितनी नाइंसारी की बात है? हम तो यह समझते हैं कि हमारे पालियामेंटरी सिस्टम में ऐश्योरेंस बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंस रखते हैं। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिससे एकजीक्युटिव पर लेजिस्लेशन की सुपरि-

मेसी जाहिर होती है लेकिन यहां पर ऐश्योरेंस को बिलकुल नीचे गिरा दिया गया। उनसे कहा गया कि आप अपनी जगह छोड़ दीजिये। उन के सामने कोई और चाराकार नहीं था। उन्होंने आप के दरवाजे को, लोक सभा के दरवाजे को खटखटाया। आप से इंसाफ मांगा। हमने इस मामले पर गौर किया, भौके पर जाकर देखा। मैं यह अंजन करूँगा, कि इसमें जो तीन चीजें रखली गई थीं, पहली चीज गाड़गिल ऐश्योरेंस की, उसको भुलाया गया, दूसरी चीज जो रखली गई वह मास्टर प्लान की है तो मैं बतलाता हूँ कि उस बक्त कोई प्लान नहीं एजिस्ट करता था। तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो आलटरनेटिव जगह बतलाई गई, आपको सुन कर हैरत हो जायगी कि आलटरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन क्या और कहां औफर की गई। वह औफर की गई पंखा रोड, वजीरपुर और फिलमिल ऐरिया में जहां पर कि छुग्गी भोपड़ी बालों को जो कि टोटल अनाईथोराइज्ड यहां पर कब्जा करते हैं और वहां सरकार उन को ले जाकर जगह देती है। उनके लिए कोई ऐश्योरेंस नहीं है और सरकार उनको वहां छुग्गी, भोपड़ी स्कीम में जगह देती है। मैं आपके जारी श्री जगननाथ राव से मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह गाड़गिल ऐश्योरेंस और छुग्गी भोपड़ी स्कीम एक के से हो गया? क्या उनको भी वही जगह दी जायेगी? और क्या उनके लिए भी वही बताव होगा जो कि छुग्गी भोपड़ी बालों के साथ होता है? क्या गाड़गिल ऐश्योरेंस की कोई वक्फ़त नहीं की जायेगी? क्या आज गाड़गिल साहब मिनिस्टर नहीं रहे तो उनके ऐश्योरेंस की कोई कीमत नहीं है? इस पर सरकार को गौर करना होगा। मैं यह अंजन करूँगा कि हमने भौके पर जाकर देखा तो बतलाया गया कि सड़क चौड़ी करनी है। हम को मिले सरकार सिंह कम्पनी, हमको मिले गुजरात साहब और हमको और बहुत से मिले जिनके कि संकड़ों तादाद में मकान नात हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर आप सड़क

[श्री इसहाक सम्मती]

चौड़ी करना चाहते हैं तो हम अपने मकानों में से जगह देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन हमको उजाड़िये नहीं। इस लिए जाहिर बात है कि आलटरनेटिव एकोनोमेंशन जो कि उनके कारोबार के प्लाइंट भ्रोफ धू से भी मुनासिब हो वह तो कहीं मयस्सर आ ही नहीं सकी। हमारी सरकार को उस बक्त का नहीं ख्याल है जब कि उन्होंने यहां आकर जंगल को आबाद किया था। आज जब वह लैंड डेवलप्ट हों गया तो हमारे अफसरों के मुंह में पानी आता है और सरकार के भी मुंह में पानी आता है। अब अगर वह लैंड डेवलप्ट हो गया, आबाद हो गया तो क्या कसूर हुआ? यह भी ठीक है कि आज उसके आसपास की जमीन की कीमत हो गयी है लेकिन यह भत भूलिये कि रेफ्यूजी भाइयों ने अपनी नुक्तेनजर से अपनी कोशिशों से उस जगह को डेवलप किया है। इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं। उस कमेटी में कांग्रेस की मजोरिटी है। हम लोग भी उसमें हैं। बाजपेयी जी उसके वियरमैन हैं। हमने वहां पर इस चीज को रखा बिना पार्टी का कोई विचार किये हुए। हमने इंसानी नुक्तेनजर से इसको देखा, हमदर्दी के साथ इस पर गौर किया और हम इस नीति पर पहुंचे कि इन डिस्प्लेस्ड परसंज के साथ नाइसापी हुई है और इस लिए हमको मजबूर हो कर यह रिपोर्ट देनी पड़ी कि गाडगिल एश्योरेस का इस्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। मैं दरखास्त करता हूं कि उनके साथ इंसाफ किया जाए, उनको उजाड़ा न जाए, इंसानी नुक्ते नजर से इस केस को देखा जाए। एक दो घर उजड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। संकड़ों घर उजड़ जाएंगे, कैमिसीज की कैमिलीज उजड़ जायेंगी। उस बक्त जो मकान उन्होंने पांच हजार रुपये लगा कर बनाया था आज वह चालीस हजार में बढ़गा। क्या सरकार इताना कम्पेंसेशन दे सकती है। किन्तु भी कम्पेंसेशन सरकार दे लेकिन उसके विविनेस को भी दें। विविनेस प्लाइंट आफ धू से, मजदूरी के प्लाइंट आफ धू से क्या

उनको बेसा एरिया मुयस्सर हो सकता है? सबसे बढ़ कर यह बात है कि उनको कोई भी जगह आप दें, उनके लिए कुछ भी आप करें, क्या गार्डमल एश्योरेस का इस तरह से इस्प्लेमेंटेशन हो सकता है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि उनको एविट न किया जाए, उनको हटाया न जाए और उनकी बिल्डिंग को रेयुलराइज किया जाए। वे वहां के डिवेलपमेंट के लिए कोओप्रेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं, जगह भी देने के लिए तैयार हैं, सारी फैसिलिटीज देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जब हमने मात्रम किया कि दिवकत क्या है तो पता चला आपके अफसरों से कि सड़कों के लिए उस जगह की जरूरत नहीं है, एक ग्रीन बैल्ट हमको तैयार करनी है, उसके लिए जरूरत है। क्या मजाक किया जा रहा है उनके साथ! मैं चाहता हूं कि इंसानी नुक्तेनजर से इस समस्या पर गौर किया जाए, इसको प्रेस्टीज का इश्वर न बनाया जाए, इन बिल्डिंग को रेयुलराइज किया जाए, उनसे वह पैसा लिया जो कि चन्दा कमेटी ने सजैस्ट किया था और उनको उजाड़ा ज जाए। जो आपकी स्कीम है, उसमें आप देखें कि खर्च कितना होगा। आपका इन बिल्डिंग को डिमालिश करने में खर्च होगा, न्यू कंस्ट्रक्शन पर खर्च होगा रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए जो पैसा उनको दिया जायेगा, उसमें खर्च होगा, जमीन की कीमत आपको नहीं मिलेगी। अगर आप इन बिल्डिंग को रेयुलराइज कर दें, गाडगिल एश्योरेस को पूरा कर दें तो आपका डिमालिशन का खर्च बचेगा, न्यू कंस्ट्रक्शन का खर्च बचेगा, रिहैबिलिटेशन का खर्च बचेगा और जमीन की कीमत सरकार को मिलेगी।

इस हाउस से उन्होंने इंसाफ मांगा है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह हाउस उनको इंसाफ देगा। इस समस्या पर इंसानी नुक्तेनजर से गौर करेगा। एश्योरेस की जो बात की गई है उसको पीछे न डाल कर उस पर कायम रहा जाएगा और उसको इस्प्लेमेंट किया जायेगा।

شی اسحاق سہولی (امروہا)

اسپکر مخصوص، ہیں جوں کوئا چاہا ہوں کہ گذگٹ ٹھوڑی پر کیا ہوئا
۲۱ ستمبر ۱۹۷۱ کو ہماری بخوبی ٹھوڑی بخوبی کوئی گذگٹ بھاں لیکے
ٹھوڑی پر کیا مخصوص اپنے کو کہا گا کہ موڑ میں پہنچا لے کی
ٹھوڑی کی جگہ بھاں بخوبی کوئی ہجت کو اپنی مکہ، گھر سرکنگ کو ۱۷ نومبر
۲۰ جہاں کوئی بخوبی کوئی ہجت کو اپنی مکہ، گھر سرکنگ کو ۱۷ نومبر
جنگیں۔ اس کے مقابلے، ہم۔

..... *any building or part of a building on such land before the 15th August, 1950, such persons shall not be evicted."

۶۔ اپنے لئے اپنے بھائیں کہا ہے۔ کالاں اشوریوں، پانچل اور کوشی۔
 لگنے جل کو مل جو طب کہنے لگیں۔ میر اس سے بھی بدلنا کیا ہے کہ اگر کوئی
 پلان ہو اور اسکی وجہ سے اس کو ہلاکا ہو تو وہ بات بھیت صاف طور پر کہیں
 کہنے ہیں اور جان چھوڑنے کو زرا آئس اس سے بھر کر کوئی۔

"Where eviction is necessary, alternative accommodation should be provided on developed land and as far as practicable near the place of business/employment of the displaced person."

اممیں انکو گیمن یہاں سے من سو ری ہو تو یہ غوریں بخالی گئیں ہیں۔
بے گل اس امور پر اگر کسی بھائی کے راستے پر ہے تو وہ مسخر کر لے گئے ہے
اسی سبب ایک امتحان کا امتحان لیا اور کوئی ایجہ ہوئی کہ اب بھائیوں میں
اپنی جنکیہ ہوں۔ سکھائی اپنی جنکیہ ہوڑے سکھائی لیکن صائم ہوئیں کہ ہماری
سرکار کی کیا ہمہنگی ہےں کہ کاٹا کر مسخر کیے افسوس پر گھوگھو ہلا دیا گیا۔
سو ساڑھے بیان ہائے کیے لیے ہمہنگی میں جلد کچھ مسخر ہیے جن کا
کہ ہم نام ہوئے لیتا۔ چاہا تو اسی طبقہ بھائیوں جیل کا کوئی نہیں پہچا
ڈھانی جلد اگر ہے۔ اسی طبقے۔ من تو مسخر ہوئی کاٹتے ہیہوں لیکن
اگر کوئی سو ساڑھے کیے تو اسی طبقے کا کٹتے ہیہوں لیکن جلد ہوئے ہے اسی طبقے کیے جائیں گے۔

بھیجا کر دین چاہیے کہ یہ مسلم ہو سکے کہ ہماری سرکار کا کھلیت
کے۔ اسکا لفظ یہ ہوا کہ ایک ماسٹر بلان ہائیکی یا ہائی کی گئی۔ وہ ماسٹر

پاکستان کیسے ہے جسکے کامیابی کے ساتھ نوبل پبلان پیدا کیوں ہے وہ ماسٹر
کارکر کے نام پر ایک ایسا نام ہے۔

ٹیکسٹریلز ایڈنیشنلز ڈیزائن ڈیلر ہے اور ہم ہوتا ہیں ۱۹۶۲ میں اور ٹیکسٹریلز

بہ کہ اس ایجمنٹر کو ان کی پاسیں پھیما جانا مارٹن پلان پھائیں ہاں
کچے پاسیں پھیما جانا جس سے کہ ان کو مسلم ہو سکے کہ سرکار کا بھی کوئی

کھنڈھے ہیں۔ وہاں پر کما ہوتا ہے۔ ماحصلہ بلان بنتا ہے جب ان سے کہا جائیں
جیسے کہ آئندے مکاناتہ عطاٹیں اور مکان اپہلی کی جگہ پر بھائی ہوں ہیں

۲۰۵ اخلاق کی لذت پڑھ کرنا ہوں کہ اسے انہوں نے سمجھی والی سوسائٹی میں
۲۰۶ اپنے دیکھتے کہ اپنے بھائی کو دیکھنے کے لئے دو راصل سہیان ان کے مکان پہنچے

ہری نہیں ہے وہ جگہ نہیں جہاں کے ہمارے ان دلوں بھالوں کے آئے ہے

بھلے ملک نئے بیان دھا اور وہ رات کو تھیں مل کوئی آئیں گا جتنا
ملک صفا بھلے وہ زمین پاٹت اور کھاپوں پر جسی کہ ہماری ان دفعوں پھالیں

انہلی کو اکتوبر میں کو ڈیوبول کیا۔ انہلی کی کاریابی میں ہے گر بلدا۔ سے گھر کی تحریک کر دوسرا سامان بیج کر اور فرشہ لیکر سوکار سے کھجھہ

مدد لکھ کر اس مکملیہ کو بھاگا۔ اب لوگوں سے کیسے سوچنے کیلئے لکھنے اور کچے بھدے اسی کو کارڈ، ہوٹا میسے کہ آپ جلیے جانیں ہیں میں سے آپ احمد حسینی۔ کون اپہن۔

کلیو چند دیگریں - ان کی ساختی کوئی اور چاروں کارہ بھی نہیں - تیسرا آپ کی دیواری
کپڑے کوکہ سہنے کیے - دیواری کو کھینچتا ہے - آپ سے انتساب مانگتا ہے اور سلسلے

بر گرد کیا چشمی نه سازد - میخواست - چن به موشک رونکا که ۱۰ سین خوبین چیزی رکن کر
نهفتن پوش جزو کذاک افسوسبرانگی - اسکو بدلایا کی دوسری جزو ریکش گنج و ده ماسنر

پلان کی ہے تو ہم بلاکا ہون گے اس پر کوئی باشکن بلان ہی نہیں ہے۔ اس
وہ کوئی بلان ہے ایک گستاخیں کرنا ہے۔ بسیری جعل ہے میں کہ جو الگریوں جنکے

علیاً گش آپ کوں کر ہمہ دو جانیں کہ، دا گلریم ۔ ٹھیک گا لوگوں کا
کھوکھی گئی ۔ دا آپ کی گئی پیشکارا دا ۔ ختم اور جعلیں ۔ اپنیا من میان بر

ز کے محل جزویہ والیں ۔ کوئی کوئی ہو گیا ۔ ان اعتمادیاتیہاں پر کوئی
ترکیب نہ ہو جان سکا رہا کوئی جائز حکم نہ ہے ۔ ان کیلئے کوئی ۔ اعتمادیاتیہاں

لہٰذا یہ تو سرکار ان کو وہاں جانی مجبور ہے اسکم میں جنکے ہدایت ہیں۔ جن کی
لیے ذریعہ مالکت دوسرے سلسلہ کرنا جائز ہوں اُن کیا ہے کیا کیا

دی جاں کی تو کیا نہ کیجیے تھی میں پڑھ دوڑھ کو جوکے جھنگی مسروپوں والیں
کیے صاف کہ دھوکا ہے۔ نہیں کل کی افسوسیوں کی کوئی وسیعہ نہیں کی ملکیت
کیا تاک کل اس سبب مسٹر نہیں دھیں تو ان کی افسوسیوں کوئی کوئی نہیں دھیں۔ اسی
ہر سرکار کو خوب کرنا ہوا ہوگا۔ میں یہ جو دل چھوڑ دیا جائے دیکھا تو
ہلاکا کیا کہ سچے جو گھوڑے کھوئی ہے۔ ہم کو ملے سردار ملکہ کلاریس گلبریٹ
مسٹر اوسمن کو اپنے بھی سے ملے جن کے میں سکون کی صد اسی کامانہ ہے۔
امیٹیٹ کہا کہ اگر آپ سے جوڑا کرنا چاہیے میں تو ہم اپنی کاموں میں جگہ دھیں
کے اپر اپر ہیں ہم کو اکمالیت نہیں۔ اصلیٰ طاری یا ہے کہ الگ اسلام ایک پورہ نہ
ہوئے۔ اب کاروباری کے انتہا تک دوسرے بھی مذاق ہو دو تو گھنیں سچے آپس میں نہیں سکتے۔

مساری سرکار کو اخوبہ کا بھیں خیال تھی جیکے اپنے لئے جہاں اکم حلاں
کو آباد کیا جاؤ۔ آج جب وہ لہٹ دیوبندیہ ہو کیا تو جانے افسوس کرنے
میں بھیں ہیں یاں آنے اور سرکار کی بھی خیالیں بھی ہیں اسی
اکا ہے۔ اب اگر وہ لہٹ دیوبندیہ ہو کیا تو کیا تصور ہوا۔ یہ بھی
تھیہ ہے کہ آج امریکی آسمانی زمین کی تیسی ہو گئی ہے لیکن یہ
لکھنؤ کی ٹھیکانے کے روپ میں بھالوں تیس اپنے بھیہ سے اپنی کوکھوں سے اس
جگہ کو دیوبندیہ کیا ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to place before the House one point. Do the Members want a regular discussion on the basis of this rule, or, can I ask the Minister to reply straightway ? The matter is such that one by one the Members may like to raise their points, and it may be difficult. To save time, I would ask the Minister to reply now. If it is not satisfactory or sufficient, later on next time, we shall see.

भी इसहाक साम्बसी : कायदा यह है कि जो कमेटी का चीयरमैन होता है वह भी कुछ कहता है ।

شروع اسحاق سمبھلی، ڈاونڈی بھٹے
کا جو کھیٹی کا چھپرمن ہو کا ہے وہ بھی
کچھ کھٹا ہے

MR. SPEAKER : I did not prevent him. It is only after you agreed that I am calling the Minister, otherwise, I would have asked him to speak.

મી ઘટલ વિહારી બાળપેયી : (બલરામ-
પુર) કુદ્ધ બદબડ બોલાંમે તવ મુખે મી બોલના
પદેણા ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): This discussion arises out of the Gadgil assurances in the year 1951. The hon. Member who has initiated this discussion went on to say that the assurances were not respected at all. It is far from true. I may point out that so far, 27,700 persons were given alternative accommodation or aid for rehabilitation, even though 7,200 of them were such as had squatted after 15th August, 1950, to whom this assurance would not apply. Besides that,

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

the Delhi Municipal Committee provided accommodation to 2,278 refugee shopkeepers. Government also decided to write off approximately Rs. 20 lakhs which was recoverable from such persons by way of damages due to unauthorised squatting on Government land. Thus, the Government have already been taking a generous and humanitarian outlook. Therefore, there was no hardship caused. Unfortunately, some persons were left over. Their problem had to be solved.

The Chanda Committee went into the question in 1960 and gave a report. According to this report, those persons who were left over and who were in unauthorised occupation of Government land should be given land ranging between 80 and 200 square yards, depending upon the financial capacity of the eligible squatters and displaced persons and the size of the family. This recommendation of the Chanda Committee has been endorsed by the Committee on Government Assurances (Fourth Lok Sabha) in paras 51 and 54 of their report.

This recommendation would be implemented. I agree that these unauthorised persons should not be equated to the jhuggi-jhopri dwellers and 25 square yards would not be proper. That is why 80 to 200 square yards, as recommended by the Chanda Committee, will be given. This is being processed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : How soon will it be given ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As early as possible. I cannot fix a deadline, because the Master Plan was adopted in September 1962 and I cannot allot any land for use which is not in accordance with the Master Plan. Objections should have been raised

at the proper time. When objections were not raised or having been raised were not accepted by the DDA, it is difficult for me to go against the Master Plan.

'SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : The Gadgil Assurances were given long before the Master Plan was formulated. Why did you not take into consideration the Gadgil Assurances while drawing up the Master Plan ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Master Plan came in 1952. They should have raised the objection at that time. If they did not raise any objection or if the objections were raised and over-ruled, I cannot do anything. Taking all this into consideration, we are trying to do whatever is possible. There are five unauthorised persons who have built houses in Pcorvi Marg i. e. Ganga Ram Hospital Road. They have not vacated. They have been given alternative land, but they do not want to demolish the houses. They went to court and still they are in unauthorised occupation. We are anxious to settle the left-over cases. There is no intention to bypass the assurances. The assurances given by Government are being respected and will be respected.

There is one recommendation in para 60 of the report that the left-over problem should be given to the Rehabilitation Department. We had a meeting with that department, but they are not willing to take it over, because they are winding up their department. Therefore, this problem will have to be dealt with by this ministry and this will be dealt with as early as possible.

भी इसहाक सम्भली : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बक्त मास्टर प्लान तैयार हो रहा था, तो क्या उस बक्त मिनिस्ट्री वे

मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने वाले अफसरान वर्ग रह को अपने कमिट्टेस और एशोरेंसिज भेजे या नहीं; अगर नहीं भेजे, तो क्यों नहीं।

شہری اسحاق سے جملہ: میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت ماسٹر پلین تیار ہو رہا تھا، تو کیا اس وقت مسٹری لے ماسٹر پلین تیار کر لے والے افسران وغیرہ کو اپسے کمٹیمینٹس اور ایشورلیں کہوں گے؟ اس کو اپنے تو نہیں کہوں گے۔

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I am not in a position to say anything. In 1962 I was not in charge.

श्री इस्हाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं है।

شہری اسحاق سے جملہ: سپیکر صاحب یہ تو کوئی جواب نہیں ہے

MR. SPEAKER : Assurances given by Government continue, whichever Government may come to office. Government may change, but assurance continue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna did not fulfil the assurances given and that is why he lost.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : Even the recommendations of the Chanda Committee have not been implemented so far.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : That is the left-over problem, which was referred to by the hon. Member.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई मिनिस्टर 1962 में मिनिस्टर नहीं था, जो डिपार्टमेंट तो उस समय भी था। इस लिए यह कहने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है कि यह उस समय मिनिस्टर नहीं थे।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I only said that I am not now in a position to say anything about it.

18-40 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA— Contd.

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok

Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December 1968 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

18.41 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *Closed Textile Mills*

MR. SPEAKER : The Half-an-Hour discussion is arising out of an answer given by the Minister about textile mills. Shri Kandappan raised it yesterday. I allowed him to do it and the Minister replied to it. Evidently, Shri Damani was not here yesterday. There is a subject which is coming up almost every month. Anyway, instead of spending half an hour over this, as Shri Sambhali cooperated, you also raise it in two minutes and the Minister will give you information if there is any.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to place the difficult position of the textile industry before the House. The textile industry is situated in nearly all parts of the country and the mills which are closed down at present are mostly in small towns. The spinning mills are also situated in mofussil areas. The economy of those small towns entirely depends on the employment given by textile mills. Therefore, those towns have suffered a great set-back due to the closure of those mills. As you have asked me to be very brief, I will not elaborate too much but I am going to touch some important points which have caused the difficult position of the textile industry.

The main reasons which have got the industry in a difficult position are firstly, substantial increase in the cost of production; secondly, heavy and irrational excise duty policy; thirdly, inadequate funds for modernisation; fourthly, competition from man made fibres; and fifthly, slackness in internal demand.

Regarding substantial increase in the cost of production, I would like to mention that the index number of cotton, which is the raw material for yarn and cloth, in 1963 was 177 and it has gone up to 173

in 1968. That means there was an increase of 48 per cent in the price of cotton. Cotton constitutes fifty per cent in the price of cloth produced and this is reflected in an increase of 20 per cent in the price of cloth.

Coming to wages, wages constitute about 25 per cent of the cost of production of cloth and yarn. The increase in wages in the last five years in Bombay was 61 per cent, Ahmedabad 67 per cent, Madras 41 per cent, Kanpur 50 per cent, Delhi 64 per cent and Bengal 65 per cent. This has increased the cost of production of cloth by 15 to 16 per cent.

Twenty per cent increase in cotton prices and 15 to 16 per cent in wages, in total 36 per cent increases has taken place in the cost of production of cloth and yarn. Against this, the index number of cloth prices-whatever figures I am giving are from Government statistics-in 1963 was 132 and now in 1968 is 156. The increase in the sale price of cloth is twenty per cent against the rise of 36 to 40 per cent in the cost of production. That means, the industry has to absorb 15 to 16 per cent of the cost of production. That has brought the industry to this present condition. This is one substantial reason why the cost has gone up and the industry is suffering.

Secondly, I have mentioned excise duty as one of the main reasons which have put the industry in a difficult position. Excise duty in 1955-56 was only Rs. 28 crores; now it has gone up to Rs. 117 crores an increase of about 4 times whereas production has gone up only 25 per cent. So, this has also put a burden on the textile industry.

About the profitability, I would like to give the Reserve Bank figures which have been published recently. In 1960-61, the total production was 611 crores and profit before tax was about 45 crores. Now, in 1967-68, the production has gone upto 901 crores and profit has come down to only Rs. 17 crores. While the production has gone up, the profit has gone down. At that time, the percentage of profit was 7 per cent and now it has come down to 2 per cent only. The margin of profit has gone down.

About the excise duty, I would like to give one or two examples. For 50s count the excise duty is Rs. 3.50 P. per kilo and the excise duty on 100s count is also Rs. 3.50 P. The selling price of yarn of 50s count is Rs. 12 and of 100s count is Rs. 30. On Rs. 30, the excise duty is Rs. 3.50 P. and on Rs. 12 also, the excise duty is the same.

One more thing is interesting. On the 50s count which is produced out of Indian cotton, excise duty is higher and on the 100s count which is produced by imported cotton, Egyptian cotton, is lower. This is a disincentive for using the indigenous cotton. We have to import more cotton. On indigenous cotton, there is heavy excise duty. The growers are not benefited. They get less price. That is a discouragement to the grower of the cotton because of the excise duty. There are so many anomalies. If they are corrected, the production of cotton will improve and also our import will go down.

I would like to give a few suggestions. I am only trying to touch major problems which the industry is facing.

MR. SPEAKER : Minor problems you can tell him privately.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, in 15 years the industry has made a profit, including depreciation, of about Rs. 420 crores and they have invested Rs. 410 crores for modernisation. So, the industry is not left with any funds to keep as reserve. They have entirely used the profits, including depreciation, modernisation. But that is not sufficient for 600 mills. An amount of Rs. 410 crores is not sufficient for modernisation. The main thing is, unless the cost of production goes down, the industry cannot prosper. The industry requires funds for modernisation. The Government has established the Textile Corporation. One year has passed. The Chairman has been appointed and the Directors also have been appointed. But it has not started functioning. So, I would suggest that the Textile Corporation should help the industry from modernisation and also help the weak mills which are closing down. Let it go

out to finance them for modernisation. That will also help the textile machinery manufacturers. At present, the textile machinery manufacturers are not getting sufficient work. As against their capacity of Rs. 30 to 40 crores annual production, they are producing only Rs. 12 to 15 crores worth of machinery. They will get work and our raw material will be used. The industry will be modernised if the Textile Corporation takes up the things.

Firstly, there should be the deferred payment facilities for the industry, for getting plant and machinery for modernisation. Secondly, it should take some mills which are situated in small towns, run them and modernise them.

I think, the Government will consider all these things with this end in view that our Indian cotton growers should get incentives. Therefore, I want to suggest that excise duty on the cloth produced by Indian cotton should be less and the excise duty on the cloth produced by imported cotton should be more. (*Interruptions*). There should be a difference in the excise duty levied; the excise duty, as I said, on the cloth produced by imported cotton should be more and the duty on the cloth produced by Indian cotton should be less. This is very essential and this will help the Indian cotton growers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : An assurance was given in this House and also outside by the Deputy Minister and also by the Cabinet Minister that Government had finally taken a decision to take over the New Victoria Mill at Kanpur, and I was also told that the Authorised Controller had been appointed. But today a delegation has come from Kanpur and informed me that the Mill has not yet been taken over. I would, therefore, like to know what positive action has been taken against that particular mill.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : धर्या महोदय, सरकार की जो टेक्सटाइल बिल्स के बारे में नीति है वह सफल नहीं हो रही है, फैल हो गयी। पार आज 80 के करीब मिलें

[**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त**]

बन्द हैं तथा 17, 18 मजदूर बेकार हैं। अगर मिल बन्द रहें तो करीब 50 करोड़ रु. का नुकसान सरकार को ऐक्साइज के रूप में होगा। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलें बन्द होगी हैं इनको कोशापरेटिव सेक्टर में मंत्री जी खोलेंगे या सरकार कोई कोरपोरेशन बना कर इनको चलायेगी?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि याने वे लिए कोई बायर नहीं मिलता तो क्या याने का कोई बफर स्टाक सरकार बनायेगी और विदेशों में याने का मारकेट ढूँढ़ेगी?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हायुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी मिली है कि इस समय कुल मिलाकर देश में 59 मिलें कपड़े की इस प्रकार की हैं जो बन्द पड़ी हैं और 60, 65 हजार के बीच में मजदूर, पुरुष और स्त्री हैं कि जो इन मिलों के बन्द होने से बेकार होगए हैं। पिछले 20 वर्षों में भारतवर्ष ने जो उन्नति कई देशों में की है—जो चीज़ की बाहर भेजकर विदेशी मुद्रा देश कमाता था उनमें सूती कपड़ा भी था। लेकिन सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण यह सूती कपड़ा उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक उच्चस्तरीय कमीशन बैठाने का विचार कर रही है जो इन तमाम बातों पर निर्णय ले सके कि उत्पादक को भी कोई हानि न हो, उद्योग को भी कोई हानि न हो और देश जो निर्यात की स्थिति में प्रा गया था उससे कुछ आगे बढ़ सके, उससे पीछे न जाना पड़े। साथ ही जो मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं उनको भी कोई दूसरा रोजी का प्रबन्ध हो सके, इसका कोई निश्चय सरकार ने लिया है?

श्री भोलालाल भास्टर (धलवर) : मैं दो प्रमुख पूछना चाहता हूँ। रिज़व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने एक बंकिंग प्रू काटन मिल्स को क्रेडिट फेसिलिटिज देने के बारे में बनाया था

उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ताकि इन पुरानी मिलों को स्कैप किया जाय और उनको मोडनाइज किया जाय उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। मुझे यह भी इत्तला मिली है कि जो हमारा फोरेन मार्केट था, इण्डोनीजिया वर्गरह उस बहुत बड़े मार्केट को पाकिस्तान ने कंप्चर कर लिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। और जहां पर टैक्सटाइल कोरपोरेशन जिन राज्यों में नहीं बने हैं वहां जल्दी से जल्दी कोरपोरेशन बनवाने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं?

श्री तुससीदास जाधव (बारामती) : 59 मिलें बन्द हैं और करीब 50, 60 हजार मजदूर आज बेकार हैं। मिल बन्द होने से उसके जो ओरनसं होते हैं उनको तो कोई रोजाना अपने जीवनयापन में दिक्कत नहीं होती है। लेकिन वर्कसं भूते रहते हैं व्यावेकि वे बेचारे तो रोजाना कमा कर लाते हैं। तो इस बीमारी को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई निधि सरकार बनायेगी जिसमें पैसा निकाल कर इन मिलों को मोडनाइज किया जाय?

जो मिलें ऐसी पड़ी हुई हैं, नेशन की प्रापर्टी धूल में मिल रही है, जैसे कि शोलापुर की मिल है वह चार पांच साल से पड़ी हुई है, दो करोड़ की उसकी लागत है लेकिन सरकार कुछ भी नहीं कर रही है, तो सरकार उन मिलों को चलाने और मजदूरों की व्यवस्था करने का कब खाल करेगी?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Mr Speaker, Sir, in a medium sized city like Bhavnagar, one will namely, the Mahalaxmi mill has been closed, since 1½ years and now 2200 workers are made unemployed. There was an investigation committee appointed by the Government of India. That committee held that the closed units is an economic unit and the State Government has recommended the appointment of an authorised controller to take over the mills.

In view of this I would like to know from the Minister when the Government of India will appoint the authorised controller to take over the Mahalaxmi mills.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यत्वतमल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिल बन्द होने का कारण दिया गया थाटे में चलना लेकिन क्या कपड़े के भाव की तुलना में कपास के भाव बढ़े हैं? यह तो मिल मालिकों का और टंक्सटाइल कमिशनर का एक नाटकीय प्रचार है और यह बात बिल्कुल भूठ है। रिजर्व बैंक की बुलेटिन से पता चलता है कि 15 सालों में कपड़े के भाव तो बढ़े हैं लेकिन उसकी तुलना में कपास के भाव बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़े हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि उनको फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर काटन मिलती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान हैं जो कि कपास पैदा करते हैं जिससे कि मिल चलती है, उस कपास के लिए क्या सरकार ने स्पोर्ट प्राइस, सहायक मूल्य निर्धारित किया है? किसान अपनी कपास जो मार्केट में बेचता है क्या उसके लिए आपने सहायक मूल्य निर्धारित किया है? मेरी यह मांग है कि सरकार कपास के लिए सहायक मूल्य निर्धारित करे।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I had occasion to raise this day before yesterday. I did not get a satisfactory answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you sure you are getting it today?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I can get the satisfaction that I have done my best. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the burning problem that is there particularly in Tamilnadu. It has become a grave problem to us, because of the labour unrest that this thing is causing. Apart from what my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has pointed out, it may definitely, lead to a substantial reduction in the excise that we are getting. In view of this, I would like to know what they are going to do in the matter. For the past more than a year or so they have been

telling us that they are very much alive to the problem. We had occasion to meet the Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh and also Shri Qureshi and we pointed out about the various problems, the labour issue, and all that. On these occasions we were given to understand that they did propose to have a corporation which will look after all these things and if necessary the Corporation will be empowered to take over the mills. But of late, I am hearing a different story. That is, that the corporation is not going to take over all the mills. Sir, I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. If they are not in a position to compel the employers or the proprietors to run the mills what is the other alternative? The only alternative is that they have to take over the mills. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to come forward to take over the mills? After all, Sir, the capacity that is created in this country is not a very much surplus capacity. So I think the Government, by a rational organisation, can cope up with the problem and they should be prepared to take over the mills.

If the Centre is not prepared, the other alternative which I would like to suggest is to ask if they are prepared to concede the demand of the State to take them over if they could be financed by the Centre for that propose.

19 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Since there are a number of mills closed in Bombay due to mismanagement of the directors and managing agents, may I ask Government what action is proposed to be taken immediately against those managing directors and managing agents, and secondly, what relief is sought to be given to the mill workers of Bombay who are unemployed for a long time and whose numbers run into thousands?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : This matter has been discussed many a time in this House and I need not go into the details elaborately.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very difficult problem.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : So far as the Mahalakshmi Mills is concerned the report of the State Government is under Government's consideration and a decision will be taken soon.

Regarding the New Victoria Mill's referred to by Shri Banerjee, a decision has been taken to take it over. The matter is under the consideration of Government and I assure the hon. Member it will not take much time before it is taken over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) : Let him please not allow me to raise a question about it next session.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : No, before that it will be done.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I could not name the mills in my State because they are many.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Shri Kandappan raised the question about the mills in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government has already granted Rs. 50 lakhs as relief to the mills there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is a drop in the ocean.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The question was asked whether we would take over the mills, this will cover the question of Shri K. L. Gupta also.

यह जो टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन है वह मरीज मिलों का अस्पताल नहीं है कि आप ऐसा समझें कि यहां तमाम मरीज मिलों को इकट्ठा करके रख दें और इस कारपोरेशन को उनका अस्पताल बनायें। यह कारपोरेशन उन्हीं मिलों को लेगा जो कि चल सकें। कुछ मिलें ऐसी भी हैं जिनमें 80-80 साल की पुरानी मशीनें पड़ी हुई हैं, मजदूरों की वजह से यारावी पैदा हो गयी है। कुछ मिलों में जानवूम्फक मिस्मैनेजमेंट हो रहा है, तो यह तीन चार चीजें हूँमत के जेर-

गौर हैं। अगर श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त समझते हैं कि महज सिक मिलों की एक कारपोरेशन बननी चाहिए और वह ऐसी मिलों का एक अस्पताल रहे तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से वह सेहतयाब नहीं हो सकेगी और जैसा कि मैंने कहा हम इस कारपोरेशन को मरीज मिलों का अस्पताल नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। हूँमत तमाम वाक्यात को देखेंगी, एकोनोमिक प्वाएंट और व्यु से इस सवाल को देखेंगी कि कौन सी और किसकी मशीनरी अच्छी है और आया उस मिल का चलना वायेबिल है या नहीं। जिसको वह वायेबिल समझेगी उसको हूँमत चलायेगी और जिसे समझेगी कि वह अनएकोनामिक है और उससे घाटा होगा उसको वह स्केप करेगी।

जहां तक इस सवाल का ताल्मुक है कि हूँमत ने इसमें क्या क्या कदम उठाये हैं तो मैं आप से बतलाऊं कि जहां तक रिजर्व बैंक का ताल्मुक है रिजर्व बैंक की यह स्कीम थी कि वह जो बॉर्किंग प्रूप बनाया है उसने रिजर्व बैंक के पास सिफारिशात की थी रिजर्व बैंक ने उसकी तमाम सिफारिशात को माना है। यह भी उन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि जो हाईप्रोथिकेशन करते हैं और जो एडवांस करते हैं कर्जा बैंगर 5 परसेंट की दर पर उनको वह सूद दिया जाय। अब शारह सूद में यह काफी कटौती हुई है।

और दूसरी जो बातें इसमें हुई हैं जैसे कि दामानी साहब का प्वाएंट भी इसी में आ जायगा, दामानी साहब जो कहते हैं कि कौस्ट प्राफ प्रोडेक्शन भी हाई न हो, उनको कपास भी मुफ्त में मिले, और उनको कायदा ही कायदा हो मेहनत व मजदूर भी मुफ्त मिलें, तो सरकार उनकी इस स्वाहिश को भी मंजूर नहीं कर सकती है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : He should not misunderstand me. I said that the cost of production is more than the sale price.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : काश उन्होंने वह सब ऐदादोशुमार बतलाने का कट्ट न किया होता क्योंकि उनकी फेडेरेशन की तरफ से पहले ही इतिला मिल चुकी है और उनकी शिकायत यही है कि हमें आम मजदूरों की ओर कपास बोने वाले किसानों की चमड़ी उतारने का भौका नहीं मिलता है । अब यह जाहिर बात है कि हुँकमत उन्हें चमड़ी उतारने का भौका कभी नहीं देगी । हुँकमत का फर्ज है कि वह कपास पैदा करने वालों को तमाम जरूरी सहूलियत दे और उन्हें उनकी प्रोड्यूस की रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस दिलवाये साथ ही हम कारखानेदारों की भी मदद करेंगे लेकिन अर्लीमेटली कंज्यूर्मर्स को उसका फायदा पहुँचे यह देखना हमारा ऐसे होगा । जहां तक प्राफिटेविलिटी का ताल्लुक है इन्होंने इस इंडस्ट्री को मदर इंडस्ट्री डिस्क्राइब किया है । इसी मां से हौजियरी निकली है, इसी मां से रेयन निकला है, इसी मां से साबुन के कारखाने भी निकले हैं, लोडे के कारखाने भी निकले हैं । लेकिन मां बेचारी जो है जो काटन इंडस्ट्री है यह यतीम रह गई है । इसमें बचा खुचा पैसा ही लगता है । पैसा तो दूसरी जगह इन्होंने लगाया और इस इंडस्ट्री के लिए जो रुपया है वह हाई रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट पर ये ले लेते हैं और उसको दिखा देते हैं । लेकिन हमें कारखानेदारों से भी कोई जिद नहीं है । ये जो भी कपड़ा बुनेंगे, वह कपास बोने वालों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, अपने लिए और कंज्यूर्मर के फायदे के लिये ही बुनेंगे । मुझे उम्मीद है ये उनके फायदे की भी बात करेंगे ।

पाटिल साहिब ने एक सवाल उठाया है। उन्होंने चाहा है कि कपास जिसे मैं $1/3$ रुही होती है और $2/3$ सीढ़ी होता है उस पर कंट्रोल किया जाए। ऐसा करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा क्योंकि कपास जो है वह एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के तहत आती है लेकिन चूंकि यह मामलाउठाया गया है इसमें से भी कोई रास्ता

निकल सकता है तो निकालने की कोशिश की जाएगी और कपास बोने वालों को फायदा हो, इस पर जरूर गौर किया जायेगा ।

मैं दामानी साहब का मशक्कूर हूँ कि उन्होंने
मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

SHRI MOHAMAD SHAFI QURESHI : The question was asked whether we would take over the mills; this will cover the question of Shri K. L. Gupta also,

بے جو لٹکھاں لگا بیرون ہیں جیسے دو ہیں میں کا اسپاٹاں تھیں ہیں کہ اپا اپا۔
محض ہم بے بیان پر نامہ بھریں، میں کو لٹکھاں لگا رکھ دیں۔ اور اسکا بیرون ہم
گو ان کا اسپاٹاں پانچاں۔ یہ کاپور بیٹھن۔ اپنے میں کو لٹکھا جوکہ جملہ میکن۔
کچھہ میں اسی پس پس ہم جس سے ۲۰۰۰ بی۔ سال کی بڑی میکنیں بڑی ہوئیں
ہیں۔ مڑے بڑے کی وجہ سے سڑاں بڑا ہو گئی ہیں۔ کچھہ میں جس سے جاگوں گئے نیڑو ہیں۔ اگر فری
سیپیڈیڈنڈو رہا ہے جس سے اپنے جاگوں گئے نیڑو ہیں۔
گورا لال کیتھے سیمیٹھے ہیں کہ رہا ہے میں کی اکاپریوں پتیں جامائیں اور
وہ اپس میں کا اسپاٹاں رہیں تو جس اپنیں میکلے
چاہا ہوں کہ
اس طریقے سے دو سیلابیاں تھیں ہو سیلکی اور جسما کی جس سے کہا ہم اس
کاپور بیٹھن گو بیٹھن میں کا اسپاٹاں تھیں بھانا چاہتی ہیں۔ حکمہ خام
و (۱۰۱) اس کو سیلکی کہ کون سے اور کسی میکلے اپنی ہے اور آتا اسپاٹ کا
چلنا واپسیلے ہے ما تھیں۔ جس کو وہ والی سیلکی اسکو سکریٹہ
اور جسے سیلکی کہ اسکا بیٹھنے کی اور اسے کھانا
ہوا اسکو کہا

الكتاب المقدس -

جہان کے اسی سوال کا جواب ہے کہ مکوں نے اسی جگہ کیا کہا تم اکھاتے ہیں
تو من آتا ہے ملا جگہ کے جگہ مکے کا جواب ہے تجھے مکے کی یہ
اسکم جس کے وہ جو دو کا گرفتار ہے اسی نفع مکے کی پاس سزاوار ہے
کی تھیں بیرون مکے نے اسکی تمام صفات کو مانا ہے۔ یہ اپنی اپنی
حصاری کی ہے کہ جو ہائی پوڈیکیشن کریں ہیں اور جو آپہ اپس کوئی ہیں تو وہ
وہی ہے یہ سپردگی۔ ہر اک تو وہ ہیود دیا جائی۔ اب شہر سود ہیں
یہ کافی کافی ہوں ہے۔

اور دوسری جو یا گفتن ہوئی ہے جس سے کہ دامان صاحب کا پوچھتے
یہ اُسی میں آ جائیگا۔ دامان صاحب جو کوئی بھی ہے کہ کام آتے ہوں گفتہ بھی
ہائی ہے ہو۔ اُن کو کیا سمجھیں ملے میں ملے۔ دوسرے بھی یہ ملے اُن
اُن کو نایا ہے، ہی نایا ہے، ہو تو سرکار اُن کی اس بیوہتی کو بھی ملکوڑہ ہے جس
کو سمجھتے ہیں

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : He should not misunderstand me. I said that the cost of production is more than the sale price.

SHRI MOHD : Shaffi Oureshi:

will be allowed and the Minister will reply. Otherwise it will take a long time, and only one subject may be discussed, and it will not be fair.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Balrampur) : I thought there was no need to write to you.

MR. SPEAKER : First I will allow them, because they have already written to me, not now but in the morning itself. After that I will give a chance to others.

MR. S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have two questions to ask. News has appeared in many newspapers that the Kerala Government wanted to withdraw all the cases pending against Central Government employees who participated in the 19th September strike, but the Central Government has issued directions to all Central Government undertakings in Kerala to oppose withdrawal of the cases in the courts. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister how far this is true, whether they have issued such instructions, if so, what are those instructions and what is their specific objection to the withdrawal of the cases.

Secondly, today nearly 800 teachers have come here from all over over U. P., especially from Meerut, and myself, Shri Joshi and others addressed them. It is not a party problem, it is a national issue before us. Twentytwo lakhs of students in U. P. are unable to attend their schools because of the strike. The teachers, demands are justified according to the Education Minister and according to the Prime Minister. Everybody has got every word of sympathy for them, but as we say in Hindi, रोटी भाटे की बनती है, हमदर्दी की नहीं ! You cannot have bread out of sympathy, you require wheat.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister or the Educa-

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I had put a specific question on mismanagement, what action Government has taken.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all over now.

16-07 brt.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER : We have finished the business on the Agenda. As I said, I am going to allow a few questions. Friends have already sent me the questions. Only the hon. member who asks the question

tion Minister had any talk with the Governor and, if so, what is the outcome of it. Is the Centre prepared to give Rs. 2 crores and 5 lakhs—it is not 6 crores and 75 lakhs—so that the strike can come to an end?

Lastly, the Prime Minister promised to take over one of the units called Cooper Allen & Co., a unit of the British India Corporation. The Government promised and the Prime Minister wrote a letter that they are going to take it over under the Defence Ministry. Nothing has been taken over with the result that they are closing down this factory from tomorrow with the result that 4000 employees will suffer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Only this morning while replying to an unstarred question No. 5357 we had informed the House that it had been conveyed to the Kerala Government that it is the obligation of a state to so exercise its executive powers as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and that cases arising out of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and pending in the courts should not be withdrawn rendering infructuous the legal consequences of laws made by Parliament. It would be in keeping with this position that the Central Government officers in Kerala or elsewhere oppose any application that may be made by any public prosecutor under Section 494 Cr. P. C. with a view to secure the due observance of the provisions of the ordinance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Punjab has already withdrawn.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Only a few days ago we had a 2 hour discussion in this House. It is true, as Mr. Banerjee said, that the Government have got full sympathy with the genuine demands of the teachers. The Prime Minister is fully in touch with the Governor, this afternoon the Governor met the Prime Minister. We are trying our best that we should come to some settlement regarding what should be

the immediate demand that can be considered and what could be put off later, keeping in view the genuineness of the demands and the availability of resources. On that basis talks are going on. I cannot state at present anything but we hope that very shortly negotiations will be resumed between the State Government and the teachers, representatives. We hope it will lead to some fruitful conclusion.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): I thank you, Sir, for permitting me to raise a very important issue which affects the lives of crores of cotton cultivators in this country. Under your stewardship, I am glad this House is finding some time, though at the fag end of the session, to devote to the cultivators, problems. This year it has been most unfortunate spectacle for the cotton growers throughout the length and breadth of the country that for one continuous month the prices went on falling and now they are supposed to be picking up. They went on falling by hundreds of metres while they are picking up by inches. That is the impression which any cotton cultivator today has got. That is why whenever this question of falling prices is addressed to the Finance Ministry, the Finance Ministry comes out with the reply that the prices have not gone below the support prices.

The support prices of Jind and Deshi cotton are supposed to be fixed by the Textile Commissioner who is under the Commerce Ministry. They are 40% below the prevailing market prices even when the so-called ceiling prices were removed. When the question of fixing of prices for raw cotton is raised, the Commerce Ministry points out the Agriculture Ministry. The most unfortunate fate of the cotton grower is that he has been allowed to be drowned on the ground that it is not below the bottom of the well. While the so-called support price is fixed by the Finance Ministry, the bottom is prescribed by the Commerce Ministry and the ceiling is fixed by the Agriculture Ministry. Let us hope that these Ministries, very important wings of the Government, would put their heads together and sort out this simple problem

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh]

of fixing up the prices of raw cotton. It involves so many difficulties. Difficulties can be solved by fixing the prices of cotton seeds at 2/3 of the weight and the balance is the weight of the cotton. The number of varieties of raw cotton are supposed to be many. It would be a correct statement to say that we have in this country cotton varieties which are more in number than in any other part of the world.

Thirdly, these varieties are grown only in restricted areas. So, there are no possibilities of fixing, and that is why both from the administrative point of view and from the financial point of view it is not only possible to fix the prices of raw cotton but it is possible to enforce them legally. This year, cotton prices have fallen to the tune of 20 per cent when the total fall in the production of cotton approximately is 20 per cent. Today, Indian cotton prices are below world parity prices, while the textile prices are still the highest. That is why the Government's plea that cotton prices have some relation to textile prices which are fixed by them is also proved false.

In addition, what has been stated by Shri Deorao Patil comes in. I may add for the information of the House that for the last 20 years, on the basis of the general rise in the price index, when the general rise in the price index had been to the tune of 120 per cent, on the basis of 1952-53 prices being taken as 100, the rise in cotton prices is only 60 per cent, while in the case of Agricultural Commodities the rise in price is 140 per cent, the rise in the case of cotton is still 60 per cent. So, this is a clear indication of the fact that it is as a result of the Government's ill-designed policy solely designed to suppress the cotton cultivator that there is a reduction in the cotton acreage. If the Government really means business, the Government has to do two things: firstly, they should stop with immediate effect the import of cotton, because the imported cotton goes for the manufacture of superfine varieties, not a single metre of which is exported. So, it has nothing to do with export either. Yet, if the Government can allow import of luxury goods like cosmetics and lipsticks, I would like to

know how it is not possible for them to allow import of long staple cotton. I would also like to submit that cotton prices should be fixed with relation to the general textile prices.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee may also put his question now, since it concerns the same Minister.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री सदन में यह घोषणा कर चुके हैं, कि गन्ने का भाव 10 रु. मन होगा, लेकिन इस घोषणा के बाद भी किसानों ने गन्ना देना शुरू नहीं किया है। और न मिलों ने गन्ने को पेरना शुरू किया है। जो मिलें बन्द थीं, वे अभी तक बन्द हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि 10 रु. का दाम किसान को आकृष्ट करने के लायक नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा क्या गन्ना मिलों की हड़ताल इसी तरह अनिश्चित काल तक चलेगी या मन्त्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में फिर विचार करके कुछ घोषणा करेंगे ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : The Minister has assured the House that if the groundnut prices continue to fall the Government will purchase the groundnuts and see that the prices do not fall. Now, . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I am most sympathetic towards groundnuts, sugarcane and all that. But I cannot allow a discussion now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Groundnut has become a hard nut for the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.-

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow questions which are relevant now, but if, every other point is raised, then there will be no useful purpose served.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : In regard to the problem raised by Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh, I appreciate his anxiety for the cotton growers. Many of the problems raised by him are dealt with by the Commerce Ministry. But as far as the fixation of prices of *Kapas* is concerned, that is a problem which is engaging the attention of my Ministry. But at the moment, the system is, the Commerce Ministry fixes the prices of cotton. The point which has been agitating many people is that the price of ginned cotton should not be fixed but instead the raw cotton should be fixed, that is one of the points which we are trying to go into and this was also a problem raised in the consultative committee meeting this morning. The experts have advised that is very difficult to fix the price of raw cotton unless we have a grading system all over the country in important mandies. But a suggestion was made to my ministry that we may consult Members of Parliament who know the subject. I have assured them that we shall do that.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : In Andhra, during the last 45 days there is a strike by sugarcane growers, with the result that more than 11 factories are closed and there is a great short-fall in sugar production. After the announcement of the minister the other day that Rs. 100 will be paid by the sugar factories all over the country, so far no formal orders have been issued. We have called off the strike on the assurance that millers would pay Rs. 100, now they are saying that the concessions to be given by the Government are not yet clearly spelt out and they are not in a position to know what is going to them. On 17th morning, the Prime Minister and Mr. Jagjivan Ram agreed to raise the statutory minimum price of sugar to Rs. 8.04 but it has not yet been announced. If it is announced, it would enable factories to pay Rs. 100.

Since the season is delayed in Andhra, millers are threatening that they would not

crush the bonded cane with the result that lakhs of farmers will suffer and there will be a great short-fall in production. The minister should ask the millers to pay Rs. 100 and also crush the entire bonded cane.

There is a lot of maize, to the extent of Rs. 20 crores worth, available in Andhra, which is not allowed to be exported to outside States. The statutory price fixed by the Central Government is Rs. 55 per quintal. But during the last four or five years, neither the Food Corporation nor any other central agency comes forward to purchase it. Agriculturists are not able to sell it even at Rs. 40. I would request the minister to advise the FCI to purchase the maize or allow large-scale export to outside States.

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE : About sugarcane price, the situation has completely changed over the last one week. Most factories have gone into production. I can only repeat the earlier assurance given that we have advised the factories to pay Rs. 10 per quintal all over the country, and if there is any difficulty, we shall look into it.

About maize, if Andhra Government wants the movement restriction to be removed, we shall be prepared to consider it favourably if the Andhra Government makes a formal approach that it is not possible to market it in their own State. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The Minister has not replied about groundnut.

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE : This matter was discussed on the floor of the House. I sympathise with him.

MR. SPEAKER : You can go and discuss with him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About Cooper and Alen Co., since they have decided to take it over, the Board of Directors is meeting tomorrow and I would

only request them to see that this is not closed down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : I hope the management will not take any precipitate step to close it down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government, through you to a tragic incident that has appeared in the papers several times about Mrs. Geeta Bagchi, wife of a Delhi doctor, who was carried away during the October floods in north Bengal to East Pakistan. It has been reported that she had been rescued in East Pakistan and sheltered in some place. Various reports have appeared in the papers. I had also given notice of a Short Notice Question--that has not been rejected--and I had some correspondence with the Prime Minister also. She assured me that she was trying to do everything possible and, through our diplomatic office in East Pakistan, she was trying to get correct information as to where she has been rescued and where she has been sheltered. 75 days have passed. Not only I am getting numerous letters from different places but also the unfortunate father and the husband of that unfortunate lady are contacting me almost every alternate day. I want to know from Government why the Government has not yet issued an authoritative statement on behalf of Government as to the result of the enquiry made by our diplomatic mission in East Pakistan and, actually, what is the position. That should be made clear because it involves not only the honour of the country but it involves human question also. It would urge upon the Government to make a statement as to the fate of that unfortunate lady.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : They have not done anything about the release of 17 year-old student, Trilok Chand Gupta of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. Why are they so callous? He is detained in Pakistan under very harsh conditions in Multan and Lahore jail. They

have not done anything for the last 2 years. It is shocking. It is the callous attitude on the part of the External Affairs Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order, When Mr. Samar Guha is standing, you are asking something. Is it proper? Let him finish first.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Two years have passed and they have done nothing. It is shocking!

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it is much worse, when one Member is standing and asking something, it is not proper that you get up and shout.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then, I want to draw the attention of the Government to another matter about East Bengal refugees. Today, I was shocked to find a report in the press attributed to the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. D.R. Chavan, in which it is stated what the Minister has said about those refugees who have come to Delhi--I quote:

"They have come here with their women and children to blackmail the Government."

Is it true? It is not only shocking but I should say it is unbecoming of a Minister holding an important position in the Government. These unfortunate refugees are *nz ghar ka, nz ghat ka*. They are the victims of the sins of our national leaders. Some of those refugees have come here after five or six years; they tried to live in Pakistan. Only those who know the condition of the minorities in Pakistan can understand under what compelling circumstances they had to leave their hearth and home. We know the characteristics of Bengalis, how they love their land, *Sujalun Subalam Malayaja Shitalam*, how they love their language *Aa Mara Bangla Bhasha*, how they love their culture. So, this is a human problem. I do not want to make it a political issue. This is a human problem. Somewhere in India they should get a place

to live as humanbeings. They do not expect any thing else. Those persons have not come here on a merry-go-round. They have come here under certain compelling circumstances. Is it not shocking that in this biting cold they have no clothings over them ? If you look at them with tattered dress and shattered homes I am sure it will be difficult for you to control the tears in your eyes. They are all sleeping on the footpath near Kalibari and other areas in this biting cold.

Therefore, I want to know from the Minister concerned whether the statement attributed to him is factual. Secondly, I want to know from him whether the Government will try to assess the condition of the refugees, the conditions which compelled them to come here. Thirdly, I want to know whether Government will make a human approach and see that their problems are solved, that they are sent back to places where they can live as humanbeings.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I sent a notice under rule 377 on the same subject on which my learned friend, Shri Samar Guha, spoke now. Those unfortunate refugees have come here under certain compelling circumstances. They have been housed in places where no human habitation is possible. I will not narrate all those things. I would simply like to say that the statement that has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* the statement that is said to have been made by the Deputy Minister, Shri D. R. Chavan, is very shocking and heart-rending; it has hurt the sentiments of all refugees and, I think, of all the Members of Parliament. I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position about the remark that has been made.

In the end, I wish to make it very clear that my purpose is to stress the humanitarian aspect of the problem and not to have any argument with the hon. Minister. I have no hesitation to accept the clarification and the assurances of both the Ministers of Rehabilitation here, not only as Ministers but also as our colleagues in this House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the case of Mrs. Geeta Bagchi is a matter of deep human concern. I can assure the hon. Member that we are energetically and very actively pursuing this matter. Our Deputy High Commissioner has been in continuous touch with the East Pakistan Government. We have written to the High Commissioner here also. Whatever clue we got that the lady was in a particulars place, we have tried to verify. The East Pakistan Government has also assured us that they will fully cooperate in this and they are trying to do their best. But, so far, we have not been able to trace the lady. We have nothing to report to the House and to the hon. Member for the simple reason that we have not been able to trace the lady. But I can assure the hon. Member that we are actively pursuing this and we will do whatever we can.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What is this answer ? This is not worth the time. He is holding out a bleak future . . . (Interruptions) I wish he getslost in Pakistan one day.

MR. SPEAKER : Somebody else will become the Minister. Opposition won't get any gain.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : My hon. friend Mr. Samar Guha has drawn my attention to remarks which are appearing in certain newspapers about some persons coming to Delhi, men, women and children, with the intention of blackmailing the Government. I must tell him that this is a very unfortunate statement, which I have not made. I can clarify the position as to what happened. Some 2 or 3 days before, after the House was closed, I went home. Some person from *Hindustan Times* gave me a ring; and what he said was : "What have you done ?

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

What is the decision?" His name was not known to me even. He gave me a ring. He asked, 'What is the decision? I said, 'I just now came back from the House. There was a Division. I don't know what decision has been taken because I have not gone to the Ministry. You please give a ring to the Secretary, Rehabilitation Department. When I was talking this very sentence, I received a call from Poona. And then this gentleman whose name I do not know--after I got this call from Poona did not talk to me. This is what happened. Had I made the statement I would have owned it without any fear. But since I have not made the statement there is no point about it.

Then, secondly, about these persons who have come all the way from Panna, there are two batches as a matter of fact. Some of the persons have come from Forbesganj and Madhubani. The total number of families is 180. Now, concerning these persons, I may explain the position. The position is like this. Out of 180 families, 110 families are small trader families. To these persons loans were given ranging between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. Financial assistance for the construction of houses was also given. Now, these persons have frittered away all the resources and these 110 families have come over here and they are squatting before the office of the Department of Rehabilitation saying: "We have exhausted all. There is nothing now. Therefore give us more financial assistance and put us back in the relief camps and restore our doles, that is concerning 110 families. Now, there are the other 60 families. They are, what is called unsponsored families. Unsponsored family means the family which never sought any admission in any of the camps. It is only those families which seek admission in the camp which are entitled for relief and rehabilitation assistance. Nobody knows where these families were, these unsponsored families, and what they were doing for all these years. This is another category.

Now, concerning the Panna people, the first batch came. It was sent away. Immediately after that, I went myself to

Panna, moved from place to place, village to village, site to site, persuaded those people that I would look into their grievances. According to me, the main difficulty was providing irrigation facilities and all that. There are schemes for various rehabilitation zones in Madhya Pradesh under the consideration of the Department of Rehabilitation, costing Rs. 732 lakhs and we are giving top most priority to this. When irrigation facilities are provided they would be economically rehabilitated. I told them don't try to come to Delhi for everything. Then, immediately after that the report came that all these families have deserted Panna and are squatting in front of the station at Satna. Immediately after receiving this report, I, along with my Joint Secretary, went to that place and then, I spent nearly about three hours persuading these persons to go back and not to come down to Delhi, because human suffering is involved in it. In spite of that, these persons have come. Now, we are requesting them to go back to Panna. They say, Panna lands are not good. The basic thing is this. The lands are released by the State Government. Whatever lands have been released, we are reclaiming those lands, bulldozing them, terracing them, bunding them, and giving them all types of assistance, technical guidance, etc.

An Hon. Member : Irrigation?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Irrigation also.

Therefore, under these circumstances, unless these families go back to the place and give us some opportunity for working out these projects and have some patience for at least a couple of years, how could it be possible to do it? As if, I have a magic wand at the wielding of which I can provide irrigation facilities.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Drinking water not available and that in the Gandhi Centenary Year.

श्री द्वारा प्रकाश त्रानी (मुरादाबाद) : इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं थी तो बसाया क्यों वहीं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As regards drinking water, I met Shri Sondhi and told him : Why don't you come and see the site for yourself ? I moved from place to place and I found that at present, there are no drinking water difficulties. Not only that. We imported two rigs from Dandakaranya and we are trying to deepen the wells which are there.

Another hon. member asked : why did you release the land before getting the irrigation facilities ready ? This proceeds from a lack of understanding of the process of rehabilitation. The land is released by the State Government. It is all jungle, sub-marginal and marginal land. It has got, first of all, to be cleared of the Jungle and reclaimed, bulldozed, terraced and buried. So many things have to be done. This is the position.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No, no further question. No answer need be given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What will happen to them. They have no resources. They have exhausted their resources. They have not got their harvest.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond-Harbour) : The Government or India-managed India Electric Works in Bihala, Calcutta, has been closed down and the whole institution has been given to a liquidator. As a result of this action, nearly 1800 workers have been pushed on to the streets without any scope for immediate employment for them. They have been given at the time of closure, on an average Rs. 35 per head. what a big sum? which could barely cover three days' expenses for a family in Calcutta. This is a matter of deep regret and shame. Being faced with the desperate situation, so far six workers have even committed suicide within a short time leaving a host of dependents to starve.

The Government have not paid their

provident fund and other dues and thus made things more difficult for them. I hereby place on record my note of censure on the Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not want information ? He thought this was an hour for censure. I thought it was for eliciting information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Government must immediately make some arrangements to disburse the provident fund and other dues to the jobless workers.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : I had just received notice of this.

MR. SPEAKER : As I said earlier, there is no compulsion at all. If he is in a position to give information now, he may do so. Otherwise, he may say he is not ready.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : We will certainly look into the matter and see what can be done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How soon do they propose to give the provident fund money dues to the workers ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I would prefer to ask two questions. But, unfortunately, there is one difficulty for I do not find the Minister to answer one question. So I will confine myself to only one question. I hope since the Minister of Education is present here he will be in a position to give an answer. That is with regard to the closure of the Higher Secondary Education School at Madurai about which two days ago I gave a calling attention notice, but due to pressure of work, the Lok Sabha Secretariat informed me that it was not selected. That is a good word that the Secretariat is nowadays using. Previously they used to reject everything but now they inform us that it is not selected. That is the only

[Shri S. Kandappan]

consolation I got. Unfortunately the situation has not improved as the Minister himself knows it. In Tamilnadu the whole question of languages is very inflammable. Unfortunately, whenever a small spark starts anywhere it spreads throughout the State resulting in stoppage of trains and all kinds of things. That is happening to-day. That is the unfortunate position. With regard to the Central Schools also that was the issue raised. That is what I have read in the papers. The Collector informed the Press and he issued a statement that because of the objection raised by the local students to the teaching of Hindi--they have been boycotting the school--in order to avoid further trouble he is closing the school. This is with regard to the Central Schools at least in Tamilnadu or in the non-Hindi area. Is the Education Ministry prepared to make it clear that the Central School is there only to maintain the standard and they will not try to impose Hindi on them?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The Central School has been established as a result of the recommendation of the Pay Commission to see that the Central Government employees who are transferable from, say, Punjab to Kerala and from Kerala to Nagaland should have one syllabus and should have such medium as easily available to them and with this object in view Government established Central schools. It has been decided by the Government that the medium of the Central School will be English and Hindi so that this transferable population, specially in Defence and other Ministries, would have the facilities. The Government position is that these schools are bilingual. That means the medium is Hindi or English. It has been decided that by and large the science subjects will be taught through English and the arts subjects through Hindi. This is the position. At present in the South, in the Central Schools English is the medium and Hindi as a subject. In north India, the medium is Hindi and English is a subject. We are not doing anything unusual. We are only following the general principles of having bilingual medium. If this is objected to, we are helpless. We cannot change the policy.

श्री कंबरताल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल ही समाचारपत्रों में यह आया है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चॉसलर ने कहा है कि एनवायरी कमेटी सेट-अप करने में जो देरी हुई है, वह उनकी तरफ से नहीं हुई है, बल्कि वह मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से हुई है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है, वह एनवायरी कमेटी कब तक मुकर्रर हो जायेगी और उस की टर्जं आफ रेफरेंस क्या होंगी।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जल्द से जल्द यह कमेटी बिठाई जाये। विजिटर महोदय ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वह कमेटी बिठाई जाये और वह जल्द ही उस की घोषणा कर देंगे। जहां तक श्री उपकुलपति के स्टेटमेंट का सवाल है, वह सत्य से बहुत दूर है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आप ने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने कि इजाजत दी। मेरा पहला प्रश्न बिहार के 2,36,000 भ्राजपत्रित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में है। आप को स्मरण होगा कि उन लोगों ने 10 जुलाई से 25 जुलाई तक पंद्रह दिनों की हड़ताल की थी। उस से पहले जब बिहार में शोषित दल की सरकार थी, तब भी उन्होंने पांच दिन की हड़ताल की थी। उन्होंने 25 जुलाई को शृङ् भंत्री की घोषणा के बाद अपनी हड़ताल समाप्त की। तब शृङ् भंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उन के साथ जो कार्यवाही की गई है, उन का जो विकिटमाइजेशन किया गया है उसे विद्वा किया जायेगा। वह गवर्नर से कहेंगे कि वह उसे विद्वा कर लें और किसी भी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं होगी। ऐसा ऐलान वहां के गवर्नर साहब ने भी किया था। उस के बाद जब शृङ् भंत्री महोदय पटना गए थे परमर्शदात्री समिति की बैठक में, तो उन लोगों ने एक खुला पत्र उन को दिया था भ्राजपत्रित कर्मचारी संघ की

तरफ से । वे लोग राज्यपाल से भी मिल चुके, मुख्य सचिव से भी मिल चुके, ऐडवाइजर से भी मिल चुके । लेकिन सब जगह उन को टका सा जवाब मिलता गया । यहाँ इस सदन में कई दफा सवाल उठाया गया तो यह कहा गया कि जहाँ तक हिंसा का प्रश्न है जिन लोगों ने हिंसा की कार्यवाहियाँ नहीं की, उन के ऊपर से मुकद्दमे बापस कर लिए जाएंगे, उन के ऊपर से कार्यवाहियाँ बापस हो जायेगी । लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ । इस का नीतीजा यह है कि अब फिर उन लोगों ने आगोलन करने का फैसला किया है और अभी गवर्नर साहब की कोठी के सामने लबु ज्योग विभाग के बहुत सारे कर्मचारी भूख हड्डाल कर रहे हैं और घरना दे रहे हैं । ऐसा करते हुए उन्हें एक सप्ताह से ज्यादा हो गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के सिलसिले में उन्होंने जो वादा किया था या : हाँ की सरकार ने बार बार वादा किया उम वो अमल में लाने के लिए भंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

५ सरी बात—हमारे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री जागेश्वर यादव जी बैठे हुए हैं । यह दांदा जिले से कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार श्रीमनी सावित्री निगम को हरा कर आए हैं जो यहाँ की एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध कांग्रेसी सदस्याँ थीं और उन को जनसंघ तथा दूसरों का भी सहयोग प्राप्त था । इनका इलाका बांदा जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । पिछ्ले चूनाव में हरिजनों को बोट नहीं देने दिया गया था । इन्होंने यह सवाल इस सदन में उठाया । वहाँ पुलिस बाले हुँ-जनों को बढ़ाता तंग करते हैं, उन को पीटते हैं, वहाँ जो गुंडा एलीमेंट है वह पुलिस के हशारे पर इन को परेशान करता है । इस काम में, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस बाले और जनसंघ दोनों भी पुलिस के मददगार हैं । इन्होंने कई बार यहाँ सवाल उठाया तो उस के फलस्वरूप वहाँ के दो तीन पुलिस अफसर ट्रांसफर किये गए । लेकिन कुछ लोग वहाँ जमकर

बैठे हुए हैं जो ट्रांसफर नहीं हुए । वह इन से बदला लेना चाहते हैं । वह गुंडा तत्व का इस्तेमाल कर के इन के ऊपर हमला करवाना चाहते हैं और इन को जान से खरम करवाना चाहते हैं । उन लोगों ने प्रीतम नामक गुड़े के जरिए और उस के भाई के जरिए इन के सम्बन्धी को पिटवाया । इन्होंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी शुह मंत्री को और भाज ही का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वांदा निर्वाचन लेत्र के संसद-सदस्य की व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा के लिए प्रयत्न करेगी ? इस का जवाब श्री विजयवरण शुक्ल ने इस तरह दिया है :

“राज सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि संसद सदस्य के जीवनभीरसम्पत्ति को कोई बनरा नहीं है ।”

तो यह किन लोगों ने सूचना दी ? राज्य सरकार ने सूचना कहाँ से एकत्र की ? वहाँ के पुलिस बालों से एकत्र की होगी जो इन की जान लेना चाहते हैं । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शुह मंत्री महोदय इन की सुरक्षा के लिए तंयार है ?

(2) क्या वहाँ जो पुलिस अफसर बच गए हैं उन का तबादला सरकार करेगी ? और

(3) क्या सरकार अपने स्तर पर इस के मिलसिले में या वहाँ जो गुंडागर्दी चल रही है, पुलिस बाले बदमाशी कर रहे हैं जिस में कांग्रेस और जनसंघ बाले साथ दे रहे हैं, इस की अपने नोर पर एन्डवायरी करा कर उचित कार्यवाही करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य भंत्रालय में राज्य-भंत्री (धी विजयवरण शुक्ल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक बिहार के नान-गजेटेड एम्पलाइज का सवाल है, इस के सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों ने कई बार सदन में अपनी स्थिति को माफ किया है ।

बी सामाजिक जाती : वहाँ भूत-हड़ताल भी हो सकती है।

बी विद्यावरण गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ ऐसी बातें भी कही हैं, जिनका मैं उत्काल उत्तर नहीं के सकता, लेकिन जो बातें कही हैं, उन पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

वहाँ तक बादा की बात है, हम सब का यही उद्देश्य है और हम सब बाहते हैं कि जितने भी संसद उद्देश्य है, वाहे, किसी भी इस के हैं, उन को कोई हानि न पहुंच सके, वे सुरक्षित रहें। ऐसे ही यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने पाया, हम ने इस के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार को भूमता भेजी और उन्हें बांध-पड़ताल कर के जिम्मेदारी के साथ उत्तर दिया कि उनकी सुरक्षा को कोई उत्तर नहीं है। स्थानीय प्रशासन जो उत्तर देता है—हमें कोई कारण नहीं है कि उन के ऊपर अविश्वास करें। माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न को फिर बे उठाया है, हम लोग एक बार फिर से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आगाह कर देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

20. 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.